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TRUE LIFE.

I live for those who love me,
For those I know are true,
For the heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit too;
For the human ties that bind me,
For the task by God assigned me,
For the bright hopes left behind me,
And the good that I can do.

I live to learn their story,
Who've suffered for my sake,
To emulate their glory,
And follow in their wake—
Bards, martyrs, patriots, sages,
The noble of all ages,
Whose deeds crown history's pages,
And Time's great volume make.

I live to hail the season,
By gifted minds foretold,
When man shall rule by reason,
And not alone by gold—
When man to man united,
And every wrong thing righted,
The whole world shall be lighted
As Eden was of old.

I live to hold communion
With all that is divine,
To feel there is a union
'Twixt Nature's heart and mine.
To profit by affliction,
Reap truths from fields of fiction,
Grow wiser from conviction,
And fulfill each grand design.

I live for those who love me,
For those who know me true,
For the heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit, too;
For the wrong that needs resistance,
For the cause that lacks assistance,
For the future in the distance,
And the good that I can do.

Washed Ashore.

"Ay! the sea is moaning to-night, and we'll have a squall before many hours, or the signs will fail for the first in a lifetime."

And the speaker, Robert Hilton, keeper of the lighthouse at Rock Point, gazed anxiously over the troubled waters. Slowly the old man passed up the stairs, to perform the duty of lighting the lamp, whose bright rays, if God so willed, should act as a beacon of safety to the travelers on the stormy deep.

The darkness of night settled gloomily down, and many a heart in the humble cottages of the fishermen prayed for the husbands and sons who then might be performing sailor's duties.

Suddenly the storm burst forth in its wildest fury, and the distant boom of a signal gun told that a ship was in danger.

"God help the souls on board!" was the involuntary cry as the men, with one accord, leaped over the jutting crags and peaks which hemmed in the foaming sea.

Boom! boom! boom!

Surely the vessel would be dashed against the rock, for it seemed impossible for any ship—no matter how staunch and trim—to live in such a storm. Fires were quickly kindled along the shore, and the brave-hearted fisherman hastened to see what assistance could be given to those beseeching the aid.

Crash!—and the ship had struck the fatal rock.

Ropes and casks were hastily thrown out by those watching the wreck, hoping that some poor soul struggling in the flood might thus gain a respite from death.

But the waves—foaming and lashing in the fury of the storm—seeming reaping a harvest of souls; for all those who that day had trod the deck of the "Princess Maria," in the glow of health, only one escaped the fate of becoming food for sharks.

"Ho! some one bring a light!"

And the sturdy voice of Newton Hill sounded above the roar of the sea. Lights were taken, and at the edge of the foaming breakers, Hill was seen bearing away a body that the waves had washed ashore. Strong hands carried away a dripping form to the nearest cottage, where they found a little child clasped tightly on the dead woman's breast.

"What shall we do, Mother Finley?" asked one woman in waiting.

"Ah; the cruel waves have sent the lady to her last reckoning," moaned the old woman; "but some one unclasp her arms and take the child. God grant we may save one life to-night."

Mothers that had children tucked snugly away in their cribs at home, took the little one carefully away from the death-chilled arms that enfolded it, and then robed the dead body of the stranger for burial on the morrow.

"Who will claim the babe?" asked Grandame Finley, after the child had been kissed and cried over by half a score of women.

"I will, neighbors," answered a voice husky with emotion. "The good Shepherd called home one of our own flock not long since, and this little waif will help fill the vacancy. Won't it wife?"

And he glanced toward a woman sitting in the corner of the room holding the babe in her arms.

"Yes, William, and God deal with us as we do with the life so strangely saved to-night."

Thus it happened that the little waif, flung from the foam on that wild, stormy night, was cherished in the heart and home of William Chilton.

"Any name, Ellen, whereby we may gain knowledge of her parentage?" asked Mr. Chilton, as they sat in their own cosy room.

"I have only found this one word 'Adrian,' stamped on her garments in a wreath of roses."

"A small clue, but it may bring joy to some troubled heart."

* * * * *

Seventeen years had passed, and Adrian, the little sea-waif had budded into the full bloom of womanhood.

Seated on a rock by the moaning sea, she was gazing dreamily at the tossing waves, as they dashed their spray almost at her feet.

"Oh sea, beautiful sea," she murmured, "'tis seventeen years to-night since your waves washed the frail life ashore, and in all that time no sign to solve the mystery which envelopes me. Is there not beyond your waters wide some heart mourning for the love which I might give?"

And she clasped her hands appealingly, waving them to the far-off shore. But the sea gave no answer; only bounded on in its untamed freedom.

"Adrian."

The voice sounded over the cliffs, but looking up, there stood Wilmot Clyde on the peak above. In a moment he was seated on the rock by her side.

"You look like a sea-nymph, Adrian," he said, "with your white face, glittering hair, and mournful eyes, peering so wistful over the waves."

She glanced up without speaking.

"Ah! I see the trouble," he continued. "Why not accept your fate, for the sea will never answer, or solve the mystery you are seeking."

"Wilmot!" and her voice rang out earnestly, "the sea will answer."

"How can it?" he asked, awed by her tone.

"I don't know how, but my heart tells me that some time on this surf-beaten shore the mystery will be solved.'

"But, Adrian, if you would only accept the love I offer you so freely now. Only be willing to lighten my home with your winsome smiles."

"Not yet, Wilmot."

"When shall I hope?" And he clasped one fair little hand a prisoner in his own broad palm.

"When the sea answers. 'Tis seventeen years to-night, and the waves may answer soon," she replied.

"And then?"

"Then I will choose from the two lives offered."

"Be it so, and in the meantime I shall not despair. But there is a storm coming, Adrian. Allow me to conduct you home."

And the two arose and started toward the little village sleeping so cosily and quiet behind the hills. He, handsome as an Adonis—she, a perfect type of womanhood.

* * * * *

Midnight, and again a storm was raging at Rocky Point, such as many of its inhabitants had never witnessed.

Fires were gleaming along the coast, and the signal gun was asking for aid.

"Adrian, for God's sake come back! Your life is too precious to be imperiled here."

"I cannot go," she answered, but her voice was not heard in the din and roar around them.

"You must come."

"I refuse to obey, Wilmot. The ship is doomed to go down, but some life may be spared." And she darted from her lover's grasp.

Half an hour later, she was seen making heroic exertions to rescue a body that the waves were buffeting about.

* * * * *

"Will he live, Doctor?"

"With care and skillful nursing he may recover, but his life hangs on a thread."

How that frail thread was watched. How every wish was gratified. And how Adrian's heart yearned towards the pale stranger that her own fair hands had saved.

And afterward, when the life which seemed flickering in its socket burned up brightly, and the light of reason had come to the calm, stern eyes, Adrian felt thankful. But not yet was she fully rewarded.

"Did some one call Adrian?" muttered the sick man.

"Yes sir, that is my name," and the fair girl glided to the bedside.

"Who are you?" he exclaimed, and such a wild look came into his eyes that she feared insanity would again hold sway.

"I am Adrian," she said simply.

"Adrian, my wife, come back at last!" And he reached out to embrace her.

Mr. Chilton stepped forward, saying calmly, "Do not excite yourself, sir; there is some mistake."

"But years ago I had a wife and child, Adrian. They sailed from Liverpool to New York, and the vessel was reported wrecked, and all the passengers lost."

"What was the name of the vessel?" inquired Mr. Chilton.

"The Princess Maria."

"Father! father!" sobbed Adrian, sinking on the sick man's breast. And parent and child were at last united.

In the evening Wilmot Clyde called at the Chilton's to inquire after the rescued gentleman. Stepping into the room he found Adrian sitting with her hand clasped in that of the stranger's, and a look of holy calm resting on their features.

"Wilmot, the sea has answered. This is my father, Hamilton Leigh. My friend Mr. Clyde."

"And you are Adrian Leigh," said the father after a pause, glancing fondly at his new-found daughter.

"Yes, though I never knew my name until to-day."

After the happy congratulations were over, Wilmot asked:

"And what is my answer, Adrian? I have waited long."

"It will be yes," she answered, blushing sweetly, "for I have always loved you."

Two years later, and all three were living together in their happy English home.

Vagaries of an Emperor.

His Majesty the Emperor of Burmah appears to be exercising his Krupp guns with surprising effect, but he has had the misfortune of losing one of his chief Ministers of State in an untoward manner. A short time ago his Majesty purchased three light field guns. An engineer suggested that these guns might not only be carried about by elephants, but also fired with effect from their backs. The experiment was resolved upon. The Emperor and his chief counsellors intently watched the proceedings. The moment the explosion took place however the scene was all confusion. The Monarch of the Golden Foot had to conceal his sacred person under a wagon. The elephant, with the discharged cannon on its back, tore wildly hither and thither, and, amongst others, trod the unlucky Minister of State into a jelly. At last the infuriated elephant rushed down the bazaar, and so left the inhabitants of the palace to themselves. What though it trampled to death a score of Mandalayans or so?" That was of little consequence to the Lord of the Seven Umbrellas, when at length he found himself safe. So a royal edict was announced that the faithful subject of his Majesty might *eat* the mischievous brute; and eaten he only was, with curdled milk and rice, and plantains, and honey, and sundry secret potations. By all accounts an elephant rump-steak is fine food. The Golden Foot, having heard of this, is said to have successfully tried the dish, and expressed it as his sublime opinion that it was much better than the latest novelty he had attempted, namely, French boiled frog. But his Majesty seems to be a tyro in the art of gastronomy, anyhow, for he thinks truffles are "small frogs!" Since he has bought some Krupp guns, his chief amusement is to practice gunnery. Some of his dearest friends and counsellors are placed about three-quarters of a mile distant, and have to "look out." The target is an animated one, and his majesty enjoys the spectacle. As the balls from the palace battery richochet along, the Burmese chiefs dodge about or fall prone, and when the firing becomes hot, take to their heels across the country. Shells, and grape and canister are now rarely tried for his Majesty finds that his counsellors are too few to be thus liberally dealt with.

He Had Em.

His chin-whiskers hadn't been trimmed for years, and his pants had a care-worn look at the knees, but he was a wide-awake old chap, and when he heard two or three other passengers on the car talking about the late frosts, and asserting that they had never seen anything like such weather for the middle of May, he began:

"Gentleman, on the 16th day of May, 1827, snow fell to the depth of fourteen inches in this locality."

They looked at him very much as if they doubted it, when he rose up, pulled a paper from his pocket and read:

"State of Michigan, County of Wayne —ss: Personally appeared before, me Peter Clark, who being sworn, deposes and says that on the 16th day of May, 1827, snow fell in this locality to the depth of fourteen inches, so help him God. John Doe, Notary Public.

He folded and replaced the document, and looking around him with pity and contempt depicted on his face, he remarked:

"I'd either let the weather alone, or I'd swear to it."

They let it alone.

He Was Correct

"Broke down, did you?" queried a Gratiot avenue wagonmaker yesterday, as a farmer's team hitched to the front wheels of a wagon halted at his door.

"Mashed by the cars," was the brief reply.

"Train struck you, eh?"

"Well, kinder. I had on a load of fence-posts, and when I reached the crossing the train was right at hand. I put the whip on to Sarah, and I give Bill a yank on the lines, and then I figgered on my chances. I'm a whole four hoss team on mental arithmetic, I am, and I wa'nt a minute calkelating that that air locomotive would strike the off hind wheel of my wagon. Bill reared up, Sarah shied, and the engine tooted over four hundred times a minute, but I had them figgers right down fine."

"The engine ran into your wagon, did it?"

"Of course it did—struck that hind wheel exactly as I calkelated, lifted me just as high as I calkelated, landed them horses and fence posts where I calkelated, and now I calkelate that you want about $20 to repair the busts on this vehicle!"

He was right on that, too. Nothing like arithmetic.

Was She Saved?

"So you want to hear my story about that girl," said the sergeant, who is one of the oldest and best educated officers in the department. "I've promised to tell it to you, and, as this is my day off, we'll step around the corner and talk over a glass of beer. It's a story I don't care to tell every body, for it happened years ago, when I was young, passionate, and I may say very foolish, too. When I look back and think what happened then, I don't know whether to laugh or feel sad, and although I generally begin by laughing at myself, I almost always wind up by sniveling to myself at the finish. I was a raw lad, fresh from the country, and just been appointed on the force. I won't tell you what precinct I was in when it happened, but at that time the fashionable part of the city was, comparatively speaking, down town, and the street I had for a regular post was nearhand to where a freight depot is now. It was all private houses then. There were many boarding houses of the better class in it, and I soon knew their inmates by appearance. So that in the morning, when on post, I could say to myself, 'There goes that young clerk out of No. 32, and he meets that young lady from No. 21 around the corner and takes her under his umbrella, if it's raining.' There wasn't a bit of flirtation or courtship going in the street with which I was not perfectly familiar, and the young folks knew it, too, for the girls would smile and say, 'Good morning, officer,' as they passed by, and the young fellows gave me an occasional cigar as they came home from work.

"Now, I was on post one morning, when the servant girl of No. 41 came rushing out, and says: "Now's your time to do me a favor. I've lost Miss Thorpe's canary bird, and the poor girl is crying her eyes out.' I looked up, and there was the canary perched on the edge of the roof. The hall-door opened, and a young girl about eighteen years old came out on the stoop. She was not what you would call handsome, I suppose, but I never saw such a beautiful woman before, or such wonderful eyes of bluish-gray. 'Oh! Mary,' said she, 'did you get my bird?' 'He's up on the roof, Miss Annie,' said Mary, 'and the officer will catch him for you.' She smiled, saying, 'If you would be so kind, sir,' and just then I would have chased that bird all over New York until I caught him for her. You would have laughed to see me with the empty cage in one hand, and a hard boiled egg in the other, chirruping for that bird to come back into captivity. I was in luck, and he did. She thanked me ever so kindly, and wanted to know in what way she could recompense me for my trouble. I answered I didn't know of any beyond her thanks, and went out, leaving her laughing over her pet. The next day she came along, and stopping me on the street, said: 'Will you wear these mittens as a little present from me?' and handed me a pair of elegant mittens with the initials of my name worked on them in silk. I guess she got the initials from the servant-girl.

"It got to be so at last that I looked for her coming and going every day, and I walked through the street with her. God bless me, she soon knew as much about my old mother, and the little farm in Vermont, where I was born, as I did myself; and she told me of her own folks, poor people, who had enough to do to live themselves, down in Pennsylvania. She was saving up her little earnings to send to them, and one evening told me joyfully that she had $10 put by, and was ever so rich. I told her that I was saving every cent I could, all owing to her example. She looked up at me surprised, but not displeased, and I felt her arm press closer over mine. I was very happy then.

"One evening I met her coming home leaning on a man's arm. I didn't like his looks, and I never forgot his face. She blushed a little as she passed by, but said 'Good evening.' When I asked her who he was, she told me that I was a great goose to be jealous, that the gentleman was one of her employers. If I had known then what I knew afterwards, I would have acted different. I got a note one morning, and, when I read it, my heart turned cold in me. It was from her, saying that she had gone away forever, and asking me to forget her. I could not do that. Each face I saw in the street reminded me of her, and at night I searched for her in the theatres and everywhere. I got pale and thin, and the men in the station-house wondered what was the matter with me. I could not bear to walk in the old street, and got transferred up town. There, at last, I met her.

"It was two years after, and on a bitter, rainy night in January. I came to the end of my post, and was standing a couple of doors from the corner of the avenue, when I heard a woman scream. She ran round the corner in the gas-light. It was my own girl, my own Annie, but so changed! There was blood on her face where scoundrel had struck her. I tried to stop her, but she darted away from me, and passed on into the darkness of the night. The next moment I was round the corner and stood face to face with him. I would have murdered him that night, the same as he murdered her. When my side-partner came running up, he was lying on the sidewalk, with his face [illegible] in and I was standing over him, with my club raised up in my hand.

"What became of her? Well, I'll tell you. The cruel blows that villian gave dazed her, and she wondered off to find a friendly shelter. When she lived in our quiet street she had a poor colored woman who did her washing and loved her like a child. How she got there I don't know, but she did, and when old John the whitewasher, opened the door of the miserable rooms where he and his wife lived, she fell fainting on the floor. Those good people; God bless them, did all they could for her. That night she raved and wandered in her sleep, and bit by bit they gathered her sad story from her lips. Next evening she became calm and tranquil, and old John said to his wife, 'Lize, de lamb is better.' But when Lize looked in the pale face she knew that the call of the Mighty Master had come, and told her husband to run for the minister.

"The nearest minister was a man whom I will call Mr. Passover. He had a large and wealthy congregation, and there was a dinner party at his house that night. He waited until his dinner party was over, and then took his time about coming. My poor girl was growing weaker and weaker, and at last feebly put her hand in that of the old colored woman. She smiled and said, 'I wonder, Aunt Liza, if He will forgive me?' Old Aunt Liza held her up in her arms and said: 'Sure, honey. Oh! John deah, I see de glory shinin' in her face.' There was a step on the stairs—that of the Reverend Mr. Passover. He had come too late, for, supported by those trustful, loving hands, my poor darling had past into eternal rest. Uncle John was on his knees praying, and when the minister opened the door he heard old John say: 'I am de resurrection and de life, and, as dat sun, now gone down, shall to-morrow rise in de east, and light de world, so, a'ter de night ob de grave, dè soul ob de just shall rise, and shine in de new day dat shall nebber end. Amen.'

The sergeant took a small case from his breast pocket and handed it to me. It was the miniature of a young girl, and twined beneath it was some bright golden hair. When I handed it back I noticed the sergeant pass his handkerchief over his eyes. They were not unmanly tears, and I honored him for them.

A Man Who Never Told a Lie.

Yesterday afternoon an old oil-man, with crude petroleum dripping from his clothes and legs inclosed in high boots, entered the *Derrick* office and said:

"Want an item? I've got the biggest item you ever heard tell of. I struck an ile well on my lease Monday, 'an she flowed a stream of ile 100 feet high straight up for half-an-hour. Then she kinder died down. One of my drillers was standing over the hole, when she suddenly spurted up again, and if it didn't take that driller right up with it. The stream was a powerful one you see, an' he went up a hundred feet. You've seen those little balls as dance about on the top of those little spurtin' fountains such as they have in the cities? Yes, waal that's the way this ere thing acted, an' there's that air driller right up on top of that hundred-fut column of crude ile, an' he's dancin' about like chaff in a fannin' mill. What do you think of that un?"

"How long has he been up there?"

"About four days and four nights."

"He must be very hungry by this time. Doesn't he come down to get something to eat?"

"Why, we 'uns just put a plate of hash in this stream of ile, and it takes it up to him, you see. An' it's mighty handy, as he finds his vituals already greased, an' he doesn't need butter."

His face was as innocent of deceit as a piece of tanned leather, and when he asked to have his name put down as a deadhead subscriber for information he had given, we didn't have the heart to hurt his feelings by refusing.

A Fatal Carouse.

There are evidently medical students in Berlin who are as great idiots as our Princeton students. A few days ago, says the Burgerzeitung, a candidate who had just finished his studies and was about to begin practice, invited a number of his colleagues to a festal evening. The hero of the solemnity devoted himself with such energy to Gambrinus that he found it far more easy to sing than to speak, and tumbled home in uproarious excitement. When he arrived at his lodgings, he threw up his window and leaned out in order to breathe the cold winter air, and to expel his burning Bacchic heat. After a short time he was struck with a violent pricking and smarting in the eyes. He closed the window and went to bed. When he awoke the next morning he found the room in darkness and concluded that it must still be night. He tried in vain to fall asleep again. After a while the landlady knocked at his door and asked if he were ill, as he was lying so late in bed.

"What do you mean?" asked he. "I shall get up as soon as it is light."

"Sir," explained the woman, "it has been clear daylight these two hours."

"O!" cried he, with a mighty oath, "is it possible that I became blind last night?"

His surmise was true. He had lost the power of vision while trying to chill himself into soberness at the open window. This frightful discovery so wrought upon the young doctor that he fell into a violent fever, which carried him off in the following week.

—Mrs. Pamela Brown, widow of the late Major General Jacob Brown, died on Sunday, May 12, at Rye, N. Y., aged 93 years.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Luxuries, not necessities, bring poverty and ruin.

When you get sick it comes easy to promise all sorts of reformation, and when you recover it is just as easy to forget them.

Is it not strange that a little silver dust should blind our eyes and divert them from beholding Him who is altogether lovely.

It is never permissible to degrade the human soul for the advantage of others, nor to make a villain for the service of honorable people.

The devil, on the last day, shall rise against us in condemnation, for he has been more careful to get souls than we were to save them.

Sin is never at a stay; if we do not retreat from it, we shall advance in it; and the further on we go, the more we have to come back.

We part more easily with what we possess, than with our expectations of what we wish for; because expectation always goes *beyond enjoyment*.

The Christian who has put aside religion because he is in worldly company, is like a man who has put off his shoes because he is walking among thorns.

Virtue and vice are so near each other that they may be likened to a coat, the one being the outside, the other the in. Turn your coat and there you are.

The disposition to give a cup of cold water to a disciple is a far nobler property than the finest intellect. Satan has a fine intellect, but not the image of God.

Charles V. used to say the more languages a man knew, he was so many times more a man. Each new form of human speech introduces a new world of thought and life.

Conscience is the magnetic needle which is given to us to direct our course. Worldly wisdom, like a spyglass, may show breakers ahead, but cannot guide us across the ocean.

Good service is prompt service. It ceases to be a favor when he upon whom the service is conferred has lost in patience and hope deferred what he might have bestowed in love and gratitude.

