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TERMS CASH.

AUDACITY.

Of the Truth I have had quite enough
'Tis seldom, or never, delightful!
It is often most "pestilent stuff,"
Disgustingly nasty and spiteful!
It is stupid and dull, and I'll try
To shake off mere modest veracity,
And will learn how to tell a good lie—
And stick to it too—with Audacity!

If I could only succeed in this plan;
And make folks believe in delusion,
I am sure I shall find that I can
Make love without silly confusion!
I am now so disgracefully shy,
It is really beyond my capacity!
But I know I shall learn by and bye
The way to make love with Audacity!

Don't infer that I mean to suggest;
By the way I have just been declaring,
That Love and Lie-making are best
Achieved by the same sort of daring!
Fabrication, like fishermen's flies,
Gudgeons swallow with stupid voracity!
So fish can be captured by flies—
And Love can be won by Audacity!

Saved by a Ring.

"My dearest Violet, what do you think? Here is Captain Thornycroft's carriage at the door. This bitter day, too. What does it mean!"

Mrs. Rutherford turned from the window and gave her daughter a searching glance. Violet simpered and tossed her red gold curls.

"Change your ruffle for a lace frill, and put on your diamond pin, my love," her mother continued, with a long breath of content, "and go down at once."

Violet hastened to obey, while Cousin Nell bent over her embroidery in silence. She was only a country cousin.

"You see, Nell," continued her aunt, "this Captain Thornycroft comes of one of our best families, and is the best match of the season; and you know, Nell," looking sadly pathetic, "while it would quite break my heart to part with Violet, I naturally feel solicitous about seeing her suitably settled, and this Captain Thornycroft is——"

Further mention of the Captain was cut short by the reappearance of Violet carrying her head high, and shooting blue fire from her eyes.

"Why, Violet, what is the matter?" cried the amazed mother; surely Captain Thornycroft cannot have gone so soon?"

"No, mamma, but we made a mistake," replied Violet, "Captain Thornycroft has called to see Nell!"

"What? Nell, do you know Captain Thornycroft?"

"Yes, Aunt Eunice, I know him," answered Nell, demurely, and a minute later she was gone.

At supper Violet's sharp eyes caught the glitter of precious stones on her cousin's finger.

"What does it mean, Nell?" she questioned, when they were alone.

"It means I have promised to be his wife," faltered Nell. "I have known him for over a year, and oh, Violet, I am so happy!"

"Undoubtedly! Let me see your engagement ring."

Nell held out her pretty finger.

"It is splendid," said Violet, moodily; "I never saw a finer opal, and those small diamonds are superb. It didn't cost a cent less than five hundred."

Nell ran away to her own room, and, after having a silly cry over her great happiness, she sat down to write to her father and mother.

The bells were striking for midnight when she sealed her letter.

A rap against her window-pane made her start. She caught sight of a face pressed against the glass. It was her brother's face, wan, and worn, and changed, yet she knew it in an instant. She raised the sash.

"Oh, Jack, is it you?"

"Yes, Nell. Don't speak so loud, for heaven's sake! If any one sees me here I am lost!"

Poor Nell grew white as death, but kissed him. He was her twin brother, and, despite his faults, she loved him.

"What is it, Jack, she asked, tremulously. "Tell me, and I'll help you if I can."

"Yes, you have always helped me, Nell. I'm an ungrateful dog to come to you now. Poor little Nell! I wouldn't mind, only for your sake and the old people's. Nell, I meant to do better, I did indeed. I'd got into good quarters in a banking house, and I was keeping dark till I could surprise you all. But the old sins got the better of me, Nell; I fell into bad company again, took to whisky and gambling, and embezzled some of the funds—I meant to put it back, Nell, but I can't, and unless you can help me, I'm done for. It will be out in less than a week's time."

Nell looked at him with wide, piteous eyes.

"Oh, Jack, is it so bad as that? How can I help you?"

"I must have money, Nell."

"How much, Jack?"

"Three hundred and fifty—"

She gave a little cry of terror.

"So much? How on earth could I get so much money, Jack?"

"The Governor's got it."

"Father, you mean. Yes, Jack, go to him yourself."

"No, Nell; I'd die sooner. I'd have to tell him what I've done, and that would break his heart. He mustn't know, Neil."

"No, Jack. But how am I to get the money?"

"Heaven knows Nell. If you can't you can't. I didn't know what to do but to come to you. You've always helped me in my trouble. You're so clever I fancied you might fall on some plan. Couldn't you get it for yourself? The old folks would give you anything."

"No, Jack; I couldn't do that."

"Then I must face the worst, Nell. I've half a mind to blow my worthless brains out, and have done with it."

"Oh, Jack, hush! Maybe I can help you. Let me think."

She clasped her hands in an agony of irresolution, the flashing opal shining on her finger.

"Violet said she thought it was worth $500, and she knows," she thought. "I might borrow something on it, or sell it. What shall I do?"

"I won't keep you here in the cold, poor little Nell," said her brother, turning his haggard face away from her. "I'm a villain for coming to you at all. Never mind; let the worst come; I'll stand to it. I'll get off if I can, and when the story gets afloat, Nell, try and remember that I didn't intend to steal. I was sure I could put the money back. Good-bye Nell."

"Come back, Jack. I think—I'm not sure—but maybe I can help you. Where can I see you to-morrow night? You mustn't come here."

"On the old bridge, Nell; it is quiet there. What hour?"

"About nine, Jack. Good-bye; you'd better go now."

"Heaven bless you, Nell."

The window closed and Jack disappeared.

"It is my duty to tell you, Captain Thornycroft, though you may fancy how unpleasant it is," explained Miss Violet, a few days after.

She had met the Captain by appointment.

"It is my duty to warn you. I'm very much afraid, Captain Thornycroft, that Nell is deceiving you. Her actions of late have been so unaccountable that mamma has decided to send her back home to Maplewood."

The Captain's dark cheek flushed and his eyes blazed.

"So this is why you've sent for me, Miss Rutherford," he said, hotly; "to slander my promised wife? I beg your pardon, but I don't wish to hear, neither will I believe, a single word against her." Violet laughed softly.

"Spoken like a loyal lover and a gentleman. All the same, Captain Thornycroft, it is my duty to tell you the truth. Nell went to Wicherly bridge after dark two nights in succession, and met some unknown man; more than that, she has sold her engagement ring."

"You seem to have been playing spy pretty closely, Miss Rutherford?"

"I have. You don't believe me, Captain Thornycroft?"

"I do not."

"Very well. Go to Graham & Dalton and ask for proof."

Miss Rutherford swept away, her eyes full of exultation, and Captain Thornycroft stalked out, jumped into his carriage, and drove to Graham & Dalton's.

"Show me some opal rings."

The clerk obeyed with alacrity.

"This one, sir," he said, "has an inscription. It was only bought in a day or two ago, and we've neglected to efface it."

The captain examined it, with a flush of rage and pain in his cheek. It was Nell's engagement ring.

"If you like it," pursued the obliging salesman, "we'll efface the name at once. It is really a superb article."

"No matter, I'll take it as it is," said the captain.

His next step was to go in search of Nell. He found her just leaving her aunt's house.

"I am going to Maplewood, she said, looking up to him with wistful eyes. "Aunt Rutherford has just sent me away."

Captain Thornycroft gave her his arm.

"Now, Nell," he said, "tell me what it all means. Why did you sell the opal ring?"

"I was obliged to have some money. Please, Arthur, don't ask me any more I can't tell."

Her face was scarlet, her downcast eyes full of tears.

"You can't tell me, Nell?" said the captain, giving her a keen glance.

"I would rather not; but, dear Arthur," she added, wistfully, touching his arm with her cheek, "if you will only trust me a little, all will be well. Can't you, Arthur? Surely under the same circumstances, I could trust you."

"I don't know, Nell. I dislike concealments above all things," replied her lover sternly. "I've a right to ask an explanation of your conduct. I don't care to make even you my wife under a cloud of deception—"

"That will do, Captain Thornycroft," interrupted Nell, a sudden flash in her gentle eyes; "there is no compulsion in the case. You are free; I will return your letters the first hour I reach home. And some day," she added, with a stifled sob, "I will repay the value of your opal ring. Good-bye, Captain Thornycroft."

She was gone. The Captain watched her light figure till it disappeared.

"So it ends," he muttered. "Is there a woman on earth worthy of a man's love?"

Nell went home to Maplewood, and Captain Thornycroft rejoined his command.

It was a dreary Thanksgiving day. Gray and overcast,—a wild, wailing blast, whirling the dead leaves in every direction.

"Come, father and mother," said Nell, "let's sit down to our Thanksgiving dinner, it is quite ready."

The old father arose and took off his spectacles.

"A cheerless day for Thanksgiving," he sighed, "and it will storm before night? Aye, wife, it's not like the days we've seen."

The old wife's eyes filled; she was thinking of her banished son.

"Come, come, the turkey is growing cold," urged Nell, struggling to keep back her tears.

The lawn gate closed with a clang, and there was a sound of horses on the gravel. Nell flew to the door. Two men in blue and brass. One of them she knew in an instant.

"Oh, Jack, Jack! Mother, Jack has come home!" she cried out.

In another instant the prodigal son was in the room, and had the old woman in his arms.

"Forgive me, father," he said. "I've come for good this time, and I'll not put you to shame again—Nell saved me."

The father clasped his hand in silence.

"Nell," said the second one, advancing, "is there pardon for me, too?"

"Captain Thornycroft!"

"Let me tell the story," shouted Jack. "Nell was engaged to the Captain there, father, and she sold her troth-ring for money to help me out of trouble. She saved me and lost her own happiness. But I've fetched your soldier back, Nell," he went on. "I chanced to strike his company when I went into the army, and once, when he was near dying, he told me his story. I saw how the land lay in a trice, and here he is, willing enough to trust you now. You must forgive him Nell."

"Will you, Nell?" whispered the Captain.

For answer Nell put her hand in his. He carried it to his lips.

"Here's the opal ring back again," he said, taking it from his pocket, and slipping it on her finger. "I've kept it all these years, and, Nell, I love you better to-day than the morning we parted."

Precautions against Fire.

Now the long evenings are coming on and the lamp is coming into use, it is an excellent time to form strict habits of guarding against explosions. Every accident of this kind results from simple carelessness; and the following rules, while perhaps not covering all classes, will, if observed, undoubtedly render mishaps from fire exceedingly improbable:

1 Never buy anything but the best quality of oil.

2 Never make a sudden motion with a lamp, either in lifting it or setting it down.

3 Never place a lamp on the edge of a table or mantel.

4 Never fill a lamp after dark, even if you have to go without a light.

5 See that the lamp wicks are always clean, and that they work freely in the tube.

6 Never blow out a lamp from the top.

7 Never take a lamp to a closet where there are clothes. If necessary to go to a closet, place the light at a distance.

8 Use candles just as much as possible in going about the house in bed rooms. They are cheaper, can't explode, and for very many purposes are just as good.

9 Matches should always be kept in stone or earthen jars or in tin.

10 They should never be left where rats or mice could get at them. There is nothing more to the taste of rats than phosphorus. They will eat it if they can get it. A bunch of matches is almost certain to be set on fire if rats get at it.

11 Have perfectly good safes in every place where matches are to be used, and never let one be left on the floor.

12 Never let a match go out of your hand after lighting it until you are sure it is out; and then it is better to put it in the stove or an earthen dish.

13 It is far better to use the safety matches, that can only be lighted upon the box which contains them.

14 Have your furnaces examined carefully in the fall, and once in the winter, by a competent person. All of the pipes and flues should be carefully looked to.

15 If there are any closets in the house near the chimneys or flues—which there ought not to be—put nothing of a combustible nature in them. Such closets will soil silver and crockery.

16 Never have any wood near a furnace, range or stove to dry.

17 Have your stoves looked at frequently to see that there are no holes for coals to drop out.

18 Never put hot coals or ashes in a wooden receptacle.

19 Be sure there are no curtains or shades that can be blown into a gaslight.

Clouds.

Nothing in nature is so immaterial and delicately changing as the clouds. It is worth while to spend a day in observation, to note what exhaustless possibilities of change lie in a few hours' time. One of the commonest shows of cloud-evolution, and one which seems to follow a certain law, begins with a multitude of soft, globular figures that may cover the entire sky; these dissolve into a host of finely mottled images like fish scales, then marshal themselves into ranks like waves of the sea, emerging at last into a thin delicate fabric like crumpled muslin.

Remarkable Fulfilment of a Dream.

The streaks of insanity which a French philosopher declares run through every man's brain show their edges in sleeping, if not in waking hours; and as for the superstition they were in attendance upon their brother, who was ill of common sore throat—severe and protracted, but not considered dangerous. At the same time one of them had borrowed a watch of some female friend, in consequence of her own being under repair. The watch was one to which particular value was attached, on account of family associations, and some anxiety was expressed that it might not meet with any injury. The sisters were sleeping together in a room communicating with that of their brother, when the elder of them awoke in a state of great agitation, and having aroused the other, told her that she had a frightful dream. "I dreamed" said she "that Mary's watch stopped, and when I told you of the circumstances you replied: 'Much worse than that has happened, for James' breath has stopped also!'"—meaning their brother who was ill. To quiet her agitation, the younger sister immediately got up and found the brother sleeping quietly, and the watch which had been carefully put in a drawer, going correctly. The following night the very same dream occurred, followed by similar agitation, which was again composed in the same manner, the brother being again found in a quiet sleep, and the watch going well. On the following morning, soon after the family had breakfasted, one of the sisters was sitting by her brother, while the other was writing a note in the other room. When her note was ready for sealing, she was proceeding to take out for the purpose the watch she had put in her writing desk, when she was astonished to find it had stopped; and, at the same instant, she heard a scream from her sister in the next room. Their brother had been seized with a sudden fit of suffocation, and had just breathed his last.

Stars at Rehearsal.

Mr. Boucicault is a very fussy and difficult to please. Mr. Raymond is the same genial, good fellow off the stage as he is in "Colonel Sellers," and he is never fussy or cross at rehearsal. John E. Owens is a very difficult man to please; once while playing "Solon Shingle" he nearly frightened out of his wits a young actor by scowling at him and muttering, "What d—d mummery is this? Did you ever hear such a voice?" etc., until the poor fellow forgot his linse entirely. George Rignold is another man very hard to suit. He is of a nervous temperament and the work required to "break in" a fresh army of supernumeraries at every place where he produces "Henry V," is no light task, to say nothing of the fatigue of his part, and the general oversight of the piece, which he refuses to allow any one else to look after. Not long since, when, as King Henry, he was on his knees uttering the well-known prayer, a calcium light was mismanaged, and he intermingled a few words of his own, sotto voce, with the lines of Shakespeare, something after this fashion:

"O, God of battles!
(Hang that fellow!)
Steel my soldiers' hearts;
"Possess them not with fear;
(Can't you shift that light?)
Take from them now
"The sense of reckoning, if the opposed numbers
"Pluck their hearts from them! Not to-day, O Lord,'
(Confound him! Can't you get that right?)
"O, not to-day, think not upon the fault
"My father made," etc.

Barry Sullivan is reputed very uncomfortable to get along with: he will allow no one to differ with him on the least point without getting into a towering passion. Edwin Booth is careful at rehearsal, but never forgets that he is a gentleman; a lady who has acted with him in Boston many times declares he is "the nicest man she ever saw" on the stage. "Where do you want me to be at this point, Mr. Booth?" she asked, at the first rehearsal with him, and he answered: "You have played the part; stand just where you think you will be most the effective, and I'll find you." John McCullough is another gentleman who remembers that actors and actresses are human beings as sensitive as himself, and he takes care never to give offense in stage directions. Lawrence Barrett of late years never goes to rehearsal, sending a deputy to read his part and give directions. Clara Morris also sends a deputy, often her husband, and in consequence frequently finds that, when she comes on to play, her business is entirely new to the company, and prevents them from doing justice to themselves or properly supporting her. The late E. L. Davenport was very courteous to the members of any company with which he appeared.

F. S. Bangs is a nervous man hard to rehearse with. He would not speak to Davenport or Barrett during the latter part of the season in which they played in Julius Cæsar," and they would not speak to each other or to him. A gentleman who was with the combination states that they were as jealous of each other as so many operatic prima-donns, and were no more chary of showing their feelings. Perhaps this may explain some "conspicuous absences" at Mr. Davenport's funeral. Fechter is courteous, usually, but has an occasional attack of ill-temper, during which he shows no mercy to the man, woman or child who chances to do otherwise than according to his directions. Montague is very "nice" and easy at rehearsal, but those placid eyes of his can shoot fire, and his mouth, that the ladies declare is "too sweet for anything," can utter biting sarcasms, upon occasion, which are sharper than oaths or bluster. The Florences are good-natured and easy, but insist upon a strict attention to stage directions by the company supporting them. Frank Mayo is thoroughly good-natured, also; and when he "makes up his mind" not all the powers of earth or air can move him; something must yield, and it's not he. Frank Chanfrau is the genial 'Kit' at "Kit's" best, and is liked by all who have played with him. His wife is also much liked, but has a very decided way of making herself understood if anything goes amiss. So with Mrs. Bowers and with Rose Eytnge and Kate Claxton.

Our National Banks.

Our national banking system, though not absolutely perfect, is admittedly more nearly perfect than any other financial organization of comparable extent in existence. It gives all the facilities, conveniences, aids and advantages that banking is capable of affording to forty-five millions of people, efficiently, uniformly throughout the country, with hardly a possibility of loss to the community, and at the least cost ever attained in the performance of similar functions. The most important of these functions are the issue of a circulating medium, the agency for effecting current exchanges by checks, drafts, etc., and the granting of credits. In the office of affording a circulating medium, this system has all the advantages of a government national bank as the Bank of England. The bills issued, protected by the government, are perfectly safe, independently of the solvency of the bank putting them forth. They are of like appearance, and no matter what locality they emanate from they pass current, not only over this continent, but to an increasing extent in other lands. When the now trifling premium on gold has disappeared, our national bank bills will rapidly become acceptable in any part of the world.

As banks of loan and deposit these institutions have all the desirable character of State or private banks, owned, controlled and managed by the business men of the neighborhood in which they are located. The people can do all their own banking best, and the establishment of a United States bank will never be seriously thought of again: but there are great advantages secured by unity, uniformity and governmental supervision, which commended the United States Bank to the judgment of intelligent financiers.

The safety and trustworthiness of the banks is also promoted by this system, so that the people may transact daily business through them with greater confidence. Beside the deposit of United States bonds with the Treasury, to secure the circulation, a national bank is required to satisfy the Controller of the Currency that it is located in some town, city or village easily accessible, and not in any out of the way, obscure, "wild cat" corner; that it has a cash capital actually paid; that it has a competent and efficient organization, suitable officers, proper by-laws, and safe and fitting banking rooms, and, generally, that it is the purpose to carry on a fair, honorable business in a business-like manner, and that the means are sufficient for this purpose.

With all these safeguards there have been bank failures under this system, as there must be under any system, but they have been reduced to a point that must be very near a practical minimum. According to the latest report of the Controller of the Currency the number of national banks in existence on the first of November ultimo was 2080. The capital stock paid in was $479,467,771, and the surplus funds amounted to $466,348,800 The year was one of the most trying that the commercial interests of this country ever passed through, and the number of failures in every branch of business was very large. Among the national banks ten failures occurred, with an aggregate capital $3,344,000. The loss was in no case total, but counting it all, it amounts to but little more than one-half of one per cent. of the entire banking investment.

When a national bank fails or suspends, the outstanding circulation becomes the care of the Controller of the Currency, and he redeems it from the proceeds of the bonds held as security. The bills pass current as before, and not a dollar is lost to the holders.

The Adulteration of Spices.

An examination of the ordinary cinnamon and pepper used for culinary purposes, recently made by the Berlin police authorities, has revealed the fact that cinnamon is largely adulterated with iron, ochre, Indian meal, mixed with the poorest bark, which already had been employed for the extraction of oil of cassia. Pepper contained sand, bone dust and even wood. The adulteration of pepper by means of palm seed meal is almost universal. We venture to predict that the labors of such a commission in this country, for the discovery of adulteration in common articles of every-day use, would not be utterly fruitless.

Years do not make sages; they only make old men.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

The world needs less philosophy and more potatoes in a hill.

One cannot well know himself, unless he knows his Creator.

History is neither more nor less than biography on a large scale.

Nothing so prevents our being natural as our desire of appearing so.

Truth is the foundation of all knowledge, and the cement of all societies.—*Dryden.*

True zeal will always inculcate moderation without diminishing a conspicuous intrepidity.

Cities force growth and make men talkative and entertaining, but they also make them artificial.

We cannot conquer fate and necessity, yet we can yield to them in such a way as to be greater than if we could.

We love much more warmly by cherishing the intention of giving pleasure than an hour afterwards when we have given it.

The chief properties of wisdom are to be mindful of things past, careful of things present, and provident of the things to come.

Those who excel in strength are not most likely to show contempt in weakness. A man does not despise the weakness of a child.

Don't moralize to a man who is on his back. Help him up, set him firmly on his feet and then give him advice and means. The means by all means

Like many virtues, hospitality is practiced in its perfection by the poor. If the rich only did their share, how would the woes of this world be lightened!

We never shed so many tears as at the age of hope; but when we have lost hope we look upon everything with dry eyes, and tranquility springs from incapacity.

It was the shrewd remark of an old Florentine that economy does not consist only in saving and sparing, but also in using everything when there is need for it.

The real gentleman should be temperate in everything, at least in everything that depends upon himself—in carriage, temper, construction, aims and desires.

As the profoundest philosopher of ancient Greece lighted her taper at Israel's altar, so the sweetest strains of the pagan muse were swept from harps attuned on Zion's hill.

Silver was first coined by Phidon, king of Argos, about 860 B. C., the epoch of the building of Carthage, and about 140 years after the construction of Solomon's Temple.

—As well might a chemist hope for a universal elixir from the polluted water of a stagnant lake, as mankind expect from earthly things the light and bliss of their immortal souls.

Honor and justice, reason and equity, go a great way in procuring prosperity to those who use them; and, in case of failure, they secure the best retreat and the most honorable consolation.

It is with glory as with beauty; for as a single fine lineament cannot make a handsome face, neither can a single good quality render a man accomplished but a concurrence of many fine features and good qualities makes true beauty and true honor.

If we traverse the world, it is possible to find cities without walls, without letters, without kings, without wealth, without coin, without schools and theatres, but a city without a temple, or that practiceth not worship, prayer and the like, no one ever saw.

Let us never be afraid of changing our opinions, not our knowledge. That is a form of pride which haunts the more powerful minds—the unwillingness to go back from one's declared opinions; but it is not found in great child-like geniuses.—*Kingsley.*

If you should run a bridge six inches wide from the top of Trinity Church steeple to the top of Grace Church steeple, the man that tried to walk safely from one to the other, would have an easy task compared to the man that tries to tell the truth, without evasion, at all times.

Covetousness cracks the sinews of faith, numbs the apprehension of anything above sense, and only effected with the certainty of things present, makes a peradventure of things to come, lives but unto one world, nor hopes but fears another.—*Sir Thomas Browne.*

A smooth sea never made a skilful mariner. Neither do uninterrupted prosperity and success qualify man for usefulness and happiness. The storms of adversity, like the storms of the ocean, rouse the faculties and excite the invention, prudence, skill and fortitude of the voyager.

We should not be too hasty in bestowing either our praise or our censure on mankind since we shall often find such a mixture of good or evil in the same character that it may require a very accurate judgment and a very elaborate inquiry to determine on which side the balance turns.—*Fielding.*

Wherever a true wife comes, home is always around her. The stars may be over her head; the glow-worms in the night-cold grass may be the fire at her foot; but home is where she is; and for a noble woman it stretches far around her, better than houses ceiled with cedar or painted with vermilion, shedding its quiet light far for those who else are homeless.—*John Ruskin.*

Avoid intermeddling with the affairs of others. A number of people seldom meet but they begin discussing the affairs of some one absent. This is not only uncharitable but positively unjust. It is equivalent to trying a cause in the absence of the person implicated. Even in the criminal code a person is presumed to be innocent until he is found guilty. Society, however, is less just, and passes judgment without hearing the defence.

The best treasure on earth is the most neglected. It is the open door to the secret place of prayer. There all riches fall from heaven into contrite and believing souls. There God crowns His princes who prevail with Him through self-conquest. There life flows down a heavenly river, into the spiritual being of the worshipper. You feel poor in grace—try the closet. You are famishing in poverty—try the riches of grace in the sweet solitude of your closet.

epublican.

J., FEB. 2nd, 1878.

ES CROW, one of the earliest this county, died at his home place, of paralysis, Sunday ev th ult. Many years ago he was . Circuit Clerk of the county and repeatedly re-elected; and discharg d the duties of the office with singular fidelity. He was a man of unswerving firmness in politics and in all the relations of private life displayed loveable virtues. He was a most valuable citizen and his death is universally regretted.

EDWARD L. WOODWARD, JR. of this place died Monday night, 28th ult., after a lingering illness.

Modest and retiring by nature, he did not push himself into prominent notice, but we pay an honest tribute to his memory when we say no bolder or nobler spirit ever breathed the air of heaven.

Brave, he was among the first to volunteer when the South called for her sons, though not of military age. An honorable scar attests his faithful service to his country.

Generous, his ear was ever open to the cry of distress, and all that he had was his friend's.

Independent and industrious, when a merchantile venture failed, he went to the farm, and, although most tenderly reared, took cheerfully upon himself all the hardships of his new calling. It was the exposure suffered in this mode of life that doubtless developed the malady that killed him.

Tender and affectionate, his devotion to his young wife was lover-like, and he was passionately fond of his children.

Brave, generous, independent, honorable, tender, he was of the highest type of young manhood, and his death was not only an affliction to his family and friends, but a loss to his country.

MRS. JOHN M. CROOK of Alexandria died Tuesday 29th ult. She was a most estimable lady indeed, and her afflicted husband has the deepest sympathy of our community.

Three deaths within three days! One an old man, who had lived his appointed time and was gathered to his fathers, after a long and honorable service; the next a young man in the prime of life, full of hope and promise, who had scarcely girded on his armor for the battle, cut down and lost to his family, his friends and his country; the next a blooming young bride, who had just tripped upon the threshhold of real life and cast a hasty and delighted look into the future, cut down as a flower, leaving aching hearts and sad, sweet memories behind her. Many of us less worthy might have been taken and the loss less felt; but the ways of Providence are mysterious, and God is merciful and good. Perhaps it is best for those taken and left. *They* are happy, and *we* have yet time for preparation to meet them. May we take the lesson to heart. God help us!

Memorial.

DIED at Jacksonville, Calhoun Co., Ala., January 28, 1878, EDWARD L. WOODWARD, JR., in the 32nd year of of his age. He was born and raised in the Town where his days were ended. Those who knew him best, speak of him as a kind father, a loving husband and a christian gentleman.

It was the privilege of the writer to be with him, not only at times during his sickness, but also in his last moments, and in truth can he say, that God was good to his servant, in giving him a trustful submission in his sufferings, and in his last hour a faith and patience that robbed death of all its terrors and its sting. He knew in whom he had believed; seeing the "glory of his face," and the "shining of the perfect day," all was peace and joyful trust. While we bear our testimony to his worth and christian character, we can only lay our hands upon our mouths and say, "even so Father, for so it hath seemed good in thy sight."

Unto his grieving friends, especially her who knew and loved him best, and unto these little ones whom he has left behind, do we give our sincere sympathy and prayers, commending and protecting them unto Him who has said, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

W. H. R.

The victorious Russian has at last become able to dictate terms of peace in Constantinople, and so moderate is he in his demands that even England can find no pretext to move than grunt. In an article elsewhere published from the New York *Herald* the terms of peace dictated by Russia are set forth and the magnanimity of the Czar contrasted with the grasping, robber terms of the German Kaiser. The free navigation of the Dardanelles or Hellespont by Russian ships is a natural and reasonable demand on the part of Russia and the indemnity of one hundred million dollars will not begin to pay a tithe of the expense of the war to the Russian treasury. Nearly all the great powers have signified their willingness to assent to such a treaty of peace between the contending powers, and, as remarked, the extremest war party in England cannot find therein a pretext wherein to hang a war with Russia. We are glad of this, since for England to have become involved in a war, would have been most disastrous to the cotton interests of the South. We hope soon to be able to inform our readers that the war is over; that the Christian in Turkish Provinces is guaranteed future fair treatment, and that the late contending armies have beaten their swords into plow shares and returned to the arts of peace. In the outset of the war we confess, we were prejudiced against the Russian, looking upon the war inaugurated by him as one of conquest, but the result seems to have verified his claim [illegible] in the manifest of the Czar [illegible] erred it for the protection of C[illegible]y and in the spirit that characteri[illegible]he Crusaders

The Resolution of Senator MATHEWS declaring the Bonds of the government payable in silver as well as gold, passed the United States Senate by a vote of 48 yeas to 22 nays, lacking one of a two-thirds majority. This Resolution was the forerunner of the Bland Silver Bill and went as far if not farther than that measure. As the Bland Bill passed by more than a two-thirds in the House of Representatives, it may safely be assumed that it will become a law even over a veto of the President, should he so far disregard the wishes of the people and listen to the voice of the Shylocks as to veto it. So far, so good! We hope to see the bill repealing the Resumption act pass by as decissive a majority. Then let the Greenback be restored to its proper place and be made a legal tender as well for the bondholder as for the plowholder. It is the best money any country ever had and deserves to be a fixture in our financial system. Those Democrats in the House and Senate who have opposed the first step toward this desirable consummation, in their opposition to the silver resolution may as well consider themselves retired so far as the Presidential race of 1880 is concerned. Ben. Hill, of Georgia, Lamar, of Mississippi, Bayard, of Delaware, Kernan, of New York, Butler, of South Carolina, and Whyte of Maryland, are the Democrats in the Senate who either voted against the Resolution or put themselves on record against it by pairing, and thus put themselves with some few exceptions in opposition to the will of their people, notably those gentlemen from the South. Our Senator Morgan voted and spoke in favor of the Resolution, and our so-called Senator Spencer voted for it—the worthiest act of his official career. We may now look out for some healthy abuse of that "carpet-bagger" Spencer from the Bondholders' organ of the North.

The Returning Board Rascals

Some time ago ANDERSON, WELLS and the other rascals of the Louisiana Returning Board were indicted in one of the State courts for perjury. When the Sheriff of New Orleans went to make the arrest the rascals took refuge in the custom house, and the Sheriff himself was arrested by a United States Deputy Marshal. He gave bond and telegraphed the facts to Washington. The dispatches below tell the balance of the story:

WASHINGTON, January 27—Attorney General Devens, telegraphed Marshal Wharton, at New Orleans not to interfere with the writs of State courts. Anderson, Kenner and Cassanave were found in the Custom House, but Gov. Wells was not est.

NEW YORK, January 28.—A special from New Orleans says: "The excitement in the Returning Board case has abated. In an interview, Anderson stated that the reason they hid in the Custom House was to gain time; that the jury was drawn to convict, and that their only object was to gain time. He intimated pretty bitterly that the effect of their treatment by the Administration might lead to something unexpected, but refused to say what. In conversation with prison officials, however, the trio have expressed themselves to the effect that if they are deserted by those they placed in power, they will make disclosures exceedingly unpleasant."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—The special from New Orleans continues: "Anderson, though dispirited, at times grows fierce and terse. Search has been made everywhere today for Wells, but without effect. It is believed that he started on Saturday for Washington, and that the Custom House resistance was for the purpose of giving him time to reach Washington, and that when he gets there he will go to the President and urge their desperate condition, and show that unless he does something, they will be ruined. If he refuses, then a disclosure will be made of the whole fraud on condition that the prosecution is stopped."

It is said intimations have been had from certain leading Democrats that if the Returning Board would show Hayes' election to have been a fraud their prosecution will cease.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—The Superior Criminal Court was crowded to-day when three accused members of the Returning Board, Anderson, Cassanave, and Kenner, were brought to the bar. Counsel for T. C. Anderson filed a motion for a change of venue, alleging that he could not have a fair trial in this parish, the prejudice against him having increased in the last few days. After the argument Judge Whitmore stated that the jury had been drawn in a most impartial manner, and was composed of conscientious, honest men of unimpeachable character. What more could the accused demand? The court had said Friday it would not be trifled with. Considering the motion for a change of venue as an attempt to delay, the court denies the same.

The defence took a bill of exceptions. The Atty Gen renewed the motion for severance in the trial of the accused. He said the State had wished to try the case in the State vs. Wells first, but as he had not come forth, he would move to call up the case of Thos. C. Anderson.

Judge Cullum, of counsel for the defense opposed the motion for severance, as would only be detrimental to the accused, depriving them of their combined peremptory challenges. The court granted the motion for a severance, and the case of the State vs. Thos. C. Anderson was then fixed for trial. Witnesses were called, and the impanneling of the jury was proceeded with.

We refer our readers to the dispatches for the very latest news from the seat of war. Peace is not yet proclaimed, and the panic and consternation in Turkey seems not to have abated, but rather to have increased. The people still crowd to Constantinople, while wretchedness, wide-spread and appalling, continues. Hundreds upon hundreds are perishing from cold and hunger. Armed robbers rove through the land, while, in all the regions for miles and miles around, the splendid capital of the poor Turk is wretched beyond description with demoralization, destruction and death.—*Mont. Adv.*

THE LATEST.—Contrary to expectation, the Turkish war is not ended, and the signs point to general European war.

From the New-York Herald.]

The Conditions of Peace.

Peace between the Emperor and the Sultan is practically agreed upon, the Porte having indicated its submission to Russia's requirements by directing its Commissioners to conclude an armistice conditional on its acceptance of those terms. It need astonish no one that these terms are looked upon as hard by those who deem the Moslem an angel of light. It is the natural privilege of the conquered to fill the heavens with his cry of complaint, so that Constantinople may fairly go further than London in its declamation against the conqueror's yoke. But the truth is the terms are magnanimously moderate, and the Turk, whose conception of peace is as uncompromisingly barbarous as his conception of war, has simply snapped at the chance to make a treaty on terms so unaccountably easy. Let us imagine what the terms would have been if the positions were reversed. If the government that ordered the butchery of the people of a hundred Bulgarian villages, because the intention to revolt had been rightly or wrongly imputed to them, had found itself in the position to impose its absolute will on its arch enemy, can any rational creature suppose the weight of that will would have been an easy burden? If the Russian force in the field had been crushed by Turkish prowess; if the Czar had left to stand by his colors only the fragment of a wrecked and fugitive army, and half his domains were in the conqueror's hands; if, finally, his capital were the most desirable seat of empire in the Old World and coveted for ages by the Power whose victorious armies were at the gates, would not the terms of peace have ground him to powder? Would they have left unexhausted any element of oppression and humiliation? It is only necessary to remember what Turkey did to her own people before the war and what she did to the Russian wounded who fell into her hands since the war began, to comprehend what she would do if Russia's fate had been as absolutely in her hands as her fate was in Russia's. By comparison with Turkish standards of what a conqueror may do to him whom the fate of war has put in his power the conditions now imposed by Russia are even generous; and it is by that standard they have been judged in Constantinople. Once known they were accepted, it would seem, precipitately; for England had actually taken a step that must have led to her participation in the war, and if the Sultan had waited a few hours only he would have seen good reason to refuse this peace in the confidence that England's aid was at last actually on the way.

But what a civilized nation like Russia should do in any contingency may not be fairly measured by what a barbarous Power like Turkey would assuredly do if it had the power. Civilized nations cannot take their standard for the conclusion of war, any more than for its prosecution, from peoples whose barbaric indifference to the opinions of mankind free them from all restraints of a moral nature. How, then, does this peace appear by comparison with civilized standards? Germany is not a bad type of the civilization of our age. Yet she exacted from conquered France an indemnity that was to the indemnity demanded by Russia as ten to one. France paid a thousand million dollars, and Turkey pays only a hundred million. It is possible that the cable has somehow falsified these figures; for, though Turkey is by comparison with France a mere pauper Power, an indemnity does not only bear relation to a government's capacity to pay, but also to the actual expense incurred in the war, and in this war Russia has made under heavier expenditure than Germany was, and has not made requisitions in great cities nor fed her armies on the country. Germany tore from France two fair provinces of more account as regards humanity than the whole Turkish Empire; and Russia only stipulates that one Turkish province shall be put in such condition of security as will guarantee it against a repetition of those butcheries practiced there by which the Turkish government made conspicuous before the world its infamous methods of dealing with discontented populations. These points—the guarantee of a Christian Governor in Bulgaria, as demanded by the Powers at Constantinople, and the payment of a small indemnity, to be secured by the possession of a part of America; are what Turkey concedes for Russia's freedom in the Dardanelles, though nominally extorted from Turkey, is a point that Turkey alone could not have withheld any time this century. It is extorted from England, for it was a part of the obsolete law of Europe that England alone was interested in maintaining. If the indemnity is never paid Russia with thereby become the possessor of an important part of Armenia. That and her right in the Dardanelles will be the only material advantages she will derive, and these scarcely equivalents for the sacrifices she has made.

Her moderation is, however, wise, and indeed, it is an adroit piece of statecraft. Had her conditions been really oppressive they would not only have justified the opinions that England has disseminated with regard to Russia's purposes, but they might have procured for England as against Russia encouragement and support from other Cabinets. As it is they divide English opinion at a critical moment. They put the issue of the vote for supplementary supplies on ground where the Ministry would not choose to have it. It is now a vote on the terms of peace with the consideration that in their worst aspect these terms are not harder than any victor might fairly demand. If Russia had seized Gallipoli and so the case presented a threat of Russia's holding the Dardanelles rather than of demanding a natural right in regard to them the case would be easier for the Beaconsfield government. As it is there is left for England so vague a point in regard to the Dardanelles that she cannot stand upon it. They who always see danger to the Indian Empire will raise an outcry about the occupation of Armenia; and certainly the power that holds Kars and Erzeroum and has the Black Sea open to pour great resources readily into that channel dominates all Western Asia. But if England really apprehends Russia's presence there she has an easy way out of the difficulty. She can pay Turkey's indemnity. To her the sum would be a bagatelle, and the British taxpayers would scarcely wince at it. War could not be made on that issue. In fact, there is no issue on which England can touch the case now save the points as to the Dardanelles, and the Power that would not fight for the Treaty of Paris will not fight for this. Nevertheless, the condition as to the Dardanelles infringes one of the specific conditions of neutrality. Every point of Russia's terms would be ratified by a conference of the Powers. As it seems to be a recognized point that the treaty must receive in that way the formal sanction of Europe England has a theatre on which to parade her grievance in regard to the Dardanelles; but Russia's terms have already received the consent of Germany and Austria and perhaps of Italy also, and England's complaints would barely have the sympathy of even the Moslem.

THE FATE OF TURKEY.

WHAT CAN ENGLAND DO TO PROTECT THE PORTE?

Mr. Edward Sullivan on the Eastern Complication—The Chance Great Britain has Lost.

[*London Morning Post, Dec. 23.*]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST:

SIR—Is the Turkish Empire to be destroyed and are her provinces to be divided? These are the questions of the hour. Russia, Germany (uncle and nephew) and Italy and many jackals and obscene birds of prey, who hope to pick the carcass slain by their powerful allies, say "Yes." Austria is divided—half her subjects say "Yes," half say "No." She is checkmated by Germany and Italy. France would say "No" if she could, but she again is checkmated by Germany and Italy. England alone says "No." On the one side, therefore, stands England and Turkey—Turkey prostrate, crushed, bankrupt, her bravest slain, her strong places taken from her—on the other side, Russia, Germany and Italy, with Austria and France as neutrals. What can England do? She has a powerful navy. She can send to the seat of war 50,000 men. For defensive warfare 50,000 British troops still constitute a great military force. For aggressive warfare in these days of gigantic armaments they merely constitute a *corps d'armee*. A year ago 50,000 British troops would probably have enabled the Turks to repel invasion to defend the line of the Danube and save Kars; but twice that number could not now free their country from the Russian grip. With an army of 50,000 men we cannot attack, but we can defend. What, then, are we to defend? Doubtless we can make Constantinople impregnable and the Dardanelles impassable; but what then? In such a case Russia would stop short at Adrianople and prosecute the war in Asia Minor and in Syria. In the meantime, while we were defending Constantinople, that was not attacked, and guarding the Dardanelles, that were not threatened, Egypt, which is the very apple of our Eastern eye, might fall to the lot of others. As yet Germany and Italy have only given moral support to Russia, but it is not impossible that the moment we throw in our sword with Turkey they may throw in theirs with Russia. If this occurs, and the Russia, Germany and Italy fleets combine, the English fleet will have its hands full. With Malta and Gibraltar to guard and with an army at Constantinople or Gallipoli to protect, it cannot spare many ships to look after British interests in Egypt. Let us clearly realize our position. It is useless to contend against the inevitable. If Russia, Germany and Italy are determined to commit a great crime, and if Austria and France sanction it, England alone cannot prevent it, but if this action of the great Powers of Europe makes it clear to us that a new law of nations is gradually taking possession of the mind, and is coming to sway the practice of the world; a law that rejects the balance of power, that repudiates the obligations of treaties, and recognizes the law of the strong as alone supreme; then, when the last word has been spoken in favor of treaties and international obligations, then the law of self-preservation will compel us to look after our own interests, and to take care that in the *melee* of lawlessness and disruption we do not become the victim of some unscrupulous combination. Egypt and Crete belong to our ally, Turkey, and we have no more right to take them than Russia has to take Bosnia and Armenia; but Egypt is the high road to India and to our vast colonial empire, and it is absolutely necessary to the existence of our empire that it does not fall into hostile hands. We have no right to take Egypt and Crete, but we have a right, and indeed it is our bounden duty to our children and to our descendants, to take such steps as will make their occupation by others impossible. Everything points to Egypt as the key of the British empire in the East. It is the only spot where the military strength of the Empire can be fully developed, where the East and West join hands. With 50,000 British troops in Egypt, a British fleet in Crete, in front door open to supplies and reinforcements from Malta Gibraltar and England, and the back door through the Red Sea, open to supplies and reinforcements from India, our position would be impregnable, we could hold it against the world. Yours, etc.