He that is much in prayer shall grow rich in grace. He shall thrive and increase most that is busiest in this, which is our very traffic in heaven and fetches the most precious commodities thence.

If a man would become innocent he must become obedient. Some individuals profess to give themselves to the Lord, but not to the brethren. We should spend for the brethren as well as be spent.

There is nothing to be esteemed more than a manly firmness and decision of character. I like a person who knows his own mind and sticks to it; who sees at once what is to be done in given circumstances and does it.

Bad luck is simply a man with his hands in his pockets, and a pipe in his mouth, looking on to see how it is coming out. Good luck is a man of pluck, with his sleeves rolled up, and working to make it come out right.

Keep your conscience tender—tender as the eye that closes the lid against an atom of dust, or as the sensitive plant which you have seen shrink and shut its leaves not merely at the rude touch of the finger, but at the breath of a moth.

It is the most momentous question a woman is ever called upon to decide, whether the faults of the man she loves are beyond remedy and will drag her down, or whether she is competent to be his earthly redeemer and lift him to her own level.

Obedience to duty is the lathe-work, or attached strings here and there, or the depending staff upon and about which our desires entwine themselves, and as vine and flower, grow out and up towards the upper sunlight, into reality and beauty.

Never trust this heart of thine that it will be ordered and kept in good frame, if thou carry not always a strong hand and a narrow eye over it. If once thou let go the bridle of watchfulness, it will run out so far that it will be hard to bring it back again.

A great many people wonder why it was that Christ did not come at once to Martha and Mary, whom he loved, when he heard of their affliction. It was to try them; and it is the same with His dealings toward us. If He seems not to come to us in our affliction, it is only to test us.

If you have to walk with a crutch or must keep indoors, or sit wrapped in a loose gown, do not conclude you are a superfluity. He who bears heroically physical distress, and looks for the sunshine that falls upon the pillow will make a record that will read well when words are no more.

No telescope will enable us to see God. The finest microscope will not make Him visible in the act of working. No chemistry, no study of physical forces, no search after the primary force, can bring us a "hand-breadth nearer God." Science, in the obeyance of spiritual powers, attains not to God.

Our right intercourse with others resolves itself largely into the government of the tongue. Let each one, then, ask this question, "Is the scrupulous attention I am paying to the government of my tongue at all proportioned to that tremendous truth revealed through St. James, that if I do not bridle my tongue all my religion is vain?" The answer can hardly fail to be both strengthening and humbling.

The day is coming when our garments shall shine as the sun, but meanwhile our glory is hidden; we are princes in disguise. It doth not yet appear what we shall be; only we know that on the resurrection day we shall put on "incorruption" and "immortality" and "glory," and what we know not now we shall know hereafter. Our coat of many colors shall attract even the eye of the angels.

No sin stands by itself and affects its perpetrator merely. We cannot do wrong without involving others in the fault. Why this is God knows. We cannot explain it; and the best thing for us to do is to avoid speculation how or why God allows evil in the world and lets the innocent suffer, and confess that so it is—that a wise God so governs the universe, and that he does right. Secret things belong to him; but we can at least avoid the evil courses which will entail injury on others.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, JULY 6th, 1878.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

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

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

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR:
RUFUS W. COBB.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
WILLIAM W. SCREWS

FOR TREASURER:
ISAAC H. VINCENT.

FOR AUDITOR:
WILLIS BREWER.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.
HENRY C, TOMPKINS.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.
LEROY F. BOX.

QUESTIONS TO CANDIDATES.

To Messrs. W P Cooper, J. H. Savage & J. M. Sheid, Candidates for the Legislature from Calhoun county.

GENTLEMEN:

Many of the voters of this county request your answers to the following questions, and desire you to publish the same in the Republican and Oxford Tribune.

1st. Are you or not in favor of the present Public School Law.

2nd. Are you or not in favor of abolishing the office of County Superintendent of Education.

3rd. Are you or not in favor of repealing all exemptions from taxation.

4th. Will you or not, if elected, vote to reduce the State taxes to one-half of one per cent;

5th. Who is your choice for United States Senator to be elected by the next Legislature.

We respectfully desire categorical answers to the above, VOTERS.

TO HON. TRUSTEES, CALHOUN COUNTY GRANGE COLLEGE.

Your Committee, appointed to visit the closing exercises of Calhoun County Grange College, beg leave to report as follows: The examination of various classes began on Monday, the 3rd day of June, and continued daily until Friday evening. The Principal, Mr. Wm. J. Borden, has selected as his assistants, Profs. J. C. Wilson and E. G. Borden, and the Misses Vista Welch and Willie Borden.

The Com. found one hundred and thirty names enrolled on the books, but, on account of the measles, the actual attendance at the close of the session numbered about one hundred. We found that the Text Books used were of the latest and most approved editions, and appeared to be a great improvement on the books formerly in use by the schools of this section. Prof. Borden has originated and adopted the logical and analytical method of teaching mathematics. This system, when thoroughly understood, enables the pupil to get a full and complete knowledge of the very rudiments or first principles of mathematics, and furnishes a plan by which any pupil of ordinary capacity can become master, to a high degree, of this the most difficult and important of all the sciences. Miss Welch has charge of the Primary department, and the exercises were begun by the examination of classes in that department. The prompt and generally correct answers of the young pupils to the many questions propounded to them, soon convinced all the listeners that they had been most thoroughly and rigidly instructed; their glad little faces actually beamed with intelligence, and the rapid progress they had made seemed to these most familiar with them almost wonderful. They had been taught to read by first becoming familiar with and then observing the rules for reading. It was quite apparent from the style and manner in which they read, that they had been taught the full meaning of time, emphasis, punctuation, etc. The spelling was the best ever witnessed by your Com. Many gray heads in the audience acknowledged that the young pupils far surpassed them in the knowledge of the art of spelling. Swinton's series of spellers, the work used, teaches the use and meaning of words, and, also includes and defines many of the newly coined words and many common words of foreign languages that have been adopted into the English language. Miss Welch has given the greatest satisfaction and has greatly endeared herself to the pupils in her department.

The following two days were devoted entirely to examination of classes in Mathematics. This branch is principally taught by the Principal, and his method of teaching, which he so thoroughly and profoundly understands, has already been explained. No teacher possesses in a higher degree, than Prof. Borden, that rare tact or art of controlling pupils, by winning their respect with their affections. His great forte is discipline. Much time was consumed in the examination of these classes, and the pupils were subjected to a close, rigid enquiring into everything over which the class had advanced during the term. Having been thoroughly drilled and taught the first principles, they were prepared to do credit to themselves and their able instructors. It was apparent that no class in the Institution was ever allowed to pass over, in recitation, any apparent obstacle or difficulty without fully mastering and understanding it. Many original problems were given to the class in higher mathematics, which solved and explained them with ease.

The classes in mental arithmetic are under the instruction of Prof. Edwin G. Borden. These classes showed that a proper foundation for a most noble structure had been laid, and having been well instructed in the beginning, the higher branches as they advance will be easy to them. Prof. Borden fully understands the system taught by his father, the Principal, and has proven himself to be an efficient and painstaking instructor.

Thursday, the classes in English grammar, under the superintendence of Prof. J. Wilson, were examined. He is an accomplished scholar and his manner of instruction is by grammatical analysis—that is dividing complex and compound sentences into their elements, and giving and explaining the distinctive properties of words. This method enables the pupil to better understand the art of grammar, its uses and benefits, in the study of the English language. Some of the most difficult sentences in the language were given to the higher class, to parse and analyse, and the ready manner in which the answers were given, convinced all that the labors of the teacher had not been lost or the time of the pupils badly spent.

Friday was considered Commencement Day and a large audience assembled early, many of them from a distance. The exercises of the day consisted chiefly in declamations and music. The selections in music were very appropriate and were beautifully rendered. The accomplished Miss Borden has charge of this department, and, though quite a young lady, she more thoroughly understands, and is more proficient in the principles of music than, perhaps, any lady in the State. Several excellent pieces were most beautifully rendered by her. As an instructress she is said to be painstaking and most excellent. The declamations consisted in the delivery of patriotic extracts, ranging from the time when Cicero harangued the Roman Senate down to the period when the "Bonnie Blue Flag" was so eloquently spoken. The speaking was most excellent. Some of the speakers possessed great advantages over others, proving, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the true orator, like the poet, is born not made. The success however of Demosthenes is encouragement to all.

The day's labors were closed with appropriate remarks by the Principal. Everyone who had witnessed the labors of the past week, heartily concurred in the opinion that there had been no ornamental display—no cramming or prepared lessons for the occasion, but that the pupils, one and all, had been subjected to a very close and critical examination, and the result was pleasing to all. There was no humbuggery about it.

Your Com. unanimously decide that the Grange has been most fortunate in securing the services of Prof. Wm. J. Borden and he in the selection of his assistants.

The past work of these noble teachers proves that the high confidence bestowed upon them has been well merited. After five weeks of vacation, they will resume again on Monday, the 15th of July.

Your Com. without reserve state that Calhoun County Grange College possesses many and great advantages,—a large and commodious building, well located; amply furnished with both lime and freestone water, surrounded by lofty mountains, rendering the atmosphere the purest and healthiest. Located in the town of Jacksonville, whose inhabitants are noted for their culture and refinement and with a corps of teachers so willing and able to do their duty, it is to the interest of all to encourage and patronize this noble institution of learning.

Your Com. was not present at the time of their appointment and have never been fully advised as to their duties, but, hoping that their report will be satisfactory, ask to be discharged.

W. F. BUSH, Chairman.

HON. RUFUS W. COBB.

Shelby county has for many years been the home of Hon. R. W. Cobb, and his great personal popularity in the country, where he is best known and appreciated, makes it exceedingly gratifying to the people of the county to see him now the standard bearer of the great Democratic and Conservative party of the State, and especially nomination was given him over such honorable and distinguished competitors.

HIS EARLY LIFE.

Mr. Cobb is about 48 years of age. He was born and raised in St. Clair county, this State, and was educated at the East Tennessee University. This University is located at Knoxville, East Tennessee, and is one of the best Universities in the South. He left College at an early age and began the study of the law at Ashville, St. Clair county, and when about 20 years of age was admitted to the bar. He practiced law in St. Clair county for a short time and then moved to this county, where he soon took a high position at the bar and was engaged in a lucrative practice when

THE WAR

began. He was elected Captain of the first company of volunteers organized in this county, and served through the war with credit and distinction. After the war he moved to Marion, Perry county, and engaged in the practice of his profession, where he remained for severtl years, when he returned to this county and formed a partnership with the Hon. B.B. Lewis, who then lived in this county, in the practice of law. This firm did a large and lucrative practice in this section of the State for several years, when the Hon. B. B. Lewis moved to Tuscaloosa. In 1872 Mr. Cobb was elected by a large majority to the

STATE SENATE

for the Senatorial District composed of Shelby and Bibb counties, being the first Democrat elected from the district after the war. At the expiration of his term of four years as State Senator, Shelby, Jefferson and Walker had been formed into a Senatorial district by the adoption of the Constitution of 1875, and his eminent services and unremitting fidelity as a member of that body secured for him the nomination and election from this new district to another seat in that body. His election to the Presidency of the Senate and his record and course as a public servant are too fresh in the minds of the people for us to give anything like a history of them. The

PERSONEL

of Mr Cobb would attract attention in any assembly. He is one of Nature's noblemen. In figure he is tall and commanding, combining strength with grace stateliness of movement. An occasional smile lights up his blue eyes and spreads like a gleam of sunlight over an intellectual face. In disposition he is amiable and unselfish and is by nature generous to a fault. Altogether he is a man who will honor the Gubernatorial chair even as it will honor him.

A letter from Pernambuco, May 12th, says the drouth continues with all its horror in the center of the various provinces of the North, as well as that of Pernambuco. There are now no hopes of planting cotton for want of rain, and there will be no crop this year. For the sugar cane, however, rain may arrive in time. As for cereals, if it should not rain, the want of them would be absolute and the people continue to suffer the consequences of famine, daily more frightful. Succor is more difficult for want of conveyance, on account of not having water and food for the animals. The famished population flocks in bands to capitals of the provinces, and it causes horror to see these unfortunate, almost naked and thin as corpses, wan and enfeebled by weariness with the long and painful journey they have undergone, and suffering from the effects of diseases produced by the wild roots and other substances they have eaten. The situation is most melancholy. Thousands are dying from starvation.

Calhoun County Grange COLLEGE,

MALE AND FEMALE,
Jacksonville, Ala.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. W. WHITESIDE,
Pres. Board Trustees.

July 6, 1878—tf

Election Notice.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
CALHOUN COUNTY. }

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pre. No. 5—Polkville,
H T Francis,
M N Coker,
B B Nunnelly, } Inspectors.
P R Hess, Returning officer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. Z. GOODLETT, Sheriff.
July 6, 1878—5t.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Landers & Baitain, by mutual consent of each one of them, was dissolved on the 25th day of June, 1878.

All persons indebted to said firm will please come forward and settle up with cash or by note, as we are determined to close out said partnership business as early as possible.

July 6—4t.

A. M. LANDERS,
W. C. BRITTAIN.

A FARM FOR $20.

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

THE FARM.

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

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

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

TICKETS WILL BE SOLD FOR $20

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

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

JOHN A. DEARMAN,
Jacksonville, Ala.

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AMERICAN NEWS

are given the Telegraphic Despatches of the week from all parts of the Union. This feature alone makes

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of the WEEKLY HERALD gives the latest as well as the most practical suggestions and discoveries relating to the duties of the farmer, hints for raising CATTLE, POULTRY, GRAINS, TREES, VEGETABLES, &c, &c., with suggestions for keeping buildings and farming utensils in repair. This is supplemented by a well edited department, widely copied, under the head of

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giving recipes for practical dishes, hints for making clothing and for keeping up with the latest fashions at the lowest price Letters from our Paris and London correspondents on the very latest fashions. The HOME Department of the WEEKLY HERALD will save the house-wife more than one hundred times the price of the paper,

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There is a page devoted to all the latest phases of the business markets, Crops, Merchandize, &c &c. A valuble feature is found in the specially reported prices and conditions of

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

While all the news from the last fire to the Discovery of Stanley are to be found in the WEEKLY HERALD, due attention is given to

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at home and abroad, together with a STORY every week, a SERMON by some eminent divine, LITERARY, MUSICAL, DRAMATIC, PERSONAL, and SEA NOTES. There is no paper in the world which contains so much news every week as the WEEKLY HERALD, which is sent postage free for One Dollar. You may subscribe at any time.

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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, with commission for selling, directions for writing advertisement, etc. will be given.

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

$1200. Three hundred acres on road to Greensport, eleven miles from Jacksonville, one mile from Peek's Hill Post Office, known as Fullenwider place; 70 acres in cultivation, balance well timbered in Oak, Poplar, Hickory and Black Walnut. Three good springs on the place. School house and Church on the premises.

TERMS—Half cash, balance in one and two years. Title perfect. A bargain

$400.—EIGHTY acres of fine wood land, within three miles of Jacksonville, on main road. Two thousand loads of wood can be cut from it. Growth mostly Post Oak. Land very good. It is a bargain at $400.

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

$1.700.—THE undersigned offers a bargain in a FARM near Jacksonville for $1,500. It contains one hundred and twenty acres of land, nearly all cleared—good orchards three good farm houses, out houses, two bold springs (one freestone and one limestone), running water in every lot and about ten acres of the very best meadow land in this country. One of the farm houses was put up last fall at a cash expense of six hundred dollars. The present proprietor gave for the place, since the war, $3,600. Desire to move to Texas is his reason for selling at a sacrifice.

$1500. ONE HUNDRED & FIFTY-FIVE acres of land more or less. Good new dwelling of five rooms—not quite complete. Fine springs within a few steps of the door. Good outbuildings Excellent tan yard site. About fifty acres under fence. Land produces well. Natural fish pond on the place. Fine range for stock. Situated four miles south of Jacksonville on public road from Jacksonville to Oxford. Good stand for blacksmith and woodshop.

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

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

$480 One Hundred and Fifty five acres—65 acres open. The rest splendidly timbered. Branch running thro' 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 Philip'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 vinyard. The apple orchard contains 200 bearing trees of best varieties. The peach orchard is large and choice.—The vinyard contains 200 bearing vines of different varieties of grapes suitable to this country—one-half acre of scuppernong already trellised. Proprietor made this year seventy gallons of wine, in second year of bearing. Convenient to churches and school Terms $1000 cash, balance in one and two years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

$4550 Six hundred and forty acres, known as the Greene place, six miles north of Jacksonville on the S. R. & D. R. R. Two hundred acres in high state of cultivation. Splendid farm house and several good outhouses, gin, barn and every convenience to be found on a first class farm. Orchard. Land fine and splendidly watered. Elegantly adapted for a stock farm. A capital bargain. Terms, one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

$5000 Seven hundred acres One hundred and seventy-five acres in cultivation. All in one tract one and a quarter by three quarter miles square. Watered by two mountain branches and several springs. The spring at the dwelling is White Sulphur. There is besides a good well in the yard and one in the horse lot, both supplied with pumps. The dwelling is nearly new, built in tasteful style, and nicely paled in. It cost $2000. There is on the place six good tenant houses, gin house and screw, large barn and stables, well built store house, shoe and blacksmith shops, tan yard of 20 vats, two bark sheds, one leather finishing house and many other buildings necessary to a well improved farm and country merchant's stand. It is convenient to churches, and there is a good school on the place. Merchant mill in two miles. The soil will compare favorably with that of most lands in Calhoun. The health of the place is surpassingly good and the scenery delightful. Titles perfect. Terms one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

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

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

Dirt Cheap!

HOUSE AND LOT FOR 350 CASH.—Six room house, kitchen and stable. Rooms plastered or ceiled; porches in front. Lot contains 128 feet front and extending back 240 feet. Fine fruit, and well on premises. 300 yds from Court House. Possession given 1st of January 1878. A good investment for any person desiring to move to Jacksonville for school facilities.

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

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

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

W. C. LAND,

WATCH MAKER
& JEWELLER
Jacksonville, Ala.
13, January 1877—1y.

A. WOODS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

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

Johnson's Commercial

COLLEGE,

210 & 212 N. Third Street,
First Building South of the Post Office.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
Open Day and Night all the Year.
$20.00 For a Full Course of Double Entry Bookkeeping.
Write for Circulars and References.

DENTISTRY.

H. D. BARR

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

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

No charges for extracting teeth when artificial teeth are inserted. He uses the best and latest improved materials. Prompt attention given to people at a distance.

Apply to

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

Special attention given to extracting and filling on teeth.

Aug 7—1t

"BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE."

Change of Schedule.

S. R. & D. R. R.

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

Mail Trains Daily.

No. 1 NORTH.	STATIONS.	No. 2, SOUTH
5.30 a. m	Lv Selma ..... Ar	9.45 p. m.
7 42 a. m	Randolph Lv	7.25 p. m
8 27 a. m	Montevallo	5·57 p. m.
9.00 a m	Calera	5 30 p. m.
11.24 a. m	Talladega	2.42 p. m.
12.28 p. m	Oxford	1.44 p. m.
1.16 p. m	Jacksonville	12.41 p. m.
4.00 p. m	Rome	10·15 a. m.
5 50 p. m	Ar Dalton Lv	8·20 a. m.

Accommodation Trains.

Daily—Sunday excepted.

No. 3. NORTH.	STATIONS.	No. 4, SOUTH.
3.40 p. m	Lv Selma, Ar	1.15 p. m.
7.05 p. m	Randolph Lv	10 35 a. m.
8 20 p. m	Montevallo	9.30 a. m.
9.50 p. m	Calera	9.00 a. m.
1·20 p. m	Talladega	4.33 a. m.
3.06 a. m	Oxford	3.00 a. m.
4.07 a. m	Jacksonville	1.30 a. m.
8 35. a. m	Rome	9. 10 p. m.
11.05 a. m	Dalton	6.40 p. m.

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

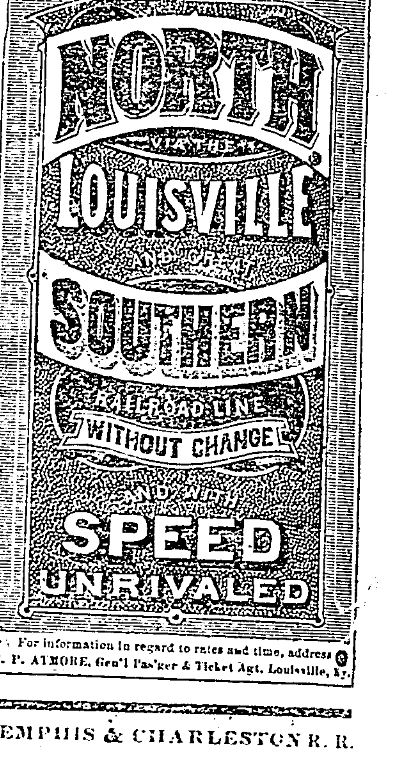
No. 3 leaving at 3.40 p. m. makes close connection at Rome for Atlanta, and at Dalton with trains of E. T. Va & Ga. and W. & A. railroads for all eastern and western cities.

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

Sleeping cars on all night trains.

Tickets as low as by any other route.

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



☞ For information in regard to rates and time, address C. P. ATMORE, Gen'l Pas'ger & Ticket Agt. Louisville, Ky.

MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON R. R.

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

GOING EAST.