EDWARD SULLIVAN.

No. 13 Grosvenor Place Dec. 20, '77.

The Solid South.

From the Memphis Appeal.]

Because the South is solid in its support of the Democratic party, it does not necessarily follow that the South is sectional in feeling and hostile to the north. In the last contest for the Presidency, the Cincinnati *Commercial* endeavored to frighten Southern Democrats into the Republican party by threatening the vengeance of the solid North, and it seems the same game is to be attempted in the next contest for the Presidency. The *Commercial* says:

"There is no great risk in predicting after a fair estimate of the political forces of the future, that a solid political South in 1880 means a hopeless minority for the solid South hereafter, and the downfall of the Democratic party. If a temporary success be thought worthy of the sacrifice of the political future, the southern politicians who oppose free political division, and risk the appearance of sectional unity on partisan basis, are taking the proper means to achieve their purpose; but many of them are young enough to see the day when their mistake will be as palpable as the blunder of secession and war is now admitted to have been."

Here is a Greek offering gifts. This effort to frighten Southern Democrats from the support of their Northern friends partakes of the strategy of the wolves, who, in a friendly council with the sheep, suggested that the only way to secure perfect peace was the dismissal of the shepherd. If the South would vote for the Republican party, and its vote could be secured to that party as a permanent thing, all would be well, and we would hear no more of disloyalty.

The first great demand of laboring people is work. The cry is heard in every hamlet village and city in the land, and the question is being asked, Why are willing hands idle? Why this army of tramps on all the highways of the country? Why this alarming increase and poverty? Why this widespread bankruptcy and ruin? And the answer comes as quick as lightning from the clouds: Radical legislation in the interest of the money power and in direct conflict with the welfare of the toiling masses. The facts are cumulative, exhaustive and conclusive. The Shylocks and their organs may pile up their sophisms, exhaust prevarication and duplicity but they can not obscure the facts of history. They can not obliterate the seven fold curses that have crushed and blighted the homes of laboring men by thousands and tens of thousands from the centre to the circumference of the country. The people's representatives in Congress have proposed means of relief. The repeal of the resumption law will arrest contraction and set powerful forces in operation to restore confidence and vitalize business. The remonetization of silver, its free coinage and unlimited legal tender will give the country larger volume of currency and still further tend to revive industries, and thereby give laboring men employment.

When we penned our article in Sunday's issue on Palestine and possibility of the return of Jews, we had not then observed that the Rev. DAVID ROSENBERG, of Columbus, Ohio, had issued a call for a National Convention of all Israelites who are now willing to accept JESUS CHRIST as the promised MESSIAH of the world. The objects of this Convention will be to form an alliance of the converted Jews and of Israel throughout the world; to appoint a set time to confess the sin of the nation in rejecting JESUS CHRIST, to form a basis for a national existence upon the New Testament Scriptures as the statute and law of the nation, and to implore the powers of the world to restore Palestine to the people of God. The date and place of holding the Convention will be fixed by those in favor of the project.

Mont. Adv.

CINCINNATI, January 24—Wm. Miller, a young man residing at Newell's Run, Washington county, Ohio, died night before last from a wound inflicted by Miss Elizabeth Taylor, whom he had jilted. He had returned her miniature of the Queen of the past to take her to the Centennial. This seems to have so preyed upon her mind as to cause her temporary insanity, and in the absence of Miller she secured a knife and stabbed him in the abdomen, causing his death.

It has been found worth $500 to [illegible] every year to [illegible] women or a man to the community. [illegible] is as productive [illegible] as that man or [illegible] who [illegible] the community. When a man [illegible] to purchase and use the slave code.

Richmond (Va.) Revenue.

Mr. Monroe Mannon, reppying to a "constituent" who presented by Mr. McLin (who was recently disappointed of his reward for the hard work of Florida, by a Senatorial vote upon the President's nominations), tells how Hayes was made President. "It was long before midnight," writes Mr. Mannon, "when the work of the Canvassing Board was finished and the result made known to a few score of us waiting in one of the offices of the State House. As we silently passed out the camp fires of the Federal soldiery started an alarm the State Capitol shot fitful flashes of light among the overhanging trees. Such force had been done a prostrate State while these men did her their foul wrong."

If the English dash into the conflict, as seems to appear, it will become of the greatest interest and importance to the people of the United States. At present, the slaughter of tens of thousands in the plains of Bulgaria does not affect us in the least; and Englan[illegible] parties in war—England on which whom all our relations, commercial, financial, industrial, etc., are so close—will make [illegible] six thousand miles away of deep material interest to all Americans.

Montgomery Advertiser.

From the Alabama Baptist.]

The whipping post would certainly diminish the crime of larceny, but we believe strongly to the opinion that the degradation which attaches to the punishment of the whipping post would make those upon whom it should be inflicted worse men, and in that way increase the criminal class of more atrocious crimes. That view of the matter causes us to doubt the policy of resorting to the whipping post.

A Gentle Hint.

In our state 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 10cts; regular size 75c. Sold by Dr. W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville.

Constable's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of an execution issued from the Justice's Court of Beat No. 11, Calhoun county, his honor J. P. Ward, Justice, in favor of Calvin Gunter, and against W. C. Smith, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash at White Plains, on Monday the 11th day of February, 1878, FORTY BUSHELS OF CORN, more or less, to satisfy said execution.

P. S. HANKS, Constable.

Feb. 2—2t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court for said county, Special Term, Jan. 29th, 1878.

THIS day came I. F. M. Davis, Allen Elston and D. A. E. Wright, Commissioners heretofore appointed to sell for distribution certain Real Estate belonging to the Estate of Peter Heffner, dec'd and filed their statement, account, vouchers and evidences for a final settlement of their commission.

It is ordered, that the 25th day of February, 1878, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement, if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

Feb. 2—3t.

Golden Harvest for Farmers.

Your attention is called to our

MAMMOTH SPRING WHEAT.

An entirely new variety from anything ever before introduced.

It is a bright, plump grain, almost one half inch long, makes fine flour, has never had any disease incident to wheat, and produces from 60 to 80 bushels to the acre. Awarded the first premium at the Centennial. Price

1 Package, $ 25.
5 " $1 00.

Sample can be seen at this office.

Normandy Giant White Corn

is decidedly

THE FINEST CORN KNOWN.

It was first imported, and has been thoroughly tested in the U. S. Has produced 150 bushels to the acre. Grain very large, Pearly white. Many of the ears measure 18 inches long with 2 to 4 to the stalk. Pronounced by leading agriculturists to be the finest corn in the world. Price

1 Package, $ 50.
1 Large Package $1 00.

We want agents to introduce these valuable seeds everywhere. No trouble to sell. Send stamp for sample and special terms, and secure territory at once.

I. N. MAYES & CO.,
Importers and Growers of Field and Garden Seeds, Sweetwater, Monroe Co. Tenn.

We have in cultivation two farms in this vicinity and shall continue to make importing and growing seeds a specialty and introduce nothing but pure seeds.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of one alias fi. fa. issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun County, and to me directed, in favor of Singer Manufacturing Co. vs. J. L. Matthews and R. D. Williams, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala., on Monday the 11th day of February, 1878, ONE FAMILY CARRIAGE levied upon as the property of J. L. Matthews, to satisfy said alias fi. fa.

D. Z. GOODLETT, Sheriff.

Jan. 21th, 1878—4t.

W. W. WOODWARD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery,

Office formerly occupied by Gen. W. H. Forney.

JACKSONVILLE.....ALABAMA.

South and North Alabama Railroad.

In effect November 19th, 1877.

GOING SOUTH.

	No. 2.
Leaves Montgomery	6:15 a m
" Cahaba	8:22 a m
" Selma	9:40 a m
" Prairie Springs	12:27 p m
" Decatur	2:45 p m
" Nashville	8:00 p m
Arrive at Louisville	4:20 a m

Emigrant Passenger.

Leaves Montgomery	5:00 p m
Arrive at Birmingham	5:10 a m
Arrive at Decatur	9:30 a m

Making close connection with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad west.

GOING SOUTH

	No. 3.
Leaves Louisville	12:15 a m
" Nashville	7:30 a m
" Decatur	12:55 p m
" Prairie Springs	3:05 p m
" Birmingham	4:55 p m
" Cahaba	5:47 p m
Arrive at Montgomery	8:15 p m

Accommodation South.

Leave Birmingham	11:50 p m
Arrive at Montgomery	8:00 a m

All the above trains run daily.

ROBERT BEER, Supt.
C. P. ATKINS, Gen. P. and T. Agt.

MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON R. R.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Nov. 24—On and after the 1st inst., 1877, the following passenger schedule will be operated:

GOING EAST.

	Express.	Mail.
Lve Memphis	1	11 25 pm
Grand Junction	2	1 56 am
Middleton	3	2 23 am
Corinth	4	3 26 am
Decatur	5	7 55 am
Stevenson	6	11 25 am
Arr Chattanooga	7	1 05 pm

GOING WEST.

Lve Chattanooga	7	5 10 pm
Stevenson	6	7 50 am
Decatur	5	10 17 am
Corinth	4	2 01 pm
Middleton	3	2 58 pm
Grand Junction	2	3 40 pm
Arr Memphis	1	6 45 pm

CONNECTIONS—1 With Memphis and Little Rock, Mississippi and Tennessee, and Memphis and Louisville R Rs, and with Mississippi, White and Arkansas river steamers. 2 With Chicago, St. L. & New Orleans R R. 3 Junction of Ripley R R (narrow gauge.) 4 With Mobile & Ohio R R. 5 With Louisville, Nashville and Gt. Sou. Ry. 6 With Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R R. 7 With East Tenn, Va and Ga; Western & Atlantic, and Alabama and Chattanooga R Rs.

The Memphis and Charleston with its new and perfect schedule arrangements, now runs through day coaches between Bristol, Tenn. and Little Rock, also between Montgomery and Texarkana, and Palace Sleeping Cars between Lynchburg and Memphis all without change, and it is the SHORTEST and QUICKEST Line and offers special and superior inducements to EMIGRANTS.

Trains run daily (no Sunday delays) making connections at all terminal points.

A full set of first class and Emigrant Tickets are now on sale at Chattanooga, Stevenson, Scottsboro, Huntsville, Decatur, Corinth, Grand Junction, at lowest rates.

For further information, as to rates, schedules, etc. address either,

P. L. ROGERS,
Gen. Western Agent, Dallas, Texas.
JAS. R. OGDEN,
Gen Passenger Agent, Knoxville, Tenn.
T. S. DAVANT,
Ass't Gen. Pass. Ag't, Memphis, Tenn.

The State of Alabama,
Calhoun County.

TAKEN UP by James Painter and posted before Wm. H. Doss, Esq. on the 7th day of January, 1878, a certain estray red roan steer, left hind foot white and star in her forehead, about 11 years old and fourteen hands high—appraised to the value of forty dollars.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

Jan 19—3t.

CALHOUN COUNTY

GRANGE COLLEGE,

MALE AND FEMALE,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

Spring session of 1878, commences on the *first Monday* in January, and ends on the 7th day of June, continuing *five* and *two half* months.

TEACHERS.

W. J. BORDEN, Principal.

ASSISTANTS.

J. C. WILSON,
EDWIN G. BORDEN,
Miss VISTA WELCH,
WILLIE BORDEN.

1st Grade—$1 00 per mo.	(in adv.)	$5 50
2d Grade— 2 00 " "	"	11 00
3d Grade— 3 00 " "	"	16 50
4th Grade— 4 00 " "	"	22 00
5th Grade— 5 00 " "	"	27 50
Music on Piano or Organ, 5 00 " "	"	27 50

Incidentals 25 cents per month.

CLASSIFICATION.

1st Grade—Spelling—1st and 2d Readers—Blackboard and Slate exercises,—Oral Arithmetic, &c.

2nd Grade—Spelling,—3rd and 4th Readers,—First Book in Arithmetic, (oral and written,) oral exercises in English Grammar,—Geography and History, &c.

3rd Grade.—Analysis of words,—first part of Complete Arithmetic, (fundamental operations in numbers, common and decimal fractions, and application to measures, weights and distances, oral and written) Elementary Geography, English Grammar, &c.

4th Grade.—Second part complete Arithmetic, (Practical and Higher Arithmetic, oral and written,) Elementary Algebra, Latin Grammar and Latin Exercises—complete Geography, History &c.

5th Grade—Latin, Greek, Higher Mathematics, and all branches usually taught in Colleges.

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

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

Students can enter at any time during the term, and will be charged from the time of entrance to the close of the session. No deduction for tuition will be made for anything, except for sickness, protracted one month or more.

Good board can be obtained at from $ to 16 dollars per month.

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

J. W. WHITESIDE,
Pres. Board of Trustees.

At a meeting of the Trustees of Calhoun County Grange College, held on the 2nd of December, 1877, among others, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

1st. *Be it Resolved*, That we have witnessed the examination exercises of Calhoun College with unfeigned pleasure and satisfaction.

2nd. *Be it further Resolved*, That we most heartily approve of, and fully endorse the thorough system of instruction, and the reasonable, mild, yet rigidly enforced discipline established by Prof. Borden and his assistants, in the conduct of this Institution.

3rd. *Be it further Resolved*, That, regarding Calhoun College under its present management, as an Institution of superior merit,—we take pleasure in recommending it to the support of all who desire to give their sons and daughters a thorough, practical and accomplished education.

J. W. WHITESIDE,
Pres. of Board.

L. W. CANNON, Secretary.

Christmas Holiday

GOODS

H. A. SMITH,

Book Seller

AND

Music Dealer,

ROME, ... GEORGIA.

HAS in Stock, and receiving a splendid assortment of CHRISTMAS GOODS—such as writing Desks, toilet Sets, China and Glass Vases, Motto Cups and Saucers, Brackets, Autograph and Photograph Albums, Gift Books, Poetical Works, Bibles, Juvenile Books, Japanese Work, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes (something new and very pretty) Tin, Rubber and China Toys, Dolls, Christmas Tree Ornaments, Oil Paintings, Cromos, Plated Silver Ware Etc. Orders Solicited.

Tax Assessor's

Notice.

FIRST ROUND.

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

Precinct No. 7—Hollingsworths, Monday February 18.

Pre No 6—Peeks Hill, Tuesday, February 19.

Pre No 8—Polkville, Wednesday, February 20.

Pre No. 14—Sulphur Springs, Thursday February 21.

Pre No. 2—Alexandria, Friday February 22.

Pre No. 3—Court Ground, Saturday February 23.

Pre No. 4—Gannaway's School House, Monday, February 25

Pre No. 5—Anniston, Tuesday Feb. 27.

Pre No. 14—Oxford, Wednesday, Feb 28.

Pre No. 12—Davisville, Thursday, February 28.

Pre No. 11—White Plains, Friday March 1

Pre No. 10—Rabbit Town, Saturday " 2

Pre No. 9—Cross Plains, Monday " 4

Pre No. 8—Green's Schools house, Tuesday March 5.

Pre No. 1—Jacksonville, Wed. March 6

All persons attending these appointments are requested to bring with them a list of their property, with valuation extended, and proper numbers of their lands

A. E. LEDBETTER,
Tax Assessor of Calhoun Co.

Jan. 19—7t.

JNO. H. CALDWELL. WM. M. HAMES.
JNO. M. CALDWELL.

CALDWELL, HAMES & CALDWELL.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ...ALA.

WILL practice in all the courts of the 12th Judicial District and the supreme and federal courts of the State.

The Republican.

LOCAL MATTERS.

BIG SHOW!

John Robinson Excelled!

Great European Eclipsed!

Horses in great variety of color, size and uses.

Animals, comprising almost every species from the cat to the elephant.

Birds in endless variety.

The best trained performing horses, goats, and dogs.

Vehicles in great variety, from a two wheel chime to a train of cars.

The most celebrated band of music on instruments, from a common Jewsharp to a Grand Piano.

The most renowned leapers, tumblers and bare-back riders.

And undoubtedly the most beautiful troupe of ladies ever beheld in one collection.

The most beautiful feature of all is, you can see the whole troop, tastily arranged, for the simple pains of going to

MADDOX & PRIVETT'S.

Or you can buy any portion of the grand array for less money than you ever bought such goods in your life.

Call soon before they are picked at the

RED STORE.

Well, Well.

Who would ever have thought that $3 50 would have bought a bran new SADDLE. My friend it is even so—go to

MADDOX & PRIVETT.

A few 50 lbs. CANS OF LARD at the Red Store, will be sold CHEAP by the can, or retailed at fair price.

Glassware

In great variety at

MADDOX & PRIVETT'S.

Goblets at 50c per set.
Tumblers 35c " "

Go to MADDOX & PRIVETT to buy your CHRISTMAS GOODS.

Go to Maddox & Privett to get your GROCERIES.

Go to Maddox & Privett to get HARNESS, SADDLES or BRIDLES—*CHEAP*.

Thanks to Gen. Morgan for public documents.

Mardi Gras in Selma will be a grand affair. We are authorized to state that a party of six will be taken from this place to Selma and back, furnished sleeping car accommodations and boarded at the St. James Hotel three days for $11.00 each. Fare to Selma and return to all others $5 00.

The brilliant young editor of the Oxford *Tribune* has gone and "buckled to" an accomplished lady of Marion, Ala. May his little "Gaines" in time amount to a large family fortune, and may he never Rob (ert-) her of a single moment's peace by a too frequent attendance on the lodge or other such strategems, frequently resorted to by naughty Benedicts. We have not the happiness to know the lady, but without acquaintance, presume seriously to congratulate her upon having cast her lot with such an excellent and honorable gentleman.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of that most invaluable and indispensable farm implement, LINDER and MONTGOMERY'S Manure Distributer. It has received the highest encomiums wherever used, and is destined to be come as common on the farm as the plow, the harrow and other indispensables. It saves more than its cost in one season. Parties who have tried it declare they would not be without it for four times its cost. We shall have more to say of it in the future.

☞ The work on the cemetery grounds has been postponed to Thursday next, when all are invited to attend.

The exhibition of PROF. RYAN and his son KOLLA, is said by those who were present to have been the best thing of the kind that ever visited Jacksonville.

DR. VAN METER of the Illinois Medical Infirmary at Charleston, Ill., (or his assistant DR. PETTIJOHN) will again visit our city while on his professional tour through the southern States. All who are suffering with Piles, Fistulo, throat and lung diseases, of diseases of a chronic nature will do well to consult him. He will be found at his room at the "Jacksonville Hotel" on February 14th and 15th. Consultation free and conducted in private. The Infirmary was established by DR. VAN METER in 1845 & the many cures turned off from the Infirmary attest the wonderful success attained during its 20 years of existence. For further particulars see our supplement.

The following officers were elected for Calhoun County Grange for the year 1878, at the last meeting in Jacksonville.

F. W. SMITH, Master.
J. W. WHITESIDE, Overseer.
T. D. MILLER, Lecturer.
T. H. WAGNON, Steward.
J. P. WORD, Chaplain.
L. W. CANNON, Treasurer.
EMMET CROOK, Secretary.
C. C. CROW, Gate-keeper.
Mrs. F. W. SMITH, Ceres.
" L. ALLEN, Pomona.
Miss LIZZIE WHITESIDE, Flora.
Mrs L H WAGNON, Lady Asst. S.

All our local correspondence crowded out this week.

Roll of Honor will appear next week.

Buk waiver notes, Mortgages, Deeds of and Land Deeds for sale at

HIS LAST GAME OF POKER.

Thousands of Dollars Bet and lost on a Single Hand.

From the Dakota Herald.]

JAMES B. ANDERSON, born in the State of Maine, regarded in affluence, a graduate of Yale College, and destined for the bar, arrived in the great city of New York on the 19th day of July, 1876, and entered upon a career of dissipation, which culminated in a determination to seek excitement and adventure in the Black Hills. He started from New York with a companion, having in his possession $2,200, and arrived in the city of Deadwood without once having drawn a sober breath. In Chicago he paid a visit to a noted gambling hell, where he won $1,200. He left the tiger's den about midnight, and as he was passing down Dearborn street he was attacked by two ruffians, who succeeded in hurling him to the ground and when about to rob him steps were heard approaching, and the robbers hastily decamped. In this adventure he had his arm broken. He was taken to his hotel where the injured limb was set

At the end of three weeks he was sufficiently well to proceed on his way to the Hills, to which his companion had preceded him. He arrived at the El-Dorado in September, and began anew his career of dissipation. Strange to say he was a most fortunate gambler. Drunk or sober, he invariably arose a winner, and one time, it is said, he actually broke a faro bank, cleaning the place out of nearly $7,000. Twice he was waylaid and robbed but he appears to have made a point of carrying but a small amount of money. The professional gamblers grew to fear and hate him for his extraordinary good luck. It is said that while he was in the Hills he won over $15,000, and spent his money as recklessly as he had acquired it.

But fortune deserted the reckless youth. One night he entered a gambling hell, and encountered a man named Broy They were introduced, had some wine together, and sat down to a game of poker. They played with varying fortunes for two hours, until at last Anderson proposed to make the "ante" $500. Broy assented, the cards were dealt, and Broy offered $100 on his hand. Anderson saw him, and went him $200 better. A crowd had gathered about the table. Broy saw the $200 and went him $500 better. The silence of death reigned in the gambling house. Anderson looked at his hand and coolly raised his opponent $1,000. The money was deposited as fast as called for. Without hesitation Broy saw the $1,000 and went $2,000 better. The excitement was intense. A pin might've been heard to drop while the two men looked at the cards they held. The face of Anderson was very pale, while great drops of perspiration stood on the brow of the gambler Broy. It was an agonizing moment to Anderson, whose "stay" it was. He looked at the bills upon the table, saw it, and then gazed into the hand upon which so much depended, and in a low voice said: "What will you do Broy?" The latter looked at the stake and cried, pulling a leaky old wallet out of his pocket, "I see you and go you $5,000 better." He deposited the money. Anderson looked at the pile with a shiver. He covered the money, however, and then in a low, cool voice said, "And I call you!" "Four kings!" cried Broy, throwing down his cards They were good. Anderson held four queens. He laid down his cards and staggered up from the table and walked unsteadily out of the room From that day to this nothing has been seen or heard of James B. Anderson.

From the Waynesville Examiner.]

There is a pecan tree on Mr. Lightfoot's place in Waynesville which bore several bushels of nuts last year. The pecan flourishes anywhere in this section of the country, and yet we pay 20 cents per pound for the nuts in the retail stores.

There are two men in Lowndes who came here penniless in 1870, neither of whom had any special advantages except a stock of pluck and lots try. One of them hired himself the first year as a plow hand at $10 a month, and now each of them own over $12,000 worth of property, the bulk of which they made farming. Quite a number of colored men, unable to write their names own valuable farms well stocked with teams and cattle, and are accumulating money each year. And yet there is a disposition on the part of our young men to seek situations in the towns where they can barely earn a support. With the advantages of education and the control of land near free, we do not see why they sit patiently by and see others reap the harvest which should be theirs. Farming in this country has paid and is paying now, where it is conducted on economical principals.

What a Paper Costs.

It costs a little over half a cent a day to take a weekly paper; less than a diligent hen would earn in a month, at the market price of eggs; less than a cigar a tormunt, and a very cheap one at that; less than the barber would charge by the year to keep one's hair trimmed; less than an energetic kitchen girl will waste in a week. A penny a day can be saved in many a better way than stopping your paper.—*Iberville South*

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

Probate Court for said County, Special Term, Jan. 9th, 1878.

THIS day came M. L. Henderson, Administrator of the estate of Pelham Satcher, deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.

It is ordered, that the 11th day of February, 1878, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement, if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

Jan. 12—3t.

REMARKABLE SUCCESS.

The success of the leading literary paper of the West, THE CHICAGO LEDGER, is truly remarkable Since its introduction to the reading public, six years ago, THE LEDGER has steadily advanced in favor, and is now acknowledged second to no paper of the kind in the country. Its circulation is national, and has been obtained through the efforts of its publishers to produce a paper of high moral character, and at the same time sell it at a price consistent with the present hard times That they have succeeded, and well, too, the thousands of readers of the Ledger scattered from Maine to Texas and from Oregon to Florida will bear testimony. The Chicago Ledger is a large forty-eight column weekly paper, which contains stories both complete and continued in each number, written by the best authors of the day, and a great variety of information interesting to every one. The subscription price of the Ledger is only $1 50 per year, postage paid, and it is equal in every particular to other papers of the same character which sell for $3 a year. Three copies of this valuable paper will be sent to any one who sends 10 cents and their

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

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.

$350 TWO HUNDRED Acres, lying—seven miles north east of Jacksonville on the Goshen-Centre road. About sixty acres under fence; balance very well timbered.—Very good farm house. Running water through the farm Good tan yard location. One third cash; balance in 1 and 2 years.

$1.300.—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, cu. 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.

$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.

800 ACRES of good land either in a body or small farms, for sale—Sulpher Spring Bottom Land! Excellent dwelling! Store House and tenant house, Orchard, &c on the place. Fine place for German settlement. All surrounding property will be sold.

$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 sprangs, 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 fine 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 Choccoloco 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.

$1,800 EIGHTY ACRES.—Seventy acres cleared.—Ten acres fine open wood and Situated in corporate limits of Jacksonville, and joining the Rowan and Whatley places. Excellent land. Fine spring and running water on the place. Good tenant houses Pays $200 annual money rent. One third cash—balance in one and two years.

$480 One Hundred and Fifty five acres—40 acres open. The rest sparse Pine timbered. Branch 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 200 bearing trees of best varieties. The peach orchard is large and choice.—The vineyard contains 200 bearing vines of different vaqueties 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

$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.

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

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 frame dwellings and outbuilings. Four good settlements included. Land in good state of cultivation. Terms to suit purchaser.

A RARE CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.—800 acres. 500 acres fine farming land. 400 acres inexhaustibly rich in the finest iron ore. On the farming land is a dwelling house and outbuildings that cost in exercion $3000. Immense deposits of best limestone contiguous, to and a never-failing creek of water flowing through the iron beds. Timber abundant. The whole situated within one-fourth of a mile of the Selma, Rome & Dalton Road, in Calhoun county The best location on the Road for large iron works. Price $16000. Titles perfect. Letters asking further information cheerfully answered.

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

"German Syrup"

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Boschee's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine were distributed *free of charge* by Druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that Druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your Druggist and ask what they know about it. Sample bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case. For sale by DR. W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville, Ala.

N. J. TURNLEY,
Attorney at Law
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
GADSDEN, ALA.

WANTS.

(Advertisements of two or three lines, inserted under this head three weeks for 50c.)

WANTED—To sell a fine Mathushek piano—good as new—in excellent condition Cost $550. Will be sold for $300. Apply to this office.

Rust Proof Oats.

I have 500 bushels Rust Proof Oat which I will exchange, bushel for bushel, for corn or sell at 60 cts. per bushel.

J. L. GREEN,
Alexandria, Ala.

Dr. J. C. FRANCIS,

At his old stand north-west corner of the Public Square, has just received

A CHOICE LOT OF

FAMILY GROCERIES

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Syrup, Soda, best Baking Powders, pure Vinegar, Rice, Pepper, Spice, Pickles, Oysters, Sardines, Crackers, Cheese, Candies, Snuff, Tobacco, Matches, Soaps of all kinds, Raisins, Apples, Oranges and Nuts of all kinds.

Also a large lot of CHOICE FLOUR.

Also constantly on hand a full stock of

Drugs & Medicines.

Fancy Stationery & Toilet Articles
Jacksonville, Ala., Dec. 15, 1877.—tf.

N. B.

I am thankful to my customers for their very liberal patronage, and hope in future to merit a continuation of the same.

I have on hand a good stock of the

Brandies, Whisties, Wines and Beer.

Call and see me; and all who are indebted to me will please call and settle their bills, either with cash or by waiver note, as I must close up my Books to commence a new year. Yours Respectfully,

JOHN RAMAGNANO.

Dec. 22, 1877—3t.

Germania Tanning Co's

STORE,

GERMANIA.

FRESH arrival of a large quantity of BACON, LARD, FISH, &c.

Also, Groceries, Dry Goods & Hardware.

CHICKENS, BUTTER and EGGS constantly on hand.

☞ Corn, Wheat, Peas, and Cotton Seed bought, or exchanged, at highest market price.

Cash paid for HIDES, SKINS, &c.

☞ Call and judge for yourselves.

Nov. 17, 1877—2m.

ST. LOUIS

COOKING & HEATING

STOVES.

I NOW have on hand and for sale at *LOW PRICES*, as low as can be purchased anywhere else, a lot of the above superior STOVES, purchased directly from the Manufacturer, in person, each one inspected, and warranted to be made out of No. 1 scotch charcoal pig iron.

These stoves are for sale for cash or good barter. Also sheet iron, copper and tin ware of every variety always on hand and for sale.

Linder's Distributer,

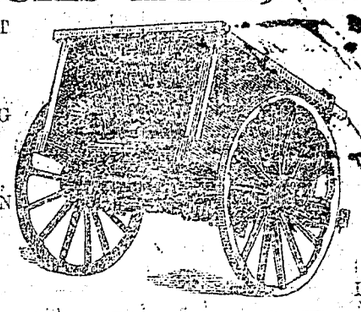
MANUFACTURED BY

LINDER & MONTGOMERY,

PATENTEES,

Peeks Hill, Ala.

THE GREATEST LABOR-SAVING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.



BOY LARGE ENOUGH TO DRIVE A MULE

Can do the Work of Ten Men!

It will grind and distribute, in the drill, rough Stable Manure, right from the stable, at the rate of 1500 pounds per acre.

OFFICE OF R. O. RANDALL.
GEN'L AGT. & MANAGER MOBILE LIFE INS CO.,
GADSDEN, ALA., August 17, 1877.

MESSRS. LINDER & MONTGOMERY, Peck's Hill, Ala.—

Dear Sirs:—The Linder Distributer is all you claim for it, and I am perfectly satisfied with my investment in it. The one bought you in April last has already paid for itself in saving labor and fertilizers, on a town farm of only 20 acres. As an Alabama invent on and enterprise I commend it, and wish you success commensurate with the merits of your machine. Yours truly,

R. O. RANDALL.

J. W. PHARES, *Belmont, Sumpter County, Ala.*, says: Your Distributer is a complete success. I distributed evenly and without trouble as much manure as I wished to the acre—manure that had never been composted, but with cobbs, &c., in it just as it came from the stable I am well pleased with it, and consider it the most useful machine to farmers that has ever been introduced, and would not be without one for thrice its cost.

SIMON LANGFORD, *Alexandria, Ala.*, says: I am well pleased with it, and would not take a ton of the best Guano in the world for it and do without it.

IMPROVED AND PERFECTED FOR NEXT SEASON.

PRICE, $30.00—delivered on the Cars at Jacksonville, or Boat at Greensport, Ala.

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A Certain Cure for

CANCER!

THE undersigned having become possessed of a remedy for the most distressing and hitherto considered incurable malady, which has been tested by several persons and proved to be an effectual remedy, thinks it but right to inform the afflicted where they can obtain relief

He at present refers to Jefferson Alford who was afflicted with cancer for years and is now entirely cured by the use of this remedy. Mr. Alford's post office is Gadsden, where persons desirous of information can write to him.

Any person wishing to test the remedy can do so by calling on or writing to the undersigned at White Plains, Calhoun Co. Alabama. A. J. KERR

Sept 22—3m.

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

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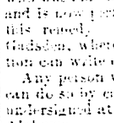

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Jacksonville, Ala.

13. January 1877—1y.

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A large room specially for Exhibiting samples of merchandise.

Board per day, $2 00
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April 29, 1876.

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DR. JOHANNA'S Marriage Guide teaches all the mysteries should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the sexual system, the laws of Reproduction, who should marry, the impediments to, &c. It is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, contains nearly 300 pages and is complete in each part. Sent by Mail to any one under seal on receipt of

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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
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Gold fillings, each,	2 00
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No charge 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,
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Office over J. P. Orbach's Store.
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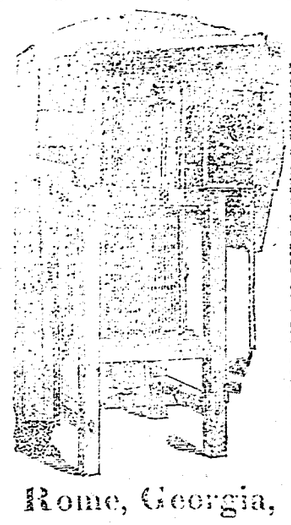

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Leave	JACKSONVILLE	1.02 P. M.
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HAVING bought the entire interest of J W Fullenwider in the stock and outfit of the late Hammond & Fullenwider's Stable, we will continue the same business place, and hope that by fair dealing and reasonable charges to merit a liberal share of patronage. A stable is an indispensable necessity to all villages, and we hope our citizens may give us sufficient patronage to make the stable self-sustaining. We will also continue the mail Hack to and from Gadsden daily except Sabbaths.

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

Hack to and from depot 25c day 50c night.

Horse, single feed 35c or $1 per day.

Horse and Buggy per day, ...$3

Hack and two horses per day, ...$3 50

Waggons, Hacks, Buggies and Horses always on hand.

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—tfoct 7

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Five independent courses are taught—Agriculture, Literature, Science, Engineering, Surveying.

An Excellent Preparatory school is provided, with graded classes, free of tuition. English, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Latin and Greek, thoroughly taught in this school. Special attention given to Penmanship and Grammar.

By a recent ordinance of the Board of Trustees, the following reduced rates have been established: Each Cadet from Alabama, or elsewhere, at the beginning of each term, or half year, must deposit with the Treasurer—Contingent fee, $5; Surgeon's fee, $2.00. Total College Fees per term, $7.50.

EXPENSES PER TERM.

	Tuition Free.	
Board and Lodging	..... $10.50 to	$58.50
Washing,	..... 4.50	4.50
Fuel, Lights and attendance,	.. 9 00	9.00
Surgeon's Fee,	..... 2 50	2.50
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Total,	..... $61.50 to	$79.50

Cadet Uniforms are furnished in Auburn at the lowest possible rate. Board, washing, fuel, lights, and attendance are paid for at the beginning of each month.

For farther information send for Catalogues. Address any member of the Faculty, or I. T. TICHENOR,
Aug. 13—4m Pesident

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8	distinct varieties,	Monthly Roses,	Winter
8	do	Bebognias	do
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6	do	Abutilons	do
2	do	Double Camelias	do
4	do	Azaleas	do
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5	do	Ferns, for Wardian c's	
4	do	Palms, do	Cases
6	do	Mosses do	do
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8	do	Hyacinth Bulbs	
20	assorted Tulips, bulbs		
50	do Crocus, bulbs		
2	do Jacobean Lily, bulbs		
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OR BY EXPRESS.

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5	do	do	do	3
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Or the whole collection of 238 Bulbs and Plants sent by Express on receipt of $15 00, to which either of our books, *Gardening for Profit, Practical Floriculture, or Gardening for Pleasure* (value $1 50 each), will be added. Descriptive Catalogue free

Peter Henderson & Co.,
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THE PRAIRIE CORN SHELLER.

Pat. Sept. 3, 1873. & Jan. 12, 1875.

THE cheapest and best Corn-Sheller made. It possesses advantages over all others embracing simplicity, durability, perfection of work, etc. Very light and convenient—separates the corn from the cob, is self adjusting—shells equally well and cleans the largest and smallest ears. Has no matching, cannot be choked, and a boy can work it with ease. Shells 15 to 20 bushels of corn an hour. Just what the farmer needs. Saves trouble, time and money. Manufactured at Selma, Ala. by the undersigned, owners of the patent for the State of Alabama, to whom all communications should be addressed.

AGENTS WANTED in every county in the State. Price $ 9 00.

S. EASON & CO., Selma, Ala

Sept. 8—6m.

L. W. GRANT,
Real Estate Agt.

CULTURE.

GETABLES IN WINTER.—...few general rules which ...ll understood, and which ...ndingly applied will enable ... raise their own vegetables to ...a in good condition in nearly ...ices much longer than is often ... These rules are:

... keep them cool without freezing without alternating changes of ...nperature.

2. If they dry up and shrivel (as beets and parsnips), apply by external means a certain amount of moisture.

3. If they do not shrivel but rot (as potatoes and squashes), let the air which surrounds them be dry and cool.

These rules may be easily and readily applied in various cases. Potatoes, for example, dry very slowly, but are liable to rot, and they may therefore be subjected to moderate currents of air, in a cool place. Light should be kept out to prevent their becoming green and bitter. If rot attacks them, it may be checked by repeatedly dashing cold water on them, which makes them clean and by evaporation cools them. If they are on a lattice bottom, both drainage and the admission of air will be effected. Turnips, beets and parsnips, unlike potatoes, dry up soon if exposed to air. When intended for kitchen use, and not for stock, they may be packed in fine moss or damp sawdust, which will keep them in good condition for several months. If sawdust is used, it should be in moderate-sized boxes, to prevent heating. Pumpkins and squashes may be kept a long time in dry chaff, with a temperature as cold as practicable without actual freezing. If the mass of chaff is thick they will not freeze in a barn.

SEED POTATOES.—The transactions of the Australian Agricultural Society, would seem to show that the product of potatoes, large and small, were pretty much the same there as elsewhere. A writer therein experimenting with potatoes received from England, says:

"I selected two of the finest, which weighed 1 pound 2 ounces, and these were cut up so as to make 13 sets. In a row next to them I planted a similar number, cut from the same weight of these potatoes, but all small in size; in fact, such as are usually used as seed potatoes. I dug up the crop and found that the two large potatoes produced 9 pounds 12 ounces, while the produce of the smaller seed was only 6 pounds. But the most remarkable part of the experiment was, that amongst the produce of the large seed there was hardly a small potato, while the produce of the smaller consisted of a great many small tubers, and scarcely any large. If a calculation be made on this basis, it will be seen that 1 cwt. of large potatoes would produce over 6 cwt. of a salable crop, while the same weight of small seed would produce only 4 cwt. of a crop, a large proportion of which would be only of use as pigs' food.

WASTE OF LAND.—If a farm of 160 acres is divided by fences into fields of ten acres each, there are five miles of fences. If each fence is one rod wide, no less than ten acres of land are occupied by them.

This equals 6½ per cent. of the farm, and the loss of the land is exactly equal to a charge of 6½ per cent. on the whole farm. But nearly every fence row in the country is made a nursery for weeds, which stock the whole farm and make an immense amount of labor necessary to keep them from smothering the crops. Much damage always results to the crop from these weeds, and if these expenses are added to the first one, the whole will easily sum up to 20 per cent. or a tax of one-fifth of the value of the farm. To remedy this we would have fewer fences, or we would clean and sow down the fence rows to grass or clover, and mow them twice a year. Ten acres of clover or timothy would at least supply a farm with seed and a few tons of hay every year. We would, in short, consider the fence rows as a valuable part of the farm, and use them as such.—*American Agriculturist.*

THE extra price received for a superior article is nearly all profit. And this is especially the case with the farm. It costs no more to raise a good horse than a poor scrub. No more feed, care or time is required. And if the plug horse can be raised so as to pay expenses, there is a fine profit in raising first-class horses. The same is the case with neat cattle. In fact it costs more per pound to raise such a steer as would sell for three cents per pound than one which sells for six cents per pound. In this case there are nearly double the number of pounds, and double the price per pound, and yet the choice steer takes no more food or care than the other. In this case not only the extra price is the profit, but the extra weight also.

MANURE may be carted to the orchard and spread over the whole surface. The time of manuring is not of so much importance as to get it on at any rate. It is a mistake to put a little manure close around the trunks of the trees.

Noah Webster.

Noah Webster, whose greatest monument is the "Unabridged Dictionary," is probably the most consulted of all human writers. The New York *School Journal* asserts, as "something on which to found true fame," that the total circulation of this author's works has reached a figure second only to that attained by the Bible itself.

A painstaking arithmetician has calculated that seventeen or eighteen million pounds of paper, equal to nine thousand tons, have been imprinted with the "words, words, words," which Mr. Noah Webster used as the roadway wherewith to convey to the public the very important thing he had to say. To "cover" only one class of his publications, at least three thousand sheep have patiently contributed their own coverings, and in all the departments of work necessitated by the editorial, mechanical and business preparation and management of all his phenomenal publication, not less than a thousand persons obtain the means whereby they live.

The man to whom we refer produced one book, the "American Spelling-Book," not bulky in size, nor super-human as to material, but which, nevertheless, still circulates at the rate of a million copies a year.

Mr. Webster worked many years and against gigantic difficulties before he could get his books introduced to the public and he richly deserved the success that came to him even before he died.

ANY ONE TROUBLED WITH A COUGH OR COLD, will avoid much suffering and risk by using promptly Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old and reliable preparation of unquestioned merit.

SCIENTIFIC.

Separation of Nickel and Cobalt.—The separation of nickel and cobalt has hitherto been a somewhat difficult operation, but by the new method, which I made known a short time ago, this is effected easily and rapidly. The following method of detecting and isolating minute quantities of nickel in commercial chloride of cobalt, supposed to be pure, will give an idea of its practical nature: A few grains of that salt are dissolved in water, and the whole of the cobalt precipitated, with the nickel by xanthate of potash employed in slight excess, and previously dissolved in a little distilled water. A few drops of ammonia are then added, just sufficient to render the liquid slightly alkaline, and the dark green xanthate of cobalt is collected on a filter. The whole of the nickel is in the filtrate, and the whole of the cobalt in the filter. The nickel in the filtrate is precipitated by a few drops of sulphide of ammonium.

Character of xanthates.—Besides the yellow precipitate which the soluble xanthates give with salts of copper, all the insoluble xanthates, on dissolving in nitric acid, give rise to nitrous ether which is readily recognized by its odor. —*Dr. T. L. Phipson, in Chemical News.*

Manganese Bronze.—Manganese bronze the new alloy, has been found to greatly exceed in tensile strength both Muntz or yellow metal or gun metal. At recent experiments made at the Royal Gun Factories, England, a cold rolled rod was found to have remarkable strength, sustaining a strain of 34 tons before stretching, with an ultimate strength of nearly 40 tons per square inch, and an elongation of 11·6 per cent, of its length places it on a level, and, in respect of its elastic limit, above the best steel used for constructive purposes. The weakest quality is 50 per cent stronger than Muntz metal, and at the same time sufficiently ductile to be rivetted cold. It has been successfully converted into sheets and plates, wire and tubes, in all of which forms it possesses a great superiority over brass, being twice as hard and twice as strong. The *Engineer* says that the greatest heat it is likely to be subjected to in a locomotive, or other high pressure boiler, does not in the least reduce either its strength, toughness, or hardness, so that it would appear particularly suitable for boiler and condenser tubes.

Cleaning Engravings.—Put the engraving on a smooth board cover it thinly with common salt finely powdered; squeeze lemon juice upon the salt so as to dissolve a considerable portion of it; elevate one end of the board, so that it may form an angle of about 45 or 50 degrees with the horizon. Pour on the engraving boiling water from a teakettle until the salt and lemon juice be all washed off; the engraving will then be perfectly clean and free from stains. It must be dried on the board, or on some smooth surface, gradually. If dried by the fire or sun, it will be tinged with a yellow color.

Prof. Daniel Kirkwood, of Bloomington, Ind., says that unless the motion of the inner satellite of Mars is explained in some such way as Tait, in his *Recent Advances in Physical Science*, has accounted for the motions of the inner groups of planetoids of the rings of Saturn, it will be found to present a case which will be destructive of the nebular hypothesis.

A small lake that in 1870 was formed on the plateau of the Apennines between France and Bologna, is gradually disappearing, according to Prof. Filopanti, who says that from a scientific point of view the history of this lake is only in miniature the history of all the lakes in the world.

The Way the Chinese Stop an Ass Braying.

In 1840 (says the Abbe Auc) we were once making a journey in wagon in the province of Pekin. Our equipage was under the guidance of an old schoolmaster, mounted upon a magnificent ass, so full of ardor and agility that the two mules that completed our team had all the difficulty in the world to keep up with him. This ass, however, was so filled with a sense of his own superiority, and so proud of it, that whenever he became aware of the presence of any of his brethern, he never failed to commence boasting of it in such loud, sonorous and harsh tones that his folly became quite insupportable.

When we got to an inn, instead of trying to rest himself, the beast passed the whole night practising music, setting all the donkeys in the neighborhood to singing the same tune, so that it was impossible to sleep.

One evening we said to the schoolmaster.

"Your donkey is an abominable brute; it prevents my getting a wink of sleep."

"Why did you not tell me so before?" said the schoolmaster. "I would soon have stopped his singing."

As the old pedagogue was somewhat of a wag, and indulged sometimes in a small joke, we took little notice of his reply, but that night we slept quite soundly.

"Well, did the ass make a noise last night?" he asked when we met in the morning.

"Perhaps not," said we: "at all events, we did not hear him."

"No, I think not," said he; "I saw to that before I went to bed. You must have noticed," he continued, "that when an ass is going to bray, he always begins by raising his tail, and he keeps it extended horizontally as long as his song lasts. To insure his silence, you have only to tie a large stone to the end of his tail, so that he cannot raise it."

We smiled without reply, thinking this was only another piece of pleasantry; but he cried:

"Come, now, and see; you can easily convince yourself."

And accordingly we followed him to the court-yarn, where we beheld, sure enough, the poor ass with a large stone attached to his tail, and with the air of having lost his accustomed spirits. His eyes were fixed on the ground, his ears hung down, his whole appearance denoting humility and dejection. Feeling quite compassionate towards him, we begged his master to untie the stone directly, and as soon as ever he felt his musical appendage at liberty, the creature raised first his head, then his ears, then his tail, and at last begin to bray with all his wonted energy.

—The highest income tax in Germany last year was paid by Krupp; this year by a Rothschild.

DOMESTIC.

TO CURE SLEEPLESSNESS.—"The trouble with all opiates is that they leave the traces of their influence," says a well-known medical man. "I have therefore prescribed for myself, and have frequently done so for others—onions; simply common onions, raw, Spanish onions, stewed, will do. Everybody knows the taste of onions; this is due to a peculiar essential oil contained in this most valuable and healthy root. This oil has, I am sure, highly soporific powers. In my own case they never fail. If I am much pressed with work, and feel I shall not sleep, I eat two or three small onions, and the effect is magical. Sleeplessness is caused by the fact that the blood is in the brain, not in the stomach. The remedy, therefore, is obvious. Call the blood down from the brain to the stomach. This is to be done by eating a biscuit, a hard-boiled egg, a bit of bread and cheese, or something. Follow this up with a glass of milk, or even water, and you will fall asleep." Those who have suffered the horrors of sleeplessness will be thankful to the discoverer of this simple remedy when they have tried it fairly.

COTTAGE PUDDING.—Take half a teacupful of butter free from salt, two teacupfuls of sand sugar and the yolks of three eggs. Beat all well together until very light; then add one teacupful of new milk, and when thoroughly incorporated, stir in three teacupfuls of sifted flour, the well-beaten whites of the three eggs, and two teaspoonfuls of "sea foam." Turn into a well-buttered mould, and bake half an hour in a quick oven. Should any be left from dessert, it can be used for tea as sweet cake. Sauce for the Pudding—Rub well together until light four large tablespoonfuls of light brown sugar and two of butter; stir it into a teacupful of boiling water quickly and well, until it has dissolved; add a wineglassful of wine and brandy mixed. On no account omit stirring it constantly until well dissolved, or it will lose its lightness. Add grated nutmeg to taste, and serve hot.

EXCELLENT ROLLS.—Melt in one and a half pints of new milk a quarter of a pound of butter—lard will answer, or one-half the quantity each of lard and butter. Have ready two and a half pounds of sifted flour, in which mix well half a tablespoonful of salt, one grated potato, which should have been boiled the day previous, that it may be perfectly cold. As soon as the milk is lukewarm, stir it in; add a teacupful of yeast, and knead all long and well. In cool weather let it stand near the stove, that it may rise in three or four hours; then put in a cooler place an hour or two; then work in half as much more butter, incorporating it throughly in the dough. Form into rolls, place in a well-buttered pan, let them rise about half an hour, then bake in a quick oven.

HOW TO TEND A COAL FIRE.—Replenish a coal fire as soon as the coals begin to show ashes on the surface; then put on merely enough to show a layer of black coal covering the red. This will soon kindle, and, as there is not much of it, an excess of heat will be given out. Many persons almost put out the fire by stirring the grate as soon as fresh coal is put on, thus leaving all the heat in the ashes when it should be sent to the new supply of coal. The time to stir the fire is just when the new coal laid on is pretty well kindled. This method saves fuel, gives a more uniform heat, and prevents the discomfort of alternations of heat and cold.—*Housekeeper.*

A BURNING CHIMNEY, when the soot has been lighted by a fire in the fireplace, can be extinguished by shutting all the doors in the room, so as to prevent any current of air up the chimney; then, by throwing a few handfuls of common fine salt upon the fire in the grate or on the hearth, the fire in the chimney will be immediately extinguished. The philosophy of this is that in the process of burning the salt, muriatic-acid gas is evolved, which is a prompt extinguisher of fire.

CLEANING MIXTURE.—To clean coat collars and to take out grease from floors or carpets, and to clean paint or white walls (calsomined) take half a bar of washing soda and a lump of saltpeter and sal soda each as large as a walnut, add two quarts of boiling soft water, stir well and let it stand till cool, then add three ounces of ammonia, bottle and cork tight. Will keep good a year. It is best to bottle when lukewarm, and add the ammonia at any time.

CROQUETTES.—Mince old chickens very fine; moisten with rich gravy; and season with pepper and salt; next shape them by pressing them tightly into a jelly glass, or long, pear-shaped wine glass; brush over with beaten egg after they are shaped, roll in bread crumbs and fry in lard; drain them carefully and send to the table hot.

How to Teach Reading.

A teacher in an Akron school has invented a new plan of teaching little children to read. This plan has the advantage that it at once awakens the little pupils' curiosity and consequently secures their interest. The teacher prepares on slips of cardboard some word which may be made the principal one in a short sentence as, for instance, "dog." The word is written and printed upon the slip so that the pupil may learn the elements of penmanship with reading and spelling. The scholars are taught to read, spell and write this word until they have learned it thoroughly, and then another slip with the word "the" upon it is given them and they are taught its meaning, use and relation. Then the pupils are taught other words in the same way and are taught to put the words together to make sentences. Thus in each new word that comes up the scholar is interested and his interest is preserved all through. The plan, then, it will be seen, possesses the following points of superiority: First, it presents a succession of surprises, which, of course, awaken the first requisite of successful teaching, mental activity; second, it gives the children something to do while at the same time they are unconsciously acquiring fresh knowledge; third, it assists them in a correct expression, breaking up the habit of monosyllable replies; fourth, it advances the pupils much more rapidly and more thoroughly than by the old method, doing in probably one-half the time the work of many weary months.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Stop that terrible cough, and thus avoid a consumptive's grave, by taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. As a cough remedy it is unsurpassed. Sold by druggists.

HUMOROUS.

THE late Dr. Winter Hamilton, of Brighton, one day went into the town to buy some fish. The fishmonger was a female member of the Society of Friends. Having made his purchase, he requested her to send it to his house "What is thy address!" asked she. He replied, "Direct to the Rev. W. Hamilton," at such a place. She hesitated a little, and then, taking a card and pen and ink, she handed them to him, and said: "Perhaps thou wilt *reverence thyself!*"

AN ENGLISHMAN, boasting of his country, said: "There are springs in England where the most sparkling soda-water can always be had ready prepared!"

"Why, that is not to be compared with a lake out West," said a bystander, with a perfectly serious countenance. "There you can procure the most delicious sparkling champagne, and the banks are made of sponge-cake!"

"MAY every hair in your honor's head," said a wild old lady, looking at Sir Charles Taylor's powdered and pomatumed locks, "may every hair in your honor's head be a mould candle to light your sowl to glory!" And as he bowed, hat in hand, in acknowledgment, and disclosed his bare crown—"May the blessed Virgin give you more of them!"

"MILITIADES, my son," asked Spilkins, pointing to the debris in the dish before him as he arose from the dinner table yesterday, "why is this neglected morsel before me like the Sultan's forces around Erzeroum?" Militiades wrestled with it for some moments, but finally concluded to give it up. "Because," said Spilkins, "it's the left wing of Turkey." Militiades made a break for the door.

HE HAD proposed to her, and now with fear and trembling waited for her answer. "Only one word," he said, "if but to keep alive the fires of hope within my bosom." She looked at him tenderly, nay lovingly, and her lips moved in accents that went to the depth of his soul. She had asked him how much he earned a week.

JOHN TYLER'S son once applied for a special car to carry his father; and, on being refused the accommodation, said "Why you furnished a special car to carry President Taylor's corpse." "We did," urbanely responded the manager, "and we would gladly furnish a special car for your father under similar circumstances."

"LUCULLUS, wilt abstract, for me, from their siliceous bivalvular environment, the nutritious portion of two score ostracœans, and place them before me with proper condiments?" Lucullus, being thus instructed, repairs to the kitchen and remarks to the cook: "Gimme forty raw with salt and pepper."

"I WANT five cents worth of starch," said a little girl to a grocer's clerk. The clerk wishing to tease the child, asked: "What do you want five cents' worth of starch for?" "Why, for five cents, of course," she answered, and the clerk concluded to attend to his own business.

SUGGS—"That off mule of yours is a fine beast. What do you call him?" Bluggs—"Fact." S.—"And what do you call the other?" B—"Fact." S.—"What! call 'em both Fact? How's that?" B.—"Why, you see, Facts are such stubborn things."

"WHAT do you charge for a quart of your milk here?" asked a man, as he put his head in the door of a milk-shop. "Eight cents," was the reply. "Ain't you got any for seven cents?" "No," said the proprietor; "but," he added, "we can make some."

A MEDDLESOME old woman was sneering at a young mother's awkwardness with her infant, and said, "I declare a woman never ought to have a baby unless she knows how to hold it!" "Nor a tongue either," quietly responded the young mother.

WHY is a four quart measure like a lady's side-saddle?—Because it just holds a gallon.

TO MAKE light of anything—set it on fire.

HIGH life—on the mountain tops.

Ancient Journalism.

There are in existence several collections of papers which are said to be files of the ancient *Acta Diurna*, published in Rome B. C. 585. There has been some dispute as to the genuineness of these collections, but there seems to be good reason for believing them to be the records of the daily occurrences of the Roman capital. They were in manuscript and posted in two or three conspicuous places through the city, where the people could easily gather and read the news. The *Acta Diurna* is mentioned by Seneca, Suetonius and Tacitus. As an example of this ancient journalism the following is given: —"4th of Calends of April. The fasces with Livinius, the Consul. It thundered; an oak was struck with lightning on that part of Mount Palatine call Sumnia Velia early in the afternoon. An affray happened in a tavern at the lower end of Banker's street, in which the keeper of the Hog-in-Armor Tavern was dangerously wounded. Tertinius, the Ædile, fined the butchers for selling meat which had not been inspected by the overseers of the markets. The fine is to be employed in building a temple to the goddess Tellus."

Such was some of the news these papers contained, and it shows that the wants of the ancients were not much different from those of the moderns of to-day. A freak of lightning, a row in a bar room, and the arrest and fine of violators of the law, were then, as now, matters of public interest. But during the reign of the successors of the Cæsars the paper was discontinued, and we hear no more of news publications until A. D. 1536.

In that year there was published in Venice a paper called the *Gazzetta* It was in manuscript, and was put forth once a month. The enterprise was entered into to inform the people of Venice of the progress of the war with Turkey. There are now thirty volumes of this periodical in the Maggliabecchi Library at Florence. The papers are all in manuscript. There has been a little dispute as to the origin of this word *Gazzetta*, some claiming that it was derived from the Latin *gaza*, a treasury, and some from the Italian *gazza*, a magpie, or chatterer. Others, again, say that the paper took its name from the *gazzetta*, a coin of small value, which was the price of the paper. Whatever its origin, the name has held its own down to the present day, and is familiar to every one.

Practical Saints.

Pork and beans saints are needed, who would go about the world cooking decent food, and selling it to the hungry at prices that would enable every poor person to buy and pay for what he or she ate. And what an improvement such a saint is upon the stereotyped one who sits with folded hands waiting for the coming of the Lord. Piety of this kind is not to be compared to the Christian disposition that leads a woman to work for the good of herself and others, and to use her one talent, if she has no more, in the service of humanity. The reward this saint receives, is of a tangible sort. It is paid her from day to day, and it enables her to feed and clothe herself and to ask no help from others. If the world were full of such, what a glorious future would lie before it? All pretense and humbug would vanish, and the shams perpetrated in the name of charity would be abolished forever.

The Centennial Safe.

The Centennial Century Safe, which was exhibited at the Philadelphia Exposition, and which has been prepared for the Capitol, to be placed in Stationery Hall, for the reception of treasures of history not to be revealed to the world till the recurrence of our centennial anniversary as a nation, has reached the Capitol, and workmen have hoisted it into the building and placed it in position, where it is to remain undisturbed and unlocked for a hundred years. The idea was conceived and the work has been prosecuted to completion with much vigor by Mrs. C. F. Delhm, whose famous "Centennial Record" will form a part of the contents of the safe. Mrs. D. will close the Centennial Safe on the 22d of February at 11 a. m. if books are prepared in time, and she asks that Governors of States and Territories and Mayors of cities and others will forward promptly to her address the parts of books in their hands, by express, at the earliest possible period.

Antique Errors,

In this enlightened age and land, find acceptance only with the ignorant and ignorant. It is impossible, for instance, to persuade any large proportion of a people who have imbibed their ideas of logic in common schools and free academies, that it is expedient to cram their systems with mercury, rasp their bowels with colocynth and jalap, or stupefy their brains with opiates, when a pure, effective, safe, botanic cordial like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which relieves every disorder for which the poisonous drugs have been heretofore prescribed, is within the reach of every one. Old-fashionable remedies are rapidly giving ground before the advance of this conquering specific, and old-fashioned ideas in regard to depletion as a means of cure, have been quite exploded by the success of the great renovant, which tones the system, tranquilizes the nerves, induces sound repose, neutralizes malaria, depurates and enriches the blood, rouses the liver when dormant, and promotes a regular habit of body.

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Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

Skin Diseases.

All those troublesome scaly, itching, pimply, blotchy, humid eruptions of the skin, denominated *Tetter, Erysipelas, Acne, etc.*, that are so unsightly and annoying, are quickly and effectually cured by the simple application of *Hostetter's Tetter Ointment*, a remedy that has proved itself to possess wonderful healing powers, curing hundreds of cases that have resisted all other treatment, even that of the best professional talent of the country. It only needs a trial to prove its virtues. Sold 50 cents per box: sent by mail for 60 cts. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & Co., 602 Arch st., Phila.

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ROCHESTER, NOV. 22, 1876.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.:—

Dear Sir,—I have suffered for the last three or four years with Liver Complaint and Kidney troubles. Previous to taking the VEGETINE I was under the doctor's care for a long time, but he did not help me. My friends all thought I would not recover. I began using the VEGETINE, and realized good effect from it right away. I had taken but three bottles before I was much better. I continued taking a few bottles more, and can now truly say I am enjoying the best of health. I have given it to my little daughter with great success. Since it has done me so much good I have recommended it to several, and they have all been greatly benefited by its use. Respectfully,

J. C. SMITH,
24 S. Francis Street.

Place of business, 72 West Avenue.

Mr. Smith is a well-known dealer in stoves and tin-ware, for many years in business in Rochester.

Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, etc., are always unpleasant, and at times they become the most distressing and dangerous diseases that can affect the human system. Most diseases of the Kidneys arise from impurities in the blood, causing humors which settle on these parts. VEGETINE excels any known remedy in the whole world for cleansing and purifying the blood, thereby causing a healthy action to all the organs of the body.

VEGETINE
WILL CURE RHEUMATISM.

SPRINGVALE, ME., Oct. 12, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—Fifteen years ago last fall I was taken sick with rheumatism, was unable to move un il the next April. From that time until three years ago this fall I suffered every thing with rheumatism. Sometimes there would be weeks at a time that I could not step one step; these attacks were quite often. I suffered everything that a man could. Over three years ago last spring I commenced taking VEGETINE, and followed it up until I had taken seven bottles; have had no rheumatism since that time. I always advise every one who is troubled with rheumatism to try VEGETINE, and not suffer for years as I have done. This statement is granted you as far as Mr. Stevens is concerned.

Yours, etc., ALBERT CROOKER.

Firm of A. Crooker & Co., Druggists and Apothecaries.

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One	*American Agriculturist* (described below)	Dime
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THE TRIBUNE earnestly strove for the election of President Hayes, and it gives its heartiest support to the high purposes of his Administration. Doubting the wisdom of methods sometimes taken by its subordinates, and criticising with entire freedom what it regards as occasional mistakes, it still thinks it the duty of the party to hold together and strengthen the party that elected and alone sustains him. It believes the day of danger to the negro has passed, and that of danger to the Tax-Payer has come. The Solid South (at last in full control of every Rebel and Border State) sees its chance to get at the National Treasury, and get what it lost by the war. Only a Northern vote is needed. If Tammany Hall could furnish New York, then Indiana, or Connecticut and New Jersey, would suffice. The danger is upon us; and against it the old party of Freedom, still the party of the Churches and the School Houses, is the only bulwark. It alone can keep the Solid South from grasping the National Government in 1880. It alone can save us, even now, from the threatened abandonment of resumption and renewed debasement of the currency, which would needlessly and most wickedly check the revival of business, and treble the country's burdens. In behalf of the old party, therefore, THE TRIBUNE repeats the old appeal to the National conscience, the National honor, and the enlightened self-interests of the Tax-Payers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has been for a third of a century the favorite paper of our substantial country population. A competent critic has said of it: "THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has done more for the settlement and prosperity of the Great West and has made more good farmers and food citizens than any other single influence that ever existed in this country." During the ensuing year it means not only to preserve all its old merits, but to make a long stride ahead. By the introduction of $200,000 worth of new machinery, by an enlargement of its size, (making it the largest single sheet issued by any newspaper in the country—larger, different and better form, in better type, and filled with matter prepared expressly for its readers—and not the stale news dumped in from the daily. It can safely be compared with the three and four dollar weeklies of the time; by keeping abreast of the highest progress, favoring the freest discussion, appealing always to the best intelligence and purest morality and refusing to cater to the tastes or the vile or the prejudices of the ignorant. The continued popular approval, and the constantly widening political influence it enjoys, are the best proofs that it is still faithful to these early secrets of its strength.

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TERMS CASH.

THE ROOTS OF THE ROSES.

The leaves are fading and falling,
The winds are rough and wild,
The birds have ceased their calling,
But let me tell you, my child.

Though day by day, as it closes,
Doth darker and colder grow,
The roots of the bright red roses
Will keep alive in the snow.

And when the winter is over
The boughs will get new leaves,
The quail come back to the clover,
The swallow back to the eaves;

The robin will wear on his bosom
The vest that is bright and new,
And the liveliest wayside blossom
Will shine with sun and dew.

So, when some dear joy loses,
Its beauteous summer glow,
Think how the roots of the roses
Are kept alive in the snow.

A Detective's Ruse.

AN ADVENTURE IN A COINER'S DEN.

During the year of 1848 the West was flooded with counterfeit coiners. It was so well manufactured that it passed readily. The evil at last became so great that the United authorities requested that a skilful detective might be sent to ferret out the nest of coiners. I was fixed upon to perform this duty.

I had nothing to guide me. The fact, however, that Chicago was the city where the counterfeit coin was most abundant, led me to suspect that the manufactory might be somewhere within its limits. It was, therefore, to the capital of the West that I first proceeded. I spent five weeks in that beautiful city, but without gaining the slightest clue to the counterfeiters.

I began to grow discouraged, and really thought I should be obliged to return home without having achieved any result.

One day I received a letter from my wife requesting that I would send her home some money, as she was out of funds. I went into a bank and asked for a draft, at the same time handing a sum of money to pay for it, among which were several half dollars. The clerk pushed three of the half dollars back to me.

"Counterfeit," said he.

"What!" said I, "do you mean to tell me those half dollars are counterfeit?"

"I do."

"Are you certain?"

"Perfectly certain. They are remarkably well executed, but they are deficient in weight. See for yourself."

And he placed one of them in the scale against a genuine half dollar on the other side. The latter weighed down the former.

"That is the best executed counterfeit coin I ever saw in my life," I exclaimed, examining it very closely. "Is all the counterfeit money in circulation here of the same character as this?"

"Oh, dear, no," replied the clerk, "it is not nearly so well done. These are the work of Ned Willett, the famous New York counterfeiter. I know them well, for I have handled a great deal of them in my time. Here is some of the money that is in circulation here," he added, taking several half dollars from a drawer. "You see the milling is not nearly so perfect as Ned Willett's although it is pretty well done, too."

I compared the two together, and found that he was right. I supplied the place of the three counterfeit half dollars with good coin, and returned the former to my pocket again.

A few days after this I received information which caused me to take a journey to a village situated about thirty miles from Chicago. I arrived there at night and took up my quarters at the only tavern in the place. It was a wretched dwelling, and kept by an old man and woman, the surliest couple I think it has ever been my lot to meet. In answer to my inquiry as to whether I could have lodgings there for the night, I noticed that the host gave a peculiar look to his wife, and after some whispering I was informed in the most ungracious manner possible that I could have a bed.

I have frequently in the course of my life been obliged to put up with wretched accommodation, so I did not allow my equanimity of temper to be destroyed by the miserable fare set before me, and the still more miserable sleeping apartment into which I was ushered after I had concluded my repast.

The chamber was small in size, and was certainly well ventilated, for I could see the stars peeping through the roof. The bed was simply a bag of straw thrown into one corner of the room, without sheets or covering of any kind. This last fact, however, was not of any consequence, as it was oppressively hot.

I stood for more than an hour gazing out of the opening which served for a window. Before me was spread an immense prairie, the limits of which I could not see. The tavern in which I had taken up my abode appeared to be isolated from all other dwellings, and save the croak of the tree frog and the hum of the locust not a sound reached my ears. It was a beautiful moonlight night, and so bright that I could see to read the smallest print.

At last I began to grow weary, and throwing myself on my pallet I was soon plunged into a deep slumber. How long I slept I know not, but I was awakened by a dull sound which resembled some one hammering in the distance. I suppose it was the peculiarity of the sound that awoke me, for it was by no means loud, but conveyed to me the idea of some one striking iron with a muffled hammer. I rose up from my bed and went to the window; the moon was low in the western horizon, by which fact I knew it must be near morning. The sound I have before referred to reached me more distinctly than when in the back part of the chamber. It appeared to come from some outhouses which were situated about one hundred yards from the house.

Now, I am naturally of an inquiring mind, and this sound, occuring as it did in the middle of the night in such a remote out-of-the-way place, piqued my curiosity, and I felt an irresistable desire to get out and discover the cause of it. This desire, as the sound continued, grew upon me with such intensity that I resolved to gratify it at any price.

I put on my boots, the only article of attire I had discarded and cautiously opening the door of my chamber, noiselessly descended the ricketty staircase. A few steps brought me into the lower apartment, which I found entirely deserted. I crept quietly to the door, and unfastening it without making the least noise, was soon in the moonlight.

Nothing was visible, but the sound continued and grew much more distinct as I approached the place from whence it proceeded. At last I found myself before a long, low building, through the crevices of which I could perceive a lurid glare issuing. I stooped down and peered through the keyhole, and to my extreme surprise I saw half a dozen strong-looking men with their coats off and their sleeves rolled up performing a variety of strange operations. Some were working at a forge, others were superintending the casting of moulds, and some were engaged in the process of milling coin. In a moment the whole truth burst upon me. Here was the gang of counterfeiters I was in search of, and the landlord and his wife evidently belonged to the same band, for in one corner I perceived them employed—the man polishing off some half dollar pieces just turned from the molds, while the woman was packing the coin into rolls.

I had seen enough, and was about to return to my apartment again, when suddenly I felt a heavy hand placed on my shoulder, and turning my head around, to my horror, found myself in the grasp of as ill-looking a scoundrel as ever escaped the gallows.

"Well, what are you doing here, my good fellow?" he exclaimed in a gruff voice, giving me a shake.

"Taking a stroll by moonlight," I replied, endeavoring to retain my presence of mind.

"Well, perhaps, you'll just take a stroll in here, will you?" returned the ruffian, pushing open the door, and dragging me in after him.

All the inmates of the barn immediately stopped work, and rushed toward us when they saw me.

"Why, what's this?" they all exclaimed.

"A loafer I found peeping outside," said the man who had captured me.

"He's a traveler that came to the tavern to-night and asked for lodgings; the last time I saw him he was safe in bed," said the landlord.

The men withdrew to a corner of the apartment, leaving one to keep guard over me. I soon saw they were in earnest consultation, and were evidently debating some important question. The man keeping guard over me said nothing, but scowled fiercely. I had not uttered a single word during all the time I had been in the barn. I was aware that whatever I might say would in all probability do more harm than good, and it has always been a maxim of mine to hold my tongue when in doubt. At last the discussion seemed to be settled, for the blackest and direst of the whole came forward, and without any introduction, exclaimed:

"I say stranger, look here—you must die!"

I did not move a muscle, nor utter a word.

"You have found out our secret, and dead men tell no tales."

I was still silent.

"We will give you ten minutes to say your prayers, and also allow you the privilege of saying whether you will be hanged or shot.

Suddenly an idea struck me. I remembered something that might save my life. I burst into a violent fit of laughter, in fact, it was hysterical, but they did not know that. They looked from one to the other in the greatest amazement.

"Well, he takes it mighty cool, anyhow," said one.

"I suppose he don't think we are in earnest," said another.

"Come, stranger, you had better say your prayers," said the man who had first spoken, time flies."

My only reply was a fit of laughter more violent than the first.

"The man is mad?" they exclaimed.

"Or drunk," said some.

"Well, boys," I cried, speaking for the first time, "this is the best joke I ever seen. What, hang a pal?"

"A pal—you a pal?"

"I ain't nothing else," was my elegant rejoinder.

"What's your name?"

"Did you ever hear of Ned Willett?" I asked.

"You may be certain of that. Ain't he at the head of our profession?"

"Well, I'm Ned Willett?"

"You Ned Willett!" they all exclaimed.

"You may bet your life on that," I returned, swaggering up to the corner where I had seen the old woman counting and packing the counterfeit half dollars.

Fortune favored me. None of the men present had ever seen Ned Willett, although his reputation was well known to them, and my swaggering insolent manner had somewhat thrown them off their guard, yet I could plainly see that all their doubts were not yet removed.

"And you call these things well done, do you?" I asked taking up a roll of the money. Well, all that I can say is that if you can't do better than this you had better shut up shop, that's all."

"Can you show us anything better?" asked one of the men.

"I rather think I can. If I couln'nt I'd go and hang myself.

"Let's see it," they all cried.

This was my last *coup*, and one on which I knew my life depended.

"Lookee here, gentleman," I exclaimed, taking one of the counterfeit half dollars from my pocket, which had been rejected at the bank, "here is my last job; what do you think of it?"

It was passed from hand to hand, some saying that it was no counterfeit at all, others saying that it was.

How will you prove that it is a counterfeit?" said one of the men.

"By weighing it with a genuine one," I replied.

This plan was immediately adopted, and its character proved.

"Perhaps he got this by accident," I heard one of the men whisper to another.

"Try these," said I, taking the other two from my pocket.

All their doubts now vanished.

"Beautiful!" exclaimed some." "Elegant!" said others.

When they had examined it to their satisfaction, they all cordially shook me by the hand, every particle of doubt having vanished from their minds. I carried out my part well. Some questions were occasionally asked me, involving some of the technicalities of the business; these, however, I avoided by stating that I was on a journey of pleasure, and would much rather drink a glass of whiskey than answer questions. The whiskey was produced, and we made a night of it, and it was not until morning had dawned that we separated.

The next day I returned to Chicago, and brought down the necessary assistance, and captured the whole gang of counterfeiters in the very act. This party was broken up forever, and most of them were condemned to serve a term of years in the State prison.

I have those counterfeit half dollars still in my possession, and never intend to part with them, for they were certainly the means of saving my life.

The Patrician Tombs of Palermo.

A monk—as merry a monk as one would hope to see of a summer's day in fair Italia—led us down a long flight of steps into the tombs. The long, low, narrow halls were joined one to another by passages at the extreme ends. It seemed as if we walked a mile or more up one hall and down another, until we were quite at a loss to find our way back to the steps by which we had entered. On both sides of these halls lay heaps of boxes, piled one above another, five or six deep. Some of these boxes had windows in the sides, a single pane of glass; some were all of glass, like showcases. Within them lay the bodies of the late residents of Palermo, dressed in their best, and frequently exhibiting their cartes de visite in a gilt frame on the outside of their show-cases. One man held his photograph in his white-gloved hands so that you could see it readily; and there he lay with a waxed moustache and a pair of staring glass eyes, a white necktie and plumpers, fondly regarding the counterfeit presentment of the swell he was, and smiling at life's fleeting show as one might smile who considers himself beautiful forever.

The first families of Palermo, when they perish, are carefully anointed with balsams and decently buried. In a year or two they are resurrected by contract and examined. The well preserved are arrayed more or less gorgeously and hung up on a nail to dry. The doubtful cases are allowed to rest in their coffins, but they may still receive the gaze of the curious through a sky-light or a show window, so they have not died in vain. Rows of stuffed children sat in little chairs, awaiting the last trump, and gathering more dust than is becoming. Virgins were crowned with silver-gilt crowns as high as a section of stovepipe, and still they looked not happy. Young men smiled with a sad strange smile that came back to me long after I had fled from the place, and chilled me to the marrow. Old men had dropped away into the corners of their cases and looked bored even in death. The walls were lined with these mummies, all ticketed and labelled, all classified and festooned along from arch to arch, devilishly decorative, and, as we went to and fro, not knowing whether to laugh or to weep, a large cat sported among the bodies, and from time to time ceased purring and arching her back, as she sprang at a fly on the cheek of some old acquaintance, or played with the skirts of a lady in blue satin, with a wreath of large yellow roses tilting over one eye. We were asked to kindly take hold of the tongue of a monk, just within arm's reach which was like a bit of leather, and that member had ceased to wag for more than a hundred years. This is indeed death's victory, when one is held up to everlasting derision, and the embarrassment of such an exposition as this is the gravest undying sting.

Etiquette of Knocks and Pronunciation.

"By the way, you are aware, I suppose, that England, next to Germany, is the most formal country in Europe?"

"More so than Spain?"

"Yes. At least more so than Spain is at present. Etiquette pervades everything; and it is by the observance or otherwise, in its smallest details, that the Englishmen form their opinion of strangers. As for instance, in writing to another, there are various recognized ways of signing yourself. To a superior or a high official you must say: 'I am very respectfully your obedient servant.' In writing on business, you are 'Yours truly.' To even an acquaintance you are, 'Faithfully yours,' while to a friend, you are, 'Sincerely yours.' Again, an Englishman always knows the rank of any one who knocks or rings at his street door by the manner of his doing it. A postman gives a loud rap, followed by a light one, which means that there is a letter in the door-box. If he wishes to speak to anyone, he adds a single pull at the bell. A tradesman's assistant gives a single rap and a pull at the bell. A servant does not rap, but pulls the left hand or servant's bell. A lady gives three or four light raps, and pulls the right hand bell. A gentleman does the same, except that his raps are louder. When a carriage containing some person of rank calls, the flunky gives a series of thundering raps that may be heard a mile. And so on."

I assured the doctor that although I had a general idea of front door etiquette, I had no notion that it was reduced to so fine a point.

"Yes, it is. And, moreover, an Englishman will form an unfavorable estimate of you if you do not understand these details. There's the same rigidity in other directions. You must address an Archbishop or a Duke as 'Your Grace.' You must know exactly how to address a letter, whether to 'His Grace,' or 'The Right Honorable,' or 'The Honorable,' or 'Mr. So-and-So,' or 'So-and-So, Esq.' Every person of a certain rank requires a certain address, and every person of every other rank requires a different address, as well as a different manner of subscribing yourself at the close of the letter. You will, for instance, address a tradesman as 'Mr. Jones,' if you have occasion to write to him, while literary and other gentlemen, without rank, you will address with the addition of 'Esq.'"

In speaking of Ireland, the Doctor once or twice made use of the word "Keltic." Later, in referring to the title of a well-known book, he called it "Ekke Homo."

"That's the English way of doing it," said the Doctor, in reply to my application for information. "They have a great many peculiarities. *Trait* is pronounced *tray; issue*, by Mr. Gladstone and many others, is *issoo*. *Derby* is *Darby, clerk* is *clark, Berkley, Barkley*, and so on. I have a rather good joke on an Englishman who is a prominent politician, and a purist in language. In a conversation in which he was denouncing the 'vicious pronunciation of Americans,' I asked him what is the standard dictionary in use in England. He answered that it is the 'Imperial.' I said that of course it differs entirely from any American dictionary. He said that it most certainly does, because the American pronunciation is vicious and intolerable. I asked him to bring a copy of the 'Imperial.' He brought one down from the library; and then I asked him to be kind enough to read the title page. He did so, and elicited the, to him, most novel and startling information that the 'Imperial' dictionary is the work of one Noah Webster. In other words, it is Webster's Dictionary worked over in two volumes, and cut down somewhat from the unabridged edition."

Webster's Anecdotes of Benton.

Mr. Webster continued: "Colonel Benton afterwards came to me and said: 'Webster, that (procuring the reconciliation of Benton and John Wilson) was the kindest thing that you ever did. God bless you for sending John Wilson to me! That is one troublesome thing off my mind. That was kind, Webster. Let us get these things off our minds as fast as we can; we have not much longer to stay; we have got pretty near the end; we want to go into the presence of our Maker with as little of enmity in our hearts as possible.'

"I told him how much pleasure it gave me to reconcile persons who had been alienated. It was better than a great Senatorial triumph. 'And now,' I added, 'I have one other thing in my heart, and I am determined to bring it to pass. We have talked these matters over—of how little consequence are all these personal bickerings and strifes to a man when he gets near the end of life. What are all these honors and contests to a man when the interests of the future life begin to magnify in his eyes, and those of this life to dwindle away? Now, Colonel, look at me. You have been a great many years in the United States Senate, and your relations to Mr. Calhoun are not friendly. I want to reconcile you and Mr. Calhoun, and then I shall be content.'

"'Webster,' he replied, curtly, 'don't you mention that to me! Anybody else—anybody; you may tell me to go and ask the pardon of a negro in jail, and I will go and do it. But I won't be reconciled to Calhoun—I won't sir! Calhoun is a humbug. I won't have anything to do with him—I won't, sir! My mind is made up. Anybody else, but not Calhoun. He is a humbug, and I won't do it, sir!'"

Mr. Webster said that when Mr. Calhoun's lifeless body was brought into the Senate, the Committee of Arrangements, who had charge of such matters, of course selected from the contemporaries of Mr. Calhoun such gentlemen as they thought would esteem it a privilege to speak.

"I never in my life," said Mr. Webster, "performed a more pleasing duty at a service of that kind—solemn and touching; for I had very great respect for Mr. Calhoun. He was a man of great worth, most sincere, upright—and with all the qualities, not only of a very great man, but of a very estimable one."

The committee invited Colonel Benton to speak, not with the expectation that he would consent to do so, but because they thought it was due to his age that he should have an opportunity at such an hour, when everything should be banished from the heart but kindness, to say a word. But he declined without comment. Mr. Webster said:

"His seat was directly opposite mine, and when I was making the few remarks which the state of feelings would allow, I looked across and saw that Benton had his back turned to the Senate, and was twirling his spectacles inattentively. So strong was the feeling of dislike which he entertained for Mr. Calhoun."

Mr. Benton had all sorts of knowledge, and seemed to have acquired more political facts than any man Mr. Webster had ever met; even more than John Quincy Adams. He had a wonderful memory, and read everything, and gave his whole time and attention to politics, never practising his profession. During the discussion on the Oregan bill. Mr. Benton made a speech, as did many other members, and near the close of the debate, Mr. Webster was about to speak, and wanted to get a book, of which he had an indistinct recollection, for some geographical fact to illustrate a point in his remarks. It was something that he had seen a great many years before in a book which was now probably out of print. He only knew the name of its author, but he set to work to find it. He asked Peter Force, who had collected a great political library at Washington, but Force could not find it. He then got the Librarian of Congress to hunt for it, but he also had no success. Mr. Webster was about giving it up in despair, when it occurred to him to speak to Benton. He went to him and said:

"You know everything, Colonel, and where everything is. Have you any recollection or knowledge of such a geography, such a book or such an author?"

The Colonel stopped a moment to think, and then replied:

"I know what you want; I'll see if I can find it."

An hour afterwards Mr. Webster having left the Senate, returned to his seat, and, as he said to me. "There, lying on my desk, was an immense book, with a leaf turned down to the place that I wanted to find, although I had not said a word as to the particular part of the book I wanted to consult. Without any suggestion of mine, Mr. Benton had guessed at what I wanted, and turned down the leaf. I looked up from my desk to his, and there he was, bowing to me, as if to say, 'That's it.' I do not suppose there was another man who could have found that book for me."

Couldn't Play.

Charles Rich wanted to explain how it was and when he got the word "go" he began:

"Well I and 'nother fellow sat down to play a game of euchre for the beer. I shuffled and he cut."

"Cut you with a knife, eh?" asked his Honor.

"Then sir; he cut the cards. Then I dealt."

"You dealt him a blow?"

"Oh, no: I dealt out the cards. Then we began to play. He threw down a king."

"What King did he throw down—what is Mr. King's name?"

"He threw down the king of spades, sir, and I took it."

"You took it eh? Did you take it kindly as an insult, or how? Or did you take it and put it in your pocket?"

"Well Judge, if you can't play eucher I can't go into particulars. It was all in fun you see. We had a dispute about the last trick, and he called me a liar and ran out doors. I was trying to catch him when the officer here caught me. I'm very sorry, sir and I hope this will be a great moral lesson to me never to—to——"

"To what?"