		EXPRESS. DAILY.
Lve. Memphis	1	11. 5 pm
Grand Junction	2	1.46 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	6.50 am
Decatur	5	10.27 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 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 guage.) 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 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. R. ROGERS,
Gen. Western Agent. Dallas, Texas.
JAS. R. OGDEN,
Gen Passenger Agent. Knoxville, Tenn.
T. S. DAVANT,
As't Gen. Pass. Ag't., Memphis Tenn.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

SCROFULA,

SCROFULOUS ULCERS AND CANCERS ARE CURABLE.

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

Dr. A. Wilham, Alexandria, Alabama.
Dr. J. Y. Nesbet, Jacksonville, "
Dr. B. Stevans. White Plains, "
Judge M. J. Turnley, Gadsden, "
J. W. Whiteside, Esq. Rabbit Town. "

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

Charges moderate.

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

April 6th, 1878—1y.

Just Received,

A FRESH LOT OF

Flour.

ALSO, COUNTRY CURED

HAMS AND LARD,

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

J. C. FRANCIS.

June 8, 1878—1m.

ED. G. CALDWELL,

(At the old Forney Corner,)

Has on hand the best brands of Chew g and Smoking TOBACCOS, inclu- the popular Swanson's Pride and e celebrated Durham Smoking Tobacco. He has the largest stock of CI- ARS in Town. Among his brands u will find the Solace, Margarita, Roy- Standard and the favorite Tidal ave.

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

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

Cheap Groceries for Cash at e old Forney Corner.

Fresh Lard at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Fresh Meal at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

YOU can buy anything in the ROCERY line CHEAP for ASH at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

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

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

Finest article of kerosine oil at
G. CALDWELL'S

New lot of stone-ware at E. G. ALDWELL'S.

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

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

Salt at manufacturers prices at
G. CALDWELL'S.

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

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

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

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

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

Cheaper than raising them; two pound can Tomatoes at 10 cts. per an, at
PRIVETT'S.

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

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

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

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

THE PARRS WANT

500 pound of Butter at cash prices.
1,000 dozen Eggs " " "
466 Chickens " " "

WANTS CONTINUED.

$3.05 in Greenbacks,
100 bushels of Meal
5,000 bushels of Wheat,
40 pounds of Bacon for home use,
1,000 pounds of Flour at lowest prices.

THE PARRS STILL WANT

50 fat Muttons,
25 fat Kids,
30 fat Beeves,
Milch Cows.

WE WANT

1,000 pounds of Honey,
5,000 pounds of Bees-wax,
10,000 pounds of Tallow.

The Parr's are still in Want. $10,000 in Greenbacks. If they cannot get the greenbacks Mexican Silver ollars wil do. We will buy your oats or any- hing else the armer has to ell; for which Merchandize vill be given or he highest market price in cash.

LOCAL MATTERS.

ANOTHER LARGE RATTLESNAKE.—On Saturday evening last, while Mr. D. J. Privett and W. D. Babb were out squirrel hunting on the side of the mountain east of this place, they killed a large rattlesnake, some 5 or 6 feet long, and narrowly escaped being bitten. When first seen by them, their feet were in a few inches of its head. They brought home its ten rattles and button as a trophy of their victory and escape from danger.

COTTON BOLL.—As we have mentioned the first cotton bloom, it is proper to state that the first cotton boll was sent to us by Dr. C. C. Porter on Saturday 29th June.

Our friend, Mr. A. J. Cross brought us a small apple twig Saturday that had thirteen apples on it, all touching, after one had fallen off. This shows the prolific fruit yeild this year.

MARRIED.—At the residence of Mr. John B. Williams, MISS MARGARET WOOD and MR. WM. LINER, both of this county, 28th inst.

The colored people of Jacksonville will give a dinner Saturday, the 13th, for the benefit of the colored M. E. Church of this place. The object is a good one and we hope our people will extend to them aid and encouragement.

They request us to say that inasmuch as the dinner is gotten up for the benefit of the church, parties are requested not to sell anything on the ground, except they do so for the benefit of the church.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Last Friday or Saturday, Mrs Mc Daniel, wife of John W. Mc'Daniel, Esq, of this county, died suddenly. Just previous to her death she had eaten a meal with usual relish, and to all appearances was in good health.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Thursday last, a negro, while plowing in a field 4 miles above this place, suddenly dropped dead between the plow handles.

The wife of Judge Whitlock died one day last week, after a long illness. She was a most estimable lady.

☞ A general Sunday School Convention will be held in Selma on the 16th and 17th July, inst, which it is expected will be attended by delegates from all the Sunday Schools of all denominations in the State. Reduced rates on the railroads have been arranged for those who may attend, who will also be taken care of by the friends of the cause in Selma. A very interesting programme has been arranged, and altogether, it is expected to be the most pleasant and profitable assemblage of the sort ever held in the State.

Col. Rowan raised a beet 24 inches in circumference, this season. Dr. Francis has a stalk of corn 17 feet high.

We have been shown a sweet potato raised this season by D. Z. Goodlet, measuring nearly seven inches in circumference.

☞ The Summer Term of Calhoun County Grange College will commence on the 15th of this month, and judging from the number of pupils who have already made arrangements for board, there will be a large number of foreign pupils in attendance this Summer. These, together with the local pupils, will make a much larger school than we have ever had. The buildings are cool, board cheap and the instruction superior to any in Alabama. Let all who have sons and daughters to educate, improve this glorious privilege and send them to Calhoun College, where they will be kindly and carefully trained for future life and usefulness.

John Ramagnano has opened out a splendid Billiard Saloon in connection with his Bar. July 6th —tf.

Sewing Machines Needles 60 cts. a doz., or 4 for 25 cts. J. E. Tinsley

All Styles Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Sewing Machines, &c., neatly and cheaply repaired, and warranted by J. E. TINSLEY, Jacksonville, Ala.
May 11th, 78. tf.

Dress Goods, Linens, Grass Linens, Piques, Ladies and Gents Shoes at extraordinary low prices
A. MEYERS & CO.
Cash Store.

If you have any WHEAT for sale, bring it to A. MEYERS & CO. Cheap Store, and you will get a better price than any where else, also better bargains in goods.
A. MEYERS & CO.
Cheap Cash Store.

Have you seen A. Meyers & Co., Alpaccas; you ought to see them, they are very cheap.

Just received a nice lot of Alpacas, Bleaching, Calicos, Fans, Ladies Hose etc., which we intend to sell at New York prices. Come and examine, no trouble to show goods.
A. MEYERS & CO.
New Store.

We have added to our stock a nice line of Ladies and childrens Hats and Hack hats—trimmed at our Milinery Emporium, which we are selling very cheap. Call and see them. We are prepared to furnish any style and quality of Hats lower than can be bought elsewere.
A. MEYERS & CO.
Cheap Store.

☞ If you have a CHRONIC DISEASE which has resisted the skill of your local physician and your own good care of yourself, place yourself in correspondence with E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 120 Lexington Avenue, New York City. It will only cost you the postage you put on your letters, as all consultations by letter as well as in person are free. Dr. Foote is the well known author of Medical Common Sense, Plain Home Talk, Science in Story, &c.
June 22—1m

We would like to have wheat for subscription. Will not some of our patrons who complain that they have no money, send us in wheat to settle their accounts?

The junior editor has been spending the greater part of the week with kind friends on the upper Ohatchie, fishing, and this will account for the dearth of political editorial matter in this issue.

Samuel McCollum, Esq., informed us Thursday that the red rust had struck the cotton and was doing damage.

Blue Mountain Springs, July 3-'78.
MR. EDITOR.

Common observers may presume that every place of interest in our finely diversified County is already represented by your very select corps of local correspondents, but since my limited adoption I have never seen an item from this "Baden Baden" of Alabama, hence we deem it quite timely to condense a few reflections on the advent of the "watering season."

The "fountain of life" ridiculously dubbed with the above name is destined at no distant day to dispute palm of health-restoring virtues with Baily's, Blount's or any other Springs.

The four bold and distinct springs combining iron, sulphur and soda, have already proved quite an elixer to the afflicted, enhanced of course by the imagination of those of ahypochandrical temperament; the adjuvant to this and—which in our humble opinion is the greatest—is the altitude of the place with its attendent atmospheric influences; here we have no dew, however damp it may be in the valley—several hundred feet below; the air too—even in August—is always crisp and bracing, rendering at least one coverlet necessary through our "Midsummer night" dreams; nor do we ever experience that languid or lehargic feeling on rising, which is so inseparable with towns or cities.

But the attraction entitled to pre eminence here, is the grand and sublime view of God's handiworks, stretching out for fifty miles away—even beyond the limit of natural sight.

Here indeed—one of meditative moods may feast in communion with beauty's attributes; and here Mr Editor you realize the full force of Prof Ryan's lecture on that subject. Wells may indeed own the first farm, and Pike the one beyond, but we own the landscape.

We are told that the proprietors, (who already have two elegant houses with a capacity for fifty) offer building space free to every reliable person who may wish to come. So far it is only a private rural retreat for a few, but ought to be developed, for within the last two years many grateful hearts have attested the therapeutic effects of its waters. Therefore, Mr. Editor, since you are on the progressive march, wielding your pen in the cause of immigration and internal improvement, would it not be well to fix up for a few weeks rest and recreation, by having a cabin erected by some worthy mechanic, or I ought to have said architect or builder, for to some of the belles of our very "creamy" southern society, the word "mechanic" is as full of horrors as the word death was to Queen Bess or Talleyrand.

From the source you may know this is not intended as an advertisement, hence if we are not doomed to be the modern counterpart of Johnny Keats in spite of our blushes we may venture more anon.

ENIGMA.

The answer to question in the REPUBLICAN of the 15th inst, is 5 horses, 10 mules and 30 sheep.

Analysis. Since the number of horses is less than that of the mules or sheep; we assume the unit one to represent that number, and as the mules are twice the number of horses, we represent them by 2, and since there are three times as many sheep as mules, we have 3 times 2 for the sheep: thus.

1 Horse at $45 is $45.
2 Mules at $20 is $40.
6 Sheep at $5 is $30, making $115.

Then dividing $575 the amount invested by $115, we get the number of horses which is 5, twice 5 gives 10, the number of mules and three times 10 gives 30 the number of sheep.

What number of acres of land can be enclosed by the same number of rails as there are acres, the rails to be 10 feet long, the distance from each corner to its adjacent one 8 feet, and the fence to be 10 rails high.

GOLD.

Wonderful Discovery of the Precious Metal in Randolph and Cleburne Counties.

From the Wedowee Journal.]

Ex-Gov. W. H. Smith of our town, while spending last week at the East Alabama copper mines, in which he has considerable interest, made a discovery of gold which surpasses any discovery ever made in this section of the country. He brought home, a few days ago a sample, consisting of about two penny weights, which he obtained from a small quantity of ore, beaten and washed in a pan. He found the quartz on the surface, and after testing it cut the vein in four different places, in the distance of a mile, extending into Randolph county and crossing the lands of the Copper Hill Mining Company and the lands belonging to Mr. R. J. Wood, of the latter Company. The lead runs parallel with, and near the great copper lead of the above two companies, and appears to have several shoots or parallel veins all along the main lead thus far discovered.

In the few days which Gov. Smith devoted to testing, he became sufficiently satisfied with the prospect to work in earnest, and is now adjusting his pounding mill to crush the ore.

There is no doubt that in his Red Hill belt, extending trough Randolph and into Cleburne on the one side and into Clay on the other, there is a vast amount of Gold yet waiting to be developed. Notwithstanding the great quantities of gold which were taken several years ago from the mines at Arbacoochee and Pinetucky, in this same belt of country, and the immense amount of copper taken out of the Copper Hill and the East Alabama copper mines during the last three years, there is reason to believe from the many other discoveries of mica, and other valuable minerals, and especially from this last discovery of a gold lead so rich and extensive—that the vast mineral resources of this Red Hill belt have only been tappe, and that with a proper application of a little capital, and a great deal of skill and patient perseverance, immense fortunes may yet be realized here.

The way is open, and the adventurous fortune hunter can here find a field, ample inviting and promising.

☞ And now the *N. Y. Tribune* has read its title clear to the right to wear the Fools-cap, by asserting that the Potter investigation has consolidated the Republican party while it has caused a division in the Democratic ranks. We call for a division of the question. Part of the *Tribune's* assertion is true, and part of it is false. The investigation of frauds never fails to consolidate the Republican party—in opposition. Among Democrats there is no party division—there can be none. Whenever a Democrat proves recreant to the conservative principles in which his party organization is founded, he forfeits his membership, and is a candidate for fellowship and promotion in the Republican church.—*Livingston Journal!*

JACKSONVILLE, July 1st, 1878.
MR. EDITOR:

I have from time to time, given in the REPUBLICAN, arithmetical questions. My object in doing so, was solely to elicit thought and inquiry amongst your readers, and not, as some may think, to make a display. All people of intelligence know, that no branch of education is better suited to develop the reasoning faculties, than the study of Mathematics. Is it not then the duty of parents to encourage their children to solve such questions, as they appear in your paper.
A TEACHER.

WANTS.

WANTED,—To sell one large second-hand cooking stove, in good condition. Price $7. Enquire at this office.

WANTED,—To sell one good shot gun. Price $9. Enquire at this office.

Liver is King.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and stomache. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent Three doses will prove that it is jus. what you want.

Rev. Dr. Joseph S. Key.

Pastor St. Paul Church, Columbus, Ga., writes: "We gave Dr. Moffett's Teethina (*Teething Powders*) to our little grandchild with the happiest results. The effects were almost magical, and certainly more satisfactory than from anything we ever used."
For sale by Dr. W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville, Ala., and all Druggists keep it
July 6, '78—6m.

A Blessing to Mothers

There will be no necessity for mothers leaving the comforts of home, with their sick babies, this summer, if they will give DR. MOFFETT'S TEETHINA (*Teething Powders*) TEETHINA will Regulate the Bowels and make Teething easy. It cures Cholera Infantum and the Summer Complaints of Children, Heals Eruptions and Sores, Removes and Prevents the formation of Worms. Dr. W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville, Ala, and all Gruggist kee it. July 6, '78—6m.

ATHENS, GA., December 3, 1877.

A few nights since, I gave my son one dose of Worm Oil, and the next day he passed 16 large worms. At the same time I gave one dose to my little girl, four years old, and she passed 86 worms, from 4 to 15 inches long.
W. F. PHILLIPS.
For sale by Dr. W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville
July 6, '78—6m.

ATHENS, GA., February 22, 1878.

Sir: My child, five years old, had symptoms of worms. I tried calomel and other worm medicines, but failed to expel any worms. Seeing Mr. Bain's certificate, I got a vial of your Worm Oil, and the first dose brought forty worms, and the second dose so many were passed I did not count them.
S. H. ADAMS.
For sale by Dr. W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville,
July 6, '78—6m.

REMEMBER THE PRINTER.

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

Appointments for Speaking.

Hollingsworth,	Monday	July	15.
Pecks Hill,	Tuesday	"	16.
Polkville,	Wednesday	"	17.
Sulpher Springs,	Thursday	"	18.
Maddoxs,	Friday	"	19.
Alexandria,	Saturday	"	20.
June Bug,	Monday	"	22.
Anniston,	Tuesday	"	23.
Oxford,	Wednesday	"	24.
Day s Town,	Thursday	"	25.
White Plains,	Friday	"	26.
Rabbit Town,	Saturday	"	27.
Ladiga,	Monday	"	29.
Cross Plains,	Tuesday	"	30.
Ledbetters Sch'l H'e.	Wednesday	"	31.
Jacksonville,	Thursday	Aug.	1st.

J. H. SAVAGE,
W. P. COOPER,
J. M. SHEID.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
CALHOUN COUNTY. }

Probate court, Special Term June 26, '78.

Whereas at this term of court the estate of John D. Hoke, dec'd., was by the order of said court declared insolvent, and at the same time a further order of said court was made, requiring Daniel F. Hoke who is the administrator of said estate to appear in said court on the 24th day of July, 1878, and make a settlement of his accounts as such administrator.

Notice is therefore given to the creditors of said estate and all other persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the courthouse of said county on said 24th day of July, 1878, and contest said settlement and nominate a future administrator of said estate if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
CALHOUN COUNTY. }

Probate court, Special Term June 22, '78.

THIS day came P. H. Brothers, guardian of Albert Bagly a minor and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his said guardianship, and at the same time tenders to the Court his resignation in writing as guardian of said Albert Bagly.

It is ordered that the 22nd day of July, 1878, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.
June 29, '78-3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
CALHOUN COUNTY. }

Probate court, Special Term June 26, '78.

This day came John D. Hall, Executor of the estate of Susan Yeager, dec'd., and filed his statement and account for an annual settlement of said estate.

It is ordered that the 23rd day of July, 1878, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.
June 29-78 3t.

Constable Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of an execution issued from the Justice Court of Beat No. 7, Calhoun county, [illegible] R A Hollingsworth, Justice, in favor of I N Phillips and against J J Reynolds, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court-ground in Beat No 7, on Monday the first day of July, 1878, five and a half bushels of Wheat, more or less, and twenty-five shocks of Oats more or less, to satisfy said execution.

W. D. ATKINS, Constable.
June 22—2t.

CLEAR SIDE BACON FOR SALE.

I have on hand one car load of East Tennessee clear side bacon, that I propose to sell on time to the 1st of November next, to parties making good paper, on reasonable terms. Application to LEDBETTER BROS., Weavers Station, or to W. P. COOPER, Alexandria, will have prompt attention.
W. P. COOPER.
April 6th, 1878—tf.

NOTICE!

CALHOUN COUNTY NURSERY.

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

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

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

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

THE GRANGERS' SPINNER.

Patented September 15th 1874.

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

Its Points of Superiority

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

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

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

Ice, Ice, Cold Ice!

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

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

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

I keep a large stock of

Fine Tobacco and Cigars.

Now gentlemen, *if you will drink* come to the City Bar, where you will get pure, good liquors.
Respectfully,
JOHN RAMIGNANO.
May 25 1878—2m

NEW FAMILY

Grocery.

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

Staple and Fancy

Groceries,

Which he will sell at REMARKABLY LOW PRICES for CASH.

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

Bargains Guaranteed.

Call and examine goods and test prices before buying elsewhere.

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

Dissolution.

THE Mercantile firm heretofore composed of F. W. Maddox and D. J. Privett, was on the 7th inst. dissolved by the death of F. W. Maddox. The business of said late partnership will be continued in the name of D. J. Privett, surviving partner, &c. until settled up.

All persons indebted to said late firm are earnestly requested to come forward and *settle at once*, either with cash or by giving us their note as it is our desire to close out said partnership business as early as possible.

D. J. PRIVETT,
Surviving partner &c of M. & P.
June 22, 1878—1t.

W P Crook, Adm &c
of Jesse W Hannah,
dec'd.
vs.
R C Hannah,
John Hannah,
Rebecca Gay,
R T Gay, et als.

In Chancery
at Jacksonville Ala
Monday, June 3,
1878.

IN this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by affidavit of John H Caldwell, one of the Solicitors of the said Complainant, W P Crook, that the said Defendants, Rebecca E Gay and R T Gay are both non-residents of this State, and over the age of 21 years, and reside in San Saba County, Texas, post office San Saba. It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala. for four consecutive weeks, requiring them the said Rebecca E and R T Gay to answer or demur to the Cross Bill of complaint in this cause, by the 1st Monday in September, 1878, or in thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against them.

Done at office this 3d day of June, 1878.
WM. M. HAMES Register.
June 22—4t

ROME GEO., MARBLE WORKS.

JONES & EDMUNDSON,

AMERICAN AND ITALIAN

MARBLE & GRANITE,

And Manufacturers of Tombs, Monuments and Headstones,

ROME GEORGIA.

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

FIRE INSURANCE.

The undersigned is Agent for (3) three good and reliable FIRE COMPANIES of the South, to wit:

GEORGIA HOME INSURANCE CO., COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.
HOME PROTECTION " " HUNTSVILLE, ALA:
CENTRAL CITY " " SELMA, ALA.

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

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

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

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

Are you going to Paint?

THEN USE MILLER BRO'S

CHEMICAL PAINT.

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

MILLER BROTHERS,
29, 31 & 33 St. Clair Street,
Sample Card sent free. CLEVELAND, OHIO

Our Combined
CATALOGUE
FOR 1878 OF
EVERYTHING
FOR THE
GARDEN
Numbering 175 pages, with Colored Plate.
SENT FREE
To our customers of past years, and to all purchasers of our books, either
GARDENING FOR PROFIT,
PRACTICAL FLORICULTURE,
Or GARDENING FOR PLEASURE,
Price $1 50 each, prepaid by mail,
To others on receipt of 25 cts.
Plain Plant or Seed Catalogues, without Plate, free to all.
Peter Henderson & Co.,
Seedsmen Market-Gardeners, and Florists,
35 Cortland St., New York.

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.

Painting.

RANGER, RANGER, RANGER & CO.

HOUSE, Sign, Ornamental and Decarative Painters. They guarentee perfect satisfaction in all branches of the Painting Business, both Plain and Fancy. Paper-hanging in all Styles. Kalsomine and Fresco Painting Executed under a guarentee of satisfaction; our prices are moderate to suit the times. Friends please give us a call and try our honesty in this line St. Louis Southern Graphic White Lead—the best ever sent to Alabama—warented Strictly Pure.
Yours Respectfully.
C. H. RANGER & Co.
June [illegible] Jacksonville, Ala.

Tinware,

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
BY
W. W. NESBIT,
Jacksonville, - - - - - - Ala

PRESCRIPTION FREE!

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

JAMES HUTCHINSON,
Barber & Hair-dresser,

Room on Office Row, recently occupied by Dick Walker.

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

THE WHITE SEWING MACHINE

The Best and Cheapest.