"To let a man outrun me after calling me such a name as that!"

"Charles Rich, I know nothing about the game of euchre," said the court after clearing his throat. "If a Congressman should want to sit down with me to wile the time away I would be a mere toy in his hands. I can't tell a Jack from a first base, nor an ace from a left-field. I'd be just as apt to carom on the red ball as to pass through the middle arch. I don't know whether it's white to play and mate in two moves or to see who can get into the king-row first. But Charles Rich, I do know that you are fined five dollars for disturbing the peace, and if the other man had been arrested he'd have got the same dose from the same bottle."

"The prisoner couldn't play against that lone hand, and he paid up and departed.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

To become rich one must spare as many cents as he can.

Keep clear of a man who does not value his own character.

The greatest truths are the simplest—so are the greatest men.

Religion is the best armor a man can have, but the worst cloak.

Honesty coupled with beauty is to have honey a sauce for sugar.

Love looketh from the eye and kindleth love by looking.—*Tupper.*

Manners require time, as nothing is more vulgar that taste.—*Emerson.*

He who wishes to secure the good of others, has already secured his own.

Talent is that which is a man's power; genius is that in whose power a man is.—*Lowell.*

Life becomes useless and insipid when we have no longer either friends or enemies.

There is no outward sign of courtesy that does not rest on a deep moral foundation.—*Goethe.*

To have ideas is to gather flowers. To think is to weave them into garlands.—*Madame Swetchine.*

Many people are busy in this world gathering together a handful of thorns to sit upon.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Sorrows gather around great souls as storms do around mountains; but, like them, they break the storm and purify the air of the plain beneatht them.

A small sorrow distracts, a great one makes us collected; as a bell loses its clear tone when slightly cracked, and recovers it if the fissure is enlarged.

Men of humor are, in some degree, men of genius; wits are rarely so, although a man of genius, among other gifts, may possess wit—as Shakespeare.—*Coleridge.*

A man should inure himself to voluntary labor, and not give up to indulgence and pleasure, as they beget no good constitution of body nor knowledge of mind.

All the nice things of this world are of no further good to us than they are of use; and whatever we may heap up to others, we enjoy only as much as we can use, and no more.

Never seek to be entrusted with your friend's secret; for no matter how faithfully you may keep it, you may be liable in a thousand contingencies to the suspicion of having betrayed it.

We should no more lament that we have grown old than the husbandman, when the bloom and fragrance of spring have passed away, should lament that summer or autumn has come.

Beware of dissipating your powers; strive constantly to concentrate them. Genius thinks it can do whatever it sees others doing; but it is sure to repent of every ill-judged outlay.—*Goethe.*

Is there a fool in all this world that cannot criticize? Those who can themselves do good service are but as one to a thousand compared with those who can see faults in the labor of others.

The beauty of holiness is a beauty that never fades. There is no decay from time, no deformity from overstrain, and no loss of form or bloom from the burden and heat of the day.

True joy is a serene and sober emotion; and they are miserably out who take laughing for rejoicing; the seat of it is within, and there is no cheerfulness like the resolution of a brave mind.

Talents without the accompaniment of religion are but fatal presents; they not only add strength to the vices of the individual, but what is worse they render them more conspicuous to the world.

It is all very well to be humble, but it is possible to boast of your humility until it sours into the worst kind of self-pride. There is hardly a virtue in the calendar which a man will not lose if he talks much about it.

Surely happiness is reflective, like the light of heaven; and every countenance bright with smiles, and glowing with innocent enjoyment, is a mirror transmitting to others the rays of a supreme and ever-shining benevolence.—*Irving.*

Aristotle laid it down as a maxim "that all inquiry should begin with doubt." Whenever, then, we meet with mysteries beyond our feeble comprehension, would it not be more rational to doubt the very faculty we are employing—the capacity of our reason itself?

We may possess earthly comforts, but must not be possessed by them; may use them as flowers to smell, but not as garlands for a crown. We may make them our encouragement but not our confidence; may use them as accessories and helps, but not look to love them as our chief happiness.—*Spurstowe.*

There is a sort of natural instinct or human dignity in the heart of man which steels his very nerves not to bend beneath the heavy blows of a great adversity. The palm tree grows best beneath a ponderous weight; even so the character of man. There is no merit in it; it is a law of psychology. The petty pangs of small daily cares have often bent the characters of men, but great misfortunes seldom. There is less danger in this than in great good luck.

The little I have seen of the world teaches me to look upon the errors of others in sorrow, not in anger. When I take the history of one poor heart that has sinned and suffered, and represent to myself the struggles and temptations it has passed through, the brief pulsations of joy, the feverish inquietude of hope and fear, the pressure of want, the desertion of friends, I would fain leave the erring soul of my fellow-man with him from whose unerring hand it came.

It is a noble and a great thing to cover up the blemishes and excuse the failings of a friend; to draw a curtain before his stains and to display his perfections; to bury his weaknesses in silence, but to proclaim his virtues from the house-top. It is an imitation of the charities of heaven, which when the creature lies prostrate in the weakness of sleep and weariness, spreads the covering of night and darkness over it, to conceal it in that condition. But as soon as the spirits are refreshed, and nature returns to its morning vigor, God then bids the sun to rise and the day shine upon us, both to advance and to show that activity.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, FEB. 9th 1878.

"Conscience makes Cowards of us all."

A gentleman of one of the Northwestern States has written a letter to Mr. HARBOLD, of Rome, Ga., asking if one who was in Sherman's army would be safe in the South.

Nearly every day we see in some paper similar enquiries from people of the Northern States. It is certain some of those yankees received so great a scare in the war that they have not recovered from it to this day,—more than thirteen years since the close of hostilities. They certainly must have become terribly demoralized during that frightful period. Not so with the Confederate soldiers. Immediately at the close of the war many of them went boldly and fearlessly to the Northern States and sought homes among their former enemies, and nobody ever heard or read of a poor frightened Confederate writing letters North to know if it would be safe for him to pull up stakes and settle there. Why this difference? We answer, not so much on account of the superior courage of the Southern soldier, as because of the consciousness on his part that he had done the North no wrong by taking up arms; that he had only defended his own, and that when, in self defence, it became necessary for him to assume the aggressive and cross the border, he scrupulously respected private property and waged a civilized warfare. On the contrary the soldier of Sherman's army carries no such consciousness within him. In his inmost soul he knows he did a foul wrong to invade our country, lay waste our fair fields, burn the shelter from over our heads, maltreat our old men and outrage our women; and it is no wonder he feels his courage ooze from his fingers' ends when he contemplates a settlement among the people he helped to destroy and in whose midst he played the part of an incarnate devil for four years. Again, he measures the Southern people by his own standard, and imagines they would visit retaliation upon him, but in this he is mistaken. The people of the South are not of those who can bear malice for thirteen years. While they fought they fought to kill, but with the smoke of the conflict all their resentment vanished. Immediately after the war one of Sherman's bummers would have been as safe in any part of the South as at his own fireside. The Southern soldier scrupulously regarded the terms of his parole and ceased the strife when he surrendered his arms. It was left to the men whose guilty consciences make them afraid to come among us, to keep alive the resentments and persecutions of the war.

Should all these Northern gentlemen who are so fearful of personal harm keep away from the South, it would perhaps be better for this country, for they might intermarry among us and, and as Gen. Hill once said of the moss-backs, propagate a race of cowards in the South—a class that are happily scarce with us yet.

The remaining Returning Board rascal, Madison Wells, is in jail in New Orleans. Joe Bradley has declined to take jurisdiction of their case on appeal and has left them at the mercy of the State courts. The trial of Anderson is still progressing. The way of the transgressor is hard.

A terrible stabbing affray occurred, we learn in Talladega, some days ago. As two negroes were at the alter ready to be joined in the holy bonds of wedlock, another negro stepped up and, drawing his knife, commanded the man to leave on pain of death, which he did. He then led the woman from the building and sheathed his knife in her breast nine times. Any one of the wounds would have killed her. After his horrible crime he called on the crowd to kill him and made no attempt to escape.

The Talladega Mountain Home proposes Hon. John T. Heflin, of Talladega for Governor.

We are in receipt of the *Daily Sun*, a new paper just issued at Montgomery under the management of J. M. FALKNER. We wish it a most prosperous career.

The Montgomery "Sun" notes the fact that twenty-two gentlemen have been proposed for Governor.

Converting Produce into Cash

An exchange, in showing that the farmer who is not a good salesman knows but half his business, says: "It is one thing to grow good crops, but it is quite another thing to convert those crops into money or to exchange them for articles of necessity on the farm. Some farmers seem to have a great deal of skill in doing the former, who are very unsuccessful when they attempt the latter. Men who have a natural faculty for trading generally get along well, while those who have no taste for it, not only dislike it, but "have no luck." Experience will prove a great help here as well as elsewhere. The young farmer especially should try to find a good market for crops. If he does not know how to sell them he should learn, for his success in farming will depend very much upon whether his products are sold for the highest or lowest market rates. The quality of the goods will have much to do with the price and ease with which they can be sold; but skill will always come in play, and while it may increase the price which superior articles will command, it will be of special value in working off the poor and medium grades. First-rate products will generally sell easy and the farmer should obtain them as soon as possible; but the mass of the farm goods are not of this description, and a skillful salesman is needed to secure a fair price.—*Ex.*

Any farmer in Calhoun can sell readily any produce he may have on hand by spending fifty cents with us and letting people know he has it through our "wanted" column.

THE NEXT SENATOR!

EDITOR OF JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN:—In its summary of State news, I find in a late number of the *Ady & Mail* the following paragraph taken from the Talladega *Mountain Home*:

"The four prominent candidates for U. S. Senator are Pugh, Walker, Sykes and Bradford. Of these, Mr. Pugh has worked up the strongest following, and, unless a compromise candidate slips in, he will be the man who shall complete the brace of Democratic Senators from Alabama in the next Congress."

Without intending in the slightest degree to impugn the motives of any one, or to detract from the strong "following" which is claimed for Mr. Pugh, I can but think your neighbor of the "*Home*" has fallen into a slight error in regard to the respective strength of "the four prominent candidates for the U. S. Senate." At all events this is not the outlook from this part of the politicas vineyard.

Mr. Pugh, in point of experience, ability, integrity, statesmanship, is the peer of any of Alabama's gifted sons; but Mr Pugh lives in South Alabama, and South Alabama has her Senator in the person of her honored Morgan. North Alabama desires to "complete the brace of democratic Senators in the next Congress" with one from her own section—either Houston, Walker, Sykes or Bradford. All these gentlemen, like Mr. P. are eminently qualified for the position, and "have done the State some service." But I had been led to suppose, after a calm survey of all the surroundings, that Mr. Bradford of Talladega, would, beyond all question, have the "strongest following" in this portion of the State, and particularly in the region of the "Mountain Home."

It is natural and right that it should be so. He is an able lawyer, a fluent, ready debater, extensively known in the State as a legislator of tact and courage, and, perhaps, no one of his age has contributed more to past party success in the State than he, particularly in his old District, the 3rd, in which he triumphed so signally against all the machinations of radicalism, in his first race for Congress.

Now Mr. Editor, I have no desire to emulate the example of those who would manipulate public opinion in relation to the approaching senatorial race, but if I have read the signs of the times aright in this region, and if North Alabama is to have the Senatorship, and Mr. Bradford should develop the 'strongest following' in this section, I feel sure, from the high reputation which the other aspirants enjoy, they will not and cannot complain of the result. Be pleased to publish these FACTS.

Very "Honest."

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* speaking of the Bland silver bill says:

People here begin to ask what will be its course if the bill passes over the veto. The President is sworn to execute the law; no matter how repugnant a law may be he must execute it. But to the faithful execution of a law he needs heads of departments who believe in it. He has now a Cabinet utterly opposed to the Bland bill. If it becomes a law in spite of his veto people are asking with some curiosity whether he will not change his Cabinet, or, indeed, whether the present Cabinet will not resign as a matter of honor, in order that their chief may select other men who believe in the measure and who will therefore faithfully execute it. To this suggestion it is replied that there are various ways of executing a law; that the Bland bill, supposing Mr. Allison's amendment to pass with it, does not force the Secretary of the Treasury to issue silver dollars, but only obliges him to buy bullion and to coin dollars which he may keep locked up in the Treasury vaults; that the mints work very slowly in any case and are always getting out of order the machinery being complicated, and in short, that with a Secretary of the Treasury, a President and Cabinet who do not believe in the Bland bill, it may be made a very harmless law, injuring neither the national credit nor the currency.

This is a very honest proposition to emanate from those who have been posing so loudly of the "honest dollar." The rascals would defy the will of the people as expressed by two-thirds of both houses of Congress and accomplish by downright roguery what they failed to accomplish by shouting "honesty" pending the passage of the Bland silver bill. These men will learn some day at a bitter cost that the people cannot always be trifled with. If the bill becomes a law we believe the President will see it "faithfully executed" as he has sworn to do, and the suggestion of the Shylocks that he will do otherwise is not complimentary to him.

The War Question.

The preliminary terms of peace have at last been concluded between Turkey and Russia; but they are not satisfactory to England nor Austria, and the chances are yet about evenly balanced between a lasting peace and a general European war growing out of the settlement of the war between Turkey and Russia. The following are the terms of the armistice and peace preliminaries as reported by telegraph:

1. The erection of Bulgaria into a principality.
2. A war indemnity, or territory in compensation
3. The independence of Roumania, Servia and Montenegro, with an increase of territory for each.
4. Reforms in Bosnia and Herzegovinia.
5. An ulterior understanding between the Sultan and the Czar regarding the Dardanelles.
6. The evacuation of the Danubian fortresses and Erzeroum.

Hobart Pasha has received orders to hold the fleet in readiness to sail. It is believed that Mehemet Pasha has been appointed to the command of the troops in Crete and Adrianople. A christian has been appointed Governor of the Island.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 3.—Evening.—The basis of peace is accepted by the Porte, and the terms of armistice have been signed by the Grand Duke Nicholas and Server and Namyk Pasha. The order suspending hostilities will be dispatched forthwith to all corps and detachments, and also to the armies in Asia Minor. The Turks will evacuate all the Danubian fortresses and Erzeroum.

During twelve years ALBERT MEYN, of Boston, paid the premiums on $25,000 of life insurance. This burden was the cause of his bankruptcy; but he struggled hard and made the payments, believing that by doing so he was securing his family against poverty after his death. Within two years one after another of the companies in which he was insured have gone to pieces, and when he died, several years ago, all his policies were worthless. His wife and children are penniless.

GRANGE REGISTER.

President's Address.

HAVING been called again to the honorable, and withal responsible position of President of Calhoun County Grange Fair, it devolves upon me, by virtue of my office, to announce the gratifying result of our last exhibition, and reaffirm the inflexible purpose of the Patrons of Husbandry of Calhoun County to zealously foster, and earnestly and faithfully labor to perpetuate an enterprise, which in a short though brilliant career, has been of such inestimable benefit to the social, educational and industrial interests of our country.

While our last annual Fair, in all its appointments was complete beyond the most sanguine expectations of its ardent supporters and enthusiastic friends, even eliciting favorable yet merited encomiums from distinguished visitors from abroad, I feel fully authorized and take pleasure in saying that our next, appointed to begin on Wednesday the 30th day of October and conclude on the 1st day of Nov. 1878, will greatly excel, in a much larger and more diversified exhibition in every department.

To prevent the appearance of evil within the gates, rules and regulations have been adopted prohibiting the sale or giving away of intoxicating drinks, and preventing every species of gambling, betting on the races included, on the Fair grounds; which rules and regulations will be promptly and rigidly enforced by an efficient and vigilant police at the command of the Superintendant of the Fair.

Trials on the speed ring will be tolerated only to encourage the importation and breeding of blooded stock, and not to gratify the cupidity, or speculative ideas of Jockey clubs.

A Premium List is herewith published, which, while it may in the character of the premiums offered fail to meet fully the expectations of those whose support of fairs are measured by the pecuniary advantages to be received in taking prizes, it is expected will be sufficient to stimulate a worthy emulation, and bring the enterprising portion of our population together in that laudable spirit of rivalry which will give motive to industry, and make our country what nature and nature's God intended it.

The Patrons of Husbandry of Calhoun County, true to the trusts of their order, are addressing themselves, not only to the encouragement and promotion of a progressive system of agriculture, but also to the advancement of Education and the cultivation of morality and christianity. To this end they have established an institution of learning at Jacksonville, under the corporate name of Calhoun County Grange College, meeting all these requisites, which in the superior qualifications of its Professors, its thorough and practical system of instruction, and the character and number of the pupils in attendance compares favorably with the best educational institutions of the country.

Having organized our Fair and established our School for the good of this section of the State, we earnestly desire and cordially invite our sister counties of Cleburne, Cherokee, Etowah, St. Clair, Talladega and Clay to co-operate with us; and to more effectually indicate this desire, our County Grange has elected the following named gentlemen Vice Presidents in their respective counties, and directed me to so inform them, and respectfully solicit their active aid in the advancement of these laudable objects: Hon. W. P. Howell, Cleburne; Maj. J. D. Truss, St. Clair; Maj. W. P. Hollingsworth, Etowah; Dr. W. B. Groce, Talladega; Col. Charles Ratteray, Cherokee; James Williams, Clay; and Sam'l Noble, A. M. Stewart, Caleb Morgan, L. R. Wragg, John Floyd Smith, Z. Henderson, Calhoun.

L. D. MILLER,
President.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S NOTICE.

The Department Superintendent's of the various departments of the 31, Calhoun County Fair, to be held on the Fair grounds, in Jacksonville, on the 30th and 31st of October and 1st of November 1878, are earnestly requested to be on the grounds on the 29th at 4 o'clock P. M., to have their respective departments fully organized, so as to avoid any confusion in the proper assignment of articles for exhibition. We are assured that every department will be complete so as to give every possible advantage in general appearance to all articles sent forward for exhibition. We therefore invite all on that occasion; and have no hesitancy in saying that we expect the cooperation of the public spirited gentlemen, ladies, boys and girls of Old Calhoun and adjoining counties; bringing forward the examples of their varied industries for public exposition. The officers will spare no pains, and use every effort possible to make the occason one of general interest to all who may be in attendance.

Ample arrangements will be made to accommodate all parties who will have stock on exhibition: Stalls for horses and cattle, pens for sheep and hogs, provisions for corn, hay, fodder, &c., for feeding, has been provided for at the lowest prices. Any parties living at a distance can ship or send any article for exhibition (freight prepaid) to I. L. SWAN Secretary, or to the care of the General Superintendent.

There will be no entrance fee, except in the speed ring, and the admission fee only 50 cts. per day for single persons. Invitations have been sent to several of the most distinguished gentlemen of our State to be with us; and we will have one or more public speeches on each afternoon. After looking to the surroundings, we can but conclude that a grand success awaits the occasion. We understand that this is the people's fair, and a hearty co-operation is desired in this the second effort at public exposition of our industrial pursuits.

W. P. COOPER,
General Superintendent.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The second annual Calhoun County Grange Fair will open on Wednesday the 30th of October, at Jacksonville, and close positively on Friday the 5th day of October, 1877.

2. The gates will be opened at 8 A. M., of each day, and at that hour every officer is expected to be at his post.

3. No disorderly conduct will be permitted; sufficient police force will be on the ground to maintain order and see that the rules are enforced.

4. Every article on arrival shall be under the care and direction of the officers, and every precaution will be taken for their safe keeping: but in no case will the Directory be responsible for any loss sustained.

5. Stalls, Pens and Lots for keeping stock will be furnished free of charge, and corn, hay and fodder, sold at the market prices.

6. Superintendents of Departments are expected to be on the grounds on Tuesday evening, the 29th of October, at 4 o'clock P. M., for organizing, and in cases of absence their places will be filled by the General Superintendent and Chairman of the Board of Directors.

7. The General Superintendent will have control of the exhibition rooms and the police force will be subject to his order. All applications for privileges on the Fair Grounds must be made to the Chairman of Board of Directors, and any person aggrieved by violation of any rules, may lay such grievance before the General Superintendent.

8. No persons except the judges and officers of the Fair will be allowed inside the arena while stock are being exhibited.

9. After the Fair, no article will be returned, except upon the presentation of the card received from Department Superintendent with the exhibitors's name upon it.

10. No entry fees will be charged for anything, except in the Speed ring. The races will be governed by the rules of the Blood Horse Association, two entries to make a race, and twenty per cent. of the amount of premium contended for as an entrance fee, must be paid to the Secretary.

11. All members of the Press, in this and adjoining counties, are invited to attend the Fair, and will be furnished with admission tickets on application to the Secretary.

12. All premiums will be paid on the afternoon of the last day of the Fair, on the Grounds.

ENTRIES.

1. All entries must be made at the Secretary's office, which will be open for that purpose on Tuesday afternoon preceding the Fair.

2. Entries can be made at any time before the Fair, by application to the Secretary. Persons living abroad can make their entries by letter; but in case the entry be of horse, the applicant must give the name and age of the animal, the name of the sire, and residence of the owner, and the Class in which he wishes to enter. If the entry be of machinery, implements, &c., the applicant must give the name and residence of the exhibitor, the name and residence of the maker, and the name and designation of the article.

3. When an entry is made, the Secretary will give the party a card showing the number of entry, Department, and Class, which, if the entry be of live stock, shall be fastened upon the stall or pen in which the animal is kept; and when then the entry is of any other article the card shall be attached to the article. Another card will be given the exhibitor by the Superintendent of the Department, containing the number of the exhibitor, which he will retain, and after the close of the Exhibition the articles will be returned on presentation of that card.

4. At the time of making an entry of thorough-bred stock of any kind, the party applying will be required to furnish the Secretary with authentic pedigrees.

RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF JUDGES.

1. Superintendents of Departments are ex-officio chairmen of their respective committees, but shall not be entitled to a vote.

2. Judges in all departments will report themselves to the Superintendent at the Judge's stand at 9½ o'clock A. M.

3. In awarding premiums all votes should be by ballot. The animal or articles receiving the highest number of votes shall be entitled to the premiums and attaching blue ribbon.

4. The age of an animal shall be computed from the 1st day of January of the year in which he was foaled.

5. The pedigrees having been decided upon by the Judges, the merits of blooded stock must be decided by form, style, and all the external marks of superiority in the animal.

6. Judges are particularly requested to hand their reports to the Superintendent as soon as their decisions are made.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court for said County February 2nd, 1878.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Benj. F. Easley, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, General Administrator for Calhoun county, State of Alabama, on the 2nd day of February, 1878, by the Hon. L. W. Cannon, Judge of the Probate Court of said county; notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said Estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

C. W. BREWTON, Adm.
Feb. 9, 1878—3t.

NOTICE.

THE UNITED STATES, }
vs. fi. fa.
William T. Alexander, *et. als.*

BY virtue of an Execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States of America, for the Northern District of Alabama, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John Y. Nisbet, I have seized all the right and title of the said John Y. Nisbet, of, in and to the following described premises, to wit: One house and lot known as the north half of lot No. 51, east side of the public square, according to the old plan of the Town of Jacksonville, Ala. Also Lot No. 6, on Depot street, being the lot upon which William T. Alexander now resides. Also the west half of south west fourth, and the east half of the north west quarter of section 14, township 14, range 8, east, as the property of Robert Alexander. Also the north east quarter of section 8, and south east quarter of section 5, township 14, range 8 east, as the property of Absalom Littlejohn. Also east half of north east quarter, and east half of south west quarter, section 2, township 15, range 8 east, as the property of H. F. Vernon. Also one house and lot now occupied by Peter Heine, seven acres more or less of the south west fourth of south east fourth section 11, township 14, range 8, as the property of Alexander Woods, which I shall expose for sale, as the law directs, on MONDAY, MARCH 4th, 1878, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Ala.

R. P. BAKER,
U. S. Marshal.
By L. M. PEEVY, Deputy.
Feb. 4, 1878—4t.

Constable's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of an execution issued from the Justice's Court of beat No. 11, Calhoun county, his honor J. P. Ward, Justice, in favor of Calvin Gunter, and against W. C. Smith, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash at White Plains, on Monday the 11th day of February, 1878, FORTY BUSHELS OF CORN, more or less, to satisfy said execution.

P. S. HANKS, Constable.
Feb. 2—2t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court for said county, Special Term, Jan. 29th, 1878.

THIS day came I. F. M. Davis, Allen Elston and D. A. Wright, Commissioners heretofore appointed to sell for distribution certain Real Estate belonging to the Estate of Peter Heffner, dec'd and filed their statement, account, vouchers and evidences for a final settlement of their commission.

It is ordered, that the 25th day of February, 1878, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement, if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

Feb. 2—3t.

Golden Harvest for Farmers.

Your attention is called to our

MAMMOTH SPRING WHEAT.

An entirely new variety from anything ever before introduced.

It is a bright, plump grain, almost one half inch long, makes fine flour, has never had any disease incident to wheat, and produces from 60 to 80 bushels to the acre. Awarded the first premium at the Centennial. Price

1 Package, $ 25.
5 " $1 00.

Sample can be seen at this office.

Normandy Giant White Corn

Is decidedly

THE FINEST CORN KNOWN.

It was first imported, and has been thoroughly tested in the U. S. Has produced 150 bushels to the acre. Grain very large. Pearly white. Many of the ears measure 18 inches long with 2 to 4 to the stalk. Pronounced by leading agriculturists to be the finest corn in the world. Price

1 Package $ 50.
1 Large Package $1 00.

We want agents to introduce these valuable seeds everywhere. No trouble to sell. Send stamp for sample and special terms, and secure territory at once.

I. N. HAYES & CO.,
Importers and Growers of Field and Garden Seeds, Shrewsbury, Monroe Co. Penn.

We have in cultivation two farms in this vicinity and shall continue to make importing and growing seeds a specialty and introduce nothing but pure seeds.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of one alias fi. fa. issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun County, and to me directed, in favor of Singer Manufacturing Co. vs J. L. Mattison and R. D. Williams, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala., on Monday the 11th day of February, 1878, ONE FAMILY CARRIAGE, levied upon as the property of J. L. Mattison, to satisfy said alias fi. fa.

D. Z. GOODLETT, Sheriff.
Jan. 21th, 1878—3t.

W. W. WOODWARD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery,

Office formerly occupied by Gen. W. H. Forney.

JACKSONVILLE ..... ALABAMA

South and North Alabama Railroad.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE SUPT.,
GOING SOUTH.

	No. 2.
Leaves Montgomery	6.55 a m
Calera	8.02 a m
Birmingham	10.55 a m
Blount Springs	12.07 p m
Decatur	2.46 p m
Nashville	8.30 p m
Arrive at Louisville	4.20 a m

Through Passenger.

Leaves Montgomery	5.00 p m.
Arrive at Birmingham	3.16 a m.
Arrive at Decatur	9.30 a m.

Making connection with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad west.

GOING SOUTH.

	No. 3.
Leaves Louisville	12.15 a m
Nashville	7.20 a m
Decatur	12.55 p m
Blount Springs	3.05 p m
Birmingham	4.55 p m
Calera	6.45 p m
Arrive at Montgomery	8.15 p m

Connection—South.

Leave Birmingham	11.0 p m
Arrive Montgomery	8.00 a m

Run the above trains daily.

ROBERT WEIR, Supt.
C. P. ATKINS, Gen. P. and T. Agt.

MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON R. R.

MEMPHIS, TENN. Nov. 24.—On and after the Nov 25th, 1877, the following passenger schedule will be operated:

GOING EAST.

		Express, Daily.
Lv Memphis	1	11 25 pm.
Grand Junction	2	1 49 am.
Middleton	3	2 22 am.
Corinth	4	3.26 am.
Iuka	5	7.55 am.
Stevenson	6	11 25 am.
Arr Chattanooga	7	1.05 pm

GOING WEST.

Lv Chattanooga	7	5 10 pm
Stevenson	6	6 50 am
Iuka	5	10 17 am
Corinth	4	2.01 pm
Middleton	3	2.55 pm
Grand Junction	2	3 10 pm
Arr Memphis	1	5 45 pm

CONNECTIONS—1 With Memphis and Little Rock & Mississippi and Tennessee and Memphis and Louisville R Rs; and with Mississippi, White and Arkansas river steamers. 2 With Chicago, St. L. & New Orleans R R. 3 Junction of Ripley R R (narrow gauge.) 4 With Mobile & Ohio R R. 5 With Louisville, Nashville and G't Sou. Ry. 6 With Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R R. 7 With East Tenn Va and Ga Western & Atlantic, and Alabama and Chattanooga R Rs.

The Memphis and Charleston with its new and perfect equipments, now run through day coaches between Bristol, Tenn. and Little Rock, also between Montgomery and Texarkana, and Palace Sleeping Cars between Lynchburg and Memphis, all without change; and it is the SHORTEST and QUICKEST Line, and offers special and safe inducements to EMIGRANTS.

Trains run daily (no Sunday delays,) making connections at all terminal points.

A full set of first class and Emigrant Tickets are now on sale at Chattanooga, Stevenson, Scott boro, Huntsville, Decatur, Corinth, Grand Junction, at lowest rates.

For further information, as to rates, schedules, etc. address either,

P. L. ROGERS,
Gen. Western Agent, Dallas, Texas.
JAS. R. OGDEN,
Gen Passenger Agent, Knoxville, Tenn.
T. S. DAVANT,
Ass't Gen. Pass. Agt., Memphis, Tenn.

The State of Alabama,
Calhoun County.

TAKEN UP by James Prater and posted before Wm B. Doss, Esq. on the 7th day of January, 1878, a certain estray red sorrel mare, left hind foot white and star in her forehead, about 11 years old and fourteen hands high—appraised to the value of forty dollars.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

Jan 17—3t.

CALHOUN COUNTY

GRANGE COLLEGE,

MALE AND FEMALE,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

Spring session of 1878, commences on the *first Monday* in January and ends on the 7th day of June, continuing *five* and one *half* months.

TEACHERS.

W. J. BORDEN, Principal.

ASSISTANTS.

J. C. WILSON,
EDWIN G. BORDEN,
Miss VISTA WELCH,
" WILLIE BORDEN.

1st Grade—	$1 00 per mo.	(In adv.)	$5 50
2d Grade—	2 00 " "	"	11 00
3d Grade—	3 00 " "	"	16 50
4th Grade—	4 00 " "	"	22 00
5th Grade—	5 00 " "	"	27 50
Music on Piano or Organ,	5 00 " "	"	27 50

Incidentals 25 cents per month.

CLASSIFICATION.

1st Grade—Spelling—1st and 2d Readers—Blackboard and Slate exercises,—Oral Arithmetic &c.

2nd Grade—Spelling,—3rd and 4th Readers,—First Book in Arithmetic, (oral and written,) oral exercises in English Grammar,—Geography and History, &c.

3rd Grade.—Analysis of words,—first part of Complete Arithmetic, (Fundamental operations in numbers, common and decimal fractions, and application to measures, weights and distances, oral and written,) Elementary Geography, English Grammar, &c.

4th Grade.—Second part complete Arithmetic, (Practical and Higher Arithmetic, oral and written,) Elementary Algebra, Latin Grammar and Latin Exercises—complete Geography, History &c.

5th Grade.—Latin, Greek, Higher Mathematics, and all branches usually taught in Colleges.

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

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

Students can enter at any time during the term, and will be charged from the time of entrance to the close of the session. No deduction for tuition will be made for any thing, except for sickness, protracted one month or more.

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

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

J. W. WHITESIDE,
Pres. Board of Trustees.

At a meeting of the Trustees of Calhoun County Grange College, held on the 22nd of December, 1877, among others, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

1st. *Be it Resolved*, That we have witnessed the examination exercises of Calhoun College with unfeigned pleasure and satisfaction.

2nd. *Be it further Resolved*, That we most heartily approve of, and fully endorse, the thorough system of instruction, and the reasonable, mild, yet rigidly enforced discipline employed by Prof Borden and his assistants, in the conduct of this institution.

3rd. *Be it further Resolved*, That, regarding Calhoun College under its present management, as an institution of superior merit, we take pleasure in commending it to the support of all who desire to give their sons and daughters a thorough, practical and an accomplished education.

J. W. WHITESIDE,
Pres. of Board.
L. W. CANNON, Secretary.

Christmas Holiday

GOODS

H. A. SMITH,

Book Seller

AND

Music Dealer,

ROME, ... GEORGIA.

HAS IN Stock, and receiving a splendid assortment of CHRISTMAS GOODS—such as writing Desks, toilet Sets, China and Glass Vases, Motto Cups and Saucers, Brackets, Autograph and Photograph Albums, Gift Books, Toilet Articles, Bibles, Juvenile Books, Japanese Work, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes (something new and very pretty) Tin, Rubber and China Toys, Dolls, Christmas Tree Ornaments, Oil Paintings, Cromos, Plated Silver Ware Etc. Orders Solicited.

Tax Assessor's

Notice.

FIRST ROUND.

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

Precinct No. 7—Hollingsworths, Monday February 18.
Pre No. 6—Pecks Hill, Tuesday, February 19.
Pre No. 8—Polkville, Wednesday, February 20.
Pre No. 14—Sulphur Springs, Thursday February 21.
PreNo. 3—Alexandria, Friday February 22.
PreNo. 3—Court Ground, Saturday February 23
Pre No. 4—Gannaway's School House, Monday, February 25
Pre No. 5—Anniston, Tuesday Feb. 26
Pre No. 14—Oxford, Wednesday, Feb 27.
Pre No. 12—Daviesville, Thursday, February 28.
Pre No. 11—White Plains, Friday March 1
Pre No. 10—Rabbit Town, Saturday " 2
Pre No 9—Cross Plains, Monday " 4
Pre No 8—Green's Schools house, Tuesday March 5.
Pre No. 1—Jacksonville, Wed. March 6.

All persons attending these appointments are requested to bring with them a list of their property, with valuation extended, and proper numbers of their lands

A. B. LEDBETTER,
Tax Assessor of Calhoun Co.
Jan 19—7t.

JNO. H. CALDWELL. WM. M. HAMES.
JNO. M. CALDWELL.

CALDWELL, HAMES & CALDWELL.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery,

JACKSONVILLE, ... ALA.

WILL practice in all the courts of the 12th judicial District and the Supreme and federal courts of the State.

The Republican.

LOCAL MATTERS.

BIG SHOW!

John Robinson Excelled!

Great European Eclipsed!

Horses in great variety of color, size and style.

Animals, comprising almost every species from the cat to the elephant.

Birds in endless variety.

The best trained performing horses, goats, and dogs.

Vehicles in great variety, from a two wheel chime to a train of cars.

The most celebrated band of music on instruments, from a common Jewsharp to a Grand Piano.

The most renowned leapers, tumblers and bare-back riders.

And undoubtedly the most beautiful troupe of ladies ever beheld in one collection.

The most beautiful feature of all is, you can see the whole troop, tastily arranged, for the simple pains of going to

MADDOX & PRIVETT'S.

Or you can buy any portion of the grand array for less money than you ever bought such goods in your life.

Call soon before they are picked at the

RED STORE.

Well, Well.

Who would ever have thought that $3 50 would have bought a bran new SADDLE. My friend it is even so—go to

MADDOX & PRIVETT.

A few 50 lbs. CANS OF LARD at the Red Store, will be sold CHEAP by the can, or retailed at fair price.

Glassware

In great variety at

MADDOX & PRIVETT'S.

Goblets at 50c per set.
Tumblers 35c " "

Go to MADDOX & PRIVETT to buy your CHRISTMAS GOODS.

Go to Maddox & Privett to get your

GROCERIES.

Go to Maddox & Privett to get HARNESS, SADDLES or BRIDLES—*CHEAP.*

The 200 acre tract of land lying 7 miles northeast of Jacksonville on the Goshen-Centre road, advertised for some time in our real estate column, is no longer advertised, the same having been sold to Mr. D. J. PRIVETT of this place, at the advertised price.

Our considerate Representative in Congress, GEN. W. H. FORNEY has our thanks for a copy of the Report of the U. S. Fish Commission, on the propagation of food fishes of the United States.

A correspondent of the Cherokee *Advertiser*, suggests Hon. W. H Forney of this place for next Governor of Alabama.

We will distribute by lot two silver dollars to the first ten of our subscribers who pay up their subscription dues, forward the same to the lucky ones and publish their names. We will also give two silver dollars to any one who sends us five cash subscribers at two dollars each. Offer open until recalled.

MORE BLOODED STOCK.—Capt. Jas. Crook, in addition to his pure bred Jerseys, has just received a "car load" of pure Angora goats, which he will put on his stock farm.

The attendance at Calhoun College is constantly on the increase. Monday of this week one hundred and seven pupils were in attendance.

The Thorne Troupe

After playing here Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights, (the last night at the special request of the audiences of the two nights previous) have gone to Oxford and Talladega, where we hope they may meet with large audiences. It is but simple justice to say it is the best company that has ever visited this place. MR. THORNE in the role of Rip Van Winkle is said to be second only to Joe Jefferson, and is certainly very fine. MISS MEYER is equally good in the character of Gretchen. Both are supported by a very good stock company. During their stay they played "Fanchon," "Rip Van Winkle" and "East Lynne" respectively. In the last named play the leading actress, Miss MEYER, did not have that support, the stage accessories calculated to render her acting as effective as it otherwise might have been, but for all that, she displayed great dramatic power, and can justly lay claim to the rank of a first class actress. MR. THORNE as MISS CORNEY was inimitable. In Fanchon all did well without distinction. Rip Van Winkle could have been played here several nights in succession to large audiences. There is nothing in their performances that have an immoral tendency. We hope that the company may find it to their interest to visit Jacksonville again; in which event we give the assurance of full houses every night during their stay be it long or short.

Why They Often Fail.

Young men often fail to get on in this world because they neglect small opportunities. Not being faithful in little things, they are not promoted to the charge of greater things.

A young man who gets a subordinate situation sometimes thinks it is not necessary for him to give it much attention. He will wait till he gets a place of responsibility, and then he will show people what he can do. This is a very great mistake. Whatever his situation may be, he should master it in all its details, and perform all its duties faithfully.

The habit of doing his work thoroughly and conscientiously is what is most likely to enable a young man to make his way. With this habit, a person of only ordinary abilities would outstrip one of greater talents who is in the habit of slighting subordinate matters.

But, after all, the mere adoption by a young man, of this great essential rule of success, shows him to be possessed of superior abilities.

Roll of Honor.

The following named gentlemen have paid subscriptions to the Republican, since our last report:

G. W. Loyd,	W. R. Hubbard,
Dr. J. F. Walker,	V. L. Weir,
J. B. Broughton,	Rev. J. M. Webster
A. L. Young,	W. F. Wells,
J. W. Ford,	W. B. Doss,
Capt. W. Carpenter	G. W. Hood,
R. J. Boles,	Col. R. H. Paris,
J. L. Turk,	Wm. Dothard,
J. W. Whiteside,	Rev. C. A. Allday,
Rev. J. T. Wilkins,	J. D. F. Hicks,
B. G. McClelen,	Crawford McDaniel.

Prof. BULKLEY intends to apply for a patent for his pneumatic pressure motor. He is well satisfied that if it does not produce a revolution in the transportation of freight and passengers it will be for the reason that he will fail to procure the necessary assistance to prove by actual practical demonstration, that he can, by means of his invention, transport both passengers and freight with safety at the rate of *one thousand miles per hour*. Quite a number of our citizens who have seen his model and its performance believe there is a great merit in his invention. Poverty alone, he says, keeps him back from the realization of all the wonderful things he claims that his motor can achieve. We heartily wish him great success—only we don't wish to go on the trial trip at the speed he proposes to travel.

A Gentle Hint.

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 10c.; regular size 75c Sold by Dr. W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville.

A Cool Mother.

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

This remedy—"Wolcott's Pain Paint" has been before the public for many years, and is well known for its remarkable powers as a healing agent. For the benefit of our readers we would say that this Medicine is manufactured by R. L. Wolcott, 83 Cortlandt street, New York, and sold by all druggists.

When Iran mck Pianos can be bought for $145, and pianos containing Mathushek's New Patent Duplex Overstrung Scale—which the highest musical authorities acknowledge to be the greatest improvement ever put into a square piano—for only $200 we ought to become a musical and music-loving people. This is what the Mathushek Piano Co., No. 52 Broadway, New York, are doing—selling pianos from their factory at these prices, and all styles Grand, Square and Upright. The great reputation of these pianos—having been unanimously recommended for the highest honors at the great Centennial Exhibition—and the high character of the company for honorable and straightforward dealing, should be sure for them liberal patronage. Their illustrated and descriptive catalogue, of forty odd pages, giving highest testimonials of leading musicians, will be mailed free to all, and all inquiries by letter cheerfully answered.

REMARKABLE SUCCESS.

The success of the leading literary paper of the West, THE CHICAGO LEDGER, is truly remarkable. Since its introduction to the reading public, six years ago, THE LEDGER has steadily advanced in favor, and is now acknowledged second to no paper of the kind in the country. Its circulation is national, and has been obtained through the efforts of its publishers to produce a paper of high moral character, and at the same time sell it at a price consistent with the present hard times. That they have succeeded, and well, too, the thousands of readers of the Ledger scattered from Maine to Texas and from Oregon to Florida will bear testimony. The Chicago Ledger is a large forty-eight column weekly paper, which contains stories both complete and continued in each number, written by the best authors of the day, and a great variety of information interesting to every one. The subscription price of the Ledger is only $1 50 per year, postage paid, and it is equal in every particular to other papers of the same character which sell for $3 a year. Three copies of this valuable paper will be sent to any one who sends 10 cents and their address to the Ledger, Chicago, Ill.

Starvation is abroad in the Flowery Kingdom. The news is to the effect that "famine is raging in the four Northern Provinces." These are Chihli (in which is the City of Pekin), with a population of 28,000,000; Shansi, 14,000,000; Shensi, 10,000,000, and Kansuh, 15,000,000. In Chihli the population numbers 475 to the square mile. The whole district affected averages over 250 people to the square mile. The population of Massachusetts averages 186 to the square mile. It may thus be seen that a failure of the crops in so dense a population as the famine-stricken districts named above may result in great distress.

An Iowa man recently exploded ten pounds of gunpower under a platform where two sore seats, allured by a liberal spread of milk and bones, were having an oratorio by moonlight. There was a general feline transformation scene, a shriek that would have made the hair stand up straight on a billiard ball, and fifteen minutes later the seats organized on the roof of a neighboring woodshed, passed resolutions expressive of their sentiments, and then went on with the performance just as if nothing had happened.

A professor was expostulating with a student for his idleness, when the latter said, "It's of no use; I was cut for a loafer." "Well," declared the professor, surveying the student critically, "whoever cut you out understood his business."

A Queer Question of Identity.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER seems to have found his match, and rather more than his match, in the art in which he most excels—that of cutting personal vituperation. Maj. A. E. BURKE, of New Orleans, whom Chandler interrogated by telegraph respecting a certain memorandum of a conference last February at Wormley's Hotel, in Washington, sent back a reply which is a curious specimen of parrying by a rapid succession of home thrusts. Burke made a ludicrous affectation of ignorance as to what particular Chandler it was that had honored him with a communication by telegraph, and returned a series of mock inquiries to ascertain the identity of his correspondent. It is very much as if Schuyler Colfax had manifested his virtuous indignation respecting the doings of the Texas Pacific Railroad lobby, and received in reply to an application for documentary proof a string of questions like these:—"Pray, what Colfax are you? Are you the same Schuyler Colfax that was once Speaker of the House and became the mysterious owner of Credit Mobilier stock while holding that office? Are you the same Schuyler Colfax who was afterward Vice President and disgraced himself by swearing before a committee of investigation that he had never owned such stock? Are you the same Christian statesman that was driven out of public life and politically ruined by the exposure of those transactions?" We imagine that in such a case Mr. Colfax would not be particularly anxious to establish his identity, and that the idea might flash upon him that he was not the truest person in the country to pooh-pooh an investigation of Colonel Scott's alleged railroad lobby.

This is precisely such a mess as the unfortunate Chandler has got himself into. Had he been wise he would have subsided after the humiliation put upon him by the Republican State Convention of New Hampshire, which was like an extinguisher put upon a flaring tallow candle. Since William Lloyd Garrison took compassion on him and lifted the extinguisher the smoke and smell with which Chandler has filled the country has been the reverse of agreeable, and nobody will be sorry that Burke has used a ladle of sewer water upon the offensive wick. Chandler telegraphed a request for a certain writing supposed to be in Burke's possession. "First satisfy me as to your identity," replies the wicked Burke. "Are you the Chandler that Andrew Johnson kicked out of the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for corrupt complicity with the carpet-baggers? Are you the Chandler that corruptly conspired to establish a bogus Legislature in Louisiana in 1872? Are you the Chandler that took a fee of three thousand dollars from Kellogg? Are you the Chandler that conspired with the Returning Board, in 1876, to throw out twelve thousand democratic votes?" These are specimens of a long series of questions of the like tenor, and which go to show that Chandler is the last person in the country who should busy himself with the exposure of election frauds perpetrated in Louisiana. Without indorsing Burke in partial persons will be apt to conclude that poor Chandler has been pretty well snuffed out by a sharper and cheekier man than himself.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A Very Gratifying Fact.

To-day the State Treasurer will commence to pay the ordinary expenses of the state government in Federal currency. This marks an era in the financial history of the State. It has been now nearly twelve years since anything else than our "State money" could be issued to pay those who labored in the public service. "Horse-shoe" and "Patton money" were the best that any public servant could hope to get, and these, as is well known, were sometimes away down in the sixties and seventies. Under the present prudent and vigilent administration the faith of the people in State money, has grown to complete confidence, and "Horse shoe" and "Patton" in their hands, are now quite as valuable and serviceable every way as the greenbacks themselves. That the Treasurer should be able to handle greenbacks in payment of any warrant that may be presented, is certainly a most gratifying fact. We heartily congratulate the people upon it is happy advancement of their State from the dismal condition into which it languished at the date of the final departure of recklessness, mismanagement and dishonesty from the seat of government.

To the Governor and his able associates who have labored so faithfully in the public service, this glorious deliverance must be peculiarly gratifying.

Mont. Adv.

"German Syrup."

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Boschee's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine were distributed *free of charge* by Druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that Druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your Druggist and ask what they know about it. Sample bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case. For sale by DR. W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville, Ala.

A dentist tried his first operation with gas on a robust colored woman. After she had used up all the gas in the office she wheeled in the chair and shouted: "Hurry up, boss, and bring on another bag of that sweetened wind."

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE.

THE undersigned offers his Town Property in Jacksonville for sale at a low figure, one third cash, balance in one and two years, or will exchange it for a good place in the country. The house has five rooms, is in good repair, and is very convenient to water. There is between seven and nine acres attached to it. It is situated close to the College, and would be the very place for some one who may desire to move into town to secure educational advantages for his children.

Address C. A. ALLDAY,
Cross Plains, Ala.

Feb 9—tf.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Each number contains THIRTY-TWO pages of reading, many fine Wood Cut Illustrations, and one COLORED PLATE. A beautiful Garden Magazine, printed on elegant paper, and full of information. In English and German. Price, $1 25 a year: Five copies $5 00.

Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden. 50 cents in paper covers; in elegant cloth covers $1 00.

Vick's Catalogue,—300 Illustrations, only 2 cents. Address,

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

"BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE."

Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad,

TIME TABLE, No. 33,

Taking Effect Sunday, Sep. 30, 1877.

NO. 1, North.	STATIONS.	NO. 2, South
6:00 p m	Leave Selma, Arrive	8.35 a m
8 56 " "	Randolph, "	5:53 "
10:40 " "	Calera, "	4:00 "
1.34 a m	Talladega, "	1:34 "
2 48 " "	Oxford, "	12 31 "
3 00 " "	Anniston, "	12.23 "
3 45 " "	Jacksonville, "	11.46 "
5.20 " "	Stonewall, "	10.26 p m
5 30 " "	Tecumseh, "	10.25 "
5.40 " "	Pryor's, "	10.06 "
6 06 " "	Cave Spring "	9 42 "
7 25 " "	Rome, "	8.47
8 33 "	Leave Plainville Arrive	7 51 "
10.15 "	Arrive Dalton, Leave	6 28 "

No. 1 connects at Dalton with E. T. Va. & Ga R. R., for all Eastern and Virginia Cities, and with W. and A. R. R. for Chattanooga and all Western Cities.

No. 2 connects at Calera for Montgomery, Mobile and points South.

Sleeping Cars on both trains between Selma and Dalton.

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

WYLY HOUSE.

South East Corner Public Square.

(OLD FORNEY CORNER)

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

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

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

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

JOHN M. WYLY.

Dr. J. C. FRANCIS,

At his old stand north-west corner of the Public Square, has just received

A CHOICE LOT OF

FAMILY GROCERIES

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Syrup, Soda, best Baking Powders, pure Vinegar, Rice, Pepper, Spice, Pickles, Oysters, Sardines, Crackers, Cheese, Candies, Snuff, Tobacco, Matches, Soaps of all kinds, Raisins, Apples, Oranges and Nuts of all kinds.

Also a large lot of CHOICE FLOUR.

Also constantly on hand a full stock of

Drugs & Medicines.

Fancy Stationery & Toilet Articles.

Jacksonville, Ala., Dec. 15, 1877.—tf.

N. B.

I am thankful to my customers for their very liberal patronage, and hope in future to merit a continuation of the same.

I have on hand a good stock of fine

Brandies, Whiskies, Wines and Beer.

Call and see me; and all who are indebted to me will please call and settle their bills, either with cash or by waiver note, as I must close up my Books to commence a new year. Yours Respectfully,

JOHN RAMAGNANO.

Dec. 22, 1877—3t.

Germania Tanning Co's STORE, GERMANIA.

FRESH arrival of a large quantity of BACON, LARD, FISH, &c.

Also, **Groceries, Dry Goods & Hardware.**

CHICKENS, BUTTER and EGGS constantly on hand.

☞Corn, Wheat, Peas, and Cotton Seed bought, or exchanged, at highest market price.

Cash paid for HIDES, SKINS, &c.

☞Call and judge for yourselves.

Nov. 17, 1877—2m.

WANTED—To sell a fine Mathushek piano—good as new—in excellent condition. Cost $550. Will be sold for $300. Apply to this office.

Rust Proof Oats.

I have 500 bushels Rust Proof Oats which I will exchange, bushel for bushel, for corn or sell at 60 cts. per bushel.

J. J. GREEN.

Alexandria, Ala.

Linder's Distributer,

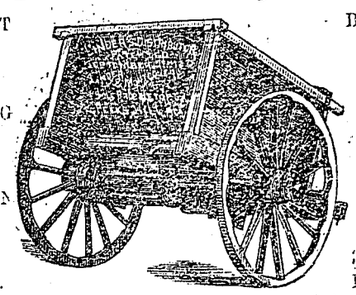
MANUFACTURED BY

LINDER & MONTGOMERY,

PATENTEES,

Pecks Hill, Ala.

THE GREATEST LABOR-SAVING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.



BY ITS AID A BOY LARGE ENOUGH TO DRIVE A MULE

Can do the Work of Ten Men!

It will grind and distribute, in the drill, rough Stable Manure, right from the stable, at the rate of 1500 pounds per acre.

OFFICE OF R. O RANDALL,
GEN'L AGT. & MANAGER MOBILE LIFE INS. CO.,
GADSDEN, ALA., August 17, 1877.

MESSRS. LINDER & MONTGOMERY, Peck's Hill, Ala.—

Dear Sirs.—The Linder Distributer is all you claim for it, and I am perfectly satisfied with my investment in it. The one bought you in April last has already paid for itself in saving labor and fertilizers, on a town farm of only 20 acres. As an Alabama invention and enterprise I commend it, and wish you success commensurate with the merits of your machine. Yours truly,

R. O. RANDALL.

J. W. PHARES, *Belmont, Sumpter County, Ala.*, says: Your Distributer is a complete success. I distributed evenly and without trouble as much manure as I wished to the acre—manure that had never been composted, but with cobbs, &c., in it just as it came from the stable. I am well pleased with it, and consider it the most useful machine to farmers that has ever been introduced, and would not be without one for thrice its cost.

SIMON LANGFORD, *Alexandria, Ala.*, says: I am well pleased with it, and would not take a ton of the best Guano in the world for it and do without it.

IMPROVED AND PERFECTED FOR NEXT SEASON.

PRICE, $30.00—delivered on the Cars at Jacksonville, or Boat at Greensport, Ala.

Address, LINDER & MONTGOMERY,
Patentees and Manufacturers, Peck's Hill, Ala.

BARRY & PEARCE,

Oxford, Ala.,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, NOTIONS, HATS, BOOTS & SHOES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

HARNESS, BRIDLES & SADDLES

ALSO, FINE STOCK OF

Family Groceries,

ALL AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES FOR CASH. *You can save money* by giving them a call and buying what you need.

A Certain Cure for CANCER!

THE undersigned having become possessed of a remedy for this most distressing and hitherto considered incurable malady, which has been tested by several persons and proved to be an effectual remedy, thinks it but right to inform the afflicted where they can obtain relief.

He at present resides in Jefferson Alford who was afflicted with Cancer for 15 years, and is now perfectly cured by the use of this remedy. Mr. Alford's post office is Gadsden, where persons desirous of information can write to him.

Any person wishing to test the remedy can do so by calling on or writing to the undersigned at White Plains, Calhoun Co. Alabama. A. J. SEER.

Sept 22—3m

R. T. HOYT,

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

Wholesale Druggist,

No. 47 BROAD STREET, ROME, Ga

Keeps constantly on hand,

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

Buist's GARDEN SEEDS;

WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, OILS VARNISHES, &c

Rome, Ga. Jan. 20, 1877—tf.

Talladega Nurseries.

ROWAN, DEAN & CO., *Agents.*

VERY LARGE STOCK OF

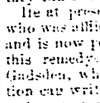
Fruit Trees,
Grape Vines,
Straberry Plants, &c.

PRICES LOW.

R. R. HUNLEY & CO.

W. C. LAND,

WATCH MAKER



& JEWELLER,

Jacksonville, Ala.

13. January 1877—1y.

Jacksonville Hotel

West Side Square.

Jacksonville, Ala.

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

A large room specially for Exhibiting samples of merchandise.

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

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

J. D. HAMMOND, Pro.

April 22, 1876.

H. J. TURNLEY,

Attorney at Law

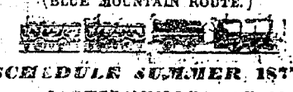
AND

Solicitor in Chancery,

GADSDEN, ALA.

East Tenn., Va. & GA. R. R

(BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE.)



SCHEDULE SUMMER, 1877.

Leave JACKSONVILLE	1.02 P. M.
" ROME	3 20 "
" DALTON	6.50 "
" KNOXVILLE	10 48 "
" BRISTOL	4 48 A. M.
" Washington City	10 00 P. M.
Arrive, NEW YORK	7.09 A. M.

Two Trains Daily from Dalton.

Quickest Time. Lowest Rates.

Dalton to Washington, 28 Hours.

Dalton to New York, 37 Hours.

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

For further particulars apply to

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

LIVERY & SALE STABLE

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

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

Hack to and from depot 25c day 50c night.

Horse, single feed 35c or $1 per day.

Horse and Buggy per day, ... $3

Hack and two horses per day, ... $3 50

Waggons, Hacks, Buggies and Horses always on hand.

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

—tfoct 7

State Agricultural and Mechanical College,

AUBURN, ALA.

Next Term Begins Sept. 25th, 1877.

Five independent courses are taught—Agriculture, Literature, Science, Engineering, Surveying.

An Excellent Preparatory school is provided, with graded classes, free of tuition. English, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Latin and Greek, thoroughly taught in this school. Special attention given to Penmanship and Grammar.

By a recent ordinance of the Board of Trustees, the following reduced rates have been established: Each Cadet from Alabama, or elsewhere, at the beginning of each term, or half year, must deposit with the Treasurer—Contingent fee, $5; Surgeon's fee, $2.00. Total College Fees per term, $7.50.

EXPENSES PER TERM.

Tuition Free.		
Board and Lodging	$49.50 to $58.50	
Washing	4.50	4.50
Fuel, Lights and attendance..	9 00	9.00
Surgeon's Fee	2 50	2.50
Contingent Fee	5.00	5.00
Total	$61.50 to $70.50	

Cadet Uniforms are furnished in Auburn at the lowest possible rate. Board, washing, fuel, lights, and attendance are paid for at the beginning of each month.

For further information send for Catalogues. Address any member of the Faculty, or J. T. TICHENOR,
Aug. 18—4m President

A GREENHOUSE AT YOUR DOOR.

For $1.00 we will send Free by Mail

8 dist. varieties,	Monthly Roses,	Winter
8	do Bedding	do
8	do Carnation Pinks	do
8	do Chinese Chrysanthems	
8	do Zonal Geraniums	do
3	do Double do	do
8	do Ivy leaved do	do
5	do Heliotropes	do
6	do Abutilons	do
2	do Double Camelias	do
4	do Azaleas	do
4	do Lobster Cactus	do
3	do Bouvardias	do
6	do Stevias & Eupatoriums	
8	do Fuchsias	do
4	do Double Violets	do
2	do Poinsetta, Scarlet and White,	Winter
4	do Plumbago,	Winter
8	do Ferns, for Wardian cs's	
4	do Palms, do	Cases
6	do Mosses do	do
6	do Marantas do	do
8	do Hyacinth Bulbs	
20 assorted Tulips, bulbs		
50 do Crocus, bulbs		
2 do Jacobean Lily, bulbs		
12 do Oxalis		
4 Lily of the Valley		
8 New Pearl Tuberose.		

OR BY EXPRESS.

3	of any of above $1 collections	for	$2
5	do do	do	3
7	do do	do	4
9	do do	do	5
12	do do	do	6
14	do do	do	7

Or the whole collection of 238 Bulbs and Plants sent by Express on receipt of $15 00, to which either of our books, *Gardening for Profit, Practical Floriculture, or Gardening for Pleasure* (value $1 50 each), will be added. Descriptive Catalogue free

Peter Henderson & Co.,
Seedsmen and Florists,
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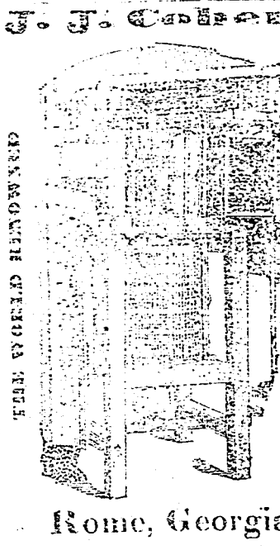

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Archibald Forbes.

This gentleman, the Bulgarian reporter of the London *News*, has had an eventful life. Here are some of his adventures in his profession. In a recent interview he said: "I crossed the channel to join the Crown Prince of Saxony's army. I determined to throw over all literary pretentions, and henceforth adopt the telegram style of writing—two words and a full stop. All that I did I did through sheer audacity. I was the first man that entered Paris after the siege. I got wind of the surrender, slipped through the Porte de Chappelle on a stout butcher's nag, and rode straight down the Boulevard Magenta, though it was crowded with drunken National Guards. I never did a riskier thing. I wandered all night about the streets of the famine-stricken city, ate for breakfast the last leg of chicken in Paris, got my passport *vised* at the American embassy, slipped back along the boulevards, was stopped at the gates by one of our own German troops, was rescued by a friendly officer, caught the only train running to the frontier, wrote my dispatch in the car, and arrived at Strousburg too late, for the telegraph office was closed for the night. That was a blow. I found out where the clerk lived, rang a peal at his door, brought him down in his nightcap, produced the belt of sovereigns which I carried round my waist and offered to pay twenty francs a word for the message. He dressed himself, went to consult the authorities, and returned after an hour to say that he would take the dispatch at the usual night rates. It contained 1400 words. It appeared in the *Daily News* next morning, and I got back to our lines in time to enter Paris with the first battalion that passed the Arc de Triomphe—the first man that entered Paris and the second."

"I thought," said a skeptic of the party, "that telegraph offices in France were open all night."

"During the war, sir," said Mr. Forbes, with asperity, "they were scarcely ever open in the day. That was my main difficulty. When we lay before Metz, the German commanders said, 'Let nothing pass out of camp.' Nevertheless all their movements, all their plans, all the officers' conversations, all our festivities, even the programme of music which the band played at mass, appeared next morning in the *News*. They were dumbfounded. The truth was I had suborned a country telegraph master and lived outside the camp, so as to send him my message. At last I was detected and new precautions were taken. One night a joke went rippling around the mess table, and an old Colonel shouted out my name. 'Thunder and lightning,' sir,' said he, 'you won't put that in your paper to-morrow!' I said nothing, but escaped at an early hour from the table. My servants met me with the news that the usual lines of communication were blockaded. I had my two horses saddled and rode off at full gallop on one of them, leading the other by the bridle. After going twelve miles at high pressure, I changed mounts, left the first at a roadside inn, and reached the town of Thionville, twenty-five miles from our camp, in time to transmit my daily dispatch, the Colonel's joke and all."

"And what do you consider your masterpiece of generalship?" asked Rattle.

"My last exploit before leaving England?" he replied. "I went down to Falmouth to meet the *Warrior* (ironclad), having on board the single survivor of that wrecked vessel, whose crew were adrift in a boat for eight days, and ate two of their comrades. Falmouth was full of correspondents, so I put up in a pot-house outside the town, and engaged the only steam tug there was in the place. I waited three days, and on the night of the third, I was playing a quiet game of billiards, when in walks one of the correspondents.

"'Hallo, Forbes,' says he in astonishment, 'you here?'"

"Ten minutes afterward came word that the *Warrior* was sighted. My tug at once put out, and we lay quietly in the harbor, burning no lights. Presently a dark mass loomed upon us, and shouts arose.

"'Forbes, Forbes I say, come. Come, no shamming. We know you are there.'"

"But I kept quite silent, and remembered, with no little vexation, that a second tug had arrived in the harbor that morning. At length the *Warrior* appeared. We steered toward her, and as she passed, I sprang for her chains, and was dragging in the ship's wake up to my waist in water. However, I got on deck. I ran down to the stewart and offered him £5 to bring my man into the cabin. He did so, and locked the door. Then I offered £50 to the poor lean devil of a shipwrecked sailor in exchange for his story. He began it and I scribbled away.

"Ten minutes later came a violent rapping."

"'Let us in Forbes,' said the well-known voices."

"But I only wrote the harder. At last an officer appeared and insisted on my coming on deck. There I found the Captain in a towering passion.

"'What the——do you mean, sir, by boarding my ship like that?' he demanded."

"I offered him my credentials and excuses, and finally we were put on board the tug, including the shipwrecked mariner.

"The correspondents at first wanted to fight me, but I squared up to them with one arm, still clinging to my prize with the other. Having landed, I hurried him to the station, and there met my clerk, who had been sent to reserve a railway carriage. He was white with rage and mortification. Unable to speak, he led the way to my reserved compartment. Outside, it was locked at both doors. Inside, it contained four correspondents, comfortably ensconced in the four corners. They had waited when the rest went aboard the tug, and had climbed in through the windows!"

AGRICULTURE.

A New Use for Straw.—While in the northern part of Iowa recently, a case came to our notice of a new use for straw, which, if applied here, may be of vast service to wheat growers. An intelligent farmer there tried the experiment of spreading a light covering of it on his wheat land after the grain was sown, thinking that the growing stalk would find its way through, and that during the drouth of July and August, which almost invariably occurs, it would act as a mulch and be beneficial to his crop. In this he was not mistaken, for the average on that ten acres was forty bushels to the acre, while on the same kind of land adjoining, with the same seed sown and as carefully put in, the yield was but twenty-two bushels to the acre. The increase was thus nearly double, while the straw was in excellent condition to turn under this fall, and a double benefit secured,

The only objection we see to the plan is that the winds of spring might blow the straw into heaps and otherwise disarrange it, but this might be remedied by applying it after the wheat has come up. A temporary check would doubtless be given to the stalk, but it would soon come through and grow the more vigorously afterward.

Planting Tree Seed.—Farmers would generally find the growing of certain trees profitable, as locusts for fence posts, a thousand perhaps to the acre. Locust seeds may be planted in the spring. If put into the ground in the spring, they must be scalded before planting, to soften the shells which are so hard that but few will grow unless hot water is poured on them. The frost cracks them if left in the ground all winter. All trees of the kind we have mentioned may be grown in beds in the garden, but as they throw out such strong tap roots and so few lateral rootlets, it is best to plant the seeds where they are wanted to grow. If sowed in a bed they should be dug up when one year old and reset, the tap-root being cut off to cause them to throw out roots nearer the surface. The locust seeds require but a thin covering. The yellow locust is the best variety; as they grow up they may be thinned out for fence stakes. A set of locust fence stakes will last a lifetime and so will the posts. A nut grove on the farm will go a long way towards making home more attractive to the boys and girls, and around it will cluster endearing associations and memories which will attach them to the homestead.

A Demoralized Farmer.—A correspondent of an exchange who has been unable to reap that contentment and independence which are said to be the inheritance of a farmer, thus expresses himself: "The fact is, agriculture would demoralize a saint. I was almost a saint when I went into it. I'm a demon now. I'm at war with everything. I fight myself out of bed at 4 o'clock in the morning, when my better nature tells me to lie still until seven. I fight myself into the garden to work like a brute, when reason and instinct tell me to stay in the house and enjoy myself like a man. I fight the pigs, the chickens, the moles, the bugs, the worms—everything in which there is breath of life. I fight the docks, the burdocks, the mullein, the thistles, the grapes, the weeds, the roots—the whole vegetable kingdom. I fight the heat, the frost, the rain, the hail—in short, I fight the universe, and get whipped in every battle.

Putting the Farm Implements Away.—The time for using the various farm implements is over for this season, and every farmer should carefully clean, oil, and put them under shelter until next season. There is real economy in this, for such care will make them last two or three crop seasons longer, and they will be in their places ready and always in good condition for service. Very many farmers look well enough after the large matters on the farm, but the neglect of these little details is what annually entails heavy expenses in the long run.

Shelter.—It is absolute necessary that animals should be sheltered from damp and cold. The reason why pigs and other animals do not fatten as readily in cold weather as in the warmer months is, that the food is largely used in keeping up the vital heat, which is now given off in excess and lost. If this loss is prevented, animals will fatten in winter as readily as any other time.

Electricity as a Horse Tamer.

Professor R. H. Tapp recently sought to tame the singular horse Cognac, known as the "man eater," with the newly invented electric bit. The bit is designed to subdue fiery steeds, and particularly to arrest a runaway horse by suddenly intensifying his excitement with a sharp shock of electricity. The battery is carried in the coat pocket and the current transmitted by means of brass buttons on the driver's gloves, to a wire in the reins, and in that manner to the animal's mouth. There was a fair attendance of persons anxious to see how the carnivorous Cognac would act under the new influence. While the bit was being arranged in the brute's mouth he evinced a fierce desire to masticate the adventurous Professor by snapping at him viciously. When the arrangement had been perfected the Professor completed the circeit by touching the brass button to the rein and the horse reared up convulsively, as if startled suddenly by a pistol shot. The movement was instantaneous and the horse resumed his normal position with a bewildered look. The second shock propelled him still higher and excited the equine ire. He seized the rein in his mouth and darted at the electrician, who skipped out of the way, however, and the horse's assault was checked by a rope passed around the centre pole. He was then treated to a succession of shocks, which turned his rage to frenzy. He foamed and snorted in his mad endeavors to trample the Professor under foot until his hide was in a lather. After a few moments the battery was withdrawn and the animal became quiet as a lamb, probably from exhaustion. The electricity appeared to have made him wilder while it was being applied, and its utility as an adjunct to a pleasure buggy is, to say the least, questionable. The Professor claimed to have quieted the horse in some degree, although some doubting ones in the assemblage wanted him to insert his head in the animal's mouth as a satisfactory test.

For all Lung Troubles, as well as Complaints of the Throat, Jayne's Expectorant is certainly a palliative and often a curative, as the testimony of thousands and its world-wide reputation attests. For Coughs or Colds no surer or more effective remedy can be found

DOMESTIC.

Settling Coffee.—This can be done without anything being put into the coffee to settle it. It only wants to be known how to handle it. Put your ground coffee into the coffee-pot, and add cold water sufficient for use, if but a few cups are wanted. Set on the stove and let it remain until the boiling point is reached, but in no case boil. This requires some watering toward the last.—It is better to set it off a few minutes before boiling than have it boil up. Immediately when set off stir the surface with a spoon. This can be done two or three times in as many minutes. Then let it rest. In about ten minutes' time it will all be sunk to the bottom and fit to pour out. Where more than a few cups are wanted, more water (hot) may be added when the coffee-pot is removed from the stove, or hot water may be used to dilute the coffee when it is poured out, as is sometime done with tea. In this way your coffee is clear and sparkling and what is of equal importance, it will retain all its fine flavor and exhilarating properties, which, had it been boiled, would have been thrown off. Be particular in carrying out directions to a letter. You will soon get the "hang" of it, and thank us for the directions, simple as they are.

A Household Fruit Dryer.—A Michigan man has invented a fruit evaporator, which is a simple addition to the household stove. The dryer is a long tin pan, which may be from three to six, eight or ten feet long, as may suit the convenience of the room in which is the kitchen stove; in width it is made so that it covers one end of the surface top of an ordinary cook stove, as it rests on and operates by the heat of the stove. The machine may be kept at work all the time the cooking or baking is going on, as it occupies but two holes. This long tin pan, as it may be named, has a tight compartment or chamber, which is partly filled with water, and on the top surface of this compartment is placed the fruit or vegetables prepared for drying. The hot water and steam in the lower compartment dries the fruit, without danger of burning or crisping. A peck or a half bushel of fruit may be dried in from one to two hours. The fruit when dried and packed is then in perfect condition to put away beyond the reach of flies or anything that will injure it.

Chowder.—Fry brown several slices of pork; cut each fish into five or six pieces, flour, and place a layer of them in your pork fat; sprinkle on a little pepper and salt; add cloves, mace and sliced onions; if liked lay on bits of the fried pork and crackers soaked in cold water. Repeat this until you put in all the fish, turn on just water enough to cover them. After stewing about twenty minutes, take up the fish, and mix two teaspoonfuls of flour with a little water, and stir it into the gravy, adding a little pepper and butter. A tumbler of wine catsup, and spices will improve it. Cod and bass make the best chowder. In making clam chowder the hard part of the clam should be cut off and rejected.

Miniature Bread Pudding.—1 pint of milk, ½ lb. of bread crumbs, 4 eggs, 2 oz. of butter, sugar to taste, 2 tablespoonfuls of brandy, 1 teaspoonful of finely minced lemon peel. Make the milk boiling, pour it on to the bread crumbs, and let them soak for about ½ hour. Beat the eggs, mix these with the bread crumbs, add the remaining ingredients, and stir well until all is thoroughly mixed. Butter some small cups; rather more than half fill them with the mixture, and bake in a moderate oven from 20 minutes to ½ hour, and serve with sweet sauce. A few currants may be added to these puddings; about 3 oz. will be found sufficient for the above quantity.

To Renovate Black Cloth.—Clean the cloth from grease and dirt with the following mixture, thoroughly dissolved: Aqua ammonia, two ounces; soft water, one quart; saltpetre, one teaspoonful; shaving soap in shavings, one ounce. Then, when dry, make a strong decoction of logwood, by boiling the extract in a gallon of soft water; strain, and when cool add two ounces of pulverized gum arabic, apply evenly with a sponge over the surface, and hang in the shade; when thoroughly dry, brush the nap of the cloth down smooth, and it will look as good as new. Keep the liquid tightly corked in a bottle.

Hot Lemonade for a Cold.—A hot lemonade is one of the best remedies for a cold. It acts promptly and efficiently, and has no unpleasant after effects. One lemon should be properly squeezed, cut in slices, put with sugar, and covered with half a pint of boiling water. Drink just before going to bed, and do not expose yourself the following day.

Inaugurate.

It may seem paradoxical to assert that hasty writers say "inaugurate" instead of "begin" because they are hasty. The short word seems at first sight to take up less room and to waste less time in writing than the long one. But, after due thought, we have reached the conclusion that long words attract weak and pre-occupied minds by a force not unlike that of gravitation. The spirit reaches them, or they reach it, more quickly in inverse ratio to the square of the number of syllables. How otherwise can we explain the sesquipedalian words which men use when they speak in public? Possibly, too, the long Latinized words have another advantage. The mind of the speaker or the ready writer can run on a little in advance while "inaugurate" is being said or written. The misuse of the word may have had its origin in the mere vanity of penny-a-liners; but there are no good reasons why senseless talkers and silly scribes should cleave to their be loved "inaugurate."—*Saturday Review.*

An open Letter.—It speaks for Itself.

ROCKPORT, Mass., April 2d, 1877.

Mr. Editor: Having read in your paper reports of the remarkable cures of catarrh, I am induced to tell "what I know about catarrh," and I fancy the "snuff" and "inhaling-tube" maker (mere dollar grabbers) would be glad if they could emblazon a similar cure in the papers. For 26 years I suffered with catarrh. The nasal passages became completely closed. "Snuff," "dust," "ashes," "inhaling-tubes," and "sticks," wouldn't work, though at intervals I would snuff up the so-called catarrh snuff, until I became a valuable owner for such medicines. I gradually grew worse, and no one can know how much I suffered or what a miserable being I was. My head ached over my eyes so that I was confined to my bed for many successive days, suffering the most intense pain, which at one time lasted continuously for 36 hours. All sense of smell and taste gone, sight and hearing impaired, body shrunken and weakened, nervous system shattered, and constitution broken, and I was hawking and spitting seven-eighths of the time. I prayed for death to relieve me of my suffering. A favorable notice in your paper of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy induced me to purchase a package, and use it with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, which applies the remedy "dust," "snuff," "inhaling-tubes," in a way commonly with common sense. Well, Mr. Editor, it did not cure me in three-fourths of a second, nor in one hour or month, but in less than eight minutes I was relieved, and in three months entirely cured, and have remained so for over sixteen months. While using the Catarrh Remedy, I used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to purify my blood and strengthen my stomach. I also kept my liver active and bowels regular by the use of his Pleasant Purgative Pellets. If my experience will induce other sufferers to seek the same means of relief, this letter will have answered its purpose. Yours truly,

S. D. REMICK.

SCIENTIFIC.

On the Manufacture of Plaster Casts.—There are two little points which require special care in casting plaster of Paris: one is greasing the article to be moulded, and the other is stirring up the gypsum with water. For the first purpose it does not require a penetrating fat but one that remains on the surface and covers it. In making the paste, water must not be poured upon the plaster of Paris, but the latter must be strewn in as loose condition as possible upon the water until the plaster reaches the surface of the water, and then quickly stirred together. The substance employed to oil the moulds is prepared by adding some fatty oil, generally lamp oil, to a solution of soap in water; this is called "smear."

If, for example, a rosette 12 inches in diameter is to be cast on a 4 inch high rim, the following method is employed. The pattern made by the artist in gypsum must be repeatedly coated with shellac solution, to prevent, as much as possible, the oil from penetrating and make it easier to separate the casting from the model.

The wedge-shape pieces that are to form the vertical part of the rosette are cast first and are three in number, a strip of clay being used to form three sides of the second (for a side of No. 1 forms one side of No. 2), and one side of the third, for this is bounded on two sides by Nos. 1 and 2.

Each part of the mould must be varnished and greased or oiled before a second part is cast in contact with it, to insure separation when dry. The surface of the model is again carefully oiled and a cast made of the whole model without taking away the side pieces, but making a fresh wall of clay close about the model. To preserve the necessary sharpness and avoid bubbles, and bare places, the first layer of plaster poured upon the model should be as thin as possible, and a soft pencil be employed to remove bubbles and bring it into contact with the edges and cavities. Thick plaster is next poured upon this and finally the thick sediment can be scraped out upon the cast and smoothed off. In a short time it can be removed from the model, the side pieces taken apart, and all carefully dried. Before making a cast from this mould the separate parts are placed together, after oiling, backed up and adjusted with clay walls, etc.

At a recent meeting of the American Acclimatization Society, Mr. Conklin of the Central Park Museum, gave an account of efforts to introduce foreign birds in this country. Decidedly the most successful of these attempts was the introduction of the English sparrow; the abundant birds of that kind in our cities having all sprung from fifty pairs let loose in 1864 by the Park Commissioners. English chaffinches, blackbirds, and Java Sparrows, have been liberated in Central Park by Mr. Joshua Jones, but have since been lost sight of; fifty pairs of English skylarks, set free by Mr. Henry Reiche in this city, went to Long Island and settled near Newton and Canarsie. The Cincinnati Acclimatization Society has been successful in localizing the skylark in their city. Last July our Acclimatization Society introduced starlings and Japanese finches in Central Park, and Mr. John Sutherland made a similar effort with English pheasants. Mr. Conklin urged further attempts to introduce English song birds.

Our women physicians ought to hunt through the British Army records backward from 1865, and get the material for a biography of Dr. James Barry. He was an army surgeon for more than fifty years. He was an inveterate smoker. His temper was testy, causing frequent breaches of army discipline and, at one time, while stationed at Cape of Good Hope, causing him to fight a duel. He travelled in the service to many distant localities, and won his way to high rank by persistent attention to his professional duties, and unusual skill and boldness as an operating surgeon. At his death, in July, 1865 he was at the head of the list of inspectors general of hospitals. The day after his death a startling discovery was officially announced. Dr. Barry was a woman. His, or rather *her* sex, had never been suspected, by even the most intimate friends.

At the Paris Exhibition there will be distributed 1,000 gold, 4,000 silver, and 8,000 bronze medals. It is also intended to award 8,000 honorable mentions, besides 100 grand prizes and exceptional silver prizes.

A Fairy Place Built by Natures Hand.

In Adair county, Ky., about ten miles northeast of Columbia, there is a grand and lofty projection on the banks of Green river, known by the classic name of "Grand Daddy's Cliff," which, as a picturesque phenomenon, is rarely ever surpassed. The apex rock, of the series of shelving limestone that climbs one above another to an enormous height, extends out over the azure and placid waters of this beautiful stream about seventy-five feet. On the top of this shelf-rock canopy diverse little wild flowers, in the proper season, spring up, and, commingling with a mazy fringe of shrubbery, blossom upon the very verge of the precipice, whence nature's curly hair, and tenacious climbing vine, falls in gorgeous and graceful folds to the water's crystal bosom, thus forming a closing curtain to a cave-like chamber of spacious dimensions and exquisite beauty.

The sombre wall, all studded with a myriad fanciful formations, that slightly protrude from the rough sides, the cerulean tint of the rock ceiling gemmed with star-like crystals, and the waving viny curtain, that floats eternally on the sighs of the passing breezes; with the velvety floor of snow-white sand—all conspire to form and force upon the dusty memory the pictures of the little fairy palaces, with their million spirit inhabitants peeping from the almost invisible chinks in the walls that fond old grandmothers usually paint to satiate the unbounded credulity of the innocent little prattlers who hover, with undivided attention, to the story, around the blazing hearth on long winter nights, in "Life's morning march when their little spirits are young." This grotto is not only a beautiful and sublime wonder of nature, but is also useful. In the white, dusty sand that forms the floor, many of the neighboring farmers are wont to bury their vegetables for winter keeping; and here, one foot beneath the surface they remain safe from cold, and the furtive little animals that make nightly depredations upon the cellar and grain room, for the sand is so fine that it rolls back to its place faster than the little thieves can claw it out.

HUMOROUS.

Indifferent as to the Size.—She was from the country, and she went into a Main street store and asked to look at some stockings. "What number, ma'am?" inquired the polite clerk. "What number? Young man, ain't you ashamed of yourself to ask such a question? Do you suppose jest 'cause I live in the country that I go scootin' around with one stocking?" Then the clerk managed to make her understand that he wanted to know the size of the stockings she required; and she said she guessed about eleven inches would do for her feet, and as to the rest it didn't matter much.—*Austin Reveille.*

A New Riddle Answer.—"See here, Parker, what's the difference between a ripe watermelon and a rotten cabbage?" asked one letter-carrier of another the other day.

"You've got me there. I don't know," he returned with a look more puzzled than an illiterate man at a cross-roads guide board.

"Then you'd be a mighty nice man to send after a watermelon, you would," remarked the quizzer as he moved on.

On a railway line, recently, a passenger stopped the conductor and asked, "Why does not the train run faster?"

"It goes fast enough to suit us. If you don't like the rate of speed get off and walk," was the rejoinder."

"I would," replied the passenger, setting back in the seat, "but my friends wouldn't come for me until the train comes in, and I don't want to be waiting around the station two or three hours."

A correspondent deserves the respectful sympathy of all gentlemen who give out their washing. He says: "It is awful annoying to have some other fellow's clothes left in one's room by the washerwoman. Saturday we put on another fellow's shirt, but couldn't wear it. Although it was ruffled around the bottom, the sleeves were too short to button cuffs on, and there was no place for a collar."

"We have got to practice the most rigid economy at such a time as this," remarked a man the other day to a crowd on the sidewalk. I have stopped all the papers for which I formerly subscribed, and don't buy candy, toys and such trumpery for the children; times are hard. Come in boys and take a drink."

The late Sir George Rose, the distinguished English lawyer, was overtaken by a friend in the street one day who said to him: "I thought it was you, walking so fast." "Ah! You know the rose by the stalk," was the rejoinder.

Several exchanges are giving directions "How to dress." The most sensible way is to stay in bed until the fire is started, and then take your clothes under your arm and trot out to the dining-room stove.

A contemporary prints an article of some length headed "The Power of the Hand." Ah, yes, we have felt it; its impress is lasting; and memory doesn't find anything pleasant in reverting to that power.

"So there's another rupture of Mount Vociferous," said Mrs. Partington, as she put up her specs. "The paper tells us about the burning lather running down the mountain, but it don't tell how it got on fire."

When a fond son starts forward in life he sometimes turns round to caress his friends, but a mule never turns round. He is the only affectionate one of his species who can strike out in life both ways at once.

Whoever sincerely endeavors to do all the good he can, will probably do much more than he imagines, or will ever know to the day of judgment, when the secrets of all hearts shall be made manifest.

"They *may* be spring chickens," she said as she backed off to view them at a distant angle, "but do you know that the eggs they were hatched from were not a year old to start with?"

Grapes are healthy. Taken inwardly they quicken the digestive organs; stepped on with the bare foot in the early dawn they quicken the mental powers.—*Danbury News.*

"What to eat and how to cook it," is the name of a book recently published. "What to eat and where to get it," would meet with a livelier sale among the laboring classes here just now.