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

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

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

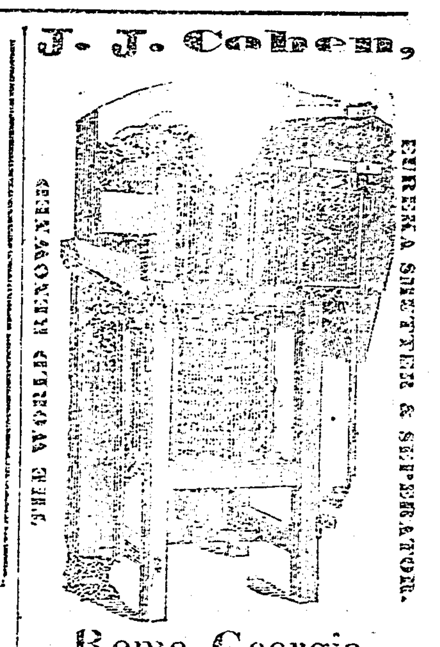
A liberal discount allowed to Agents.

I have seen nearly every kind of Sewing Machine. I consider the White the best and most perfect made.
SAM'L NOBLE.
April 20. 1878—1y.

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

Watches $3 to $7. **Revolvers** $2.50. Over 100 latest Novelties. Agents wanted. [illegible] Co Nashville Tenn

J. J. Cohen,



Rome, Georgia,

Keeps Constantly on hand the most celebrated and latest MILL MACHINERY, at Manufacturer's prices. Also, Importer of the Double Anchor Dutch Bolting Cloth, French Burr and Esopus MILL STONES. Double Turbine Water Wheel, and an assortment of Belting, &c. Dec. 30 '77.—1y.

MARRIED DR. BUTTS
No. 12 N. Eighth St. St. Louis, Mo.

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

The PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE
The PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER

Books that are really Guides and Self-Instructors in all matters pertaining to Manhood and Womanhood, and supply a want long felt. They are beautifully illustrated, and in plain language, easily understood. The two books embrace 545 pages, and contain valuable information for both married and single, with all the recent improvements in medical treatment. Read what our home papers say: "The knowledge imparted in Dr. Butts' new works is in no way of questionable character, but is something that every one should know. The Youth, the victim of early indiscretion; the Man, otherwise perfectly healthy maybe, but with waning vigor in the prime of life, and the Woman, in misery from the many ills her sex is heir to."—St. Louis Journal. POPULAR PRICES—50 cts. each; both in one volume, $1; in cloth and gilt, 25 cts. extra. Sent under seal, on receipt of price in money or stamps. **SINGLE LIFE**

R. T. HOYT,

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

Wholesale Druggist,

No. 43 BROAD STREET, ROME, Ga

Keeps constantly on hand,

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

Buist's GARDEN SEEDS;

WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, OILS VARNISHES, &c

Rome, Ga. Jan. 20. 1877—tf.

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

H. A. SMITH

ROME, GA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Bookseller and Music Dealer

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

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

CROQUET SETS

In Wood Boxes $1.50,

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

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

DR. BIGELOW, has for 30 years experience, [illegible] SEXUAL AND CHRONIC DISEASES [illegible] NERVOUS DEBILITY, [illegible] IMPOTENCY, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, &c. [illegible] MARRIAGE GUIDE [illegible] PATHOLOGY, [illegible] ILLUSTRATED, [illegible] CONFIDENTIAL [illegible] Rubber Goods, &c. by Express.

AGRICULTURE.

SAND ON CLAY.—Mine is what is commonly called a clay loam farm. Thirty-five years ago much of it was stiff, hard clay, not producing weeds and foul grass enough to pay for mowing. Now then, after putting this poor crop and my common sense together, I decided to employ one Dr. Sand and let him experiment with one acre of this clay, and if the patient died under his treatment the loss would be very small; while on the other hand, if he succeeded in restoring him to animation and productiveness, then the Doctor might consider himself engaged to me for life; and now as his success was so positive, I am faithfully fulfilling my part of the engagement by making heavy yearly drafts from his sand banks.

Well, after plowing the hardest and poorest acre in my field, which I did soon after haying, I told a boy that when he had nothing else to do it would be his business to haul sand on to this land. I do not now recollect but think we hauled one hundred and fifty or two hundred one-horse loads. The next spring, with a heavy cultivator, I thoroughly mixed this sand with the clay, and without a shovelful of any kind of dressing, sowed it to oats and grass seed. The result was beyond my most sanguine expectations, yielding on an average two tons a year with the exception of the first and last, for the next eight years, after which I plowed again and applied the same remedy to the other side of the furrow. Now, after the liberal application of sand for so many years, my hard clay has dissolved and I have in the place of it a good, mellow loam. And instead of cutting eight or ten tons of hay as formerly, I now cut in good seasons forty tons. For the last twenty years I have sold as much hay on an average each year as the farm cut when I commenced, and yet I have never purchased fifty dollars worth of manure.

WOMEN AS FARMERS.—When so much talk is heard over what women have a right to do, it is pleasant to note the work which some women have done. Last year one of the eight premiums offered by the Royal Agricultural Society of England for the best managed farm in the district in which the annual exhibition is held, was awarded to a woman farmer, Mrs. Ellen Birch, for a farm of 242 acres of arable land near Ainstee. The farm, which is characteristic of the surrounding region, is nearly level and is divided into fields of thirty acres each by neatly kept hedges, and is a light and easily worked soil, naturally dry. No stock of any consequence is kept, as town manure is cheaply brought on to the land by a canal from Liverpool, for which market the products of the land are intended. The rent paid is about £5, say about $25 per acre. The course of cropping is as follows: First, potatoes, after lea; second, wheat; third, barley or oats, sown with grass seed; fourth, hay; fifth, hay, after which the lea is again broken out and planted with potatoes. The potato crop now on the ground is spoken of as splendid. And it is on the potatoes that all the town and home-made manure is applied, sometimes with the addition of a little nitrate of soda. The grain crop, especially the oats, was very heavy. Fifteen men and lads are employed, at sixteen and seventeen shillings a week, and cottage rent. Heavy crops of hay are grown, and after this is over for the season, sheep are taken into grass for local salesmen, at sixpence per week.

HEALTH OF CATTLE.—Here and there we hear of cases of lung fever, "pleuro-pneumonia," among dairy cows. It is wise to use every precaution to avoid this disease. That it seems to originate in dairies in sporadic cases, would go to prove that, like cholera and other general diseases, it is not "in the air," as is frequently supposed, but that it is caused by some conditions which arise from the state of the stables, or the animals themselves. Damp, foul air, uncertain and changeful temperature and the breathing of fetid emanations from filthy stables and manure heaps, all tend to poison the blood, and this is a true blood disease, as may be proved by the fact that it can be spread by inoculation. To prevent disease by observing every sanitary precaution, is always possible, and in the cases of this dreaded disease, we have little fear of its appearance if these precautions are generally observed. Once started on its course, however, there is no doubt of its contagious character.

IN AN OLD agricultural paper of forty-seven years ago, we learn that it is a good plan to put a piece of chalk in the pen with the young calves. They will lick it and thus correct the acidity of their stomachs, assist digestion and prevent dyspepsia, which often leads to scours. There is no doubt that this is a most excellent practice. Prepared chalk is often prescribed by doctors as a cure for heart-burn, which is a symptom of dyspepsia, and for diarrhoea. The crude chalk (carbonate of lime) is unquestionably a good preventive and remedy for similar disorders in stock. The prepared chalk is the crude with the gritty particles worked out.

OLD trees may be renovated by cutting out the crowded branches, manuring, and giving the trunk and larger branches a wash of lye or soft soap, and scraping.

An Understanding Arrived At.

About 10 o'clock a tramp went into a street saloon and devoted ten minutes in a very zealous manner to the lunch table. By the time he had masticated about a pound of corned beef the barkeeper stepped up and remarked:

"This table is for drinkers."

"Then why don't you bring on your drinks? I've been here ten minutes, and havn't seen a drop of anything. If it's a drinkin' table, where's the fluid?"

"I mean it's for the patrons of the bar," said the barkeeper.

"Then why ain't they here? I 'spose you mean that a man must spend money at the bar before he eats?"

"Exactly."

"That takes me in. I took a drink here last summer and didn't eat a mouthful, and if I ain't entitled to a lunch on that drink then this system must be a failure all around."

"But the place has changed hands since then," said the barkeeper, picking up a bung starter.

"Ah, indeed?" replied the urbane bummer; "that fact, as your gesture would imply, raises a new and embarrassing complication in our diplomatic relations. I will therefore recede, as it were, from my original position and await the assembling of the Peace Congress."

He had been gradually backing towards the door as he spoke, and he dodged out just in time to evade the projectile hurled at him by the indignant saloonatic.

SCIENTIFIC.

Bamboo in the Industrial Arts.—A company has been formed in England, with a large capital, for the most extensive and various utilization of bamboo in the arts of industry, the enterprise having its origin in the multitude of uses to which the material is and for so long a time past has been employed in India.

Besides being used, in the latter country, in the construction of the implements of weaving, bamboo is there utilized for almost every conceivable purpose for which wood is resorted to in other countries. It forms the posts and frames of the roofs of huts, scaffoldings for building houses; raised floors, for storing produce, in order to preserve it from damp; platforms for merchandise in warehouses and shops; stakes for nets in rivers, bars, over which nets are spread to dry; rafts; the masts, yards, oars, spars, and decks of boats. It is used in the construction of bridges across creeks; for fences; as a lever for raising water for irrigation. It is the material of which several agricultural implements are made, as the harrow and handles of hoes, clod breakers, etc.; hackeries or carts, doolees or litters, and biers, are all made of it; and a common mode of carrying light goods is to suspend them from the end of a piece of split bamboo laid across the shoulder.

Further, a joint of this material serves as a holder for many articles, as pens, small instruments, and tools, and as a case in which little objects are sent to a distance; a joint of it also answers the purpose of a bottle, and is used for holding milk, oil, and various fluids, a section of it constituting the measure for liquids in bazaars. A piece of it, of small diameter, is used as a blow-pipe, to kindle the fire, and by gold and silversmiths in melting metals. It also supplies the place of a tube in distilling apparatus. These, of course, comprise but a portion of the uses for which this valuable material is applicable, and it opens up a wide field for manufacturing industry.

Domestication of Animals.—In an interesting and instructive lecture delivered recently at the London Institution on the history of the domestication of animals, Prof. Rolleston gave it as his opinion that mammals were domesticated long before birds; and that, of the mammals, the dog was the first domesticated, the pig the second, and the ox the other; in other words, that the first animal domesticated was domesticated as an ally of the hunter, the second for purposes of food, and the third as a beast of burden, though one which was afterwards found more useful for purposes of food when his place as a beast of burden had been supplied by the horse. Prof. Rolleston said that it was difficult to conceive how man could have made any progress in civilization till he had got trained animals to help him in hunting and carrying,—so that the utilization and discipline by man of the predatory instincts of lower animals is conceived by Prof. Rolleston as the first step for man towards a life higher than the predatory life. In other words, the delegation of your own least noble work to a creature much less capable than yourself of any higher kind of work, is the first step toward the deliberate encouragement of your own higher habits. That is a principle worth remembering, says an exchange. We only wish that the division of labor was more frequently regulated by it at higher levels. In point of fact, it is far more often regulated by hereditary customs than by intrinsic aptitudes.

In some observations on a new theory of tides and waves, Professor Taylor advocates the view that the level of the ocean is nearly represented by high-water mark on coasts and bays where there is free access of the tide, or in a channel without a constant flow. He states that he entirely disbelieves in tidal action having the smallest effect on the rotation of the earth, and that the assumption of a vast heap of water travelling in one direction is a great error. He also suggests that some geological difficulties, such as the evidence that tides during the quarternary periods were three or four times as large as at present, may be rationally explained by periodic changes in the position of part of the interior of the earth, rather than by supposing the occurrence of great changes in the distance of moon from the earth. It is hardly necessary to remark that this view of the subject, though so plausibly presented by Dr. Taylor, is not likely to be generally accepted.

Port Wine Marks.—Several English surgeons have of late endeavored to remove this disfigurement from the human face, obliterating the mark without scar. In these cases the mark was confined to the right half of the face, and the treatment consisted of scarification by means of parallel incisions the entire thickness of the skin, made by a frozen scalpel, the skin being also frozen by means of the ether spray. The cuts were one-sixteenth of an inch apart, and as soon as these were healed a second set of parallel incisions were made obliquely to the direction of the first set, and so on with a series of operations until complete. Perfect success was the result, as the port wine mark gradually faded away, and was finally obliterated without leaving a scar. Instruments have since been prepared having sixteen parallel blades, which make the operation very simple to execute.

Some odd facts have been discovered by M. Le Bon in a comparison he made of the corresponding regions of the brain of 287 skulls in the Museum of Anthropology, Paris. He found that 125 had a predominance of the right over the left side; that 111 had a predominance of the left side; and that 25 had bones of unequal size but which compensated each other in such a way that the right side was nearly equal to the left.

Worthy of Commendation.

Boxes have been set up in central localities throughout the city of Philadelphia for the reception of such magazines, newspapers and other reading matter as having been perused, would be cast aside; but by this means are collected and distributed among the hospitals for the entertainment and instruction of the inmates. The results, thus far, have been very gratifying, and the enterprise is worthy of encouragement and may be initiated with advantage by other cities. We trust that every one will patronize this philanthropic scheme.

Thus far, boxes have been placed in the hall of the Philadelphia Post-office, the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, West Philadelphia: the West Chester Railroad depot, West Philadelphia, the depot of the Philadelphia Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad and S.W. corner of Broad and Chestnut streets.

DOMESTIC.

SICK HEADACHE.—This complaint is the result of eating too much and exercising too little. Nine times in ten the cause is in the fact that the stomach was not able to digest the food last introduced into it, either from its having been unsuitable, or excessive in quantity. A diet of bread and butter with ripe fruits or berries, with moderate continuous exercise in the open air, sufficient to keep up a gentle perspiration would cure almost every case in a short time. Two teaspoonfuls of powdered charcoal in a half glass of water and drank, generally gives instant relief." We are inclined to think that the above remedies may do in some, but not in all cases. A sovereign remedy for this distressing disease is not easily found. A new correspondent from Connecticut contributes the following on this subject: Sick headache is periodical, comes on at regular intervals, and is the signal of distress which the stomach puts up to inform us that there is an over alkaline condition of its fluids; that it needs a NATURAL acid to restore the battery to its normal working condition. When the first symptoms of headache appear take a tablespoonful of lemon juice CLEAR, fifteen minutes before each meal, and the same dose at bed time; follow this up until all symptoms are passed, taking no other remedies, and you will soon be able to go free from this unwelcome nuisance. Many will object to this because the remedy is too simple; but I have made many cures in this way.

BUYING GROCERIES BY WHOLESALE FOR FAMILY USE.—Farmers, as a rule, are not poor. The money invested in the farm tools and stock they own is usually a fair competence, and yet, from negligence, or poor business management, thousands of them buy groceries and other necessaries for their family in the same way and at as dear a rate as those who live from hand to mouth. This ought not to be. Good business management is as necessary to success in a farmer as industry and judgment in strictly farming operations. There is always some season of the year when the main crops are sold, and the farmer is able if ever he is, to buy in quantity and at wholesale prices. He should take advantage of this time and secure groceries enough to last through the year. On most articles he will save 12 to 20 per cent. by so doing, and sometimes even more. Even on sugars, a reduction of ½ to ¾ cents per pound is made by the barrel. The advantage of having a supply is enhanced by the inevitable rise in price, as the fruit season commences in June or July. It effects a very material saving of time in having a supply of family groceries, rather than being compelled to harness the horse and drive to the city or country store every few days.

FRECKLES.—The effectual means of removing freckles, is the use of those chemicals which dissolve the existing combination. The freckles are situated in the middle or second membrane of the skin, and before any other application it will be advisable to soften the surface by the use of some mild balsam or paste.

Paste for freckles—One ounce of bitter almonds; one ditto of barley flour; mix with sufficient quantity of honey to make the whole into a smooth paste, with which the face, more particularly where the freckles are visible, is to be anointed at night and the paste washed off in the morning, after a few days the skin will be prepared for a chemical remedy.

To decompose the freckles by laying hold of the iron; the following mixture may be applied. Take one drachm of muriatic acid, half pint of rain water; half a teaspoonful of lavender; mix well together, and apply two or three times a day with a camel's hair brush. The acid seizes upon the iron and the oxygen is disengaged.

ROAST BEEF WITH YORKSHIRE PUDDING.—Three quarters of an hour before the beef is done, pour nearly all the drippings from the pan, then place the meat on a small wire trivet, or lacking this, put it on a wire grating or even a few sticks across the top of the pan. Pour the pudding into the pan, and return all to the oven; the drippings from the meat will fall on the pudding and season it. When they are done, place the meat in the middle of a platter, and lay the pudding—cut in pieces—around it. If preferred, the latter may be baked in a separate pan, and served around the meat in the same manner.

RELIEF FOR BURNING FEET.—To relieve burning feet, first discard tight boots; then take one pint of bran and one ounce of bicarbonate of soda, put in a pail, and add one gallon of hot water; when cool enough, soak your feet in this mixture for 15 minutes. The relief is instantaneous. This must be repeated every night for a week, or perhaps more. The bran and bicarbonate should be made fresh after a week's use. The burning sensation is produced by the pores of the skin being closed, so that the feet do not perspire.

ASTHMA.—The following prescription was given a correspondent by Hon. E. B. French of the treasury department: Iodide of potassium, two drams; tincture of lobelia, half an ounce; syrup of senega, two ounces; camphorated tincture of opium, half an ounce; water sufficient to make four ounces. A teaspoonful every half hour until relieved. The above cured the above named gentleman, and has been used successfully in the correspondent's own family.

French Vinegar and Oil.

A great part of the vinegar consumed in Paris is produced by the distillation of vine stalks. It is much stronger than the vinegar produced by the distillation of wine, and it is consequently reduced by the addition of water previous to being offered for sale. The neighborhood of Orleans produces the greatest quantity of white wine vinegar sold in Paris. A great proportion of what is sold for olive oil is either poppy oil or beach oil, flavored with olive oil. Unadulterated olive oil, which is scarce and dear in Paris, comes from Provence (where the production is constantly diminishing), from Genoa and the island of Candia. Algeria now supplies large quantities of olive oil. Rape oil is produced cheifly in the departments of the Nord, the Pas de Calais, and Calvados, where the cultivation of the plant is a source of great wealth. It is used for the lamp, for painting, and in various manufactures. Fish oil, brought to France by the boats engaged by the northern fishery, is chiefly employed in dressing leather.

WHEN MIND AND BODY ARE OUT OF SORTS, with cold extremities, a yellowness in the skin, costiveness, dull headache, and an indisposition to stir about, be sure you are in for a Bilious attack, springing from a more or less Disordered Liver. Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills will bring the Liver to a healthy condition and speedily remove all biliary distress.

HUMOROUS.

ONE of our restaurants boasts of an Irish Munchausen who acts in the humble capacity of waiter, and adds much to the entertainment of guests. One of them being served with a small lobster asked, "Do you call that a lobster, Mike?" "Faix, I believe they do be callin thim lobsters, here sur. We call 'em crabs, at home." "Oh," said the diner, "You have lobsters in Ireland?" "Is it lobsters? Begorra, the creeks is full of 'em. Many a time have I seen 'em whin I've lepped over the shtrames." "How large do the lobsters grow in Ireland!" "Well," said Mike, thoughtfully, "To shpake widin bounds, sure, I'd say a matter of five or six feet." "What! five or six feet; how do they get around in those creeks?" "Bedad, sur, the creeks in Ireland are fifty or sixty feet wide," said the unabashed Mike. "But," said the persistent inquirer, "you said you had seen them when you were leaping over the streams, and lobsters here live in the sea." "Deed, I did, sur; we're powerful leppers in Ireland. As for the say, sur, I've seen it red wid 'em." "But look here, my fine fellow," said the guest, thinking he had cornered the Hibernian, at last, "lobsters are not red until they are boiled." "Doan't I know that?" said Mike, reproachfully, "but there are bilin' springs in the ould counthry, an' they shwim troo 'em, an' come out ready fur ye to crack open and ate," and Mike walked calmly off to wait upon the next guest, leaving his interlocutor to digest the lobster, and the story.

GAME IN SEASON.—A police inspector being informed that a restaurateur in his bailiwick was serving game out of season, visits the restaurant in mufti and orders dinner. "Waiter," says he, "can you give me a salmi of partridge!"

"Sertingly, sir," replies the waiter promptly, and yells to the cook, "Partridge for one."

The inspector finishes his dinner leisurely, and then says to the waiter, "Ask the boss to step this way a minute."

"What for?"

"I wish to notify him to appear tomorrow and answer for selling partridge out of season."

"O, I guess it ain't worth while bothering him about that."

"Do as I tell you. I am the Police Inspector, and have secured the necessary evidence against him."

"O, I spotted you and guessed what you were after. It wasn't partridge you had."

Police Inspector (uneasily)—What was it, then?"

Waiter (cheerfully)—Crow.

A CONSCIENTIOUS STRANGER.—A man came to the Central Station recently with a bloody nose to see what the police could do towards helping him to secure revenge.

"I allege," he began, "that a saloonkeeper near the Central depot hit me."

"Allege? Don't you know that he did?" queried the captain.

"I allege that he did, and I allege it pretty strong, too," replied the man.

"Why don't you come right out and say that he hit you?"

"I'm a good mind too."