"No, ma'am," said a grocer to an applicant for credit, "I wouldn't even trust my own feelings."

Self-Control.

A gentleman attending one of our churches with his wife, the other evening placed his silk hat on the seat the courteous usher had led them to. The lady, not noticing the hat, sat down upon it with such effect as left no doubt about her weight. The circumstance was the occasion of considerable merriment to the observing persons near by and especially did the husband enjoy the crushing effects of his wife's movement towards the seat. A lady, telling of the circumstance at breakfast-table, said: 'I really did not think the couple were married, the gentleman took the matter in such good humor.' 'What, said her neighbor, 'did you expect to see the husband drive his wife out of church with a frown, or knock her down, for the mishap!' Oh, no; but husbands are so inconsiderate!' was the reply.

Whenever and Wherever

Diseases of a choleraic type prevail, or there is cause to apprehend a visi from them, the system should be toned, regulated and reinforced by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Perfect digestion and a regular habit of body are the best safeguards against such maladies, and both are secured by this incomparable tonic and alterative. The Bitters are also extremely serviceable in remedying such disorders. If promptly taken in bilious colic, diarrhœa and cholera morbus, the disease is usually frustrated. In diarrhœa cases, it is only necessary to restore the tone of the relaxed bowels, and this is one of the specific effects of this medicine. Wind on the stomach, heartburn, biliousness, nausea, headache and other symptoms of disturbance in the gastric and hepatic regions are also speedily relieved by this excellent remedy. As a family medicine it is invaluable, since it promptly and completely remedies those ailments which are of most frequent occurrence.

Biliousness

and Liver Complaint cannot withstand Schenck's Mandrake Pills. They act upon the stomach and liver without nauseating or griping, are perfectly safe and harmless, containing no mercury or other injurious drug, and may be used by the most delicate person.

For sale by all Druggists.

Mrs. General Sherman, wife of the General of the United States Army says: "I have frequently purchased Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for friends suffering with Rheumatism, and in every instance it worked like magic." Sold by all druggists. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bently, Druggists, Washington, D. C.

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

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

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All those troublesome scaly, itching, pimply, blotchy, humid eruptions of the skin, denominated *Tetter, Erysipelas, Acne, etc.*, that are so unsightly and annoying, are quickly and effectually cured by the simple application of *Hieskell's Tetter Ointment*, a remedy that has proved itself to possess wonderful healing powers, curing hundreds of cases that had resisted all other treatment, even that of the best professional talent of the country. It only needs a trial to prove its virtues. Sold 50 cents per box; sent by mail for 60 cts.

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Throat.-Skin, Stomach and Uterine diseases cured for 25 years by Bedford Alum and Iodine Mass. Price $1. Proof upon application. Box 196, 78 Main St., Lynchburg, Va.

What a Dr. Says.

It affords me pleasure to state that Durang's Rheumatic Remedy gives splendid satisfaction. It is the only remedy I prescribe for rheumatism. It never fails.

GEO. H. WALKER, M. D.,
Staunton, Va.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

GOOD FOR THE CHILDREN.

BOSTON HOME, 14 TYLER STREET,
BOSTON, April, 1876.

H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir—We feel that the children in our home have been greatly benefited by the VEGETINE you have so kindly given us from time to time, especially those troubled with the scrofula.

With respect,
MRS. N. WORMELL, Matron.

Vegetine 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)

THE WEEKLY PRESS
For 1878.

FAMILY AND FARMERS' JOURNAL OF PENNSYLVANIA.

TERMS: $1.50 per year, postage prepaid.
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The WEEKLY PRESS will be to Pennsylvania what Pennsylvania is to the country—solid, substantial, and rich in resources.

SPECIAL FEATURES FOR 1878.

I. Hon. John W. Forney will go abroad for The Press this fall, and remain in Europe in charge of our European Department. His Exposition letters from Paris will be the best and fullest published in any paper in the United States.

II. Around the World.—Mr. De B. Randolph Keim will contribute a series of letters covering his experiences and travels as Inspector of the Consulates of the United States over the whole world.

III. Mr. W. W. Nevin will contribute a series of papers sketching his travels during the summer of 1877 among the fire-worshipping tribes in New Mexico and the ruins of the buried Aztec cities.

IV. Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie will have special charge of the Literary Department of the Weekly Press.

V. Mr. Thomas Meehan—the best authority in the United States—will have charge of the Agricultural Department. This establishes The Weekly Press without a rival as the farmer's home paper.

VI. Markets.—Full financial and commercial reports, including the money, grain, cotton, cattle, and general markets of the United States, with a weekly review of the European markets.

Other special features will be announced as they are provided for.

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Specimen copies will be sent to all applicants without charge.

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BUTTER COLOR. After fair trial and severe tests it was awarded Centennial Prize Medal, WHY IT IS SUPERIOR TO ALL. 1st. It has no taste or smell, and is as harmless as water. 2d. It is liquid, is easy to handle, and is mixed in cream before churning. 3rd. It produces a color resembling June Grass Butter. 4th. It is the only article that will color the butter and not the buttermilk. 5th. It gathers the butter materials, increases the weight more than will pay for the color used. It is the *best* ever known. Send your address on postal card for my receipt book, *free*. It tells how to make butter, pack, preserve, extract rancidity. Mrs. B. Smith, 327 Arch St., P. O. Box 1964, Philadelphia, Pa.

MAGIC LANTERN AND SCIOPTICONS
With Improved and Carefully Selected
MAGIC LANTERN SLIDES,
J. J. HARCY, 1216 Chestnut St., Phila.
For convenience and efficiency for private or public use, they stand
UNRIVALLED!
Prices the lowest.
Circulars free. Catalogue, 10 cts.
Slides, 25, 50 & 75 cts. Special Scientific Slide, 25 cts.

MONEY FOR ALL! A PLEASANT business, $2.50 an hour has been made in it. *Valuable Sample* and particulars for 10c and stamp. Address at once W. S. S. Beck & Co., W. Randolph, Vt.

AGENTS WANTED. Something New. Sample free. J. W. Smith, Palatine, Ill. No capital required.

PENSIONS *INCREASED. Nearly every pensioner is entitled to an INCREASE. Also PENSIONS PROCURED for all WOUNDED, RUPTURED, INJURED or DISEASED SOLDIERS. Also NEW BOUNTY LAWS. No Fee unless successful. Address (with stamp) COL. N. W. FITZGERALD, U. S. CLAIM ATTY., Washington, D. C.*

ESTABLISHED 1849.

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37 Park Row, New York, 701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, and 10 State Street, Boston.
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$10 to $1000 invested in Wall Street Stocks, makes fortunes every month. Book *sent free* explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall Street, New York

CARD AGENTS send 10c. for splendid Outfit. Your own name on cards, latest styles, terms liberal. Address "PRIDE, THE PRINTER," Centreville station, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

HOMES in West Virginia Cheap. Send stamp for circular to J. H. Brister, Martinsburg, W. Va.

R. R. R.

DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
FEVER AND AGUE,
CURED AND PREVENTED BY
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
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INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT
BREATHING,
RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Looseness, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in a few minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude, will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

ACHES AND PAINS.

For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys; pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, or rheumatic pains of all kinds, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure. Price 50 cents.

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Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, for the cure of all disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, bladder, nervous diseases, headache, constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, bilious fever, inflammation of the bowels, piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Price 25 cents per box.

DR. RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian Resolvent
The Great Blood Purifier,

FOR THE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE,

SCROFULA OR SYPHILITIC, HEREDITARY or CONTAGIOUS,

BE IT SEATED IN THE

Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves,

CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING THE FLUIDS.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Douloureux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Womb Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption.

Liver Complaint, &c.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent cure all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance and white bone-dust deposit, and when there is pricking, burning sensation in the passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins. Sold by druggists. Price ONE DOLLAR.

OVARIAN TUMOR

Of Ten Years' Growth

CURED BY

DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

HAVE HAD AN OVARIAN TUMOR IN THE OVARIES AND BOWELS FOR TEN YEARS.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 27, 1876.

Dr. Radway: That others may be benefited I make this statement:

I have had a tumor on the ovaries and bowels for ten years. I tried the best physicians of this place and others without benefit. It was growing at such rapidity that it could not have lived much longer. A friend of mine induced me to try Radway's Remedies. I had not much faith in them, but finally, as much debilitated as I was, I tried them.

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 medicines I feel deeply indebted, and my prayer is that may be is much of a blessing to others as it has been to me. (Signed) Mrs. E. C. Bibbins.

Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate is a person for whom I requested you to send medicine in June 1875. The medicines she 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. Leech.

Druggist and Chemist, Ann Arbor, Mich.

This may certify that Mrs. Bibbins, who made 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)

Jacksonville Republican.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XLI. JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1878. WHOLE NO. 2131.

THE REPUBLICAN.

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AND

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TERMS CASH.

AN INDEPENDENT FARMER.

Let sailors sing of the mighty deep,
Let soldiers praise their armor,
But in my heart this toast I'll keep—
The independent farmer.
When first the rose in robe of green
Unfolds its crimson lining,
Around his cottage porch is seen
The honeysuckle climbing;
When banks of bloom their sweetness yield
To bees that gather honey,
He drives his team across the field,
When skies are soft and sunny.

The blackbird clucks behind the plow,
The quail pipes loud and clearly,
You orchard hides behind its boughs
The home he loves so dearly;
The gray and old barn doors unfold,
His ample store in measure,
More rich than heaps of hoarded gold,
A blessed precious treasure;
While yonder in the porch there stands
His wife, the lovely charmer,
The sweetest rose on all his lands—
The independent farmer.

To him the spring comes dancingly.
To him the summer blushes,
The autumn smiles with yellow ray,
His sleep old winter hushes,
He cares not how the world may move,
No doubts and fears confound him.
His little flock is linked in love,
And household angels 'round him.
He trusts to God and loves his wife,
No grief or ill may harm her.
He's nature's nobleman in life—
The independent farmer.

Mr. Dayton's Housekeeper.

"Wanted.—A housekeeper. No one but an elderly person, competent, and of the highest respectability, need apply. Call between the hours of three and four, Thursday, April sixth, at No.——Michigan Avenue."

Kate Franklin read this in the paper which lay on the counter in the little grocery while waiting to have an ounce or two of tea done up, and a roll of baker's bread.

She repeated the number of the house over to herself, as she received the change from the grocer.

She prepared the tea after she returned to the little bare attic, and ate her scanty meal mechanically. She forgot how unsatisfied her appetite still was, in her busy thought.

A stranger in a strange place, successively she had tried to find a situation as teacher, copyist, in a store, or sewing. She had failed in the first three, and was starving on the last.

She would apply for that place, but she would need references. Only one person she knew in the whole great city, of sufficient influence—Mrs. Davenport, the rich, haughty step-sister, who had ill-treated her gentle mother while she lived, and had hated Kate herself.

Perhaps, Kate thought, she would permit her to refer to her, because glad to have her descend to menial employment.

Kate was competent for the situation, for during her mother's long illness, and her father's absence, she had entire charge of their large family and splendid house.

But an "elderly woman." Now Kate was not an elderly woman, being only twenty; but she remembered, with a sort of pleasure, that in private theatricals in happier days, she had imitated the voice, and assumed the character of an old woman with great success. She knew how to stain the skin to give an old and wrinkled appearance, and she had, in the bottom of a box, some false grey hair and a muslin cap worn on one of these occasions. She did not need to look so very old—only to present a mature and matronly appearance.

Mr. Edward Dayton waited at home after his dinner to see the respondents to his advertisement. He was a handsome man, not yet thirty, with a gay frank, good-natured countenance.

He leaned back in a nonchalant way, with his feet on another chair.

"There ought to be a Mrs. Dayton to manage these housekeeping matters. Well, there's time enough."

Two applicants were seen and dismissed in Mr. Dayton's gentlemanly manner.

A third was ushered in. Mr. Dayton instinctively laid aside his segar, and placed a chair for his visitor.

The lady-likeness and propriety of her manner pleased him at once. "Fallen fortunes," he commented to himself.

She answered his questions readily, but in a few words.

"A silent woman—a good thing," was his inward remark.

"I think you will suit me. Mrs.—— what may I understand your name?"

"Franklin."

"Mrs. Franklin you will be required to go out of town, about seven miles, to my country house, Oak Grove—in the town of Embury, on the Grand Central Railroad. The salary I propose to pay is six hundred dollars per annum. Do my terms suit you?"

She answered quietly that they did.

"Then it is all settled. By the way, I suppose you have references, though that is a mere matter of form."

The name of Davenport was given.

"Davenport? Robert Davenport? I know them. All right. If convenient, you will please go to-morrow, Mrs. Franklin, or the next day. I shall not come till the middle of next week, and probably bring a friend or two with me. Have the chambers in the center and wings prepared, if you please. The housekeeper there now will not leave until Saturday. She will show you round."

"Is Mrs. ——, your wife there, or to go soon?"

He laughed.

"Mrs. Edward Dayton? No, she is not there, and I do not know of her going at present." Adding more seriously, "I have not the pleasure, Mrs. Franklin, of having a wife;" with a slight stress on "pleasure."

A vivid color came into the brown cheek of the housekeeper, and her manner showed evident embarrassment.

"I thought—I believe—I cannot—" and stopped.

He did not notice it. His mind had already turned to other things. He rose.

"It's all settled, I believe, By the way," his eye falling on the rusty black dress, "you may like an advance, as an evidence of the bargain. It is quite customary, I believe, to do so."

The housekeeper's hand closed on the fifty dollars that he gave her; and the words she would have said, were left unuttered. She moved to the door. He opened it for her courteously.

"Good morning, madam."

"Good morning," she replied.

"I cannot starve. I must go. I can keep up my disguise," she murmured.

Mr. Dayton, accompanied by a friend, arrived at his country house the middle of the ensuing week. Everything within and about the house was in perfect order. If the new housekeeper had made a few mistakes at first, they were soon rectified. Every room that she had touched showed a magical change.

Her predecessor had been one of the kind who believed in the sunlight never entering a room for fear of fading the carpets.

Mr. Dayton felt the change without knowing the reason of it. He looked around him with a satisfied air.

It was not possible to find fault with the variety and quality of the food placed before them, nor the manner of its being served; and the table appointments were perfect; and Dayton congratulated himself upon having secured such a jewel of a housekeeper.

The weeks passed, and a holiday came. Mr. Dayton had gone to town the day previous, to remain the rest of the week. The housekeeper had given permission to the servants to go also. She felt a welcome relief to have the house and day to herself. She locked the doors carefully after the last servant. She would make the most of her day. She would have no dinner, only a lunch. She had almost forgotten her real character in that which she had assumed; but to-day she could be herself without fear of intrusion or discovery.

She laid aside her cap and grey dresses, washed the stain from her skin, and arranged her luxurious hair in becoming curls and donned a pretty, fresh muslin, which fitted well the slight graceful figure. This done, she entered the parlor and stood before the mirror, as attractive a figure as one would often see.

"Truly, I have forgotten my own looks! I am Kate Franklin, after all!" she laughed.

Removed from the long restraint, her spirits rebounded. She felt gay, light-hearted, and like committing any foolishness.

"Miss Franklin," she said, in the mincing, affecting tones of an exquisite, "it would be inexpressible pleasure to hear the music of that long silent voice.

"It would be a great pity to deprive you of it then," she answered in her natural voice, "and myself also," she added; and going to the piano she opened it and played a few pieces with exquisite taste and skill, and then she sang song after song, in a sweet, clear, cultivated voice. She chose at first the brilliant and triumphant, then the sad and plaintive succeeded. There were tears in her eyes when she rose. But to-day her moods were capricious.

"Mrs. Franklin, who is playing on the piano?" she asked in an excellent imitation of Mr. Dayton's voice.

"It is only I, sir, dusting the keys. They need dusting so often," she replied, in Mrs. Franklin's mature tones; and she dusted them vigorously with her pocket-handkerchief.

"Ah, me," she said. "Now what other foolish thing shall I do to prove to myself that I am not an elderly housekeeper, but a young girl, who, by virtue of her age, should be gay, by right of birth, wealthy, and of consideration, visited and visiting, as Mr. Dayton's lady visits and is visited. He is noble, good, and handsome," she said with a sigh. "She will be happy. How gracefully she danced here at the party the other evening, when the old housekeeper was permitted to look on. She looks good and amiable too. Mr. Dayton danced with her three times. I wonder if I have forgotten how to dance?" and humming an air, she floated gracefully about the room.

She stopped breathless, her cheeks brilliant from the exercise, her splendid hair disarranged.

"I believe I feel like stiff, old Mrs. Franklin, with whom dancing doesn't agree.

"One more song by that heavenly voice, Miss Franklin, and I shall go away dreaming I have heard angels sing," in the ludicrously affected voice she had before imitated.

"Ah," she laughed, yet half sadly, "the compliments poor old housekeeper Franklin receives, I hope won't quite spoil her, and turn her silly old head."

She sat down again at the piano, and sang "Home, Sweet Home," then played one of Beethoven's grandest, and solemn pieces.

She arose and closed the piano.

"The carnival is ended. Kate Franklin disappears from the scene, and Madame Franklin enters."

Neither Mr. Dayton nor the servants would have suspected, from the placid and dignified deportment of the housekeeper when they returned at evening, of what strange freak she had been guilty.

The housekeeper, as usual, when Mr. Dayton was alone, sat at the table. It had commenced to rain violently, and the weather had grown suddenly cold.

Mr. Dayton, as he had done occasionally, invited her to the library, where a cheerful fire burned in the grate. He read the letters and papers which he had brought with him from town, while she knitted.

An hour or more passed in silence; indeed, the housekeeper seldom spoke except when asked a question. At length Mr. Dayton looked up at her and said abruptly:

"Yours must be a lonely life, madam. If it is not a painful subject, may I ask how long since you lost your husband?",

Two hands suspended their employment, two eyes looked up at him with an alarmed expression. In his serious, sympathetic countenance there was nothing to frighten or embarrass, but the red grew deeper on her brown cheek.

"It is a painful subject," she said at last, faltering. "If you will please excuse me."

One morning he was speaking of the great loss to children in being deprived of their parents.

"I never knew a mother," he said. "She died before my earliest recollection. I believe that, man as I am, if I had a mother, I should go to her with all my griefs, as a little child would. I have sometimes thought of asking you to act as mother in the quiet evenings, when I have longed to confide in some one. My mother would have been about your age, I think."

Again there was a vivid color in the cheek of the housekeeper, such as is rarely seen in the aged, but it is accompanied by a quiver of the mouth, and ends in a cough, but both mouth and cheek were quickly covered with a handkerchief, and quite a violent fit of coughing succeeded.

Mr. Dayton, however, did not seem to notice, though he had given her one curious glance, instantly withdrawn, and he continued:

"For instance, respecting matrimony, whose advice of so much value as a mother's? Who so quick to see through character, and make a good selection? Had you a son, whom about here would you select for a daughter-in-law, Mrs. Franklin?"

"I am not acquainted with any of the young ladies, Mr. Dayton," she answered, faintly, after a pause, during which he seemed to wait for an answer.

"True, but you have seen them all, and are, I should judge, a good discerner of character, from observation. Whom would you select from those you have seen?" he persisted.

She reddened and paled.

"I have heard the Misses Grandison highly spoken of. Their appearance would seem to prove the truth. I doubt not that you agree with me," she returned quietly.

It was now his turn to color, which he did slightly.

"I do agree with you," he answered, emphatically.

It was late in September. Mr. Dayton and the housekeeper were both in the parsor. He had been unusually grave all day. It seemed to the housekeeper that his manner was changed towards her.

"I have a few questions to ask, if you will permit me, Mrs. Franklin?"

She felt instinctive alarm at his tone.

"Certainly," with an effort.

There was an ominous pause.

"I have been told," he said, "that Miss Kate Franklin, a young lady, by disguising herself, palmed herself off upon me for several months as an elderly lady. Is there any truth in the story?" looking searchingly at her.

"Yes, it is true," she murmured, falteringly.

"I confess I fail to see for what object. My heart you could hardly expect to gain in that character."

"Your heart!" she repeated scornfully. "I had no such laudable ambition; I had never seen or heard of you till I saw your advertisement. Would you like to know for what purpose I took upon me a disguise so repugnant? You shall. To save myself from starvation. I had eaten but one meal a day for a week when I applied to you, and was suffering with hunger then. My money was all gone, except a few pennies, with which to buy a roll of bread for the next day's meal, and I had no prospects of more, for I had been refused further sewing. But why should you find fault?" her pride rising. "What matter if I were Miss or Mrs. Franklin, old or young, if I fulfilled the duties I undertook? Have I not taken good care of your house? Have I not made you comfortable? If I have not, deduct from this quarter's salary, which you paid this morning, whatever you like."

"I have no fault to find, except for placing yourself and me in an awkward position, were this to become known."

Waves of color mounted to the poor housekeeper's temples.

"I thought—I meant, that no one should know, least of all you—besides—I thought when I engaged to come, that you were married. Oh, what shall I do?" And she burst into a passion of tears.

Mr. Dayton's manner changed.

"Katie, dear. I did not mean to distress you. No one knows but me—nobody shall know." And he soothed her tenderly. "Kate, look up. I love you with my whole heart. I want you to be my little housekeeper—my wife always Kate, what do you say?" taking her in his arms and laying his cheek against hers. "My own Kate, is it not?"

She murmured something between her sobs, that she must go away this minute.

"Nonsense, darling! Haven't you been here for months? What difference can a day longer make? You are safe with me, Kate. Oh, because I know you are Miss Franklin, will you give me the inexpressible pleasure from that long silent voice? Oh, Kate, you bewitched me that day! I am afraid you will bewitch me always. But, Kate, let's take off these trappings," untying her cap, and removing the grey hair, and with this action down fell the wealth of brown tresses.

"Oh, Mr. Dayton, you were not—surely you were not home that day?" looking up covered with confusion.

"Yes, Mr. Dayton was—in the library." with an accent on his name which Kate understood.

"O, Edward! and you teased me with all those foolish questions when you knew."

"Yes, my Kate, why not?"

"But you looked so innocent."

He laughed.

"I shall soon, I hope, have somebody, if not a mother, to confide in; and Kate, it is my duty and pleasure to give you a husband, so that in future you can answer without so much pain, when he is inquired after.

"You are too generous."

"I can afford to be generous," he said earnestly, "when I have the precious gift of your love. Kate blessed forever be the day that I first engaged my housekeeper."

A Strange Story.

One of the strange circumstances of life, more like fiction than truth, came to our notice recently. It seems that several years ago a family of German people, consisting of a father, mother and two children, lived in New York, where the wife and mother sickened and died, leaving the man with but little money, and the two children to care for. The father had two sisters in that city, who, like himself, were strangers in a strange land, and to each he gave a child. The children, separated from their father and mother, and from each other, fretted themselves sick, and it was thought best to place them in one of the various orphan asylums in that great city where they could be together. Here they seemed to thrive, and the father by his labor was able to support them in a style that guaranteed them a home and comfort for the time being. This was nine or ten years ago, and the children at this time were about seven and nine years of age. The father wandered out West in hopes of bettering his condition, and finally found himself in St. Louis, where soon after his arrival, he was prostrated with the typhoid fever, from which he only recovered to take the smallpox. He was a long time in recovering, and found himself without money for his own support, and in the long time intervening no money had been sent for the support of the children, and the managers sent them with hundreds of others to Missouri and elsewhere in the West, finding homes for them wherever they could in the best families. After his recovery and when money matters, were better with him, he wrote in regard to his children, but could get no word from them. As soon as possible he made his way back to New York, but was refused information as to where his children could be found. After searching the city in vain he started out West again, and finally found himself in Louisiana, where he undertook farming, but was drowned out, his partner losing his life. He sold his farm for $5,000 and with the proceeds returned to New York. This time he tried the potency of gold, and by the offer of $500 to the manager he learned that the children had been sent out West to Ottawa, Iowa, where they had found homes with a man by the name of J. W. Carpenter. This place he visited, but without avail, and despairing of ever seeing his children again, he went to St. Louis.

In that city he was relating his life history to some of his German friends, when one of them suggested the idea that as the names were somewhat similar Ottumwa, Iowa, was meant. He immediately wrote to J. W. Carpenter, Ottawa, Iowa, and also to the same gentleman, Ottumwa, Iowa. In due time the mail brought him the good news that his children there here and in good health. As may be expected he was not long on the way, and a day or two ago arrived in that city, where he found his children, nearly grown, occupying a good home with Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, to whom they have become greatly endeared. Such is the story he tells himself. The children will remain with their foster parents, while Mr. Miller will probably make his home in that part of the country.

Blame not before you examine the truth.

An Irish Romance.

Mr. Alexander Sullivan relates in his sketches of "New Ireland" an interesting romance connected with the marriage of Kevin O'Doherty, one of the prominent members of the branch of the Repeal party called "Young Ireland." O'Doherty was at the time of the outbreak in 1848, a young medical student in Dublin. He was an active contributor to the *Nation*, the organ of the Repealers, in which the principles of the party were most openly and earnestly promulgated. Among the women who furnished verses for the seditious sheet was a Miss Eva Mary Kelly, the young daughter of a County Galway gentleman. O'Doherty was first attracted by the verses of the young poetess, and soon was attracted by herself. The love of the two sped smoothly until O'Doherty was arrested among others, as a conspirator against the British Government. When his case was brought to trial, the jury twice disagreed, and before his third arraignment he was offered a virtual pardon—a merely nominal sentence—if he would plead guilty.

The young lover sent for his sweetheart to visit him in prison, and informed her of the proposition. "It may seem as if I did not feel the certainty of perhaps loosing you forever," said he "but I don't like this idea of pleading guilty. Say, what shall I do?" "Do" answered the noble-hearted girl: "why be a man, and face the worst. I'll wait for you however long the sentence may be." "Next day," writes Mr. Sullivan, fortune deserted Kevin. The jury found him guilty. The Judge assigned him ten years transportation. 'Eva' was allowed to see him once more in the cell to say adieu. She whispered in his ear 'be you faithful, I'll wait.' And she did. Years fled by, and the young exile was at length allowed to tread Irish soil. Two days after he landed in Kingstown Eva was his bride. O'Doherty is to day a distinguished member of the Queensland Legislature.

Little Things.

Little villages are nearer to being atoms of shattered paradise than anything we know of; and little fortunes bring the most content, and little hopes the least disappointments.

Little words are the sweetest to hear; little charities fly furthest, and stay longest on the wing; little lakes are the stillest, little hearts the fullest, and little farms the best tilled.

Little books are the most read, and little songs the most loved. And when nature would make anything especially rare and beautiful, she makes it little; pearls, little diamonds, little dews.

Everybody (says a writer,) calls that little that they love best on earth. We once heard a good sort of a man speak of his little wife, and we fancied that she must be a perfect little bijou of a wife. We saw her, and she weighed two hundred and ten pounds; we were surprised. But then it was no joke; the man meant it. He could put his wife in his heart.'

A California Wedding.

A wedding in California, twenty-five years ago, is thus described by Jessie Benton, Mrs. John C. Fremont.

During the time I was in San Jose I saw in perfection the good riding of the country. From my hammock, swung under the open gallery of the house where we were fortunate enough to have a room, I heard and saw the festivities of a California wedding. These lasted three days. It was a wedding among the vaqueros, and attended, therefore, by good riders. The bride's house was not much of a building, but extensive temporary shelter had been put up for dancing-rooms, covered over with green boughs—a *ramada*. But the point of rivalry among the guests was more in riding than in dancing, though after riding all day they would dance all night; and all day and all night that one air was repeated by violins, guitars and voices, until the drone of it got into the air, and made as much part of it as does the whirl of locusts in the autumn months. The first day the procession started for the church, where the marriage was to take place—to go down and along the Alameda, a beautiful double avenue of willows, three miles in length, planted by the early fathers. The first day was to go to the church for the marriage ceremonies; the second, to take out the bride for a general *pasear* through the town; and the third, a series of contests and rivalries in feats of horsemanship. There were about five hundred horses; the riders were more. In many cases they had with them a woman mounted on the horses; the woman sat on the man's saddle, while behind her, with his arm around her waist, and holding the reins, sat the man—just the reverse of our country habit. They advanced in regular order, eight abreast, the musicians, also on horseback, playing their violins and guitars as calmly as though they had a floor under them. The bride sat alone on her horse, under an arch of flowers and ribbons, which was carried by a groomsman on either side, the ends of the arch resting on their saddles, and on either side of them her bride-maids; the bridegroom, on an exceptionally fine horse, surrounded by his friends; and then the rest of the company, most of the men riding singly, but many riding as I have described, with a girl on the saddle—a bright glittering mass of ribbons, flowers, bright beads, gold-lace; the women in satin dresses and slippers, the men in the dress of the time in California, which is exactly what we see in Spanish pictures—short velvet jackets, covered with braid and gold embroidery, the velvet trousers open over the full white drawers, while a string of bells down the seam jingled even more than do the bangles of ladies in church.

The starting-point was almost facing my place of observation. They would form in great order and quiet, the horses knowing the order of the proceedings evidently as well as their masters, and the signal for starting was the exploding of fire-crackers by the hundred boxes under the feet of the horses. What with the sparks and noise, it looksd as if the whole thing had gone up like the end of a pantomime.

It was a point of honor to show which horse behaved best under these circumstances. The horses were trained in the way that has always been favorite with Spanish people, to make any number of dancing movements in imitation of progress, while in reality they do not go forward at all. I think they are trained to this by having weights tied to their legs.

Each one was a perfect horseman. Each man did not simply ride his horse, but was in the habit of living with it and upon it, and was consequently in perfect *rapport*. Each one of these put in force every art known to him to exhibit the spirit and the beauties of his horse. As they passed down the one street of the town the correct thing was for people from the side to advance and throw fire-crackers in mass under the horses' feet; the firing of pistols was of course; no end of little shrill screams, laughter, voices in every varying intonation, couplets sung to the air which was being played, and taken up with shouts of laughter; the chorus by every one who took the local allusions. With all this the musicians played with as much steadiness and animation as though seated on a platform instead of the saddle.

The third day I feel myself incompetent to describe. They had their field-sports for that day on the large open green just by my perch in the hammocks. And here the evolutions in a small space—the rush with which they would go, as though shot from a bow, across the plain; the bringing up all standing, without any slacking of the speed, leaving them motionless as an English horse-guard on duty; the continuous whirls in a small circle, winding nearer and nearer in towards the central point, until it seemed as though man and horse must fall from sheer dizziness; the mounting of a vicious, screaming young horse, which would spring like a cat into the air, with all its legs stiffened out and its back bowed, making one jump this way, another that, until it would seem as though every thing would dislocate in its rider—were a part of the exhibition which perfectly fascinated me.

A Sleeping-Car Episode.

Only a few nights ago an accident occurred on the Northwestern road in which a sleeping coach was turned over on its side. As the car went over, a lady in a berth on the other side was hurled out and landed in the berth of a gentleman whose weight was about 250 pounds. She was sound asleep at the time of the accident and so was he. Both awoke, startled at the turning of the car, and scarcely knowing whether they would be hurried into eternity or not. The clothing had fallen out of the lady's berth and was almost suffocating the gentleman. She heard his deep breathing for a moment; then it suddenly ceased, and the horrible thought passed through her mind that he had been smothered to death. He recovered himself, however, to find that his nose was flattened against the cold glass window. Not knowing what manner of person had fallen upon him, he held the lady up off his head, and at this juncture, when the conducter asked if any one was hurt, he cried out breathlessly: "Nobody's hurt, but I wish you'd come and take this fellow off my head." The lady attempted to move, but found she could not. Lights were soon procured and both passengers were relieved of their awkward dilemma.

German Universities.

The *German University Annual* states that there are 21 universities in the Empire, with 20,229 students, of whom 2,500 do not attend any lectures. Of the 17,729 others, more than a third follow the lectures on philosophy, which comprise the sciences as well as those on philosophy strictly so called. The faculty which has the smallest number of students is that of theology, the lectures on which are attended by only 2,223. The Berlin University is the most frequented, having 4,597 students, of whom nearly half, however, do not attend any lectures. Leipsic, on the other hand, has more than 3,000 students in regular attendance. The Strasburg University is eleventh on the list, with 700 students, and Rostock is last, with only 114. The number of Professors paid by the German Empire is 1,300, and that of the *privat-docenten*, 1,050. The German universities receive about $2,500,000 a year from the Imperial Budget, but this sum was largely exceeded in 1875, when Strasburg was alone allotted nearly $1,000,000. The other German universities situated beyond the confines of the Empire are Basle, (Switzerland,) Dorpat, (Russia,) Vienna, Innsbruck, Prague and Czernowitz, (Austria,) so that altogether there are 28 of them in Europe.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, FEB. 16th 1878.

The Greenback Club.

Elsewhere we publish the proceedings of the Greenback Club recently formed in Beat No. 8 of this county. So far as we know all the signers—with possibly one exception—are Democrats, and all are good citizens of the county.

Whether the design be to form a new party, or only to work for the reforms set forth in the platform, inside the Democratic party, we are not advised. If the step they have taken be with the latter view, we are with them to a great extent, and will cheerfully co-operate with them so far as our judgment tells us is for the best interests of the working people of the country. We are not ashamed to confess that we belong to that class, and we are in earnest sympathy with it in every fibre of our being. We know its struggles. We know its buthens; and God knows we would hazard anything and shrink from no sacrifice to lighten these burthens and make life brighter and more hopeful for the men who labor.

The great mass of the people of this country have just cause of complaint against the bondholders and a Radical Congress that recorded their decrees and made their plunder of the people possible. We give one instance of their dealings with the people. During seven years from and including 1862 to 1868 the Government sold one billion, eight hundred and seventy-four million, eight hundred and thirty-six thousand, one hundred and fifty dollars in bonds for greenbacks. These bonds were originally payable in greenbacks, but in 1869 a Radical Congress gratuitously pledged itself to redeem them in coin, thereby *giving* from the pockets of the people to the bondholders the then difference between greenbacks and coin, which amounted to the enormous sum of six hundred and twenty-six million, three hundred and seventy thousand, three hundred and twenty-two dollars, or enough to run our State Government and pay interest on our public debt, without the collection of one cent of taxes from the people, for *six hundred and thirty years*. Not content with this gigantic robbery, they procured through Congress the demonitization of silver, thus reducing the volume of coin one half, and reaped added profits in the consequent rise of gold. They have from the beginning received gold interest on these bonds at the high rate of six per cent. and never have been taxed on them one cent, while the laborer, who is taxed to raise this interest, pays, with trifling exceptions, on everything he owns upon the face of the earth, everything he consumes in life and every article that enters into his burial outfit.

This is a specimen of the way they have managed to feather their nests since the democratic party has been out of power and that most corrupt combination of colossal thieves known as the Radical party has held the reins of government. The democratic party since it has come only partially into power has shown a disposition to undo this great wrong, as evidenced by the passage of the silver remonetization bill and kindred measures. This is a back step in the right direction, and when it is accomplished the party will be ready for the next, which will be to go back to the original contract; and when the time comes we shall do our humble part toward urging the party to this just line of action. So far we are with our friends: and we are heartily with them in advocacy of the abolition of the National banks. Here too we find the democratic party coming up to popular demand. A bill has been introduced in Congress by influential members composing a subcommittee of the House, looking to this end. But when they say all bonds must be paid in Greenbacks, we are not with them. We believe when we ask justice we ought to do justice. Many of the bonds were bought with gold, and the holders ought to be paid in gold, just as the bonds bought with Greenbacks ought to be paid in Greenbacks. We believe in paying principal and interest of the bonds in exactly the kind of money they were bought with; in the repeal of the resumption act and the abolition of the National banks and to that extent we are a Greenback man; but none the less a Democrat. We believe the democratic party, if not divided, or if it does not lose the field by asking too much at once, will accomplish all these results. It has already taken important steps toward the consumation of each of these ends: and believing this, we have no sympathy with the formation of a new party to accomplish them.

The Democratic party is already thoroughly organized, has a popular majority of half a million, and is dead certain to win the race in 1880, if the Independent Greenback party does not acquire such proportions in the meantime as to destroy that majority and defeat it. The Greenback party is growing very fast. Its voters are counted by the hundred thousand and it has one hundred and sixty newspapers. In the North and West it will probably draw about equally from both parties. In the South it can only draw from the Democratic party. The policy of the South is to continue solidly Democratic at least until after the election of 1880; when a Democratic Administration will be elected. If that Administration does not give the relief asked, it will be time enough then to quit it, and we will be among the first to join a new departure, for we will not affiliate with a party that will uphold a monied oligarchy at the expence of the toiling millions of the country. We trust our friends of Beat 8 will take this view of the matter, and while members of the Greenback club still hold fast to their allegiance to that party which administered this Government [illegible] in the interest of the [illegible] They

the Greenback club has no other significance than a desire through this means to impress their views upon their party.

A Striped Suit For One.

The trial of Gen. Anderson, one of the Returning Board rascals has ended in his conviction, and all the chances are that he will have an opportunity to serve the State in another capacity soon. Sentence has not yet been pronounced, but when it is, it can only be for imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a term of years. John Sherman is very indignant over the affair, and he, Stanley Mathews, Garfield, Eugene Hale and Harvey White, who will be remembered as the "visiting statesmen" rascals, have joined in a certificate of character to Anderson in the shape of a letter of condolance. They ought to be indicted next by a Louisiana grand jury as accomplices and put along side of Anderson. Old Mad. Wells is out on $10,000 bail. His turn will come next, and he will be certain to go up, as the evidences of the guilt of the old rascal is ten times plainer than was that of Anderson.

England—Russia.

Poor old England, after all her blustering finds herself in a very humiliating position, and cannot escape it honorably except through a war with Russia. When the Russian Army reached the defences of Constantinople, she with a great flourish of trumpets, ordered her fleet to Constantinople, *ostensibly* to "protect the Christians," whereupon Russia coolly informed the powers that if England found it necessary to send a fleet to Constantinople for that purpose, she, Russia, would find it necessary to occupy Constantinople with her land forces "to protect the Christians." Upon this unexpected turn of affairs the Turkish Government refused her consent to free passage of British ships, and had not at latest accounts given under. The help of England is declined with thanks, and Turkey prefers to throw herself on the generosity of her conquerer. The war feeling against England is very strong in Russia, and unless England eats humble pie in large quantities in quick time, a war is very probable.

The Pope of Rome is dead, and the conclave of Cardinals has been called to elect his successor. He will doubtless be an Italian priest.

That "political tramp" W. E. Chandler, has republished his letters on the alleged intrigue between Hayes' trainers and Southern Congressman and "re-affirms" the correctness of all the facts stated in his first letters. We had finally hoped that Maj. Burke had disposed of him, but like a Chinese stink pot he compels us to recognize his presence even against our inclinations.

Hon. W. L. Bragg has resigned as a member of the Democratic National Executive Committee, and Gen. Wm. H. Forney has been requested to act in that capacity.

The Jacksonville *Republican*, which, sometime since, very mysteriously disappeared from our exchanges, has again made its appearance. It comes to us, we think, much improved in typographical execution, and, as usual, is indicating fine editorial ability. We greet it again with much pleasure.

Springville Enterprise.

We assure our friend of the *Enterprise* that his paper was not dropped from our exchange list designedly. We recently copied our subscription book and the *Enterprise* may have been left off by accident.

The True Issue.

The only issue that can possibly enter into the coming state canvass is: Has the democratic conservative party of this State performed its mission during the past four years? If it has not, then, and only then, is it subject to unfavorable criticism.

Let the reader look at this question fairly. When the democratic party came into power it found the state in a wretched condition of bankruptcy—its corporate enterprises fast going to ruin. There was a dead lock in every direction, look where you would. State institutions were inefficiently managed and a burden too onerous to be borne. The government was without credit at home and abroad. The picture, indeed, was so discouraging that thousands of the people were contemplating removal from the state as the best means to escape the ruin which inevitably stared them in the face. Nothing shows the utter help lessness of the State so well as its own obligations among its own people. Now what is the case after so short a period of democratic administration? The salaries of officers have been reduced, taxes are lower, property is enhancing in value, the enterprises corporate and individual are flourishing, the government can pay its way and state obligations have gone up to par.

If the people want to change this let them do it. Let them demand pledges—hundreds will make them for office and will fail to keep them when they once get control. But we assert that those who have done what has been done for the past four years for this state have given evidence that they are worthy to be trusted again.

Asheville Egis.

The Grange in the Kentucky Assembly means to tolerate the lawyer therein. This is gathered from a masterly speech of a rural member: "I followed agricultural pursuit," said he, adding rather redundantly, "I am a farmer, and I am proud of it. But I have nothing against lawyers, the class that my honorable friend represents. I am like an old Methodist preacher who, when he went around to the members of his congregation, came across an old lady in spectacles: 'Do you love the Lord?' he asked "Well," she says, "parson, I ain't got nothin' agin him!"

The publisher of a weekly newspaper in Illinois prints each issue a chapter of the Bible, and upon being ridiculed for it by his contemporaries, remarks editorially: "We publish nothing but what is news to our readers."

It is amusing to note what a change has taken place in certain papers at the East when referring to General B. C. Butler. Before his views on finance were known, he was called "Hamburg" Butler. Now he is "Senator" Butler,

From the forthcoming Grange Register.]

Calhoun College.