The captain looked at him in wonder, and the stranger pinched his nose to stop the flow of blood and said:

"You see, I was having a fight with him, the boys were throwing snowballs, and a horse was running away, all at the same time; and I don't want to swear that the man hit me when I might have been run over or struck with a snow-ball! It's awful to swear to a lie!"

He was too conscientious to secure any satisfaction.

"CAN any one in the school tell me why a ship is called she?" asked a teacher in a suburban school, the other day. "Because she is rigged up," answered a smart boy in the back row.

"I DIDN'T know," said an old lady, as she laid down her newspaper, "that thieves were so scarce they had to advertise for 'em, and offer a reward for their discovery."

NOW SAY that a Scotchman can't make a joke! The magistrates of Aberdeen have solemnly given it as their opinion that it is unlawful to take spirits out of an empty cask.

"IF A man has a tiger by the tail, which would be the best for his personal safety—to hold on or to let go?" is suggested as a conundrum for a debating society.

SOMEBODY tried to excuse a liar to Dr. Johnson, saying: "You must not believe more than half what he says." "Aye," replied the doctor, "but which half?"

AN ALBANY woman woke her husband during a storm, the other night, and said: "I do wish you would stop snoring, for I want to hear the thunder."

"WILL the coming woman lecture?" asks a contemporary. If she marries she will.

IF FALSEHOOD paralyzed the tongue, what a death like silence would pervade society.

A QUESTION for the ordnance department—Do masked cannon fire masked balls?

MOCK TURTLE—Kissing before company, and quarreling afterward.

THE price of sugar is up. Now look for a great syruprise.

The Secret of Business Success.

It is claimed that Vanderbilt exhibited great nerve and shrewd business sagacity in the purchase of stocks and railroads controlled by him. Yet, whenever he made an investment he received in return an equivalent either as his own or as collateral security. Dr. R. V. Pierce has invested many hundred thousand dollars in advertising, dependin entirely upon the superior merits of his goods for security. The unparalleled popularity of his family medicines, and the annual increase in their sale, attests in arguments stronger than words of their purity and efficiency. If the blood be impoverished, the liver sluggish, or there be tumors, blotches and pimples. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will effect a speedy and perfect cure. If the bowels be constipated use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Debilitated females suffering with those peculiar dragging-down sensations and weaknesses, will find Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription a safe and certain remedy. Prompt relief and a permanent cure have so universally followed its use, that the doctor now sells it under a positive guarantee.

OAKLAND, Douglass co., Oregon, Jan. 23, '77.

DR. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir.—Your Golden Medical Discovery has cured my daughter of goitre, after many physicians had failed. Inclosed please find $1.50 for a copy of The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser. With us it takes the place of the family physician.

Yours truly,

AARON ALLEN.

MT. VERNON, Ohio, July 10, 1876.

DR. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir.—Four bottles of your Favorite Prescription has entirely cured my wife. We employed three different physicians and many remedies, but found no relief. With a thankful heart, I am

Ever Your Friend,

AUGUST WARRING.

The Indian and the Buffalo.

The winter hunt of buffalo in Canada territory is carried on almost entirely for the acquisition of robes, and it is only during a part of the winter that the coat is "prime," as the phrase is. Before the 1st of November the hair is not long enough to make a marketable robe. After the middle of January it gets ragged, and its rich black-brown is bleached by the weather to the color of dirty tow, especially along the animal's back. During the summer months the hair is very short, and frequently rubbed entirely off in many places, from the animal's habit of wallowing in the mud. The robe of commerce is generally taken from cows, and sometimes from young bulls, but never from old bulls, whose hides are much too thick and heavy. In the winter months the latter are covered all over with thick, long and curly fur; a mane of light-brown hair and fur, like that of a lion, only larger, envelopes his neck; a long glossy dewlap, hanging from his chin like a deep fringe, sweeps the ground; which, with his savage-looking muzzle, and prominent black eyes flashing between the tangled locks of his hair, give him altogether a most ferocious appearance. In reality, however, he is a very timid animal, and it is only when he imagines himself unable to escape that he becomes desperate, and therefore dangerous from his immense strength.

I have been struck more than once with the resemblance of old bulls to lions, as I have seen them standing apart on the low ridges and sandy knolls, eyeing one from afar with an air of savage watchfulness—each neck crested with luxuriant mane, swelled into greater largeness by the hump beneath it, each short, tufted tail held straight out from the body in bold and lion-like defiance. The full grown bull is immensely shaggy, especially about the head, which is covered with so vast a quantity of fur, wool and long hair hanging down over its eyes, and almost concealing the horns, as to give it the appearance of being nearly one-third the size of the whole body. Such an outline, seen relieved against the night sky, as one lies in cheerless bivouac upon the plains, is not calculated to inspire a feeling of safety.

Most buffalo robes are found to have been split down the middle and sewed up again, the object of the process being to lighten the labor of dressing the skin. The Indian women dress all the robes, and few of them are able to prepare a complete hide without assistance. Some Indians, when asked why they have married more than one wife, will answer that each wife requires another to help her in dressing robes; and the more wives one possesses the more skins he is able to bring to market.

The hides are brought in from the hunt just as they are taken from the animals, and given to the women, who stretch them upon a rude framework of poles and flesh them with iron or bone scrapers. They are then slowly dried, and during this process various things are applied to render them pliable.

The final work is painting the inside with pigments, a labor bestowed only upon unusually fine skins. I have seen some robes thus ornamented that were beautiful specimens of Indian decorative art. The designs used in most instances are of the calendar style. The intention seems to be to keep a record of certain years on the buffalo robe by some symbol representing an event that took place in them. The events selected are not always the most important of the year, but such as were, in some sense, the most striking, and could be best represented by symbols. For example, stars falling from the top to the bottom of the robe represent the year 1833, an event from which the Indians frequently count. The etching of an Indian with a broken leg and a horn on his head stands for a year in which Mr. Hay-wanjina, One Horn, had his leg "killed," and so on. The symbols are placed in a spiral form, beginning in the centre, and going a little to the left; the line then turns on itself to the right and below, and so on, turning with the sun. These designs are copied many times, of course, so that in a pack of painted robes nine-tenths of them will be decorated in exactly the same manner.

The work of dressing a buffalo skin perfectly is a very tedious process, and one squaw is only considered capable of preparing ten robes for market during the year. To the savage with any sort of an eye to business, this fact alone would be a sufficient incentive to polygamy on the most extended scale.

The Prevention of a Terrible Disaster.

No disorders, excepting the most deadly forms of lung disease, involve such a tremendous destruction of organic tissue as those which fasten upon the kidneys. Such maladies, when they become chronic—and none are so liable to assume that phase—completely wreck the system. To prevent this terrible disaster, recourse should be had, upon the first manifestation of trouble, to Hostetter's Bitters, which experience has proved to be highly effective as a means of imparting tone and regularity to the organs of urination, as well as to the liver, stomach and bowels. Another beneficial result of this medicine, naturally consequent upon its diuretic action, is the elimination from the blood of impurities which beget rheumatism, gout, dropsy, and other maladies. By increasing the activity of the Kidneys, it augments the depurative efficiency of those organs, which are most important outlets for the escape of such impurities.

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.

An Astonishing Fact.

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

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.

The Great Spring Medicine

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

The Permanent Exhibition.

The International Exhibition at the Centennial grounds, Philadelphia, which is now open for the season of 1878, is attracting a goodly share of public attention and patronage. The exhibits make an excellent display, and are highly interesting. Among the special attractions the musical features stand out with deserved prominence. Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, Hassler's band discourses excellent music, and every day there are cornet solos by Mr. Wm. Northcott, and recitals on the great Roosevelt organ by Theo. C. Knauff. The telephone and phonograph experiments are continued and are both curious and interesting. The visitors to the Exhibition will soon have a rare treat in the shape of Bergmann's Automatic Wonder, a piece of mechanism representing a villa, with grist mill, oil mill, blacksmith's shop, etc., all tenanted by automatons who move about and act almost like human beings.

Reliable Dry Goods House.

We notice that B. F. Dewees, 725 Chestnut street, Philadelphia has been appointed Agent for the very celebrated Double Warp Black Silks. These goods are said to be almost everlasting in wear, and are very cheap. They vary in price from $1.25 to $2.00, but sold formerly at from $2 to $3 per yard. If you want any kind of dry goods, write for samples.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

"Durang's Rheumatic Remedy," the great *internal medicine*, will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the earth. Price $1 a bottle; six bottles, $5. Sold by all Druggists. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C.

VEGETINE.
Will Cure Rheumatism.

URBANA, O., Feb. 19, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass:—

DEAR SIR.—I feel deeply indebted to your excellent medicine, VEGETINE, for what it has done for me. I have been subject to RHEUMATISM all my life. Was attacked with it three years ago, and suffered terrible pains in my chest, back, and limbs for six or eight months at which time I commenced using VEGETINE on the advice of a friend, who had been entirely cured by it. I had scarcely used a half bottle until the pain had left me, and my general health began to improve rapidly under the influence of this great blood purifier. I had also suffered dreadfully from a NASAL CATARRH for seven or eight years. After taking the first bottle of VEGETINE I noticed a great change for the better. The constant pain and heaviness that I had over my eyes for years disappeared, and the discharge of mucus from the head ceased. My appetite got better, and strength seemed to come with every dose of medicine. Too much cannot be said in its favor; and I always take pleasure in recommending it to my friends who may be suffering from any disease of the blood, for I feel satisfied if they try it they are sure of a cure.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

J. H. RHODES,

Manager Western Union Telegraph Office, Urbana, O.

VEGETINE.
Will Cure Rheumatism.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 14, 1877.

H. R. STEVENS:—

DEAR SIR.—I wish to inform you what VEGETINE has done for my family. Eighteen months ago my daughter had a severe attack of RHEUMATISM, and a friend who had used the VEGETINE advised her to try it, and she did so with perfect success, for after using a few bottles of it she became entirely cured. I am myself at the present time, using the VEGETINE for RHEUMATISM with good success. My other daughter has also used the VEGETINE for CATARRH and NERVOUS DEBILITY, and has been greatly benefitted by its use. I have also recommended it to many others with good success; and I honestly believe that the VEGETINE is the best medicine for the above named diseases that there is, and I always wish to keep it in my house as a family medicine.

K. A. KISTLER,

No. 14 West Fulton St., Columbus, O.

VEGETINE.
A Family Medicine.

CINCINNATI, O., April 11, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir.—I have been troubled and suffered a great deal from Catarrh. I have tried many remedies; they did not cure me, and benefited me but very little; and, dear sir, by using your medicine called Vegetine I have been cured. My niece was cured entirely of Rheumatism by using your medicine, Vegetine, so she is able to attend to her studies at school. She feels very thankful for your medicine, for she has been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. I would say to one and all, try the Vegetine for such complaints. A few bottles will cure you.

With respect, yours truly,

DAVID ARNET,

ELIZABETH ARNET (his wife).

135 Bayonville St.

JESSIE CORT (his niece),

Everett St., Cincinnati, O.

Mr. Arnet is a large real estate owner, a wealthy man, an old resident, and well known in Cincinnati.

Rheumatism is a Disease of the Blood.

The blood in this disease is found to contain an excess of fibrin. Vegetine acts by converting the blood from its diseased condition to a healthy circulation. 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.

FOREIGN REPORTS.

DAWSON & BAXTER,

Prescription Druggists, Chicago, Ill.

Vegetine is highly spoken of by all who have tried it.

JOSEPH WILLARD,

Druggist and Chemist, Chicago, Ill.

Sell a great deal of Vegetine, and it gives good satisfaction to all.

T. P. SMITH & CO.,

Dispensing Pharmacists, Chicago, Ill.

Vegetine sells first-rate, gives good satisfaction, and is a good medicine.

VEGETINE,

Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

57

PIANOS Another battle on high prices RAGING War on the monopolist renewed. See Beatty's latest Newspaper full reply sent free. Before buying PIANO or ORGAN read my latest circular; lowest prices ever given; most successful house in America; commenced a few years ago without a WAR dollar; sales now nearly $2,000,000 annually. D. F. Beatty, Washington, N.J. ORGANS

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Superb Display of Exhibits, with Machinery in motion!

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The Great Illustrations of the Age; the Edison Carbon, Phelps', Gray's and Bell's

TELEPHONES

in practical operation, FREE TO VISITORS, with competent assistants in charge to explain their operation. Admission 25 cents. Children 10 cents.

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

JOS. C. GRUBB & CO.,

712 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND VIEWS FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL & HOME ENTERTAINMENT. LARGEST STOCK. REDUCED PRICES. C. T. MILLIGAN, 728 CHESTNUT ST. PHILADA.

WELL SUITED FOR PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS. New edition of Catalogue now ready, giving greatly Reduced Prices.

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D. LANDRETH & SONS,

21 & 23 South SIXTH St., Philadelphia.

MACK'S NEW AND IMPROVED SCHOOL FOR PARLOR ORGAN—Sent by mail for $2.50—has the most thorough system of instruction and elegant collection of vocal and instrumental melodies. LEE & WALKER, 1113 Chestnut St., Phila.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY—Twenty-third Annual Session, 1878-79. The regular Winter Session for 1878-79 will commence on Tuesday, October 1st, 1878, and continue five months, in the new and commodious college building, on Twelfth street, below Arch, to which the College has just been removed. The site and equipment of the rooms in this building, will enable the Faculty to offer the Dental student the advantages accruing from lecture rooms with high ceilings and comfortable seatings for over two hundred students: Clinic rooms with such an abundance of light that the most delicate operations can be performed in any part of the room; well-furnished laboratories—mechanical and chemical—and a large and well-lighted and well-ventilated Dissecting room. For further information address C. N. PEIRCE, Dean, 1617 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

JUST PUBLISHED.

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AND

ADVERTISERS' HAND-BOOK

For 1878.

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It contains 400 pages, with information concerning 8,615 different papers in the United States and British America, and comprehensive lists of prominent European and Australasian journals.

This DIRECTORY will be sent, postage paid, to any address, for the very low price of One Dollar.

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

REMARKABLE CURES have been made, which are attracting the widest attention.

STRONGLY ENDORSED by the Hon. JUDGE KELLEY, T. S. ARTHUR, Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, and others who have used this Treatment.

SENT FREE! Brochure (200 pp) with many testimonials to most remarkable cures. Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1112 Girard St., Phila.

MARCY'S OIL & GAS SCIOPTICONS

With Improved and Carefully Selected MAGIC LANTERN SLIDES.

L. J. MARCY, 1340 Chestnut St., Phila.

For convenience and efficiency for public use, they are UNRIVALLED!

Prices the lowest. Circulars free. Catalogue, 10 cts. Manual, 4th Ed. 75 cts. Specimen Scientific Slide, 25 cts.

BAILEY'S PURE RYE WHISKEY

TRADE MARK PATENTED.

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 increased patronage and constant testimonials of merit. Soliciting a share of your favors, with a guarantee of first-class goods in every respect, we remain.

Yours truly, HUEY & CHRIST,

Sole Proprietors, 121 North 2d St., Philadelphia.

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" X "..........

" XX "..........

" XXX "..........

" XXXX "..........

EX. COPPER DISTILLED WHISKEY..........

COPPER DISTILLED WHISKEY.....$1 25 to

DR. STŒVER'S TONIC HERB BITTERS..........

A Fine Line of Extra Fine Imported Goods.

If you desire Samples of any of the above, we shall take pleasure in sending them. All goods boxed as desired. H. &

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).

ESTABLISHED 1849.

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Receive Advertisements

for publication in all the Newspapers and Periodicals in any part of the globe, at the PUBLISHERS' LOWEST RATES.

ADVICE

as to the most judicious advertising, and the value of advertising mediums, the best manner and time of doing it, and as to everything that will promote the success of the advertiser.

ESTIMATES

for one or more insertions of an advertisement in any number of papers forwarded on application.

OUR

NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY, containing the names and description of more than 8.000 Newspapers and Periodicals, will be forwarded free of charge to all our customers on application, and to all others on receipt of the price, $1.00.

OUR

BUSINESS is conducted upon a system founded on an experience of more than one-quarter of a century, combining the most favorable advantages with the most economical expenditure.

[illegible]

Jacksonville Republican.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XLII. JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1878. WHOLE NO. 2152.

THE REPUBLICAN.

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A WAY-SIDE MEMORY

Under the silver fringes
Of the willow-boughs that swung
A-glitter in the sunshine,
With the frozen jewels strung,
With the smouldering fire of opals,
Of pearl and chrisoprase,
And the twinkling diamond drops that set,
The frosty morn ablaze:

Under the swaying willows,
Where the tall green rushes sprang,
The wayside spring of my childhood
Bubbled and laughed and sang—
Bubbled and rippled over,
As the blithe winds came and went,
And dimpled all day with the sunshine
With a gurgle of glad content!

Through a chink in a mossy boulder
Its living waters purled,
With inarticulate whispers
Of the wonderful under-world;
The tall ferns nodded wisely
With every frond and feather—
The brown reeds bent to listen,
With all their heads together!

Under the Wintry star-light,
And under the Summer noon,
Its ceaseless silvery babble
Was set to the self same tune?
The rushes on its margin
Were the greenest that ever grew—
And moss and brake, for its sweet sake,
Were golden through and through!

When the skies were gray with tempest,
And the landscape bleak and bare,
It seemed like a joyous presence
In the midst of grief and care;
Like a cheery, happy nature
No cloud can overcast,
In joy or pain, in sun or rain,
Contented to the last!

How She Cured Johnny.

"My!"

That was all Mrs. Pray said. She just stood at the back door, held up her hands, and said "My!" If her Johnny wasn't a pretty sight! He was dripping all over from head to foot.

"There!" exclaimed Mrs. Pray; "if this isn't discouraging! Why, Johnny, what do you go into the water for? See! I should think you had been soaking in a mud-puddle a fortnight. Sit down near the door, and let me take your things off."

Young Johnny sat down, looking sheepish as any culprit in the land. He knew he could say nothing for himself, and so he kept still.

"Just feel your stockings! Sopping wet, I declare! Now I must get the clean ones out of the drawer that I have been saving for Sunday. Johnny, now look at me! Look right into my eyes!"

Johnny lifted his big brown eyes to his mother's face.

"Now, tell me, do you think it's right to plague me so? This is the third time in two weeks that you have come home in this plight. Is it right?"

Johnny's bright brown eyes dropped like stars below the horizon. "No," he murmured, "I know 'tain't."

"Well, what did you do it for? Now, Johnny, look here! This way, right in my face!" Johnny did wish his mother wouldn't keep inviting him to look into her face. He had much rather look over toward the wall, and see if he couldn't spy some chink through which he could squeeze and so make off. But no, his mother wanted him to look at her. "Look up into my face, Johnny!" And up above the horizon came the bright stars again.

"Johnny, do you know how much trouble this makes me? I wanted to go to the afternoon service at the church, but I can't now. I wanted afterwards to do some shopping, but I can't do that, for I must wash out your clothes. I wanted to make some blanc mange for old Mrs. Moflitt—and—and—Johnny, it is too bad! When will you stop? Here, this way, and look into my face!"

"Wish mother wouldn't," thought Johnny.

"Let me look at your feet!" she said, suddenly, and she pounced on those offending members. "I want to see if your toes are not webbed, for you do like the water about as well as any duck I ever saw."

"I ain't a duck," sobbed Johnny, and yet at the same time inclined to laugh

"Well," said Mrs. Pray, getting up from her knees. "I think you were intended for a duck, for why do you like to wade so?"

Johnny did like to wade. The big pond that collected in the meadow when the spring rains came on, how it drew him! It almost seemed as if a magnet must have been concealed there like the power hidden in the bit of iron that lays hold of the toy-ships and the toy-fishes and whirls them around so unceremoniously. Certain it was that Johnny had not yet been able to escape the fascination of that pond. It would draw him in, and this particular day it had drawn him in all over!

There was a drain running through the meadow about a foot deep, and as he was wading, he suddenly stepped down into the drain. He lost his balance, and over he went. Instead of a wade, it was a dive that day. The water was not so very deep, but there was enough of it to hurry him home in the sorry plight we have described. He was finally sent up stairs to meditate during the afternoon. He spent his time variously, now reading stories out of the *Sunday School Times*, now shouting out of the window at any boys passing along, or trying to see if he could spit upon the cat creeping under the window.

For some time his mother was busy soaking, scrubbing and thinking—thinking steadily. Couldn't she cure Johnny? She loved him dearly; but Johnny couldn't be allowed to go on in this way, thoughtlessly making so much trouble.

"I've got it!" said Mrs. Pray, at the tub; and at the same time she brought her piece of soap energetically down on the disgraced pants she was rubbing. "I'll fix that boy to-morrow."

The morrow came.

It was just after dinner. Johnny wanted to find his mother. He had a good deal of business on hand. He wanted to go to the village with his mother to buy a Noah's ark. He wanted her to mend his cap. He wanted her to bake him some ginger-bread, and he wanted—oh, a lot of things. But where was mother? "James, have you seen mother?" James was cutting wood back of the barn. He was the hired man. He let his axe rest on the block and looked up.

"Yes, I have seen her. She went down in the meadow a little while ago and she said you would find her there wading!"

"Down in the meadow wading?" asked Johnny.

"That's what she said, and that's all I know about it." James took up his axe and began splitting again.

Johnny hurried down to the meadow and it was even so; mother was wading! Wading, too, as if she had been used to it all her life; as if her feet had been webbed like a duck's.

"Why, mother, what are you wading for?"

"What for, Johnny? Oh, I wanted to have a good time."

"But a woman wading, mother!"

"Well, I don't see why women can't have a good time wading as well as boys."

Johnny was somewhat mortified to see his mother wading, and a good deal mortified when he saw Charlie Burt coming across the next field to meet him. "O, mother, don't! There's Charlie Burt coming."