This is now the second session of CALHOUN COUNTY COLLEGE, under its present organization, and the Principal seeks this opportunity to return thanks to his patrons for their co-operation in the discipline and government of his pupils; and, that his plans may be more thoroughly understood, he deems it proper, at this time, to declare his purposes more fully and at greater length than he has done heretofore.

The College building is large, convenient and comfortable, and well adapted to the purposes intended, and situated upon the highest point of one of the many hills in the picturesque village of Jacksonville, the county seat of Calhoun county. Efforts are being made to furnish the entire building with new and elegant furniture of the best and most approved patterns: and, when done, our entire building and fixtures will be models of comfort and elegance. The grounds embraces an area of twelve acres, covering the crest of the hill, from the base of which flows one of the largest and finest springs in the State. The grounds are also watered by pipes from one of the mountain free-stone springs, two miles distant, and the occupant is continually fanned, during the warm days of summer, by a pure and refreshing breeze from the mountain tops.

The course of study embraces a primary and preparatory department, as well as the higher Mathematics, the Physical and Moral Sciences, the Latin and Greek Languages, Vocal and Instrumental Music. The French and German Languages, also Painting and Drawing will be taught when a sufficient number desire instruction to justify the expense of a teacher in either of these departments.—Pupils will not be advanced in their studies, unless they are prepared for those studies: nor will a pupil be allowed to continue in any study after his want of capacity for understanding that branch of science or literature has been satisfactorily determined. All the teachers will be selected from those who are thoroughly acquainted with what they propose to teach, and as far as possible from those only, who will exercise an influence for good in the community. All the Departments are under the personal supervision of the Principal.

The discipline of the school is *mild* and *parental*, though *positive*, and when regulations have been adopted, they will be *rigidly* enforced.

The school is mixed, which nature and experience teach is proper. Males and females exist in the same families, have common hopes and common frailties, and are less liable to be led into error, when associated under proper restraint, than when entirely secluded from the mutual influence of each other's presence. In classes, the one gives strength and solidity to thought, while the other refines and ennobles it. Students of opposite sexes are expected, upon all occasions, to meet each other kindly and respectfully, but it is not expected that they will manifest a peculiar regard for each other, while pupils, either by a private correspondence, or by a public display of their preference.

The great objects of education are properly to direct the energies of the body, mind, and soul to the accomplishment of the greatest amount of good upon earth, to the glory of God, and to final happiness in heaven; and the design of the founders of this Institution is to make it a permanent seat of learning, from which well disciplined minds may go forth, to do good, in their various callings, as God shall enable them.

The great desire of the Principal, who has spent a quarter of a century in the school-room, is to accomplish good, and be an humble instrument in the hands of Providence in promoting the welfare of his fellowmen. With this view he sought teaching as a profession—with it he has labored heretofore as he had strength and ability—and with it he still feels disposed to labor for the same great purpose. And, he refers with pleasure to the large number of men and women, all over this section of our State, and to some in other States, who have been under his tuition, and who are accomplishing much good their successes—he mourns with them in their failures. He feels that he has done *some* good in life, and feels encouraged to devote, with still more energy, the few remaining days allotted to him here, to the great cause of elevating and educating the human mind.

Acknowledging the goodness of God, who enables him to teach, in all the past blessings, he hopes for a continuation of the cordial co-operation of all persons in the community, and earnestly desires only such pupils as *intend* to become honorable and useful men and women. Those who wish to idle away their time, loiter around on the streets, or those who wish to engage in a general flirtation with the opposite sex, *are not wanted*. Labor upon such pupils is always lost, and life is too short to spend its precious moments in working for those who will not work for themselves.

Sessions and Vacations.

The sessions and vacations of Calhoun College have been arranged in a manner, we think, more beneficial to this section of country than any similar Institution.

The most important months in the year to the farming interests are June and October, and the vacations of Calhoun College include these months. In June the wheat, oat and small-grain crops are to be harvested, and the cultivation of the other crops, such as corn and cotton have to be continued. A failure on the part of the farmer, at this time, to have sufficient force to do this work well and in its proper time, often occasions great loss. October is the important gathering month, and the proper time to sow wheat, oats, rye, barley &c., and either neglected at this season often brings disaster to the farming interests. These considerations have induced us to have our vacations during these months, so that the sons of farmers may be at home to assist in this work.

Again, any young man, with limited means, who desires an education, can, in most cases, make his entire expenses at school for the entire scholastic year, by diligent work during these two months—not by working at daily wages, but, by seeding during the month of October, some twenty-five or thirty acres in wheat or oats, and in the month of June harvesting the same. Oats, in this climate, sown in October, is as certain a crop, perhaps as we have. Thirty acres, seeded in October, on fair land, will return an average yield of thirty bushels to the acre. This will amount to *nine hundred bushels!* If, then one half is absorbed in the way of rents and other expenses, there remains a net yield of four hundred and fifty bushels, which, at 40 cents per bushel, (a very low price,) would amount to *one hundred and eighty dollars*,—an amount sufficient to defray all necessary expenses at Calhoun College for the scholastic year. By pursuing this course, many who are deprived of an education for the want of means, can pay their way as they go, and not be in debt one dollar at the close of their school days.

And, there is still another class of young men, whose education is quite limited, who are apparently compelled to labor on the farm during the entire crop making and gathering seasons, and who have no time to attend school, except between the times of completing the cultivation and the gathering of the crops. To meet the wants of such, the Summer term of Calhoun College, commencing the 1st Monday in July, and continuing three months, has been especially arranged. If such will take advantage of this arrangement, they will be much benefitted, and particularly so, if, during the long winter evenings they continue at home the course of study begun at school classes will be organized during the Summer term, with reference to the wants of such pupils.

Also, during the Summer term, a normal class will be organized for the purpose of giving instruction in the "Theory and Practice of Teaching" to such as desire to become teachers. Young men and women who have had some experience in the school room as teachers will be received into this class on very favorable conditions.

During our Summer term, those who resort to our "Mountain home" from the southern portions of our State, and elsewhere for health, during the "sickly season" will find it to their advantage to send their sons and daughters to this institution, where they can continue during the entire year, and where they can be with them during their weeks of recreation.

OUR NAVAL ARISTOCRACY.

From the Eastern Argus.]

It is necessary only to look at the figures for proof of the extensive top heaviness of the navy. Seven million six hundred thousand dollars were required to pay the officers and enlisted men for the present year. Of this sum, $3,500,000 are paid to 7,500 enlisted men (common sailors), and over $4,000,000 to the officers. Is there any other corporation that pays its servants more than all its employees? From the last Naval Register it may be seen that about thirty ships are in what is called active sea service, that is sailing to ports, firing salutes, exchanging courtesies, enjoying hospitalities, etc., in European, Asiatic, South Atlantic and South Pacific waters. This does not include receiving ships, unseaworthy hulks that are used as boarding houses for enlisted men, and to furnish increased pay, perquisites and shore duty to a few officers; each ship entailing expenses sufficient to run a large hotel. Besides the Admirals mentioned above, the list Register exhibits a list of 25 commodores; 50 captains; 90 commanders; 81 lieutenant commanders; 280 lieutenants; 100 masters; 71 ensigns; 77 midshipmen; 175 officers of the medical corps; 125 officers of the pay corps; 70 chief engineers; 97 passed assistant engineers; 41 assistant engineers; 82 cadet engineers; 24 chaplains; 12 professors of mathematics; 11 naval constructors; 5 assistant naval constructors; 9 civil engineers; and 256 cadet midshipmen. On the retired list, drawing three-quarters of full pay, are 30 rear admirals, at $4,000 per annum each; 14 commodores at $3,750, and besides these we have a large number of professors, tutors and secretaries to say nothing of the utterly useless Marine Corps; and a dancing teacher for the cadets of Annapolis with a salary of $1,500.

It was at the battle of Edge Hill that Sir Jacob Ashley made his remarkable prayer; "Oh, Lord! thou knowest how busy I must be this day, if I forget Thee, do not Thou forget me. March

DUELLING.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times*, in an article on duelling, says:

There have been very few duels ever fought between editors of newspapers. The drivers of the quill—which has been happily described as "the pinion of one goose used to spread the opinion of another"—seem to recognize the fact that a good editor's life is too precious to be put to risk. So they go on abusing and swearing at each other, flinging ink instead of blood, and pellets instead of bullets until we begin to think that Dickens wrote wiser than he knew when he gave us the picture of "Pott and Snirk" and that he produced there a type rather than a caricature. When ever they do meet a special providence seems to oversee the matter, and they scarcely ever hurt each other. Duels between editors and outsiders are quite frequent. Bad luck usually attends the editors, *who are better with a pencil than with a trigger*. Dr. Smith of an Augusta paper, was severely wounded by Thomas some years ago. Taber was killed while editing the Charleston Mercury, by McGraw. Barnwell Rhett, however, while in New Orleans journalism a few years since, turned the tide by killing Judge Cooley. In 1854 Rea, a Vicksburg editor, was shot thro' both thighs by a lawyer named Evans, with the consoling reflection, however, that it took Evans 4 trials to hit him. As a general thing Southern editors are not personal toward each other. Bitter invective is seldom indulged in. As a sort of safety valve, however, the Georgia press convention some time ago, created a sort of Board of Honor, before which disputes between editors should be referred. There is but one editor in Georgia that ever killed a man; though there are several who have seriously thought of doing so, and have even gone so far as to make arrangements looking to that end. The casual umbrella is sometimes whirled on high, but the pistol is not one of the agents of Southern journalism at present.

HARDWARE,

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

BY

W. W. NESBIT,

Jacksonville, - - - - - Ala.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE, a Number one Milch Cow, with a Calf four months old for a large Work Ox. Apply to JOHN M. CROOK, Alexandria.

WANTED TO PURCHASE a few bushels of White poorwill Peas; for which the highest market price in cash will be paid. Enquire at this Office.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,)
Calhoun County.)

Probate Court for said county Special Term, Feb. 14 1878.

THIS day came Charles W. DeFreese, Administrator of the Estate of Joseph DeFreese, deceased, and filed in court his statement, account vouchers & evidences for a final settlement of his administration thereof.

It is ordered that the 12th day of March 1878 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement; at which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

Feb. 16, 1878—3t.

NOTICE.

We, W. P. Parr and Ed. L. Parr, have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm name of W. P. & Ed. L. Parr, for the purpose of doing a general Grocery and Commission business and we respectfully solicit the patronage of our old friends and the public generally. By close attention and fair dealing in business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage. We will be found at the store of Messrs Hammond & Williams, where we cordially invite all to call and see our well selected stock of Groceries.

Very Respectfully,
W. P. & Ed. L. PARR.

Feb16—3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me for fees of Jack kept by R. P. Weaver will pay the same to Maddox & Privett—and save cost.

R. F. POWERS.

Feb. 16—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,)
CALHOUN COUNTY.)

Probate Court in said County February 2nd, 1878.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Benj. F. Easley, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, General Administrator for Calhoun county, State of Alabama, on the 2nd day of February, 1878, by the Hon. L. W. Cannon, Judge of the Probate Court of said county; notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said Estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

C. W. BREWTON, Adm.

Feb. 9, 1878—3t.

NOTICE.

THE UNITED STATES,)
vs. E. Fa.)
William T. Alexander, *et. als.*)

BY virtue of an Execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States of America, for the Northern District of Alabama, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John N. Nisbet, I have seized all the right and title of the said John Y. Nisbet, of, in and to the following described premises, to wit: One house and lot known as the north half of lot No. 51, east side of the public square, according to the old plan of the Town of Jacksonville, Ala. Also Lot No. 6, on Depot street, being the lot upon which William T. Alexander now resides. Also the west half of south west fourth, and the east half of the north west quarter of section 14, township 14, range 8, east, as the property of Robert Alexander. Also the nort east quarter of section 8, and south east quarter of section 5, township 14, range 8 east, as the property of Absalom Littlejohn. Also east half of north east quarter, and east half of south west quarter, section 2, township 15, range 8 east, as the property of H. F. Vernon. Also one house and lot now occupied by Peter Heine, seven acres more or less of the south west fourth of south east fourth section 11, township 14, range 8, as the property of Alexander Woods, which I shall expose for sale, as the law directs, on MONDAY, MARCH 4th, 1878, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Ala.

R. P. BAKER,
D. S. Marshal.
By L. M. PEEVY, Deputy.

"BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE."

Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad,

TIME TABLE, No. 33,

Taking Effect Sunday, Sep. 30, 1877.

No. 1. North.	STATIONS.	No. 2, South
6:00 p m	Leave Selma,	Arrive 8.35 a m
8 56 "	" Randolph, "	5:53 "
10:40 "	" Calera, "	4:00 "
1.34 a m	" Talladega, "	1:34 "
2.48 "	" Oxford, "	12.31 "
3 00 "	" Anniston, "	12.23 "
3 45 "	" Jacksonville, "	11.46 "
5.20 "	" Stonewall, "	10.26 p m
5 30 "	" Tecumseh, "	10.16 "
5 40 "	" Pryor's, "	10.06 "
6.56 "	" Cave Spring "	9 42 "
7 25 "	" Rome, "	8.47 "
8 33 "	Leave Plainville Arrive	7 51 "
10.15 "	Arrive Dalton, Leave	6.28 "

No. 1 connects at Dalton with E. T. Va. & Ga. R. R., for all Eastern and Virginia Cities, and with W. and A. R. R. for Chattanooga and all Western Cities.

No. 2 connects at Calera for Montgomery, Mobile and points South.

Sleeping Cars on both trains between Selma and Dalton.

M. STANTON, Gen. Supt. RAY KNIGHT, Gen. Pass. Agt.

April 7, 1877.

East Tenn., Va. & GA. R. R

(BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE.)

SCHEDULE SUMMER 1877.

Leave JACKSONVILLE	1.02	P. M.
" ROME	3 30	"
" DALTON	6.30	"
" KNOXVILLE	10 48	"
" BRISTOL	4 48	A. M.
" Washington City	10.00	P. M
Arrive, NEW YORK	7.00	A. M.

Two Trains Daily, from Dalton.

Quickest Time. Lowest Rates.

Dalton to Washington, 28 Hours.

Dalton to New York, 37 Hours.

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

For further particulars apply to

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

July 14, 1877.

South and North Alabama Railroad.

In effect November 11th, 1877.

GOING NORTH.

	No. 2.
Leaves Montgomery	6:55 a m
Calera	9:32 a m
Birmingham	10:55 a m
Blount Springs	12:27 p m
Decatur	2.40 p m
Nashville	8:30 p m
Arrive at Louisville	4:20 a m

Emigrant Passenger.

Leaves Montgomery	9:00 p m
Arrive at Birmingham	3:10 a m
Arrive at Decatur	9:30 a m

Making close connection with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad west.

GOING SOUTH

	No. 3.
Leaves Louisville	12.15 a m
Nashville	7.30 a m
Decatur	12.55 p m
Blount Springs	3.05 p m
Birmingham	4.35 p m
Calera	5.47 p m
Arrive at Montgomery	8.15 p m

Accommodation—South.

Leave Birmingham at	11.30 p m
Arrive at Montgomery	8.00 a m

All the above trains run daily.

ROBERT MEEK, Supt.
C. P. ATMORE, Gen. P. and T. Agt.

MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON R R.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Nov. 24.—On and after the Nov 25th, 1877, the following passenger schedule will be operated:

GOING EAST.

			EXPRESS Daily.
Lve Memphis	1		11 25 pm
Grand Junction	2		1 40 am
Middleton	3		2 23 am
Corinth	4		3.26 am
Decatur	5		7.55 am
Stevenson	6		11.25 am
Arr Chattanooga	7		1.05 pm

GOING WEST.

Lve Chattanooga	7		5 10 am
Stevenson	6		6 55 am
Decatur	5		10 17 am
Corinth	4		2.01 pm
Middleton	3		2.58 pm
Grand Junction	2		3.40 pm
Arr Memphis	1		5 45 pm

Connections—1 With Memphis and Little Rock, Mississippi & Tennessee, and Memphis and Louisville R Rs., and with Mississippi, White and Arkansas river steamers. 2 With Chicago, St L. & New Orleans R R. 3 Junction at Bigby R R (narrow gauge.) 4 With Mobile & Ohio R R. 5 With Louisville, Nashville and G's Southern. 6 With Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R R. 7 With East Tenn Va and Ga; Western & Atlantic, and Alabama and Chattanooga R Rs.

The Memphis and Charleston with its new and perfect schedule arrangements, now run through day coaches between Bristol, Tenn and Little Rock, also between Montgomery and Texarkana, and Palace Sleeping Cars between Lynchburg and Memphis, all without change; and it is the SHORTEST and QUICKEST Line, and offers special and superior inducements to EMIGRANTS.

Trains run daily (no Sunday delays,) making connections at all terminal points.

A full set of first class and Emigrant Tickets are now on sale at Chattanooga, Stevenson, Scottsboro, Huntsville, Decatur, Corinth, Grand Junction, at lowest rates.

For further information, as to rates, schedules, etc. address either,

P. L. ROGERS, Gen. Western Agent, Dallas, Texas.
JAS. R. OGDEN, Gen Passenger Agent, Knoxville, Ten.
T. S. DAVANT, Ass't Gen. Pass. Ag't, Memphis, Tenn.

W. W. WOODWARD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery,

Office formerly occupied by Gen. W. H. Forney.

JACKSONVILLE.....ALABAMA.

Talladega Nurseries.

ROWAN, DEAN & CO., *Agents.*

VERY LARGE STOCK OF

Fruit Trees,
Grape Vines,
Straberry Plants, &c.

PRICES LOW.

R. R. HUNLEY & CO.

CALHOUN COUNTY

GRANGE COLLEGE,

MALE AND FEMALE,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

Spring session of 1878, commences on the *first Monday* in January, and ends on the 7th day of June, continuing *five* and *one half* months.

TEACHERS.

W. J. BORDEN, Principal.

ASSISTANTS.

J. C. WILSON,
EDWIN G. BORDEN,
Miss VISTA WELCH,
" WILLIE BORDEN.

1st Grade—$1 00 per mo.	(in adv.)	$5 50
2d Grade— 2 00 " "	"	11 00
3d Grade— 3 00 " "	"	16 50
4th Grade— 4 00 " "	"	22 00
5th Grade— 5 00 " "	"	27 50
Music on Piano or Organ, 5 00 " "	"	27 50

Incidentals 25 cents per month.

CLASSIFICATION.

1st Grade.—Spelling—1st and 2d Readers—Blackboard and Slate exercises,—Oral Arithmetic, &c.

2nd Grade—Spelling,—3rd and 4th Readers,—First Book in Arithmetic, (oral and written,) oral exercises in English Grammer,—Geography and History, &c.

3rd Grade.—Analysis of words,—first part of Complete Arithmetic, (fundamental operations in numbers, common and decimal fractions, and application to mensures, weights and distances, oral and written,) Elementary Geography, English Grammar, &c.

4th Grade.—Second part complete Arithmetic, (Practical and Higher Arithmetic, oral and written,) Elementary Algebra, Latin *Grammar and Latin Exercises*—complete Geography, History &c.

5th Grade.—Latin, Greek, Higher Mathematics, and all branches usually taught in Colleges.

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

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

Students can enter at any time during the term, and will be charged from the time of entrance to the close of the session. No deduction for tuition will be made for any thing, except for sickness, protracted one month or more.

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

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

J. W. WHITESIDE,
Pres. Board of Trustees.

At a meeting of the Trustees of Calhoun County Grange College, held on the 22nd of December, 1877, among others, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

1st. *Be it Resolved*, That we have witnessed the examination exercises of Calhoun College with unfeigned pleasure and satisfaction

2nd. *Be it further Resolved*, That we most heartily approve of, and fully endorse, the thorough system of instruction, and the reasonable, mild, yet rigidly enforced discipline employed by Prof. Borden and his assistants, in the conduct of this Institution.

3rd. *Be it further Resolved*, That, regarding Calhoun College under its present management, as an Institution of superior merit,—we take pleasure in commending it to the support of all who desire to give their sons and daughters a thorough, practical and an accomplished education.

J. W. WHITESIDE,
Pres. of Board.

L. W. CANNON, Secretary.

Christmas Holiday

GOODS

H. A. SMITH,

Book Seller

AND

Music Dealer,

ROME, ... GEORGIA.

HAS IN Stock, and receiving a splendid assortment of CHRISTMAS GOODS—such as writing Desks, toilet Sets, China and Glass Vases, Motto Cups and Saucers, Brackets, Autograph and Photograph Albums, Gift Books, Poetical Works, Bibles, Juvenile Books, Japanese Work, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes (something new and very pretty) Tin, Rubber and China Toys, Dolls, Christmas Tree Ornaments, Oil Paintings, Cromos, Plated Silver Ware Etc. Orders Solicited.

Tax Assessor's

Notice.

FIRST ROUND.

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

Precinct No. 7—Hollingsworths, Monday Febuary 18.
Pre No. 6—Pecks Hill, Tuesday, February 19.
Pre No. 8—Folkville, Wednesday, February 20.
Pre No. 14—Sulphur Springs, Thursday February 21.
PreNo. 2—Alexandria, Friday February 22.
PreNo. 3—Court Ground, Saturday February 23.
Pre No. 4—Gannaway's School House, Monday, February 25
Pre No. 15—Anniston, Tuesday Feb. 27.
Pre No. 14—Oxford, Wednesday, Feb 28.
Pre No. 12—Davisville, Thursday, February 28.
Pre No. 11—White Plains, Friday March 1
Pre No. 10—Rabbit Town, Saturday " 2
Pre No 9—Cross Plains, Monday " 4
Pre No. 8—Green's Schools house, Tuesday, March 5.
Pre No. 1—Jacksonville, Wed. March 6.

All persons attending these appointments are requested to bring with them a list of their property, with valuation extended, and proper numbers of their lands

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

Jan 19—tf.

JNO. H. CALDWELL. WM. H. HAMES
JNO. M. CALDWELL.

CALDWELL, HAMES & CALDWELL,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery,

JACKSONVILLE, ...ALA.

WILL practice in all the courts of the 12th judicial District and the supreme and federal courts of the State.

The Republican.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Bring your MONEY to MADDOX & PRIVETT'S and buy Goods Cheap.

Horses in great variety of color, size and style.

Animals, comprising almost every species from the cat to the elephant.

Birds in endless variety.

The best trained performing horses, goats, and dogs.

Vehicles in great variety, from a two wheel chime to a train of cars.

The most celebrated band of music on instruments, from a common Jewsharp to a Grand Piano.

The most renowned leapers, tumblers and trick-back riders.

And undoubtedly the most beautiful troupe of ladies ever beheld in one collection.

The most beautiful feature of all is, you can see the whole troop, tastily arranged, for the simple sum of going to

MADDOX & PRIVETT'S.

Or you can buy any portion of the grand array for less money than you ever bought such goods in your life.

Call soon before they are picked at the RED STORE.

Well, Well.

Who would ever have thought that $3 50 would have bought a bran new SADDLE. My friend it is even so—go to

MADDOX & PRIVETT.

A few 50 lbs. CANS OF LARD at the Red Store, will be sold CHEAP by the can, or retailed at fair price.

Glassware

In great variety at

MADDOX & PRIVETT'S.

Goblets at 50c per set.
Tumblers 35c " "

Go to MADDOX & PRIVETT to buy your CHRISTMAS GOODS.

Go to Maddox & Privett to get your GROCERIES.

Go to Maddox & Privett to get HARNESS, SADDLES or BRIDLES—*CHEAP*.

Attention is directed to the notice of co-partnership of W. P. & Ed. L. Parr. Both are first rate business young men and no doubt will be successful in their new enterprise. Advertisement next week.

The court of county commissioners have been in session a portion of this week, and quite busily engaged looking after the interests of the county.

The $1800 place in the corporate limits of Jacksonville advertised in our real estate column has been withdrawn from sale, and the $3500 place in Alexandria valley substituted. This is one of the most desirable places in the county. It lies almost within the town of Alexandria, is well improved and in the midst of excellent society. We know of no place of equal size in the county that we had rather own. It is a great bargain.

L. W. Grant has just received a bill of window blinds from the Machine Shop of McKibbon, at Oxford, and for workmanship they cannot be excelled in any city North. He is prepared to do all such work to perfection, and people should patronize him rather than send to Chattanooga, Chicago and other points for such things. Let us encourage the industries of our county

COURAGE.

A great deal of talent is lost in the world for the want of a little courage. Every day sends to the grave a number of obscure men, who have only remained in obscurity because their timidity has prevented them from making a first effort, and who, if they could have been induced to begin, would in all probability have gone great lengths in fame. The fact is to do anything worth doing we must not stand back shivering and thinking of the cold and danger, but just jump in and scramble through as well as we can. It will not do to perpetually calculating risks and adjusting nice chances. It did very well long before the flood, when a man could support his friends upon an intended publication for a hundred and fifty years, & then live to enjoy its success afterward. But at present a man waits and doubts, and hesitates and consults his brother, and his particular friends, until one day he finds he is sixty years of age; then he has lost so much time in consulting his first cousin and particular friends, that he has no time no follow their advice.

The *Living Age* says: "If the people of this country had to pay two billions of money yearly to sustain a king over them that squandered their money corrupted their young men, debauched their daughters, destroyed nearly one hundred thousand of their lives in ruinious and foolish wars, they would rebel. The people of this country do pay that amount every year to sustain a despot that does all these wicked things, but instead of rebelling against his authority they vote—a large majority of them—to put and keep his servants over them. Rum is King!

Agriculture will make but little progress under the inaction and indifference of its chosen leaders. Unless they exhibit life, faith, and works, their oratorical periods however well conceived, fall lifeless to the ground. He who exhibits sufficient faith in raising grain or rearing animals, or in any branch of agriculture, to devote his whole time, energy and capital to its prosecution, will aid the cause far beyond his immediate neighborhood. Enthusiasm and improvement are contagious. A wide-awake farmer not only inspires and elevates those about him, but the wave of progress reaches far distant spots, cheering, elevating and stimulating many a doubting brother.

A Raleigh (N. C.) negro invited two of his friends to accompany him to a swamp-pasture at night, where a neighbor had a fat heifer. They went, found a heifer, killed her, divided the meat and went home. The next day the negro found that his cow was missing, and that, in the darkness, an unfortunate mistake had been made. But when he went to his friends to get pay for the beef they refused to pay him, wherefore he mourns like sore doves.

It doesn't seem exactly right that a man should be obliged to walk through life on two bow-legs just because he indulged in the innocent diversion of sucking his toes in babyhood.

Alabama News.

From the Birmingham Iron Age.]

The books of the Elyton Land Company show that they sold more lots in the month of January, 1878, than in any one month during the past three years.

John Jackson, a notorious mulatto and a confederate, lured Ambrose Lee, an unsophisticated darkey from Walker county, yesterday, to the suburbs of the city, and robbed him of $40. John has been caught, and it is to be hoped after the sitting of the Circuit Court, Birmingham will be rid of him.

From the Gadsden Times.]

Rev. Mr. Cobb, of Calhoun county has removed to this place and will occupy the pulpit of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church the ensuing year.

Messrs. Rand & Winchester, on the 2d instant, sold their large saw mill property, together with about one thousand acres of timber lands, to Col. R. B. Kyle.

Our worthy citizen, Levi Murphree is the most lucky man in Bristow's Cove. He with the assistance of Mr. South has found a vein of gold on Mr. Murphree's plantation.

From the Columbus Enquirer.]

Thursday morning at Troy, a young colored woman, Lettie Dawson, by name, was found dead in her house with a pistol ball in her brain. The girl is of a very light complexion—almost white—and not long ago lived in Columbus. The Brides body was lying on the bed when first discovered. The perpetrator is unknown.

From the Demopolis News Journal.

We are informed that a dog, showing all the symptoms of hydrophobia of the most malignant type, went through South Sumter last week from near Cenopa to York, biting every animal that it could get at. Several persons were very near being bitten. One lady only saved herself by running up a ladder, the dog tearing her apron as she ascended. The rabid beast was pursued and finally killed near York, after having bitten quite a number of cattle, dogs, &c. If the dog was really mad, of which there seem to be little doubt, rabbies must have been widely communicated and we may expect to hear soon of its effects upon the bitten animals.

From the Athens Post.]

"Last week we had the pleasure of having with us Mr. W. H. Babcock and John W. Gaines, of Wisconsin, prospecting in our county with a view to settling. Capt. Arnett exhibited a portion of Limestone to them, and they expressed themselves well pleased with the county and people—so much so that they intend settling in our midst. They have returned to their ice-bound homes with the promise of coming again this fall with a colony.

Also, Mr. James A. Nelson, of Michigan, arrived a few days ago, and was so well pleased he purchased two farms of Capt. Arnett, on Monday. We bespeak for the above parties as being gentlemen, and welcome them as citizens of our county.

Mr. Rogers, of Indiana, arrived on Tuesday, and we hope Capt. Arnett will succeed in settling him.

From the Jasper Eagle.]

Ten or twelve of the "revenue men" put up at the hotel last Thursday night, and had a jolly time relating their travels and adventures through the "wild cat" section since they passed through town three or four weeks ago. Two prisoners were with them—one Kennaday, a fugitive from Mississippi and Siegler, from near South Lowell, bound for Huntsville.

They report quite a belligerent state of affairs in Winston county. Last Wednesday night, while ten of the officers were putting up for the night at a man's house in Winston, a man rode up to the door about 9 o'clock and called for the captain of the squad, saying that he wanted to give up to them. Capt. Bryan, without a weapon of any kind, went to the gate, only to find himself surrounded by ten or twelve horsemen with shotguns, who demanded his authority for disturbing the stills in Winston county, and wanted to see the man who had searched a certain house in the neighborhood that day. Captain Bryan assured them that he had authority from the United States Government, and that the man who did the searching did so under the same authority. By this time another of the officers in the house, suspecting some thing wrong, started out there, but was met at the door by the muzzles of two or six double-barrel shot guns and an order to get back, that he was not invited out there; whereupon he quietly retired. Then a little excitement arose in the house, and all buckled on their pistols and started out the back door, where they met another squad, who ordered them back, and, seeing a fatal disturbance was imminent, the officers resumed their seats and awaited results. Captain Bryan soon got the excited squad to laughing, however, by telling jokes, and after keeping him out there an hour or two, they gave him his orders to either take the road to Houston or the one to Jasper, and not get out of it till he got out of Winston county. "Why," said the Captain, "do you propose to fight the United States?" "Fight the United States!" said they, "we don't propose to fight the United States, but we intend to raise our own corn, make our own whiskey and drink it, and it's none of the United States business, and we are going to continue to do it!" And after reminding the Captain of their orders to leave the county, they left him, and the Captain and his men came straight to Jasper the next day.

From the Scottsboro Herald.]

Though inexpressibly painful, we realize the fact, and with deep anguish of heart write that Capt. Jasper J. Jones is dead. He was shot in his own residence, in this village, in the head by B. R. Franks, with a pistol at about half past two, and died at fifteen minutes before 7 o'clock p. m., yesterday.

Those who know Capt. Jones need not be told that there was not the shadow of justification for an armed man to thrust a pistol in his face and shoot him down without warning, or opportunity for defence.

B. R. Franks has stained his hands in the blood of one of our best citizens! He is a murderer in its most heinous and revolting sense!

He is at large, and we invoke the aid of all good citizens and of the executive of the State if necessary to bring him back and force him to respond to the demands of offended law, and of an outraged community.

We feel fully authorized to declare that ample compensation and all reasonable expenses will be promptly paid by the friends of the deceased on the delivery of the assassin to our Sheriff, if done in advance of the offer of a reward by the Governor of the State.

Description.—Franks is about 5 feet 10 inches high, rather heavy built; light thin whiskers, and moustache, black hair and brown eyes, with a growth about the sight of one of his eyes, something like bloodshot streak. He is about twenty eight, and will pass for thirty years old. He had on a black coat and other garments, well worn, and a brown round-crown hat. Franks' father lives near Salem, in Franklin county Tenn.

Green Back Club.

Pursuant to a call for a meeting of the voters of Beat 8, a number of them met at Green's school house, on Saturday Feb. 9th, for the purpose of considering the organization of a Green Back Club. The meeting being called to order by H. T. Persons, who explained the object of it, a temporary organization was effected by calling J. W. McDaniel to the chair and requesting J. W. Scott to act as Secretary. The chair then announced the meeting organized and ready for business.

J. H. Wragg presented a preamble and resolutions, setting forth the necessity for, and the object of the organization of a Green Back Club. On motion the preamble and resolutions were considered separately. On motion, the preamble, after lengthy and elaborate discussion was unanimously adopted. On motion the resolutions, after earnest discussion were adopted.

On motion, all present were called upon to enroll their names as members of a G. B. Club, whereupon 23 names were enrolled. On motion it was resolved to furnish the Jacksonville Republican a copy of the proceedings of this meeting and request the publication of the same.

On motion the Club adjourned to meet on the 2nd Saturday in March next, at one o'clock P. M.

Whereas, a dangerous element has sprung up in the United States within a few years past, that is powerful in moneys and thoroughly disciplined and organized, and by these powerful means has been enabled to ride rough-shod over the rights and liberties of the millions of scattered and unorganized toilers and wealth producers of the country, and by the aid and power of money influenced the enactment of burdensome and oppressive laws, which add daily to their wealth at the expense of labor, making the rich richer and the poor poorer; by these onerous laws, fetters have been fixted upon the limbs of every toiler and producer in the land, and bound the government and the people to give them all the products and increase of American industry for all time to come. And whereas, there is a movement of the masses against the unjust oppression of a handful of usurpants, which movement is known as the Green-back cause, and which has already been organized so as to become a power in the land, and which has for its principles the following platform:

1st. The green back dollar must be a legal tender for the payment of all debts and by the government issued, protected and received at par with gold.

2nd. The greenback to be the legal tender money of the country and to be issued by the government.

3rd. The general government alone to issue money, and this for the benefit of all, and not to, through and for the enrichment of national bankers.

4th. All kinds of property owned by individuals or corporations to be taxed alike.

5th. The immediate calling in of all United States Bonds, and payment of the principal and interest in legal tender lawful green back paper money of the United States, and every dollar of such issue of legal tender lawful money to be protected by the government and upon a par with other money in gold and silver coin, never to be converted into bonds of any rate or class.

6th. Honesty in the administration of public affairs."

Resolved, That in view of the facts above set forth, we whose names are hereunto signed, do affiliate with the Green Back cause, and will work in unison until the end desired be reached.

J. W. McDANIEL, Ch'n.
W. J. SCOTT, Sec'y.

J. H. Wragg	B W Turner
H. T. Persons	D A McCollum
James Mahon	J W Bailey
Joseph Dale	A W Gregum
D C Pass	O Read
J W McDaniel	L R. Wragg
C F Read	Y C Harris
Warren Harris	A M Bradley
R T Thomas	A B Baxter
W B Doss	J W Hewett
W B Green	S B White jr.
W L Dale	

Standard of Weights and Measures.

Apples, dried,	28 lb.
Barley,	48
Beans,	60
Bran,	20
Beans, castor,	46
Buckwheat,	52
Corn, shelled,	56
Corn, unshelled,	70
Corn Meal,	50
Oats,	32
Onions,	57
Peas,	60
Peanuts,	22
Potatoes, Irish,	60
Potatoes, sweet,	50
Peaches, dried, peeled,	33
Peaches, dried, unpeeled,	33
Rye,	56
Salt,	50
Seed, Clover,	60
Seed, Timothy,	45
Seed, Flax,	56
Seed, Hair Grass,	14
Seed, Millet,	50
Seed, Orchard Grass,	14
Seed, Red Top,	14
Seed, Blue Grass,	14
Seed, Cotton, seed,	30
Seed, Cotton, lolled,	50
Seed, Millet,	50
Seed, Orchard Grass,	14
Seed, Red Top,	14
Seed, Lucerne,	60
Wheat,	60

A Gentle Hint.

In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature, wind and rain, no one is safe in neglecting a single day—it is no wonder that so many citizens, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by pneumonia and coughs, and the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your house for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large dose to a child, 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 free, regular size 75c Sold by Dr. W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville.

"German Syrup."

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Boschee's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine were distributed *free of charge* by Druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, giving the American people reasonable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that Druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your Druggist and ask what they know about it. Sample bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case. For sale by Dr. W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville, Ala.

A Cool Mother.

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

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

When brand new pianos can be bought for $125, and pianos containing Mathushek's New Patent Duplex Overstrung Scale—which the highest musical authorities acknowledge to be the greatest improvement ever put into a square piano—for only $260, we ought to become a musical and music-loving people. This is what the Mendelsohn Piano Co., No. 56 Broadway, New York, are doing—selling pianos from their factory at these prices, and all styles Grand, Square and Upright. The great reputation of these pianos—having been unanimously recommended for the highest honors at the great Centennial Exhibition—and the high character of the company for honorable and straightforward dealing, should insure for them liberal patronage. Their illustrated and descriptive catalogue, of forty odd pages, giving highest testimonials of leading musicians, will be mailed free to all, and all inquiries by letter cheerfully answered.

REMARKABLE SUCCESS.

The success of the leading literary paper of the West, The Chicago Ledger, is truly remarkable. Since its introduction to the reading public, six years ago, The Ledger has steadily advanced to no paper of the kind in the country. Its circulation is unequaled, and has been obtained through the efforts of its publishers to produce a paper of high moral character, and at the same time sell it at a price consistent with the present hard times. That they have succeeded, and well, too, the thousands of readers of the Ledger scattered from Maine to Texas and from Oregon to Florida will bear testimony. The Chicago Ledger is a large forty-eight column weekly paper, which contains stories both complete and continued in each number, written by the best authors of the day, and a great variety of information interesting to every one. The subscription price of the Ledger is only $1 50 per year, postage paid, and it is equal in every particular to other papers of the same character which sell for $3 a year. Three copies of this valuable paper will be sent to any one who sends 10 cents and their address to the Ledger, Chicago, Ill.

Golden Harvest for Farmers.

Your attention is called to our

MAMMOTH SPRING WHEAT.

An entirely new variety from anything ever before introduced.

It is a bright, plump grain, almost one half inch long, makes fine flour, has never had any disease incident to wheat, and produces from 60 to 80 bushels to the acre. Awarded the first premium at the Centennial. Price

1 Package,	$ 25.
5 "	$1 00.

Sample can be seen at this office.

Normandy Giant White Corn

is decidedly

THE FINEST CORN KNOWN.

It was first imported, and has been thoroughly tested in the U. S. Has produced 150 bushels to the acre. Grain very large. Pearly white. Many of the ears measure 18 inches long with 2 to 4 to the stalk. Pronounced by leading agriculturists to be the finest corn in the world. Price

1 Package	$ 50.
1 Large Package	$1 00.

We want agents to introduce these valuable seeds everywhere. No trouble to sell. Send stamp for sample and special terms, and secure territory at once.

I. E. MAYES & CO.,

Importers and Growers of field and Garden seeds, Sweetwater, Monroe Co. Texas.

We have in cultivation two farms in this vicinity and shall continue to make importing and growing seeds a speciality and introduce nothing but pure seeds

State Agricultural and Mechanical College,

AUBURN, ALA.

Next Term Begins Sept. 26th, 1877

Five independent courses are taught—Agriculture, Literature, Science, Engineering, Surveying.

An Excellent Preparatory school is provided, with graded classes in all branches of English, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Latin and Greek, especially taught to meet scholars special attention given to Penmanship and Grammar.

By a recent ordinance of the Board of Trustees, the following reduced rates have been established: Each Cadet pays, in advance, or the warrant of the county, for one half year, first deposit with the Treasurer—Contingent fee $5; Surgeon's fee, $2 50. Total College fees per term, $7 50.

EXPENSES PER TERM.

Tuition Free,	
Board and Lodging	$40 00 to $50 00
Washing	7 50 to 12 50
Fuel, Lights and attendance	9 00 to 12 00
Surgeon's Fee	2 50
Contingent Fees	5 00
Total	$61 50 to $79 50

Cadet Uniforms are furnished in Auburn at the lowest possible rate. Board, washing, fuel, lights, and attendance are paid for at the beginning of each month.

For further information send for Catalogues. Address any member of the Faculty, or

T. TICHENOR, President.

Aug. 18—1m

W. C. LAND,

WATCH MAKER

AND

JEWELLER,

Jacksonville, Ala.

15, January 1877—1y.

M. J. TURNLEY,

Attorney at Law

AND

Solicitor in Chancery,

GADSDEN, ALA.

L. W. GRANT,

Real Estate Agent.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

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.

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.

$350 TWO HUNDRED Acres, lying—seven miles north east of Jacksonville on the Gosben-Centre road. About sixty acres under fence; balance very well timbered.—Very good farm house. Running water through the farm. Good tan yard location. One third cash; balance in 1 and 2 years.

$1,700.—THE undersigned offers a bargain in a FARM near Jacksonville for $1,700. It contains one hundred and twenty acres of land, nearly all cleared—good orchards three good farm houses, one houses, two bold springs (one freestone and one limestone), running water in every lot, and about ten acres of the very best cotton 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, $2,000. Desire to move to Texas is his reason for selling at a sacrifice.

$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 chiefly Post Oak. Land very good. It is a bargain at $400.

800 ACRES of good land either in a body or small farms, for sale—Spring! Bottom Land! Excellent dwelling! Store House and tenant house, Orchard, &c on the place. Fine place for German settlement. All surrounding property will be sold.