"Charlie Burt!" and Johnny's mother looked coolly up. "Well, it won't hurt him to see women wading any more than boys."

To add to Johnny's distress, just then his mother fell. Whether she stumbled into that unlucky ditch I can't say; but I doubt if there was any gash in the meadow at that point, and it looked like a skilful or unskilful manoeuvre on Mrs. Tracy's part. Over she went, wetting her clothes very thoroughly. "O mother, mother, I'm—m—" Johnny was in distress.

But Mrs. Pray leisurely picked herself and came ashore. "Now I guess we'll go home." And she walked toward the house.

Johnny was dumbfounded. What did mother mean?

Arriving at the house she said, "There, Johnny, I shall have to go upstairs and stay there this afternoon. I feel rather tired. You might pick up these things," dropping her shawl and bonnet, "and give them to Nancy." She was going out of the room, but suddenly stopped. "O, Johnny, I want you to stay and keep house this afternoon. If I am wanted tell people your mother wanted to have a good time wading, and fell into the water, and —and—" The rest Johnny couldn't hear, for she was now slowly climbing the stairs.

"Well," said Johnny, to himself, "this is rather a bad job for me. I wanted to go with mother to buy a Noah's ark, and I wanted her to make some gingerbread, and—the fact is, I didn't know to go in wading would make so much trouble." It was the longest afternoon for him. Nancy, the hird girl, put supper on the table by-and-bye, and told Johnny that his mother wanted him to bring her up a cup of ginger tea.

Ginger tea! What for? He took it up stairs and found his mother in bed.

"Mother, are you sick?"

"No, but when you have been wading you know there is danger of taking cold, and I worry about you, and I thought I would be on the safe side and prevent sickness."

Mother sick! How Johnny worried that night. He was as miserable as any mother-loving boy could be, and was relieved to hear her stirring at dawn, and singing, "Up in the morning early." She did not say anything to him on the subject of ponds, but it was the last time Johnny went wading, and he won't be so likely also to cut up some other kind of thoughtless mischief that makes lots of fun for him, but a deal of trouble for his mother.

The Indian Squaw.

There is nothing romantic about the Indian squaw of real life, however she may shine in romance and poetry. They eat a great deal of food, if they can get it, and are not fastidious. Some time since, while at Winona, I was leisurely walking down the street to pass away the time when my attention was attracted by an Indian squaw and her pappoose. Prompted by curiosity, I watched her movements, and as she entered a store, followed. Imagine my surprise to see her purchase half a pound of rancid butter, and forthwith proceed to feast upon it, eating it clear and using her fingers in lieu of knife or spoon. Now and then she would give a dainty handful to the "pappoosibus," who ate it most greedily. Indeed, they seem to relish it as heartily as an Esquimaux would his whale blubber. Considering the warm weather, the consumption of so large an amount of oleaginous matter seemed quite unnecessary to keep the lamp of life in burning order.

Coral.

Coral-fishing yields an ample return when properly carried on, coral being always much sought after for the toilet, and commanding a high price. It has required twenty centuries of incessant groping in the dark to unveil its mysterious nature. It is a branched polypus-trunk, of a beautiful red color, which is as hard as the most compact rocks, and like them, capable of taking a fine polish. When it is withdrawn from the sea, of which it only inhabits the great depths, it is, owing to the arrangement of its branches, precisely like a bush in miniature, and a section of its stem presents concentric layers analagous to those of certain trees. Its branches are covered with a soft rose-colored bark, and display here and there small holes, in each of which resides one of their builders. These are so many polybi, which, when they expand, wear all the appearance of pretty little flowers of a beautiful white color, with eight divisions spread out like rays, and the borders of which are ornamented with a fringe of ciliæ. It was this deceitful appearance which made naturalists waver so about the nature of coral. Its extreme hardness, and the beautiful polish it takes, led some observers to look upon it as a simple mineral. But the idea which seemed to predominate over all others was that of coral being only a sub-marine shrub. This was the opinion of Pliny and Dioscorides; and these two great scholars, seeing it was so hard and compact, added that the shrub made its appearance in this indurated form, because it became suddenly petrified when brought into contact with the air, as it issued from the waves. The sagacious traveler Tournefort also took it to be a plant, and even had it engraved under this heading in one of the plates of his magnificent work. In the eighteenth century Count Marsigli announced to the scientific world that he had discovered the flowers of the coral, and that consequently its vegetable nature could no longer be called in question. By placing branches of this polypoid in sea-water, immediately after they had been fished up, the Italian naturalist saw the kind of buds which cover their surface, open like so many eight-petaled flowers, formed of elegant white and starred carollæ, outlined upon the reddish bark of the stems. Marsigli doubted no longer; these were the flowers of the paradoxical shrub; he had solved the problem left unsettled by Tournefort. In this joy, when announcing his discovery to the assembled Academy of Sciences, to whom he had forwarded his specimens, he wrote to the president: "I send you some branches of coral covered with white flowers. This discovery has made me pass for almost a sorcerer in the country; no person, not even fishermen, having seen anything similar."

How the Turks Eat.

Some one has observed that the mode of feeding is a great mark of a nation's culture. When it is understood that the Turks use neither knives nor forks many would at once rank them with utter barbarians, but this would scarcely be just. Although food of all kinds, excepting food is carried to the mouth without any instruments but those which nature has supplied, still in other respects Turkish meals are conducted in a mode both cleanly and decent. A Turk, on rising from his bed, (which consists of mattresses laid on the floor and afterwards rolled up in a cupboard) indulges in a pipe and a tiny cup of black coffee. He does not eat until about eleven o'clock, when a very substantial breakfast is brought him, consisting of soup, bread, cheese, and a plate of hashed meat mixed with vegetables. This meal serves him till dinner, which is eaten about seven in the evening, and is substantial and well cooked. When dinner is announced a servant brings a metal ewer or basin, and pours water over the hands of the guests, presenting a towel, often prettily embroidered. A low sofra, or table, is then brought in, and upon this is placed a metal tray, on which are put spoons and pieces of bread. The first dish is a basin of soup, and each person dips his spoon in it, eating from what may be termed the soup tureen. After this comes perhaps fish, and then hashed meat and vegetables, then fowl, cooked so as to render its division easy. According to the wealth of the master of the house is the length of the feast, but in very moderate Turkish houses the dinners are somewhat elaborate, and always end with pilaff, the national dish, much more national than even the roast beef and plum pudding of England, and as common as the macaroni of Naples. No wine is drunk during or after the repast; but on State occasions, as for example during the feast of Ramazan, some very delicious sherbets are handed round. The gala dinners of the Turks often affords examples of sweets and pastry that would not disgrace a French or an Italian confectioner, so that in matters of cooking, if not of eating, the Turks may be acquitted of barbarism. We must not forget to add that at the close of the dinner the servant comes around again with soap, water and towels, the soap being often warmed and scented. Coffee and pipes follow the dinner, with conversation, and the guests seem not unhappy but marvelously dull during the joyless evenings passed without the gentle and refining influence of the best part of creation.

Popular opinion is the greatest lie in the world.

An Old Man's Melancholy.

We were impressed not long since with a brief experience of a good old man who was slightly intoxicated for one night only, as related by himself. "I went home angry and ashamed," he said, "and half gone with horror in anticipation of what my wife Sarah would say about it. I took off my shoes and hung them on the gate post in the excess of my caution and timidity. I got into the house with marvelous dexterity, and into the bed-room without making the slightest noise. Sarah always slept in front. The foot-board was unusually high, and I was never much of a gymnast, but my success thus far had impressed me so that I felt equal to almost anything."

His sadness was such that his hearers were sad, too, and one young person was so much agitated at his long pause and his deep sighs that he burst forth, "I see how it is; you probably fell and broke your neck."

"No, my young friend," replied the old man, "it wasn't that. I climbed that foot-board slowly, painfully, and with the utmost caution and secrecy. You have heard, perhaps, how excessively large and threatening every noise is in the stillness of a dark night, particularly when you are trying to keep still yourself and occasionally straining your ears in fear of some sound that is nevertheless expected and pretty sure to come. That was what ailed me. My heart beat like a drum, and the clock in the room ticked as if it would have liked to arouse the entire neighborhood. I got safely down into that bed and under the clothes. I laughed to myself till the bed shook. My fear had given place to an unnatural hilarity. I grinned and chuckled and was exceedingly absurd. I can never think of that time without shuddering and wishing that somebody would hand me a sponge wherewith to wipe it out. It struck me suddenly that Sarah was unnaturally still. I put my hand over to her side of the bed, and, merciful heavens!"—

"Was she dead?" inquired the young person, his jaw falling and his eyes standing out with intense anxiety.

"No, young feller," replied the good old man, "she was not there. She had gone to a neighbor's to pass the night, and, insufferable idiot that I was, I had forgotten all about it." He bowed his head in his trembling hands, and the tears trickled through his fingers, and ran down his long gray beard.

An Old-time Heroine.

Forty years ago I went with my father to Fitchburg, Mass., where he preached on Sabbath. On Sabbath evening he lectured in the adjoining town of Townsend. The mother of our host was a hale, hearty, cheerful old lady, an eye still bright and a heart still warm and welcoming; and after the lecture as we sat around the cheerful old fire-place, she entertained us with some of her reminiscences of the Revolution. One of her experiences I well remember. I will repeat it as nearly as I can remember it, in her own words. "It was in the month of May, seventy-six," the old lady began. "The British had been driven from Boston, and were making ready for an attack down York way. Late one afternoon—I was fifteen years old then, an officer of the Continental army arrived in Townsend with word that fifteen soldiers were wanted from our town. Our training band was called out that very evening, and my brother, next older than me was among the number selected. He did not get home till late at night. On the next morning when I arose, I found my mother with red eyes and tears on her cheeks. She told me that my brother John was to join the army and that he was to be ready to march on the morning at sunrise, of the day after the morrow.

"My father was in Boston, in the Massachusetts Assembly, and we had no time to communicate with him. Mother felt very badly to have John go away without sufficient clothing. He had garments fit for summer wear at home; but if he went away he must be gone several months, and he would suffer for the want of warm clothing. There was something electric in mother's tearful anxiety. It gave me great and sudden strength. I asked her what garments he most needed.

"'If he had a good pair of pantaloons,' she said, 'I could easily fix the rest from father's stock.'

"You must understand that we had no stores in the country at this time, and such articles as I speak of each family was obliged to produce for itself. Yet I resolved that John should have his pantaloons, and I told mother we would spin and weave and make him a pair before he went.

"'Mercy, child!' the only wool we own is on the sheep's back.'

"'Never mind,' said I, 'we'll quickly have some of it off.'

"'Poor child!' she went on, 'you don't know what you are talking about.'

"At this point I turned to my younger brother, and told him to take the salt-dish and go and call the sheep into the yard. And then mother went on to tell me that our sheep-shears were lent, and that there was a web of flax in our loom.

"'All right,' said I. 'My own shears will clip wool enough, and for a loom, I know we can find an empty one somewhere.'

"As soon as the sheep were in the yard, I went out, taking my little sister with me. Abel caught one of the best of the white sheep and I sheared off enough of the wool selecting the cleanest and fairest for half my web. Then we caught a black sheep, and I took the rest of my web from that. While my brother and I had been shearing, my sister had been running with bits of wool to the house where my mother had been picking and cleansing. When I came in I found the cards and wheels ready. The wool was carded and mother and I spun it. Abel had meanwhile obtained an empty loom at a neighbor's, and on the evening of that day I had my warp set, and was ready for weaving. Of course there was no sleep for met that night. I had no thought of sleep.

"My shuttle flew as I think it never flew before. By sunrise my cloth was woven; and as the yarn had been washed, sized and dried before it was put upon tde loom, it took but a short time to full the cloth sufficiently for our use; but of course the fulling and dressing had to be done. And we did it. That cloth was upon the table with the paper pattern on it the latter part of the afternoon.

"I had caught a little sleep during the day while the cloth was drying so that when evening came I was ready for another night's work. We cut out the garment and mother and I made it, sewing it strong and sure, and putting extra pockets beside—and we had it done three hours before the sun was up. "So that," continued the good old lady, "in just forty hours we had taken wool from the backs of the sheep and made it into a pair of good serviceable pantaloons. I felt no weariness—I shed not a tear over my work—for I was laboring for my dear country and for my darling brother. But when that garment was in my brother's knapsack, and his back was turned upon us, I went to my chamber and wept till my overcharged heart was relieved."

And the aged matron's eyes were swimming as she closed her story. And when she told us that that same brother was one of Stark's soldiers, we did not wonder that Burgoyne found serious impediment to his boastful plan of marching through the heart of the American Colonies.

A Clerk's Story.

"When I used to tend store the old man came around one day, and says he, 'Boys, the one who sells the most between now and Christmas gets a vest pattern as a present.' May be we did not work for the vest pattern. I tell you there were some tall stories told in praise of goods about that time; but the tallest talker, and the one who had the most cheek of any of us, was a certain Jonah Guires, who roomed with me. He could talk a dollar out of a man's pocket when the man only intended to spend a sixpence; and the women—they just handed over their pocket-books to him, and let him lay out what he liked for them. One night Jonah woke me up with, 'By Jove, old fellow, if you think that 'ere's got cotton in, I'll bring down the sheep it was cut from, and make him own his own wool. 'Twon't wear out, either; wore a pair of that stuff for five years, and they are as good as when I first put them on. Take it at 30 cents, and I'll say you don't owe me anything. Eh—too dear? Well call it 28 cents. What d'ye say? All right. It's a bargain.' I could feel Jonah's hands playing about the bedclothes for an instant; then rip, tear, went something or another, and I hid my head under the blankets, perfectly convulsed with laughter, and perfectly sure that Jonah had torn the best sheet from top to bottom. When I awoke the next morning I found the back of my night shirt split from the bottom to the collar-band.

Ravens as Detectives.

A gentleman who had been robbed by his servant forgave him on condition that he would promise to abandon his bad habits. This promise he so far kept, and conducted himself steadily as to accumulate enough money to enable him to marry, and to keep an inn on a much-frequented road. About twenty years after, the gentleman traveling that way, came to lodge with his old servant, whom he did not recollect until the man came forward, made himself known, and expressed how gratified and happy he was in again waiting upon him. He gave him the most handsome room and the best fare; but the night had no sooner set in than the perfidious wretch, after so much show of attachment, stabbed his old master with a dagger, threw his body into a cart, and carried it to the river back of the house.

In order to avoid discovery, and to prevent the body from rising to the surface of the water, he pierced the corpse with a long stake sharpened at one end, which he so far pushed into the mud that only a very small portion of the stake was visible. A few days after, some ravens arrived from all directions and crowded to the spot. Their increasing croaking, altogether unusual at the place, led the inhabitants to fancy a thousand foolish things. The pertinacity of the birds was such also that it was useless to attempt to drive them away. This increased their excited curiosity so much that the stake was at length with difficulty drawn out, which was no sooner done than the body rose to the surface of the water. Inquiries were then made to discover the murderer, and wheelmarks of the cart having been traced to the back of the inn, the master was taken up on suspicion, and confessed his crime.

Gratitude preserves old friendship and procures new.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

The strongest friendships I have ever noticed, have been between those who thought differently but acted alike.

The manner of a vulgar man has freedom without ease, and the manner of a gentleman has ease without freedom.

Let every one sweep the snow from his own door, and not busy himself about the frost on his neighbor's tile.

Human experience, like the storm lights of a ship at sea, too often illuminates only the path we have passed over.

Style is only the frame to hold our thoughts. It is like the sash of a window—a heavy sash will obscure the light.

Obscurity and innocence, twin sisters, escape temptations which would pierce their gossamer armor in contact with the world.

No man can be brave who considers pain to be the greatest evil of life; nor temperate, who considers pleasure to be the highest good.

Solon being asked why, among his laws, there was not one against personal affronts, answered that he could not believe the world so fantastical as to regard them.

The number of innocent young girls who marry men, believing they can break them of their bad habits, and tug them off to church twice every Sunday, does not diminish in the least.

Grief never sleeps; it watches continually, like a jealous husband. All the world groans under its sway, and it fears that, by sleeping, its clutch will become loosened, and its prey then escape.

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.

If a true gentlewoman by birth, breeding or education, engages in any work, however humble, she does not sink to its lowest level; but she raises it to herself, and it is thought better of for her very sake.

Men must not only pray that God would help them, but they must make an effort to help themselves; God answers prayers in such a way as to encourage the performance of duty, not the neglect of it.

As the tree is fertilized by its own broken branches and falling leaves, and grows out of its own decay, so men and nations are bettered and improved by trial, and refined out of broken hopes and blighted expectations.

Friend is of a large signification. By friendship we mean the greatest love and the greatest usefulness; and the most open communication and noblest sufferings; and the most exemplary faithfulness and severest truth.

The world is governed by three things—wisdom, authority and appearances. Wisdom is for thoughtful people; authority for rough people and appearances for the great mass of superficial people who look only at the outside.

How quick is the succession of human events! The cares of to-day are seldom the cares of to-morrow; and when we lie down at night, we can safely say to most of our troubles: "You have done your worst, and we shall meet no more."

Chemists tell us that a single grain of the substance called iodine will impart color to seven thousand times its weight of water. It is so in higher things—one companion, one book, one habit may affect the whole life and character.

In vain do they talk of happiness who have never subdued an impulse in obedience to a principle. He who has never sacrificed a present to a future good, or a personal to a general one, can speak of happiness only as the blind do of colors.

No language can express the power and beauty and heroism and majesty of a mother's love. It shrinks not where man cowers, and grows stronger where man faints, and over the wastes of worldly fortune sends radiance of its quenchless fidelity like a star in heaven.

Nature is sanative, refining, and elevating. How cunningly she hides every wrinkle of her inconceivable antiquity under roses, violets and morning dew! Every inch of the mountains is scarred by unimaginable convulsions, yet the new day is purple with the bloom of youth and love.

Love, like the opening of the heavens to the saints, shows for a moment, even to the dullest man, the possibilities of the human race. He has faith, hope and charity for another being, perhaps but the creation of his imagination; still, it is a great advance for a man to be profoundly loving, even in his imaginations.

Perhaps one reason why lawyers and politicians hold their positions firmly to such advanced ages, is that the very nature of their work obliges them to give their thoughts to living issues. Though born in the past, they are obliged to live in the present. So the minister must keep abreast of his time, and not play the "old man" in talk and bearing.

There is no end of hypocrisy, meanness and nonsense hidden behind the common expression, "We can't afford it;" and we always sympathized with a cheerful philosopher-friend of ours who forbade its use in his home. By the allotments of life he was necessarily an economist; but he taught his family to say, "We do not choose to go"—"We prefer something else." Used in a frank, manly or womanly fashion, the expression is honorable; but it is so associated with a discontented, complaining spirit, or else with stinginess or an unthinking habit, that its banishment is commendable.

Eternity has no gray hairs. The flowers fade, the heart withers, man grows old and dies, but Time writes no wrinkles on Eternity. Eternity! Stupendous thought! The ever present, unborn, undecaying and undying—the endless chain composing the life of God—the golden thread entwining the destinies of the universe. Earth has no beauties but Time shrouds them for the grave; its honors are but the sunshine of an hour; its palaces, they are but the gilded sepulchre; its pleasures, they are but bursting bubbles. Not so in the untried bourne. In the dwelling of the Almighty there can come no footsteps of decay.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, JULY 13th, 1878.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

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

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

GREENBACK TICKET.

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

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR:
RUFUS W. COBB.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
WILLIAM W. SCREWS

FOR TREASURER:
ISAAC H. VINCENT.

FOR AUDITOR:
WILLIS BREWER.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.
HENRY C. TOMPKINS.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.
LEROY F. BOX.

The Cleburne county Ratification meeting was very largely attended and very harmonious. Hon. Wm. H. Forney and J. T. Martin, Esq. of this place attended and by invitation addressed the meeting. We will publish the proceedings next week.

HON. JNO. H. CALDWELL, of this place, recently delivered Masonic Addresses, by invitation, in Cherokee and St. Clair counties, and both the Cherokee papers and the Springville Enterprize speak of them in complimentary terms.

We make no apology for occupying so much of our inside space this week with a portion of the great speech of Hon. L. P. Walker recently delivered in Madison county. We wish all our subscribers to read it. It is unquestionably the best political speech we have read for years.

A GREAT SPEECH.

Extract from a Speech of Gen. L. P. Walker, on State and National Affairs, Delivered at Madison, Ala June 29th, 1878.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Entering the larger field of National politics, we find great questions agitating the public mind. First of these in importance is that of

FINANCE

affecting, as it does, all classes, all interests and all pursuits; yet there is no question concerning which political economists are at greater difference.