$1500. ONE HUNDRED & FIFTY-FIVE acres of land more or less. Good new dwelling of five rooms not quite complete. Fine spring within a few steps of the door. Good outbuildings. Excellent two yard site. About fifty acres under fence. Land produces well. Near rail and school on the place. Fine range for stock. Situated one mile south of Jacksonville on public road from that town to Oxford. Good stand for blacksmith and wheelwright.

$4,000 SIX HUNDRED ACRES of the river bottom land on the place—Five good tenant houses, gin house, ginshed, and one of the finest orchards in the country. First bottom, fine acres. Spring and creek bottoms. Pasture. Ten and acre creek bottoms. Pasture. Ten acres cotton. 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 county. 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.

$1,000 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 pasture. Located within a half mile of church, school-house and post office. Excellent neighbors. 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 in nicely timbered. Branch running through centre of cleared land. Best stock range in Cross V. 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.

$2,100 ONE HUNDRED & SIXTY ACRES on the Good Hope road, one mile from Pulliam's mill. Eighty acres open and in high state of cultivation—balance well timbered. A new framed house 42x24 with seven rooms, necessary outbuildings, and never failing well of water within twenty steps of the door. One fourth of this place is the original Cherokee orchard. 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 section—and all are of good percentage already realized. Prospector under this year's growth will tell what is to be next year or hereafter. Can take it at cheap rate on small payments, or will sell part and keep balance. Terms $1000 cash; balance in one and two years.

$1,500 THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES, situated two miles north and a half from Pulliam's Mill on Oxford and Gosden road. Well built on and improved. Two story 7 room ceiled and painted dwelling, barns, stables, 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 pasture. Located within a half mile of church, school-house and post office. Excellent neighbors. One of the most desirable locations in the county. Terms of payment made known on application.

$2,000—THIRTY-TWO—Acres, lying within two miles 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 manufacturing town already made, bark mill and finishing mill can be put in the boiler in order at small expense. $500 cash, balance in 1, 2, & 3 years.

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

A BARGAIN.—350 acres or more, sold in separate tracts or together. Improved fine flouring and corn mill, saw mill and cotton gin. Two sets of flouring machines and one set of corn crushers. Two dwellings and other houses. Plenty of good outbuildings needed. Land in good state of cultivation. Terms to suit purchaser

A RARE CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.—900 acres. 500 acres fine farming land. 400 acres inexhaustibly rich in the finest iron ore. On the farming land is a dwelling house and outbuildings that cost in erection $5000; Limeuse deposits of best limestone contiguous to and a never-failing creek of water flowing through the iron beds. Timber abundant. The whole situated within one-fourth of a mile of the Selma, Rome & Dalton Road, in Calhoun county. The best location on the Road for large iron works. Price $16000. Titles perfect. Letters asking further information cheerfully answered.

$3,500 FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—One of the most convenient and desirable homes in Alabama, situated at Alexandria, in the beautiful valley of the "Tallasahatchee," and consisting of a dwelling with five rooms and all necessary outhouses, new and in elegant repair, two fine wells of water, an orchard of select fruits and 40 acres of very rich, fertile and productive land in a high state of cultivation, six acres of which are in clover and other portions in blue and orchard grass; in a word, everything necessary to a *home proper*. Also 80 acres of land, well timbered and lying about one and a half miles from Alexandria.

Terms very reasonable.

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

German Farming Co's

STORE,

GERMANIA.

FRESH arrival of a large quantity o BACON, LARD, FISH, &c.

Also, **Groceries, Dry Goods & Hardware.**

CHICKENS, BUTTER and EGGS constantly on hand.

☞Corn, Wheat, Peas, and Cotton Seed bought, or exchanged, at highest market price.

Cash paid for HIDES, SKINS, &c.

☞Call and judge for yourselves.

Nov. 17, 1877—2m.

LOOK OUT FOR

BRANGES!

HE has located in Jacksonville for the purpose of running the

PAINTING

business. He does all styles, both Plain and Fancy. Thirty-four years experience makes him guarantee all work entrusted to his care. No material used but the best in market. Produce taken in exchange for work, at market price.

CHAS. H. RANGER.

Jacksonville, Sept. 29, 1877.

DENTISTRY.

H. D. BARR

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

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

No charges for extracting teeth when artificial teeth are inserted.

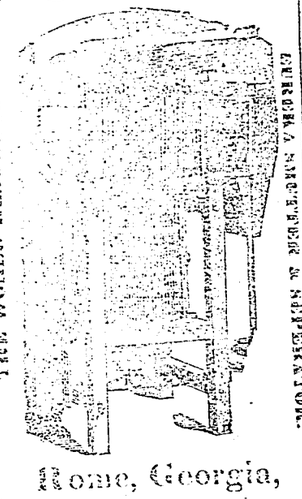
He uses the best and latest improved materials. Prompt attention given to people at a distance.

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 1—tf

J. J. CALHOUN,



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. 26 '77.—1y

E. A. SMITH,

ROME, GA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Bookseller and Music Dealer

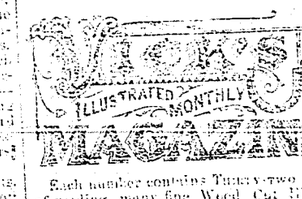
KEEPS constantly on hand, a large stock of School and Miscellaneous BOOKS, Stationery and Fancy Articles.—Pianos and Organs, at prices that will defy competition in any market in the South.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

CROQUET SETS

In Wood Boxes $1.50,

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



Each number contains Thirty-two pages of reading, many fine Wood Cut Illustrations, and one Colored Plate. A beautiful Garden Magazine, printed on elegant paper, and full of information. In English and German. Price, $1 25 a year: Five copies $5 00.

Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden. 50 cents in paper covers; in elegant cloth covers $1 00.

Vick's Catalogue—300 Illustrations, only 2 cents. Address

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

Jacksonville Hotel

West Side Square,

Jacksonville, Ala.

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

A large room specially for Exhibiting samples of merchandise.

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

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

J. D. HAMMOND, Pro.

April 29, 1876.

WYLY HOUSE.

South East Corner Public Square.

(OLD FORNEY CORNER)

JACKSONVILLE ALA.

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

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

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

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE.

THE undersigned offers his Town Property in Jacksonville for sale at a low figure, one third cash, balance in one and two years, or will exchange it for a good place in the country. The house has five rooms, is in good repair, and is very convenient to water. There is between seven and nine acres attached to it. It is situated close to the College, and would be the very place for some one who may desire to move into town to secure educational advantages for his children.

Address C. A. ALLDAY,
Cross Plains, Ala.

Feb 9—tf.

Dr. J. C. FRANCIS,

At his old stand north-west corner of the Public Square, has just received

A CHOICE LOT OF

FAMILY GROCERIES

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Syrup, Soda, best Baking Powders, pure Vinegar, Rice, Pepper, Spice, Pickles, Oysters, Sardines, Crackers, Cheese, Candies, Snuff, Tobacco, Matches, Soaps of all kinds, Raisins, Apples, Oranges and Nuts of all kinds.

Also a large lot of CHOICE FLOUR

Also constantly on hand a full stock of

Drugs & Medicines.

Fancy Stationery & Toilet Articles.

Jacksonville, Ala., Dec. 15, 1877.—tf.

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. 29, 1877—tf.

A GREENHOUSE AT YOUR DOOR.

For $1.00 we will send Free by Mail

8 dist'nct varieties,		Monthly Roses, Winter	
8	do	Bebagnias	do
8	do	Carnation Pinks	do
8	do	Chinese Chrysanthems	
8	do	Zonal Geraniums	do
6	do	Double do	do
6	do	Ivy leaved do	do
6	do	Heliotropes	do
6	do	Abutilons	do
6	do	Double Camelias	do
4	do	Azaleas	do
4	do	Lobster Cactus	do
6	do	Bouvardias	do
6	do	Stevias & Eupatoriums	
8	do	Fuchsias	do
4	do	Double Violets	do
2	do	Poinsettia, Scarlet and White, Winter	
4	do	Plumbago, Winter	
6	do	Ferns, for Wardian cs's	
4	do	Palms, do Cases	
6	do	Mosses do do	
6	do	Marantas do do	
8	do	Hyacinth Bulbs	
20 assorted Tulips, bulbs			
50	do	Crocus, bulbs	
2	do	Jacobean Lily, bulbs	
12	do	Oxalis	
4	Lily of the Valley		
8	New Pearl Tuberose.		

OR BY EXPRESS,

5 of any of above 81 collections for $2			
5	do	do	3
7	do	do	4
9	do	do	5
12	do	do	6
14	do	do	7

Or the whole collection of 208 Bulbs and Plants sent by Express on receipt of $15 00, to which either of our books, *Gardening for Profit, Practical Floriculture, or Gardening for Pleasure* (value $1 50 each), will be added. Descriptive Catalogue free

Peter Henderson & Co.,

Seedsmen and Florists,

35 Cortlandt St., New York.

THE PRAIRIE

CORN SHELLER.

Pat. Sept. 3, 1873, & Jan. 12, 1875.

THE cheapest and best Corn-Sheller made. It possesses advantages over all others combining simplicity, durability, perfection of work, etc. Very light and convenient—separates the corn from the cob, in shelling—shells equally well and cleans the largest and smallest ears. Has no machinery, cannot be clocked, and a boy can work it with ease. Shells 15 to 20 bushels of corn an hour. Just what the farmer needs. Saves trouble, time and money. Manufactured at Selma, Ala, by the undersigned, owners of the patent for the State of Alabama, to whom all communications should be addressed.

AGENTS WANTED in every county in the State. Price $7 00.

BEASON & CO., Selma, Ala.

Sept. 6—tf

A Florida Lake.

Many wonderful stories have been told of Florida, from the day when Ponce de Leon marched thitherward in search of the "fountain of life" until now. The following description of a remarkable lake might sound rather "fishy," if it were not from Prof. J. P. Steele, known as the author of several popular and excellent scientific books. He says:

This lake rivals the famous valley of Sinbad the sailor. It is thought to average 2,000 feet down to the water, all around, The walls may be reported as entirely perpendicular, running down into the water and leaving no beach. The depth of the water is unknown, and its surface it smooth and unruffled, as it lies so far under the surface of the mountain that the air currents do not affect it. Its length is estimated at twelve miles and its breadth at ten. There is a beautiful island in its centre with luxuriant trees upon it. No living man has ever yet reached the water's edge, and it is not probable that any ever will. It lies silent, still and mysterious, in the bosom of the "everlasting hills," like a huge well scooped out by the giant genii of the mountains in the unknown ages of long ago, and all around it, great primeval forests "an eternal watch and ward are keeping."

In company with an experienced guide, I reached the little lake in question at about the hour of ten in the morning. How large it was I could not tell, but I judge it must be of considerable size, from the fact that I could not see across it, although enjoying a kind of bird's-eye view from a location some distance above the level of the water.

I turned my attention to the water, and was soon convinced that I had undoubtedly met with a phenomenon, for it was so clear, so very transparent, that I could see through it in every direction with as much apparent ease as if it had been the atmosphere itself. Presently I saw one of the inhabitants of the cake a little creature of a light brown color looking, as it glided here and there through the pure element, not unlike a common chimney swallow. Then came another, and another, and another, until all the waters of the lake seemed to be swarming with them. They were very busy and very swift in their motions, darting, whirling, and angling with the greatest ease and the most charming grace; the guide said that like birds of the air they were in quest of their prey, feeding upon animals too small to be seen by us from our standpoint.

Suddenly, while I was gazing in wonder upon these strange creatures, a new actor appeared in the person of a larger animal, about the size, shape and color of a huge muskmelon. He was quite transparent, so much so, that I could see through and through him as plainly as if he had been a glass jar; and as he moved leisurly about, I noticed that he was catching and devouring the little "swallows" without mercy. His interior, which seemed to be a huge cavity —nothing more—was literally filled with them; some still alive and swimming about in their strange prison. The entire mass held within his gigantic stomach kept up a rapid whirling around and around in one direction, from which I inferred that he had no regular digestive organs, but simply *wore* out his food; that is, reduced it by friction to a proper condition for his sustenance.

Scarcely had I got fairly interested in this extraordinary animal when along came something which looked, with its slim, arching neck, very much like a swan. Its course was so directed that ere long it was brought into contact with the "muskmelon," and a fight was the consequence. It was a short fight, however, for neither of the parties seemed to relish the business, so they separated and struck off in opposite directions. A little distance, and the "swan" met another of its own kind and they commenced billing and cooing like two mated doves; but their pleasure was destined to be of short duration for just at that instant a large and hideous-looking creature, with great horns and glaring eyes, pounced upon them from a covert hard by, sizing them both. A terrible struggle ensued, in the course of which one of the "swans" made its escape, but the monster gripped the other fiercely by its neck until it ceased to struggle, after which he settled down with it to the bottom of the lake, and very quietly began converting it into a meal.

About this time I noticed a second monster equally frightful in appearance as the one just referred to, though evidently of a different species. He was moving along on the bottom of the lake and unless his course were changed, would pass very near the other. The first monster's treatment of the "swans" had made me his enemy, so I was well pleased with the turn affairs showed a prospect of taking; I desired that his banqueting should be disturbed. And it was. The new-comer found him, and went in for a share of the prey. A battle, the most frightful that I had ever before witnessed between two living creatures, immediately commenced. They siezed each other and rolled over and over in a real death struggle, for several minutes, in the course of which they actually tore each other limb from limb. Finally one of them yielded up and died, after which the other, with but two legs left out of six dragged itself slowly away. And another instalment of animals, some like gigantic leeches, and others like Oriental turbans, and all effecting locomotion by stretching and pulling themselves into every conceivable shape, settled down and fell to regaling themselves upon the carcasses. They were, doubtless, the vultures of this remarkable body of water.

IT IS MUCH BETTER to take proper care of a Cough or Cold from its incipiency, by using promptly Dr. Jayne's Expectorant than to run any risk of developing a fatal Pulmonary Affection. This well known cure for is equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma and Bronchitis.

AGRICULTURE.

DEEP PLOWING.—Some twenty years ago there was a mania among the agricultural theorists for deep plowing. Every farmer, it was said, had a farm under his lands of great value, where the plow had not yet reached. No matter what the characters of the surface and the subsoils were, the plow should go in to its beam. But these men are beginning to get their eyes opened. Mr. George E. Waring, Jr., in speaking of the results of ten years' management of "Ogden Farm," in the *Agriculturist*, says: "About six acres were some seven or eight years ago, plowed about twelve inches deep. The subsoil of blue clay, which was brought to the surface, was a lasting injury to the land. It still shows the ill effect of the treatment in spite of time and manure. Certainly in this case—and I think many other similar instances could be found—deep plowing was a grave mistake, and it will be well for all enthusiasts who are disposed to follow the extreme theories of the deep plowers, to study very cautiously the character of the subsoil which they intend to bring to the surface. I confess to having been an advocate of these theories for many years, and I have seen them sustained on certain soils, but I have slowly come to the belief that it is usually the safest plan to leave the surface soil where nature made it, and where she always keeps it in her most fertile forests and fields.

There are some soils that would be benefitted by plowing twelve inches deep, but they are scarce." The rule may be said to be: "never turn up over one or two inches of unfertile subsoil in one season; and when so turned up the land should receive a dressing of manure."

FERTILITY OF DAIRY FARMS.—In refuting the often expressed opinion that the soil of dairy farms becomes poorer by the abstraction of phosphates sold in *the milk the American Agriculturist* gives the following figures: "One thousand pounds of milk contain about three to four pounds of phosphates, of which nearly the whole is phosphate of lime. Of this less than half is phosphoric acid; five thousand pounds of milk, therefore, contain but seven and one-half pounds of phosphoric acid, which may be taken as the yearly consumption in this way, of each cow. As wheat bran contains 2.9 per centum of phosphoric acid, it needs only that about two hundred and fifty pounds of bran be fed to each cow, yearly, to replace the draft upon the soil. There are few dairy cows that are fed less than this quantity of either bran or some food equivalent to it, and it is pretty certain that very little, if any phosphoric acid is really taken from the soil or dairy farms. On the contrary, to say nothing of the natural supply in the soil, which slowly becomes soluble, there is good reason to believe that every well-kept dairy farm becomes gradually richer in phosphates every year.

HORSES CONSTANTLY STABLED.—Horses that are kept up in the stable all the year, and especially when they have no change or variety of food, but hay and oats, are very apt to get indigestion or derangement of the stomach or bowels in the form of want of appetite, feverishness, quick breathing, colic, gnawing of old wood, etc. When a horse falls off in flesh or in appetite, or has any of the above symptoms, the most natural and simple mode of management is to change his food, as by giving him roots, or corn stalks, or green fodder, or turning him through the day to grass. When the bad symptoms do not yield to the employment of some such change of diet, the next best thing to do, would be to make use of the following powders, which have been prescribed by Dr. Dadd for a case of this kind, with a view to the restoration of the vigor the digestive organs:

Powdered Gentian	1	ounce
do ginger	½	"
do salt	2	"
do charcoal	1	"

Mix thoroughly and divide into eight equal parts. Give one with the food night and morning.

THE qualities of hay are pithily stated in the old saying: "Timothy for muscle; clover for milk; corn for fat." Hence timothy is the hay for horses and young stock, and clover for milch cows. People are generally too reckless in feeding cattle promiscuously with whatever they have to give them without taking much pains to make a proper selection.

About Memory.

Byron's readiness and versatility in memory excited the wonder of all who knew him well. He seemed to have a multitude of authors, and to have laid up in his mind, to be brought out on the most sudden summons, the best part of what they had written.

Thomas Moore did not appear to have a remarkable memory for such a well-read man. Sir Walter Scott, on the contrary, was most highly gifted in this respect, and began in early boyhood —before he was four years old or so—to take into his mind, "forever and a day" the old border ballads, which were repeated to him at his grandmothers in the country, and the historic and other books read to him by his aunt, before he had learned his alphabet.

Scott's memory was good, even at an early age. When he was only eleven years of old, at the High School of Edinburgh, Dr. Adam, the head master, would constantly refer to him for dates, the particulars of battles, and other remarkable events alluded to in Horace, or whatever other author the boys were reading and called him the historian of the class.

By the time that Scott was fourteen or so, his memory had become a great faculty. He would go with a friend on a reading excursion, while both were schoolmates, and after his death the survivor, then an old gentleman, named John Irving, related how, though he read with the greatest rapidity, merely casting his eyes over the page, Scott was master of it all weeks and even months afterwards.

Thomas De Quincy, author of "Confessions of an English Opium-Eater," a man of great genius, as well as a man of great and varied learning, was fortunate in the possession of a very retentive and useful memory, upon which he could draw, and largely did draw, as an author.

About this he wrote, "Rarely do things perish from my memory that are worth remembering. Rubbish perishes instantly. Hence it is that passages in Latin and English poets, which I never could have read but once (and that thirty years ago), often begin to blossom anew whem I am lying awake unable to sleep."

SCIENTIFIC.

Salt Water Drinkers.—The Journal de la Societe de Medecine de Caen et de Calvados publishes the following acount of salt water drinkers, taken from an account of a voyage to the Oceanic Islands by M. Jouan, a ship's captain, and sent by him to a medical man at Caen. These remarkable people are met wite on the madreporic atolls of the Pacific, such as the Paumoton Islands where there are neither brooks nor springs, and where the wells which have been dug yield only brackish water. The vegetatiou is limited to a few cocoanut trees, of which the milk, with sea water, constitutes the only drink of the natives. It is a question how men can live when constantly using a liquid of which all bathers, who have perforce swallowed a few drops, know the disagreeable qualities. Is it an effect of habit, or a natural disposition, or characteristic of race? It is inexplicable; the fact, however, is affirmed by the majority of navigators who have visited those distant shores. Cook and Laperouse both mentioned it, and more recently Dupetit-Thouars has described the inhabitants of Easter Island as true amphibia, drinking sea-water without feeling any inconvenience from it. M. Jouan concludes his observations on the drinking of sea-water by a fact which he asserts to have seen at the beginning of his sea-faring career, in 1838, while going to Mexico. At that time, he writes, steam navigation had not yet freed ships from the influences of calms and head winds. There was no distilling apparatus, so that in long voyages it was necessary to be careful with the water; and in his ship, with the number on board nearly doubled by some troops they had to convey, and the prospect of not finding any water on the way ,since they were only going to blockade the coast without communicating with the shore, they were especially parsimonious in its use. Some sailors *consequently, began to drink sea water*, but were soon obliged to leave it off. One man only persevered until the ship arrived at Mexico, when it was revictualed with fresh water brought at great expense from Havanna. This man never complained of the sea-water; the only difference remarked in him was that he became more and more yellow.

Origin of the Carbon in Plants.—It has long been known that the green parts of plants are able in sunlight to decompose carbonic acid and absorb the carbon. To decide the question whether plants can take up carbon in any other way than through their leaves, J. W. Moll undertook a series of experiments which led to he following results: Leaves and parts of leaves kept continually in a place free from carbonic acid never form any perceptible quantity of starch, even if in immediate contact, by over or underground parts of the plant, with an atmosphere much richer in carbonic acid than the air. Hence the excess of carbonic acid that is at the disposal of any portion you choose of a plant never causes the production of a perceptible quantity of starch in a leaf or part of leaf united to it, if the leaf is kept in a space free from carbonic acid. The formation of starch in a leaf in open air is not perceptibly hastened when any other part of the same plant is in a place containing more carbonic acid than the atmospheric air. The carbonic acid at the disposal of the roots of a plant, in the soil, neither causes the formation of starch in a leaf excluded from carbonic acid nor perceptibly hastens it in those in the open air.

The practice of deforming the skulls of infants, which we are apt to associate chiefly with the Flathead Indians, exists also in France, where the nurses of Normandy try to give the head a sugar-loaf shape, while those of Brittany endeavor to make the head round. A similar custom formerly prevailed in Switzerland, and still prevails in the Pacific islands of New Caledonia. Mr. Edward B. Taylor, who is well known for his studies in anthropology, says that modern medical observation in France shows a large proportion of artifically-distorted skulls among the insane. He also states that in localities where the nurses still practice head-shaping mental disease is particularly prevalent.

Professor Collalon, of Geneva, has given special attention to the investigation of lightning stroke, and its effects upon trees. He has concluded that springs and subterranean bodies of water are among the determining causes of trees being struck by lightning, rather than the height of different trees. He has pointed out that the rods used as lightning conductors are so slender; that to be effective they ought to have a section of at least 500 square millimetres.

Perfumers, by blending primary odors, obtain all the various boquets. Roses, orange blossoms, jasmine, violets, geranium, tube-roses and jonquil contain types of nearly all flower odors. Blend jasmine and orange-flowers, and you get the scent of the sweet-pea; jasmine and tuberose mixed produces the perfuem of hyacinth; while violet and tuberose resemble the lily of the valley.

The artesian well at Pesth, which has been sunk for the purpose of obtaining a sufficient quantity of warm water for the public baths and municipal institutions, has attained a depth of 951 metres, and it is therefore the deepest in the world. At present it discharges 175,000 gallons of water, to a height of 35 feet, at a temperature of 161 Fahrenheit; but the boring will be continued until the temperature is at least 178.

Death in his favorite Robe.

The mortuary statistics of the whole civilized world show that about one-fifth of al mankind die of consumption alone, and the number of deaths due to consumption bears a greater ratio to the whole number than that of any other three diseases together. Moreover, investigation proves that this ratio is steadily increasing. Its increasing prevalence has led to the popular belief that consumption is incurable. Every year hundreds of these sufferers seek, in the sunny retreats of Florida or the dry atmosphere of Colorado, for health—and find only a grave. The influence of the atmosphere—the only remedial agent that either Florida or Colorado can afford the consumptives—is at best only *palliative*. The cure of consumption depends upon two essential conditions: 1st, the arrest of the abnormal breaking down of the tissues, which prevents emaciation, and 2d. the restoration of healthy nutrition, in order to stop the formation of tuberculous matter. Fulfill these conditions, and consumption is as curable as fever. To fulfil these conditions the required remedy must increase the appetite, favor the assimilation of food, and enrich the blood, thus restoring the development of tubercles. To accomplish this, a more powerful alterative than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has never been discovered. At the same time it soothes the irritation of the nervous system produced by violent coughing, which in its turn so often leads to more serious results. The use of "expectorants" in consumption is absolutely suicidal. For while removing the tubercles already formed, they produce yet more serious results by inflaming and destroying the sound and heal hy tissues. Consumption requires a remedy that will soothe while it relieves; harsh medicines, but add fuel to the flame that already threatens to consume the system. The Golden Medical Discovery fulfils these conditions, and has been pronounced the best romedy yet discovered to allay and arrest consumption.

DOMESTIC.

SCARLET FEVER.—The Boston board of health has issued the following as a circular, sending it to every house in the city. It deserves a careful reading:

Scarlet fever is like smallpox in its power to spread rapidly from person to person. It is highly contagious. The disease shows its first signs in about one week after exposure, as a general rule, and persons who escape the illness during a fortnight after exposure may feel themselves safe from attack. Scarlet fever, scarlatina, canker-rash and rash fever are names of the one and the same dangerous disease.

When a case of scarlet fever occurs in any family the sick person should be placed in a room apart from the other inmates of the house, and should be nursed as far as possible by one person only. The sick chamber should be well warmed. Its furniture should be such as will permit of cleansing without injury, and all extra articles, such as window drapery and woolen carpets, should be removed from the room during the sickness. The family should not mingle with other people. Visitors to an infected house should be warned of the presence of a dangerous disease therein, and children, especially, should not be admitted.

On recovery the sick person should not mingle with the well until the roughness of the skin, due to the disease, shall have disappeared. A month is considered an average period during which isolation is needed. The clothing before being worn or used by the patient or the nurse, should be cleansed by boiling for at least one hour, or if that cannot be done, by free and prolonged exposure to out-door air and sunlight. The walls of the room should be dry-rubbed, and the cloths used for that purpose should be burned without previous shaking. The ceiling should be scraped and whitened; the floor should be washed with soap and water, and carbolic acid may be added to the water—one pint to three or four gallons. The infected clothing should be cleaned by itself, and not sent to the laundry.

TO ARREST A FELON.—A deep-seated, throbbing pain in the end of the finger should never be disregarded, as this is always the first symptom of a Felon. The disease invariably begins at the bone, and before suppuration has commenced may often be arrested. Dip the finger quickly into boiling water several times in succession; this may be done without any risk of scalding the part. Repeat this every hour for some hours, and the cure is generally complete.

If the disease has already progressed to the suparation point, have it laid open to the bone. Nothing but this will save you from weeks of suffering, and perhaps permanent deformity. A Felon may always be cured in ten days, even when matter has already formed, if the above advice be faithfully followed.

THAT PUMPKIN-PIE RECEIPT.—Take one pint of pumpkin that has been stewed soft and pressed through a colander; melt in half a pint of warm milk a quarter of a pound of butter, and the same quantity of sugar, stirring them well together; one pint of rich cream will be better than milk or butter; beat eight eggs very light, and add the other ingredients alternately with the pumpkin, then stir in a wineglass of rose water and two glasses of wine mixed together, a large teaspoonful of powdered mace and cinnamon mixed, and a grated nutmeg. Having stirred the whole very thoroughly put it into a buttered dish, and bake three-quarters of an hour.

TO SAVE THE LEAVES OF PLANTS.—Dig out the mold from the top of the pot and fill it up with good rich earth; cut back the plant, water freely with warm water, and put in a sunny window, in a cool room. Toomuch heat kills house-plants. Treated as above, the plant will soon put out new leaves, and, if a flowering plant, will blossom in a short time.

PEA SOUP.—Soak one quart of split peas over night; boil tender in just enough water to prevent scorching; when tender pass through a sieve and add two quarts of good stock; add pepper, salt, and a little parsley; simmer gently for one-half hour, and just before serving stir in a tablespoonful of butter, in which has been rubbed a teaspoonful of corn starch.

BAKED SWEET APPLES.—Place them in a pan with a very little water, that the juice may not burn, if they are to be cooked in a brick oven; then put the apples in a jar, cover them close, and bake them five or six hours. Sweet apples should be baked long after they are tender.

TO CURE HOARSENESS.—Beat well the whites of two eggs, add two tablespoonfuls of white sugar, grate in half a nutmeg, add a pint of lukewarm water, stir well and drink often. Repeat the preparation if necessary.

ROASTING POTATOES.—Roast potatoes are better than those cooked any other way, because the outside is cooked first and, at once, and that is the true secret of cooking both meats and vegetables.

American Sugar.

Efforts continue to be made in so many quarters to produce sugar from home-grown crops of various kinds, that it seems probable that eventually sugar will become one of our leading staples. Sugar-beet culture has been successfully tried in California, Utah, Illinois, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, so far as making a good article goes, but has been a failure as being profitable. Cane-sugar of the old standard kind has always been a staple crop in Florida, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas. Molasses is freely made from the Chinese sorghum, and maple-sugar is a permanent crop. From all these ventures there is a fair promise and a good beginning. All that appears to be needed is more experience and hence greater economy in the manufacture of sugar from beet root. But apparently Cuban and Brazil sugar and molasses are in no danger of formidable rivalry in the United States for many years to come. A great deal of the drain of gold and silver for the past half century has been caused by the payments for crops like coffe, tea and sugar, for which there were no commercial returns. Of these, sugar is by all means the greatest necessity, and of more practical importance than both tea and coffee combined. If we once get sugar-beet culture as successfully established here as it is in France and Germany, the main difficulty will have been overcome. For then capital will back the domestic sugar interest, as it now does cotton, tobacco, corn, wheat and provisions. In such an event Pennsylvania and New Jersey would become self-supplying with beet-sugar. So, too, would most of the northwestern States.

HUMOROUS.

I AM particularly fond of lemon pie desert. At——I went on peacebly for a couple of weeks, but always eating lemon pie under a silent protest, for I was a stranger, and did not like to make objections. Finally I called a waiter and said: John, what kind of pie is this?" "What kind did you order, sah?" "I ordered lemon pie, but this appears to be dried apples." "Dat's lemon pie, sah. You know dey has a way of mixin' dried apples in de lemon pie, here, sah, to dat extent it requires a man of ability to 'tinguish 'em apart, sah. De lemons are scarce, you know, and dey has to 'conomize 'em so as to make one lemon do for sixteen pies."

MR. LESTER said that when he was a boy ten or twelve years of age, he was one day standing in Market square with his grandfather, when four Irishmen came up, one of whom asked the distance to Pawtucket. He was told by the old gentleman that it was about four miles. "Well, faith," said Pat, in a mock tone of encouragement to his three tired companions, "that's not bad at all—only a mile apiece for us." Whom do you want to see in Pawtucket?" inquired Mr. Lester, senior. "Be jabers," was the quick reply, "I want to see meself there the most of anybody."

A CHAMPAGNE LAMP.—"I've been buying a champagne lamp," said Mrs. Williams to her husband, "and it's the best in the store."

"A champagne lamp? I guess you must be mistaken. Champagne won't burn. "I guess you mean camphene."

"I guess I know what I'm talking about," said Mrs. W., as she took off the wrapper. "If c-h-a-m-p-i-o n don't spell champagne, I'd like to know what does?" and Mrs. Williams elevated her nose as if her acquaintance with Webster and Walker and Johnson was a lifelong one.

TOOKE BEGAN his life with a joke, telling every one that he was the son of a Turkey merchant; by which name he defined his father's trade of poulterer. His ready wit was never at a loss; and it is to him we are indebted for the following well known joke: "Now young man," said an uncle to him one day giving him good advice, as you are settled in town, I would advise you to take a wife." "With all my heart, sir," replied Tooke "whose wife shall I take?"

A FRIEND told us an anecdote, the other day, quite new to us: When Ellen Tree, afterwards Mrs. Charles Kean, was visiting France some years ago, one of the custom-house officers was proceeding to examine her trunk for contraband goods. "Contraband goods," exclaimed a bystander, "who ever heard of contraband goods in the trunk of a tree?" Of course the joke was lost on the Frenchman, but Miss Tree laughed till she cried.

TEACHER (to small boy in grammar class)—Let me hear you compare 'ride.'

Small boy—Ride, rode, ridden.

Teacher (to other small boy)—Glide, to move swiftly.

Other small boy — Glide, glode, glidden.

Then the teacher glode right out to him and reached for his ear; but the youth had glidden from his place and left the door open as he went out.

"YES, SIR," yelled a preacher in a Dakota church, one Sunday morning, "there's more lying and swearing and stealing and general deviltry to the square inch in this here town than in all the rest of the American country," and then the congregation got up and dumped the preacher out of the window.

THE cold world little realizes the sense of desolation that shuts down on a man who thinks he has been handed too much change by his grocer when he dodges around the corner and finds it right to a cent.

IN AN Irish provincial journal there was an advertisement running thus: "Wanted, a handy laborour, who can plough a married man and a Protestant, with a son or daughter."

WHEN you see a child that has no respect for his parents, you can make up your mind that either the child or the parents should be looked after right sharply.

COMING in the course of his canvass to a tailor's shop, a waggish candidate said: "What we look for here are measures, not men."

WHAT'S the difference between a cook and her lover? The one cooks the meat, and the other meets the cook.

WHY is an arm-chair like costly product of Lyons and Spitalfields?—Because it is satin'.

WHY is a solar eclipse like a woman whipping her boy? Because it's a hiding of the sun.

WHEN is a white man an African?—When he's a black in (blacking) his shoes.

WHEN is a gambler like a sportsman?—When the game is his own.

WHEN is a sheep like ink?—When you take it into the pen.

Much Married.

There now lives in Dakota County Minnesota, a man who has just married his sixth wife in St. Paul, Minn. He was born in New Brunswick, married there, and moved to Minnesota with his first wife and two children—both girls—in the year 1867 or thereabouts. At Minneapolis his wife died, and afterward one child. Here, a short time after, he married a widow with one child, a boy Moving thence to Stearne County, he remains until five children are born, all girls. One dies, and afterwards his second wife. After a lapse of six or seven months he marries again a widow with a boy. This woman is a Hoosier and proves to much for him. In less than two years he gives her a thousand dollars to grant him a divorce. He obtains it, starts for Maine, meets with a woman separated from her husband: but not divorceds falls in love(?) marries her as soon as the divorce is obtained—the extra boy coming afterward this time. In a year and a half she dies, leaving no children belonging to him. Nowise discouraged, after three and one-half years he marries another Maine widow. Then he returns to Minnesota, where, on the 11th of August last, his fifth wife passed from earth, leaving him another girl. And now her place is already filled by a sixth—whether maid or widow I know not. Who will dare to be the next? If any man outside of Salt Lake City, or at least outside the regions of polygamy, can show a better record, let him.

Obelisks.

Only forty-two obelisks are known to exist. At Karnak four are standing and two prostrate. Nine more are prostrate at Saah. One stands at Philae, twelve are at Rome—the largest of them being at the church of St. Lateran. Florence contains two, and Paris, Aries and Constantinople one each. In England there are four—two at the British Museum, one at Ainwick Castle and the fourth at Kington Lacy Dorsetshire, brought over by Mr. William Bankes, a friend of Lord Byron. The obelisk now on its way to England was the companion of one still standing at Alexandria, to which place it was transported from On. Though named after Cleopatra, its erection at the Temple of Cæsar did not take place until the reign of Augustus, and several years after the death of the Queen. Abdul Lanteel says that the obelisk stood in his time—the twelfth century.

Why They Often Fail.

Young men often fail to get on in this world because they neglect small opportunities. Not being faithful in little things, they are not promoted to the charge of greater things.

A young man who gets a subordinate situation sometimes thinks it is not necessary for him to give it much attention. He will wait till he gets a place of responsibility, and then he will show people what he can do. This is a very great mistake. Whatever his situation may be, he should master it in all its details, and perform all its duties faithfully.

The habit of doing his work thoroughly and conscientiously is what is most likely to enable a young man to make his way. With this habit a person of only ordinary abilities would outstrip one of greater talents who is in the habit of slighting subordinate matters.

But after all, the mere adoption by a young man of this great essential rule of success, shows him to be possessed of superior abilities.

The Parent of Insomnia.

The parent of insomnia or wakefulness is in nine cases out of ten a dyspeptic stomach. Good digestion gives sound sleep, indigestion interferes with it. The brain and stomach sympathize. One of the prominent symptoms of a weak state of the gastric organs is a disturbance of the great nerve entrepot, the brain. Invigorate the stomach, and you restore equilibrium to the great centre. A most reliable medicine for the purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is far preferable to mineral sedatives and powerful narcotics which, though they may for a time exert a soporific influence upon the brain, soon cease to act, and invariably injure the tone of the stomach. The Bitters, on the contrary, restore activity to the operations of that all important organ, and their beneficient influence is reflected in sound sleep and a tranquil state of the nervous system. A wholesome impetus is likewise given to the action of the liver and bowels by its use.

For all Disorders

arising from an unhealthy condition of the liver and stomach, no remedy equals Schenck's Mandrake Pills. No matter how costive or bilious the system may be, the habit of the body is immediately corrected and regulated, and the organs are brought to a healthy and natural activity.

For sale by all Druggists.

MRS. GENERAL SHERMAN, wife of the General of the United States Army says: "I have frequently purchased Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for friends suffering with Rheumatism, and in every instance it worked like magic." Sold by all druggists. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bently, Druggists, Washington, D. C.

Skin Diseases.

All those troublesome scaly, itching, pimply, blotchy, humid eruptions of the skin, denominated *Tetter, Erysipelas, Acne, etc.*, that are so unsightly and annoying, are quickly and effectually cured by the simple application of *Hieskell's Tetter Ointment*, a remedy that has proved itself to possess wonderful healing powers, curing hundreds of cases that have resisted all other treatment, even that of the best professional talent of the country. It only needs a trial to prove its virtues. Sold 50 cents per box; sent by mail for 60 cts. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 602 Arch st., Phila.

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It affords me pleasure to state that Durang's Rheumatic Remedy gives splendid satisfaction. It is the only remedy I prescribe for rheumatism. It never fails.

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GIVEN AWAY.—A superb pair of 6x8 Chromos, worthy to frame and adorn any home, and a Three Month's subscription to LEISURE HOURS, a charming 16 page literary paper, full of the Choicest Stories, Poetry, etc., sent Free to all sending Fifteen Cents (Stamps taken), to pay postage. The Publishers, J. L. Patten & Co., 162 William St., N. Y., guarantee every one Double Value of money sent. $1,500 in prizes and big pay given to agents.

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Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels and by giving relief and health to the child gives rest to the mother.

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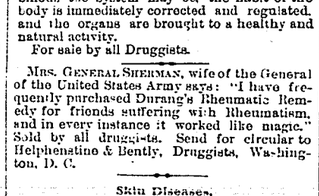

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The following is a list of the different grades of our goods, with prices annexed, which have been commanding the market a number of years, and by their uniform excellence, secured for us a widely increasing patronage and constant testimonials of merit.

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" XX "		2 45
" XXX "		2 65
" XXXX "		2 90
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COPPER DISTILLED WHISKEY	$1 25 to	1 50
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A Fine Line of Extra Fine Imported Brands.

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VEGETINE

Is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

CURED ME.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 24, 18[illegible]

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.:—

Dear Sir,—I have suffered for the last three or four years with Liver Complaint and Kidney troubles. Previous to taking the VEGETINE I was under the doctor's care for a long time, but he did not help me. My friends all thought I would not recover. I began using the VEGETINE and realized good effect from it right away. I had taken but three bottles before I was much better. I continued taking a few bottles more and can now truly say I am enjoying the best of health. I have given it to my little daughter with great success. Since it has done me so much good I have recommended it to several, and they have all been greatly benefited by its use.

Respectfully,
J. C. SMITH,
24 S. Francis Street.

Place of business, 72 West Avenue.

Mr. Smith is a well-known dealer in stoves and tin-ware, for many years in business in Rochester.

Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, etc., are always unpleasant, and at times they become the most distressing and dangerous diseases that can affect the human system. Most diseases of the Kidneys arise from impurities in the blood, causing humors which settle on these parts. VEGETINE excels any known remedy in purifying the whole world for cleansing and purifying the blood, thereby causing a healthy action to all the organs of the body.

VEGETINE

WILL CURE RHEUMATISM

SPRINGVALE, ME., Oct. 12, 18[illegible]

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—Fifteen years ago last fall I was taken sick with rheumatism, was unable to move until the next April. From that time until three years ago this fall I suffer d everything with rheumatism, sometimes there would be weeks at a time that I could not step a step; these attacks were quite often. I suffered every thing that a man could. Over two years ago last spring I commenced taking VEGETINE and followed it up until I had taken seven bottles; have had no rheumatism since that time. I always advise every one who is troubled with rheumatism to try VEGETINE, and not suffer for years as I have done. This statement is gratuitous as far as Mr. Stevens is concerned.

Yours, etc., ALBERT CROOKER.

Firm of
A. Crooker & Co., Druggists and Apothecaries.

VEGETINE.

RHEUMATISM is a DISEASE of the BLOOD.

The blood, in this disease, is found to contain an excess of *fibrin*. VEGETINE acts by correcting the blood from its diseased condition to a healthy circulation. VEGETINE regulates the bowels, which is very important in this complaint. One bottle of VEGETINE will give relief, but to effect a permanent cure it must be taken regularly, and may take several bottles, especially in cases of long standing. VEGETINE is sold by all druggists. Try it, and your verdict will be the same as that of thousands before you who say, "I never found so much relief as from the use of VEGETINE," which is composed exclusively of *Bark, Roots and Herbs.*

VEGETINE.

VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who has been long and painful sufferers.

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

VEGETINE

Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.

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