The trouble with us is, that we have slavishly adopted theories and followed the practices of other governments. * * *

Can it be possible that the European system of finance is adapted to our situation and circumstances. We are yet in our infancy with unlimited capacity for expansion and growth. We have in the United States one billion nine hundred and fifteen million eight hundred acres of public land yet to be opened and occupied, vast empires of forests, in their primeval royalty—larger than all Europe, excluding Russia! In such a country, speaking according to the logic of circumstances, there can be no such thing as an inflated or redundant currency. so long as it is only commensurate with the demands of progress, and is ultimately redeemed in gold and silver, which are, I admit, the final money of the Constitution. The framers of the Constitution certainly never contemplated that there should be only so much currency for so much coin. When that instrument was adopted not one dollar of gold or silver was produced in this country. We were wholly dependent for it upon importations from foreign nations. What the Constitution meant then it means now; not that there should be any other limitation upon the volume of currency than that imposed by the great law of demand and supply, but only that all currency should eventually be redeemable in coin. There is no other financial rule that will answer the exceptional necessities of our condition and the vast possibilities of our progress. Nevertheless, the mandate has gone forth and is being executed, that the volume of currency is too large and must be contracted. How too large? Too large for the demands of trade or for healthful and vigorous prosperity? Why compare our present financial condition with what it was in 1865 and 1866? In 1865 the volume of our currency was $ 1,658,282,373, with an average to our population, per capita, of $47.42. In 1866 it was $1,849,702,825, with an average, per capita, of $50.76. In 1877 it was $696,443,394; with an average, per capita, of only $ 15. Here is a contraction in ten years in the volume of currency of $ 1,167,259,431, and a decrease in circulation, per capita, without estimating the increase in population since 1866, of $35,76—a reducton in circulation of almost three-fourths! Is the "paralysis of hard times," through which we are now passing, to be wondered at under such a policy as this? How could it be otherwise? The law of supply and demand has been utterly abrogated; for the greater the demand the less the supply. Our circulation, per capitia, is less than that of any of the nations of Europe, when our circumstances and our growth require more. France has three times as much, and England and Germany twice as much. Indeed our circulation, per capita, was greater in 1858 than it is now, altho' our population, business enterprises, industrial activities and debts have vastly increased since. We owe to-day more than any other people, and far more now, with the exception of the single item of government liabilities, than we did in 1866, with an increase in the value of property and population not at all in proportion to the increase in debt and taxation. The shrinkage in all values since 1870, consequent upon the system of contraction so ruthlessly prosecuted by the government, is without precedent in the annals of financial disasters. Lands, stocks, railroad corporations, manufacturing and mining corporations, everything called property has felt the shock and gone down in the general ruin. It is said, that a speculative value was given to property by a redundant circulation. But our circulation at its maximum never exceeded, per capita, that of France to-day, and France is the most prosperous of the European nationalities, notwithstanding the heavy war indemnity of $1,000,000,000, paid to Germany in specie. In our condition, contraction means what it works, ruin—ruin to agriculture, to the mechanic arts, and to all popular industries; ruin to the laborer, the manufacturer, the mechanic, the farmer, the merchant—to all classes except the bond-holder, who is a great government usurer. And who are these bond-holders? Less than two hundred thousand of them are citizens of the United States. A large majority of them are foreigners, exempt from taxation and inimical to our institutions. Most of these bonds were purchased in 1863 and 1864, and paid for in greenbacks, when $1000 in greenbacks was equivalent to only $400 in gold. These are the men who urge contraction; who denounce an income tax as infamous, the remonetization of silver as national dishonor, and the repeal of the resumption act, passed in secrecy and fraud, as repudiation and revolution.

In respect to the holders of these bonds, our position is anomalous; wholly unlike that of England or France. The government of Great Britain has, properly speaking, no bonded debt. Its public debt is created by the sale of annuities. The 3 per cent, consolidated annuities, familiarly known as consols, and which practically make the funded debt of Great Britain consist of never-ending annuities, unless redeemed at the option of the government; and these are all held by British subjects. In France the great body of the people—the day laborers, the farmers—the mechanics and artizans; are the bondholders. It is no figure of speech, but the literal truth, to say, that half the families in France have money in the public funds. Both in Great Britain and France, the bond-holders are the tax-payers, and they pay taxes upon the incomes derived from the bonds they hold. Thus there is no conflict of interest in either of these countries between the bond-holder and the tax-payer, and there is no drainage of the substance of either to enrich foreign creditors, alien in interests, institutions, and destiny. It was under the pressure of this class, with so large a foreign element in it, and which so dominated Congress, that the government contracted the currency between January 14, 1875, the date of the resumption act, and December 1 1877, $135,462,107; thus retiring in less than two years one-fifth of the entire paper currency issued by the government. Under such a system, the wonder is, not that there should be hard times, general embarrassment, stagnant commerce, idle factories, houseless and starving laborers, suicides, murders, insanities and general demoralization, but that there is not universal bankruptcy and chaotic ruin of all the industries that have heretofore so prospered and blessed our people.

When their rivalries were all over, and the gates stood ajar, ready to receive his august spirit into the new life beyond, Mr. Webster said of Mr. Calhoun that he was the greatest man in American history. Great in all the attributes of greatness—in purity of life—in simplicity of character—clearness of vision—in directness of statement, and in power of logic.

Fellow-Citizens: Mr. Calhoun had a very simple theory of finance, and as sound as it was simple—a paper currency issued by the government, based upon gold and silver, and for the final redemption of which the faith and credit, property and honor of the whole country were pledged. An indestructible and everlasting currency except by disintegration and overthrow of the government itself; a possibility, it is true, for all things are possible in human affairs, but, determined by the result of the great struggle between the States, a possibility too remote to be considered in any cycle of human calculation. What Mr. Calhoun saw many years ago we are beginning to see now. Commercial necessities and relations have wonderfully multiplied and increased since his day. New fields of commerce and enterprise have been discovered; new industries have been established and are being prosperously developed. And what the country needs is freedom from financial fetters that imprison its giant powers, a paper currency receivable for all public dues and private obligations, (unless provided against by contract,) based upon gold and silver, and the solvency of which is placed, by the plighted honor and faith of the government, beyond the casualities of disaster. A whole continent would be pledged for its redemption; succeeding generations would stand surety for its solvency; a nation's growth would limit its supply; a nation's honor would uphold and support its credit; and a nation's pride rejoice and be glad in the material wealth and financial independence we would attain.

Another question now exciting the public interest because of the alleged frauds which produced the result, is,

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1876.

The canvass preceding that election was one of unprecedented excitement. It was known from the beginning that the contest would be close. Both parties were on their mettle, and put forth their fullest strength. All the passions, ambitions and emulations of our nature were engaged in the struggle. The Democratic party fought for the great principles of self-government and State autonomy, involving for the South the issues of political life or political death. The Repulican party fought for a continuance of the power it had and so long possessed, and so greatly abused. The result was finally made to depend upon the votes of Louissina and Florida, which were claimed by the Democracy to have been honestly cast for Mr. Tilden. The Republicans, on the contrary, claimed to have carried these States for Mr. Hayes. Here was an issue, heretofore unknown in the history of the country. How was it to be decided—by the President of the Senate, or by the House of Representatives? The Republican party insisted upon the absolute power of the President of the Senate to declare the result according to his individual judgment; while the Democratic party contended that in the last resort, the House of Representatives was the final arbiter. The President of the Senate was a Republican, but a majority of the States had Democratic representations in the House. Thus these two great parties stood confronting each other upon an issue, the solution of which involved not only the peace, but, possibly, the very existence, of the government. A second war, not of sections, but of parties, seemed imminent. The country held its breath in the presence of this great danger. In the crisis, not foreseen by the founders of the government, and therefore, wholly unprovided for in the Constitution, the Electoral Commission was created by Congress as the tribunal to settle the controversy. That commission consisted of eight Republicans and seven Democrats, and by a strict party vote, it awarded the Presidency to Mr. Hayes. No event in our history has so illustrated the capacity of our people for self-government, as the instant and quiet acquiescence of the great Democratic party in this most unexpected and portentous decision, notwithstanding its large popular majority of 260,000 votes in favor of Mr. Tilden, and its firm conviction that he was honestly and fairly entitled to a majority of twenty-thre votes in the electoral colleges. The country has never been satisfied that this result was fairly reached, and gave accusations of astounding frauds have filled the air from that day to this. Under the pressure of these charges, made, too, by Republicans in high position, notably by Mr. Conkling, a gentleman of great ability and high personal character, and the ackowledged leader of his party in the Senate, the Democrtic House of Representatives organized a committee to inquire into the truth of these charges. If such frauds have been committed, they are great crimes against the public confidence, not to be condoned, and honorable men of all parties should be instant and zealous to aid in the enquiry, that the guilty agents, whoever they are, and ho. ever eminent for ability or distinguished in position, may be exposed to the contemptuous reproach and bitter shame that ensure an infamous immortality. But this investigation has been denounced as revolutionary;—as intended to remove Mr. Hayes and install Mr. Tilden. I do not concur in this opinion, nor do I believe such a result legally attainable under any possible developments that may be made. Nor is it my belief that such is the purpose or expectation of the commitee that has this investigation in immediate charge. The electoral Commission was a high court invested with the absolute power of final adjudication, from whose decision there is no appeal. By its judgment, which was ratified by both Houses of Congress, Mr. Hayes' title was placed beyond legal question, and the power of disturbance. It is, therefore, constitutionally unassailable and impregnable. If Mr. Hayes could be removed or should resign, still Mr. Tilden would not be his successor, under any provision of the Constitution, nor could he be legislated into the Presidency by any action of Congress. The Constitution declares, that "in case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the power and duties of said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President."

Under this clause, if Mr. Hayes should vacate the office, Mr Wheeler would succeed. And should Hayes and Wheeler both resign, or, both be removed, then there would be a vacancy in both offices. For this possible contingency, the Constitution requires that Congress shall by law provide, and Congress has so provided by requiring a new election; and pending this election, that the President of the Senate, or if there be no President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, shall act as President. Here is a Constitutional barrier against Mr. Tilden that no tribunal can avoid or surmount. The two Houses of the last Congress having declared Hayes and Wheeler duly elected, could the two Houses of the present, or any subsequent Congress, as a matter of Constitutional power, declare Hayes and Wheeler not to have been duly eleted? This would be playing battle-door and shuttle-cock with the Presidency, and might well be called revolution. Against such a possibility let there be a solid South. We want no more wars: we are for peace and for the maintenance of authority legally established by all the forms of law, however offensive may have been the methods and processes by which its representative attained his high position. The Presidency, though a great office, is not worth a civil war. If gross frauds were committed and are exposed, they will never be repeated. Great wrongs often carry with them their own retribution. If Mr. Hayes' accession to power is due to frauds, his own party has been disintegrated by the policy he has pursued; the wrongs of the Democratic party will be avenged by the exposure, and public justice satisfied. Nor can it be said that his elevation to office was entirely devoid of good to the South. Established in power against our will, he has resisted the demands of his own party by refusing to treat the South as a faction of rebels conspiring to overthrow the government. He has recognized the local rights under the supremacy of the Constitution, of all the States, and relieved them from the tyranny imposed by his predecessor, disgraceful to the civilization of any age, and endurable only because it could not be resisted.

Political crimes of the character alleged can only be dealt with by the people in their sovereign capacity, acting through the ballot box. If our elective system cannot peacefully rectify these wrongs and rebuke fraud, then popular government is a failure, fit only for gala-days and quiet times, and certainly to be swept away in the hour of trial by some great popular commotion incident to every people.

Fellow-Citizens: There are other questions—the tariff, internal improvements and civil service reform—each of national moment, but I will not discuss them on this occasion. My final words shall be in behalf of

THE UNITY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The custodian of great principles, it has duties yet to perform in the accomplishment of its destiny; and no true patriot should desert it and affiliate with any new party to attain a single end. however exigent in his opinion may be its importance. The National Greenback party must, in the nature of things be ephemeral; for no party can be permanent whose aim is the consummation of a single idea. It may become a strong faction for mischief, but never a great power for good. All enduring parties are, in a given sense, many-sided, representing as they do, different phases of thought, and different lines of policy, but founded upon an underlying oneness of principle. Thus. the Democratic party, since its organization by its great apostle, Mr. Jefferson, has often differed in its policy never in its principles. It has divided on the tariff, on Internal Improvements and on Finance. It has always been united on the powers of the Federal government and on State autonomy. Since the foundation of our government two political forces have contended for the mastery—the one centripetal, seeking to concentrate all power upon the Federal head: the other centrifugal, anxious to restrain the Federal government within Constitutional limitations, and to recognize the dignity of the several States, by a just appreciation of their territorial sovereignty. The first of these forces is represented by the Republican party: the latter by the Democratic party. Since the ascendancy of the Republican party, the legislation of Congress has been a series of assumptions of power, subversive of the rights of the States, threatening the very life of the Republic, and dangerous to liberty itself. It may be in its decline, but it is yet powerful, active, aggressive and dangerous. It has a leadership not to be despised, and a following still great in numbers and marvelously accordant in ideas and in action. It will never die a natural death: it must be killed in battle!

The times are portentous. New doctrines and strange dogmas are being taught, and men in high places propagate them. There is no safety to the country except under the shadow of the Constitution; and the Constitution is itself in danger. Imperial expectations wait upon the dismemberment and overthrow of the Democratic party. Men no longer talk with bated breath of the iron rule of military power. Grant! Grant and Order! Grant and the Public Credit! Grant and the Public Peace! Grant and the Federal Army! are Republican rallying cries which will be heard all over the land in the Presidential election of 1880. The man on horse-back is already in the field marshalling his squadrons for the conflict. Let us not commit the grave mistake of underrating him. He possesses one great virtue—the virtue of courage. Not the courage of his convictions, but the courage born of his passions and ambitions. The philosophy, the theory, the limitations of a Constitutional government are a sealed book to him. Educated for military life, trained in the army, he represents but a single idea—the idea of force; and in the effort to install this idea by his re-election to the Presidency, around him will rally all the jealous leaders of the Republican party and all the different factions into which it is now seemingly divided. The only hope for republican institutions on this Continent is in the union, coherence and success of the Democratic party. Its great mission is to reclaim the Constitution by restoring the functions of government to their respective channels, and to reeducate the people in the sacred principles of Truth, Justice and Liberty.

In the approach of such a crisis in our affairs of State, let us shun divided counsels. Let us bear and forbear in that Corinthian spirit which allows to each one, in issues and questions involving no vital principle of organic law, a doctrine and an interpretation of his own. Let us inscribe upon our banner the legend, Unity in essentials, freedom in non-essentials, charity in all things; and acting in accord with it, make the Christian precept "Ephraim shall not envy Judah and Judah shall not vex Ephraim" a political as it is a Bible rule of action.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.—From the number of papers over the State that have recently published the very lengthy complimentary notice from the Charleston (S. C.) *Courier*, favoring Hon. L. P. Walker for Senator in the place to be vacated by Spencer, that gentleman is very popular for the important position. Many persons also claim that he will be the right man in the right place, all of which we confidently believe. [*Birmingham Independent.*

PITTSBURG, JULY 5: Yesterday's storm was the most destructive in loss of life and property for several years. In this city the lightning struck several houses, and the flood did great damage, but no lives were lost. In the rural districts the greatest losses occurred; houses and bridges were washed away and crops greatly damaged. At Sandy Creek Village, 12 miles above this city, the water rose to a depth of 34 feet and carried everything before it. The house of Abner Corner, containing himself, wife and children. Ira Long, a man named Boyd and a stranger, was carried away and all were drowned.

The killed and wounded at the disaster at Ross Grove Pic-nic, yesterday, amounts to a large number.

Election Notice.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
CALHOUN COUNTY. }

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pre. 16—Ladiga.
Wm. A Wilson, }
J B Palmer, } Inspectors.
Canada O'Briant, }
W A Stewart, Returning officer.

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

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

D. Z. GOODDETT, Sheriff.
July 6, 1878—5t.

Have you seen A. Meyers & Co., Alpaccas; you ought to see them, they are very cheap.

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 Greenspot, eleven miles from Jacksonville, one mile from Peek's Hill Post Office, known as Fullenwider place; 70 acres in cultivation, balance well timbered in Oak, Poplar, Hickory and Black Walnut. Three good springs on the place. School house and Church on the premises.

TERMS—Half cash; balance in one and two years. Title perfect. A bargain

$400.—EIGHTY acres of fine wood land, within three miles of Jacksonville, on main road. Two thousand lords of wood can be cut from it. Growth mostly Post Oak. Land very good. It is a bargain at $400.

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

$1,700.—THE undersigned offers a bargain, in a FARM near Jacksonville for $1,300. It contains one hundred and twenty acres of land, nearly all cleared—good orchards, three good farm houses, out houses, two bold springs (one freestone and one limestone), running water in every lot, and about ten acres of the very best meadow land in this county. One of the farm houses was put up last fall at a cash expense of six hundred dollars. The present proprietor gave for the place, since the war, $3,600. Desire to move to Texas is his reason for selling at a sacrifice.

$1500. ONE HUNDRED & FIFTY-FIVE acres of land more or less. Good new dwelling of five rooms—not quite complete. Fine springs within a few steps of the door. Good outbuildings. Excellent tan yard site. About fifty acres under fence. Land produces well. Natural fish pond on the place. Fine range for stock. Situated four miles south of Jacksonville on public road from Jacksonville to Oxford. Good stand for blacksmith and woodshop.

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

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

$4,000 THREE HUNDRED & twenty acres, situated on the Oxford Road, one mile from White Plains, Calhoun county, in the rich and fertile valley of Choccolocco. One hundred and forty acres in cultivation; balance well timbered. A running stream and two good wells, one good dwelling house, splendid cribs, stables, 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.

$480 One Hundred and Fifty five acres—65 acres open. The rest splendidly timbered. Branch running thro' 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 Philip'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 vinyard. The apple orchard contains 200 bearing trees of best varieties. The peach orchard is large and choice.—The vinyard contains 200 bearing vines of different varieties of grapes suitable to this country—one-half acre of scuppernong already trellised. Proprietor made this year seventy gallons of wine, in second year of bearing. Convenient to churches and school. Terms $1000 cash; balance in one and two years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$4550 Six hundred and forty acres, known as the Greene place; six miles north of Jacksonville on the S. R. & D. R. R. Two hundred acres in high state of cultivation. Splendid farm house and several good outhouses, gin, barn and every convenience to be found on a first class farm. Orchard. Land fine and splendidly watered. Elegantly adapted for a stock farm. A capital bargain. Terms, one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

$5000 Seven hundred acres One hundred and seventy-five acres in cultivation All in one tract one and a quarter by three quarter miles square. Watered by two mountain branches and several springs. The spring at the dwelling is White Sulphur. There is besides a good well in the yard and one in the horse lot, both supplied with pumps. The dwelling is nearly new, built in tasteful style, and nicely paled in. It cost $2000. There is on the place six good tenant houses; gin house and screw, large barn and stables, well built store house, shoe and blacksmith shops, tan yard of 20 vats, two bark sheds, one leather finishing house and many other buildings necessary to a well improved farm and country merchant's stand. It is convenient to churches, and there is a good school on the place. Merchant mill in two miles. The soil will compare favorably with that of most lands in Calhoun. The health of the place is surpassingly good and the scenery delightful. Titles perfect. Terms one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

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

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

Dirt Cheap!

HOUSE AND LOT FOR 350 CASH.—Six room house, kitchen and stable. Rooms plastered or ceiled; porches in front. Lot contains 128 feet front and extending back 240 feet. Fine fruit, and well on premises. 300 yds from Court House Possession given 1st of January 1878. A good investment for any person desiring to move to Jacksonville for school facilities.

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

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

TWENTY-SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS—The fine flouring mills, known as the Abernathy mills, one mile and a qr. from Jacksonville depot & one hundred acres of land, mostly woodland. Fine water power good custom. A great bargain. A fine farm of 150 acres of creek bottom, adjoining the mill can also be bought at a bargain.

Calhoun County Grange COLLEGE,

MALE AND FEMALE,
Jacksonville, Ala.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Landers & Baitain, by mutual consent of each one of them, was dissolved on the 25th day of June, 1878.

All persons indebted to said firm will please come forward and settle up with cash or by note, as we are determined to close out said partnership business as early as possible.

A. M. LANDERS,
W. C. BRITTAIN.
July 6—4t.

"BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE."

Change of Schedule.

S. R. & D. R. R.

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

Mail Trains Daily.

No. 1, NORTH.	STATIONS.	No. 2, SOUTH.
5.00 a. m	Lv Selma......Ar	9.10 p. m.
6.45 a. m	Randpolh. Lv	6.50 p. m.
7.27 a. m	Montevallo	5.46 p. m.
8.15 a. m	Calera	5.20 p. m.
10.22 a. m	Talladega	2.38 p. m.
11.16 p. m	Oxford	1.48 p. m.
11.57 p. m	Jacksonville	1.01 p. m.
3.20 p. m.	Ar......Rome......Lv	10.20 a. m.
5.40 p. m	Ar Dalton.....Lv	8.25 a. m.

Accommodation Trains.

Daily—Sunday excepted.

No. 3. NORTH.	STATIONS.	No. 4, SOUTH.
3.40 p. m	Lv Selma Ar	1.25 p. m.
7.05 p. m	Randolph Lv	10.38 a. m.
8.20 p. m	Montevallo	9.25 a. m.
9.50 p. m	Calera Ar	8.10 a. m.
1.20 p. m	Talladega	4.33 a. m.
3.06 a. m	Oxford	3.00 a. m.
4.07 a. m	Jacksonville	1.30 a. m.
8.05. a. m	Ar. RomeLv	10.20 p. m.
11.05 a. m	Dalton	6.50 p. m.

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

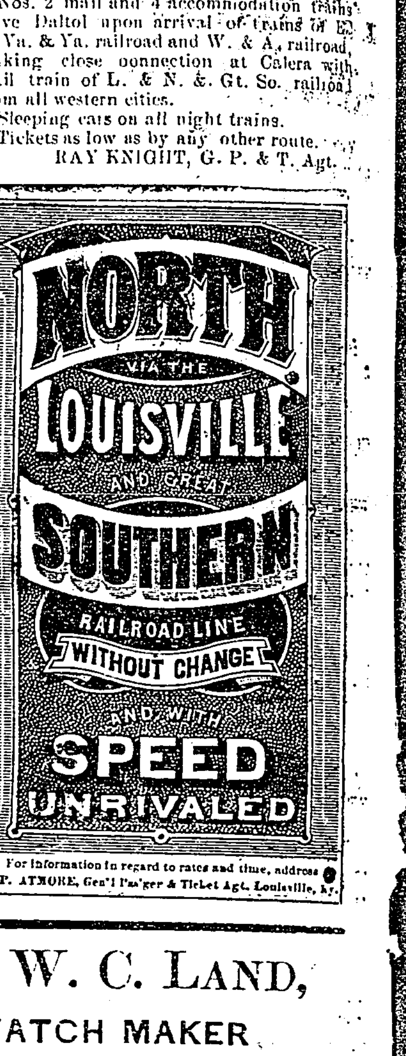
No. 3 leaving at 3.40 p. m. makes close connection at Rome for Atlanta, and at Dalton with trains of E. T. Va. & Ga. and W. & A. railroads for all eastern and western cities

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

Sleeping cars on all night trains.

Tickets as low as by any other route.

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


NORTH VIA THE LOUISVILLE AND GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE WITHOUT CHANGE AND WITH SPEED UNRIVALED

☞ For information in regard to rates and time, address C. P. ATMORE, Gen'l Pas'ger & Ticket Agt. Louisville, Ky.

W. C. LAND,

WATCH MAKER
& JEWELLER,
Jacksonville, Ala.
17 January 1877—1y.

DENTISTRY.

H. D. BARR

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

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

No charges for extracting teeth when artificial teeth are inserted.

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

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

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

TO THE AFFLICTED.

SCROFULA,

SCROFULOUS ULCERS AND CANCERS ARE CURABLE.

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

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

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

Charges moderate,

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

Just Received,

A FRESH LOT OF

Flour.

ALSO, COUNTRY CURED

HAMS AND LARD,

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

J. C. FRANCIS.
June 8, 1878—1m.

Tinware,

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
BY
W. W. NESBIT,
Jacksonville, Ala

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

The Republican.

ED. G. CALDWELL,

(At the old Forney Corner,)

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

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

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

Cheap Groceries for Cash at the old Forney Corner.

Fresh Lard at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Fresh Meal at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

YOU can buy anything in the GROCERY line CHEAP for CASH at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. P. & ED. L PARR,

Grocers & Commission Merchants,

THE PARRS WANT

600 pound of Butter at cash prices.
1,000 dozen Eggs " " "
466 Chickens " " "

WANTS CONTINUED.

$3.05 in Greenbacks,
100 bushels of Meal
5,000 bushels of Wheat,
40 pounds of Bacon for home use,
1,000 pounds of Flour at lowest prices.

THE PARRS STILL WANT

60 fat Muttons,
25 fat Kids,
30 fat Beeves,
4 Milch Cows.

WE WANT

1,000 pounds of Honey,
5,000 pounds of Bees-wax,
10,000 pounds of Tallow.

The Parr's are still in Want. $10,000 in Greenbacks. If they cannot get the greenbacks Mexican Silver dollars wil do. We will buy your oats or anything else the farmer has to sell, for which Merchandize will be given or the highest market price in cash.

LOCAL MATTERS.

MODEL FARMER.—Col. Alfred Hoke has made and gathered 43 crops in this county, and has never lost but two working days out of the 43 years. He has never bought a bushel of corn or pound of meat in his life.

The reception of Gen. and Mrs. Burke at their elegant residence the evening of the 9th was the most delightful social event of the year. Notwithstanding the unpromising weather outlook, and a hard rain at nightfall, the spacious parlors were crowded with representatives from nearly every family in town; and what with the kind attentions of the host and hostess and their relatives, Miss Costello and Messrs. Burke and Gaffney, the music, dancing, social chitchat and delicious supper, night waxed to morning before the pleased guests realized that it was time to bid their entertainers good-night.

These social gatherings are annual affairs at the residence of Gen. Burke, and long in advance they are always regarded with most pleasant anticipations in the social life of Jacksonville.

The Grand Master, of the State has given notice to the Master of the Masonic Lodge of this place, that he will be here the 24th inst. This will be a good opportunity for masons of the county and surrounding country to hear him lecture and see the work exemplified. He makes a hurried visit and will not go to all the lodges—perhaps none other—in this section.

DIED.—On the 5th inst at 8 o'clock, after a short but distressing illness, Mrs. R H. Neighbors, wife of Mr. Thos. S. Neighbors of this county. All that human skill could do was exerted to save her life, but the efforts of physicians were fruitless. It was the Master's will that she "come up higher," and her unborn babe be spared the bitterness of living. The tenderest sympathies of our nature go out to the young husband who is left to his desolation and grief. May God pity and comfort him.

DIED.—Tuesday the 9th inst, after a long illness from cancerous affection, Wm. Scott, an old and honored citizen of this county. He was born in Rutherford county, N. C., May 30, 1800, and was 78 years one month and 10 days of age at the time of his death. He came to this county in 1835 and selected and settled upon the place 4 miles above this town which he constantly resided upon during life. He was among the first settlers of the county, and throughout his long and useful life he enjoyed the full confidence of his neighbors and the esteem and respect of all who knew him. Such men are rare and when they pass from the stage of action, it is a public calamity. The relatives have the sympathy of our entire community.

HOMICIDE.—We learn that one day last week, near Francis' Store, John C. Laney, of this county, shot and killed Mr. M. Black, of St. Clair county, in a difficulty about a bottle of bitters. Laney is out on temporary bail & a day for preliminary examination has been set. As the matter has yet to undergo judicial investigation, pursuant to our invariable rule, we refrain from comment.

Rumor had it that there was a shooting affair over in Choccoloco valley last week; but happily nobody hurt.

The last Cherokee Advertiser reports a very serious cutting affair between two men of that county.

Meredith, one of the parties to the late difficulty in St Clair county, is dead

Times must be getting better. Of late there has been a more active enquiry after real estate than for a year

At a meeting held at Bethel Church lately, it was decided to hold the annual Sunday School Convention at Bethel Church, Aug. 10th. We will publish the programme next week.

Gen. John T. Morgan will speak at Oxford next Monday, the 15th. The southbound train reaches Oxford at 1½ o'clock.

Hon. Wm. M. Hames has been confined to his room near two weeks with rheumatism, but at this writing is rapidly recovering his usual health.

It will be seen by reference to the announcements that that the Greenbackers have a candidate in the field for Representative.

Notice change of schedule of S. R. & D. R. R.

EDS. REPUBLICAN:

It is with pleasure that I attempt to describe the happiness we all enjoyed at Brock's school house on Cane creek on the glorious Fourth. The day was such an one as cast away all gloomy forebodings and made one feel that

> "My birth and guid honor are coin in
> my pouch,
> And my freedom's my lairdship nae
> monarch dare touch."

At an early hour we reached the lovely grove and espied many bright, happy faces beaming with jocund hilarity: blending in unison with the beauties of nature, forming a picturesque scene, making one think as Milton said:

> "Sometimes with secure delight,
> The upland hamlets will invite;
> When the merry bells ring round
> And the jocund rebecks sound,
> To many a youth and many a maid;
> Dancing in the checkered shade,
> And young and old come forth to play
> On a sunshine holiday"

The muse alone can express the joys each felt:

> "Care mad to see a man sae happy,
> E'n drown'd himself among the napsy;
> As bees flee hame wi' lades o' treasure
> The minutes wing' their wi' pleasure."

We spent the time most pleasantly until one, when the dinner table was spread with all the luxuries man could desire. Mr. S. T. Peace gave a cordial welcome to all.

The evening was spent too happily for my conception. Suffice it to say it was indeed a gal orious day.
T H M.

The candidates open the ball in Beat 7 next Monday.

CALHOUN GRANGE COLLEGE will resume on Monday, July 18th. It is very important to the proper instruction and rapid advancement of the pupils that they commence the very first day. When all begin at once, the teachers can easily classify and put them all to work harmoniously and without confusion; but where pupils are dropping in all during the session, double labor is imposed on the instructors, and more or less confusion caused throughout the whole school. The school promises to open very auspiciously. Let each patron do his whole duty to his child and to the school by attending promptly next Monday morning. Let every person who feels the slightest interest in the success of the College be on hand early. If we will but do our duty, the time is not far distant when the greatest success will crown our efforts.
GRANGE PATRON.

LADIGA—Wheat crop is not very good. Cotton and corn splendid. Farmers say they are getting plenty of rain.

Miss Ella Cooper of Pleasant Gap paid us a short visit on last Saturday; may she live to come again. We were pleased to meet in our little village on last Sunday Mr. Walker and Miss Maggie Camp of Esom Hill, Ga.—also Mr Jno. and Mrs. Annie Alexander of Borden Springs, Ala. *Somebody* grieves over the absence of our friend Mr. T W Hays who will be absent some 2 or 3 weeks during the vacation of his school at this place.

One of our candidates for Representative while canvassing the other day was unconscious of what he was doing; and by some hook or crook thought he had lost his umbrella and went back several miles looking for it: some kind friend informed him that he was carrying his umbrella over him—Jim remarked "by doggies I did'nt know it—what do you think of that boys."

W J Brock of this place is speaking of going to Centre soon to read law—hope he will make it a success.

Ladiga will be accommodated with an Express office commencing August 1st 1878—J C Graham Agt.
xxx

Little Bond-holder Hewitt Skinned by Henry Waterson.

The subjoined is the full text of Mr. Watterson's letter to Hewitt, the fellow who really sold out Tilden. The telegraph has furnished a very brief statement, and we print the letter in full. It appeared in last Sunday's New York *Sun*, and is as follows:
Selma Times.

An Open Letter to the Hon Abram S. Hewitt.

Some casual observations of mine to a reporter of the Sun seems to have given you disquiet, and, as I would be generous as well as just, I address you directly, with the purpose of relieving your mind.

You are mistaken when you say that I have charged you with suppressing any telegram, or telegrams, of Mr. Tilden. You know, and I know, that Mr. Tilden disapproved the Electoral bill. You know, and I know, that on Monday evening, the 15th of January, a meeting of the Committee of Advisement considered the terms of the bill, hypothetically submitted to it; that at that meeting I opposed them; that you were dumb as an oyster as to Mr. Tilden's opinions; that, finally, we all agreed to support the measure, most of us believing it the emanation of our chief. I have charged, I do charge, that your failure to deal frankly with us on that occasion, your failure to tell us what Mr. Tilden had said to you the day before, was the practical suppression of his more sagacious counsels, and, to all intents, the betrayal of your friend.

As to telegrams, I know nothing, could know nothing about them, and have never said a word about them. I only know, and you know, and all of us know that the Electoral bill was not Mr. Tilden's offspring, and I have only said, what I now repeat, that you allowed your bastard to be palmed off as his legitimate without saying a word.

As to my charge that you wanted to rest our case on the vote of Oregon, the address which you publish itself furnishes the proof. That address rests upon either horn of a dilemma—Oregon on the one hand, or Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina on the other hand. It is obvious that I did not misrepresent you. It is hardly worth stating the circumstances of its suppression, which you say I had nothing to do with, because I was "not a member of the National Democratic Executive Committee." To make a long story short, after a wrangle in New York; which is known to quite a number of our friends, you turned up in Washington with your document; it was submitted to the Committee of Advisement, of which I was a member; on my motion it was referred to a sub-committee; this returned it to the Committee of Advisement rejected. Meanwhile, you re-enforced yourself by your National Executive Committee, which met with us; and, finally, our united efforts subdued you and your address. It may not be known to you that I performed prodigies of valor in this work of subjugation.

You expose yourself when you refer to my incapacity to keep a secret. A man who told, in sacred confidence, his extraordinary interview with Grant to fifty people within an hour after it was had—Grant himself denying the truth of your report—who kept his counsel so loosely that next day's papers contained the whole of it, does not occupy a position of advantage to deliver lectures upon discretion. You are right, however, in surmising that I cannot keep a secret. I never had one in my life. A secret is like a wart upon one's nose. Everybody has a better view of it than the possessor. I scorn a secret, I loathe a secret, and, doubtless, had you kindly admitted me to your caucus the other evening, I should have gone away and told the reporters what they knew much more accurately and fully than I did myself.

But a truce to badinage, to criminations and recriminations, between you and me, I don't want to injure you. I don't want to quarrel with you. Let us have done, therefore, with inuendoes and epithets. I have stated, publicly, that you were guilty of a disgraceful falsehood; that this falsehood was delivered with circumstances of solemnity to your colleagues; that it was the occasion of a transfer of the meetings of our Advisory Committee from your house to another place, and that I met you next day and refused to recognize you. You ask why nobody else did the like. Alas, I was ever a fool in such matters, and always allowed my disgusts to get the better of my judgment. A wiser man would have gone along and said nothing about it. Now that time has cured my nausea, I would do you justice, I declare that I do not desire or mean to insult you. I declare that, this incident apart, I have nothing against you. All of us make mistakes. Simple errors of judgment each can forgive. Now I repeat and declare my charge of personal dishonor upon you, and, as you don't wish to fight it out, and I am sure I don't, I will make you this proposition: You select two members of the Committee of Advisement, of which both of us were members; I will select two, the four shall select a fifth, and, if I do not make my charge good, I will make you a public apology.
HENRY WATTERSON.

We will take corn, delivered, at 60c per bushel for subscriptions

Sewing Machines Needles 60 cts. a doz., or 4 for 25 cts. J. E. Tinsley

All Styles Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Sewing Machines, &c., neatly and cheaply repaired, and warranted by J. E. TINSLEY, Jacksonville, Ala.
May 11th, 78.-tf.

Dress Goods, Linens, Grass Linens, Piques, Ladies and Gents Shoes at extraordinary low prices.
A. MEYERS & CO.
Cash Store.

If you have any WHEAT for sale, bring it to A. MEYERS & CO. Cheap Store, and you will get a better price than any where else, also better bargains in goods.
A. MEYERS & CO.
Cheap Cash Store.

Just received a nice lot of Alpacas, Bleaching, Calicos, Fans, Ladies, Hose etc., which we intend to sell at New York prices. Come and examine, no trouble to show goods.
A. MEYERS & CO.
New Store.

We have added to our stock a nice line of Ladies, and childrens Hats and Hack hats—trimmed at our Milinery Emporium, which we are selling very cheap. Call and see them. We are prepared to furnish any style, and quality of Hats lower than can be bought elsewere.
A. MEYERS & CO.
Cheap Store.

We would like to have wheat for subscription. Will not some of our patrons who complain that they have no money, send us in wheat to settle their accounts?

If you have a chronic disease which has resisted the skill of your local physician and your own good care of yourself, place yourself in correspondence with E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 120 Lexington Avenue, New York City. It will only cost you the postage you put on your letters, as all consultations by letter as well as in person are free. Dr. Foote is the well known author of Medical Common Sense, Plain Home Talk, Science in Story, &c.
June 22—1m:

The Organ War.—A 100 lb. Solid Shot.

If any man insults your common sense by offering a first class 9 Stop Organ for $65, "Shoot him on the spot" All necessity for buying such inferior Organs is forever done away with. $100, Cash, or $110 on Easy Terms, now buys a magnificent **Mason & Hamlin Parlor or Church Organ** with *Four Sets Reeds* and *Ten Stops*, in Elegant New Style Case with *Illuminated Panels*.—Handsomest Style of Case ever produced.—**Special Offer** to introduce this new Style.—Sent on trial.—Guaranteed for a life time.—Rented until paid for.—other new styles just out.—Illuminated catalogues free. Address **LUDDEN & BATES**, Savannah, Ga., **Manufacturer's wholesale Agents for the South.**
july 13—4t.

WANTS.

WANTED.—To sell one good shot gun. Price $9. Enquire at this office.

An Undeniable Truth.

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

Rev. Dr. Joseph S. Key,

Pastor St. Paul Church, Columbus, Ga., writes: "We gave Dr. Moffett's Teethina (*Teething Powders*) to our little grandchild with the happiest results. The effects were almost magical, and certainly more satisfactory than from anything we ever used."

For sale by Dr. W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville, Ala., and all Druggists keep it.
July 6, '78—6m.

A Blessing to Mothers.

There will be no necessity for mothers leaving the comforts of home, with their sick babies, this summer, if they will give DR. MOFFETT'S TEETHINA (*Teething Powders*) TEETHINA will Regulate the Bowels and make Teething easy. It cures Cholera Infantum and the Summer Complaints of Childred, Heals Eruptions and Sores, Removes and Prevents the formation of Worms. Dr. W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville, Ala., and all Druggist keep it. July 6, '78—6m.

ATHENS, GA., December 8, 1877.

A few nights since, I gave my son one dose of Worm Oil, and the next day he passed 16 large worms. At the same time I gave one dose to my little girl, four years old, and she passed 85 worms from 4 to 15 inches long.
W. F. PHILLIPS.

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

ATHENS, GA., February 22, 1878.

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

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

REMEMBER THE PRINTER.

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

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate court, Special Term June 26, '78.

Whereas at this term of court, the estate of John D. Hoke, dec'd., was by the order of said court declared insolvent, and at the same time a further order of said court was made, requiring Daniel F. Hoke who is the administrator of said estate to appear in said court on the 24th day of July, 1878, and make a settlement of his accounts as such administrator.

Notice is therefore given to the creditors of said estate and all other persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the courthouse of said county on said 24th day of July, 1878, and contest said settlement and nominate a future administrator of said estate if they think proper.
L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate,

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate court, Special Term June 22, '78.

THIS day came P. H. Brothers, guardian of Albert Bagly a minor and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his said guardianship, and at the same time tenders to the Court his resignation in writing as guardian of said Albert Bagly.

It is ordered, that the 22nd day of July, 1878, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.
L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

June 29, '78-3t,

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate court, Special Term June 26, '78.

This day came John D. Hall, Executor of the estate of Susan Yeager, dec'd., and filed his statement and account for an annual settlement of said estate.

It is ordered that the 23rd day of July. 1878, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.
L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

June 29-78-3t.

CLEAR SIDE BACON FOR SALE.

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

April 6th, 1878—tf.

NOTICE!

CALHOUN COUNTY NURSERY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

May 18-6-m.

Ice, Ice, Cold Ice!

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

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

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

I keep a large stock of

Fine Tobacco and Cigars.

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

May 25, 1878—3m

NEW FAMILY

Grocery.

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

Staple and Fancy

Groceries,

Which he will sell at REMARKABLY LOW PRICES for CASH.

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

Bargains Guaranteed.

Call and examine goods and test prices before buying elsewhere.

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

May 25, 1878—tf.

Dissolution.

THE Mercantile firm heretofore composed of F. W. Maddox and D. J. Privett, was on the 7th inst. dissolved by the death of F. W. Maddox. The business of said late partnership will be continued in the name of D. J. Privett, surviving partner, &c. until settled up.

All persons indebted to said late firm are earnestly requested to come forward and *settle at once*, either with cash or by giving us their note, as it is our desire to close out said partnership business as early as possible.
D. J. PRIVETT,
Surviving partner &c. of M. & P.

June 22, 1878—4t.

W P Crook, Adm &c. of Jesse W Hannah, dec'd.
vs.
R C Hannah,
John Hannah,
Rebecca Gay,
R T Gay, et als.

In Chancery at Jacksonville Ala. Monday, June 3, 1878.

IN this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by affidavit of John H Caldwell, one of the Solicitors of the said Complainant, W P Crook, that the said Defendants, Rebecca E Gay and R T Gay are both non-residents of this State, and over the age of 21 years, and reside in San Saba County, Texas, post office San Saba. It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala. for four consecutive weeks, requiring them the said Rebecca E and R T Gay to answer or demur to the Cross Bill of complaint in this cause, by the 1st Monday in September, 1878, or in thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against them.

Done at office this 3d day of June, 1878.
WM. M. HAMES Register.

June 22—4t.

ROME GEO., MARBLE WORKS.

JONES & EDMUNDSON;

AMERICAN AND ITALIAN

MARBLE & GRANITE.

And Manufacturers of Tombs, Monuments and Headstones,

ROME GEORGIA.

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

FIRE INSURANCE.

The undersigned is Agent for (3) three good and reliable FIRE COMPANIES of the South, to wit:

GEORGIA HOME INSURANCE CO., COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.
HOME PROTECTION " " HUNTSVILLE, ALA.
CENTRAL CITY " " SELMA, ALA.

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

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

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

Mch 25th, 1878—1 y

Are you going to Paint?

THEN USE MILLER BRO'S

CHEMICAL PAINT.

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

MILLER BROTHERS,

29, 31 & 33 St. Clair Street,

Sample Card sent free. CLEVELAND, OHIO

Our Combined

CATALOGUE

FOR 1878 OF
EVERYTHING
FOR THE

GARDEN

Numbering 175 pages, with Colored Plate.

SENT FREE

To our customers of past years, and to all purchasers of our books, either GARDENING FOR PROFIT, PRACTICAL FLORICULTURE, Or GARDENING FOR PLEASURE, Price $1 50 each, prepaid by mail, To others on receipt of 25 cts. Plain Plant or Seed-Catalogues, without Plate, free to all.

Peter Henderson & Co.,
Seedsmen Market-Gardeners,
and Florists,
35 Cortland St., New York.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored!

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

Price in sealed envelope, only six cts.

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

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

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers,
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann st. N. Y., Post Office Box, 4586.

THE GRANGERS' SPINNER.

Patented September 15th 1874.

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

Its Points of Superiority

over the old-fashioned wheel spinner are

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

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

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

JAMES HUTCHINSON,

Barber & Hair-dresser,

Room on Office Row, recently occupied by Dick Walker.

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

THE WHITE SEWING MACHINE

The Best and Cheapest.

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

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

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

A liberal discount allowed to Agents.

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

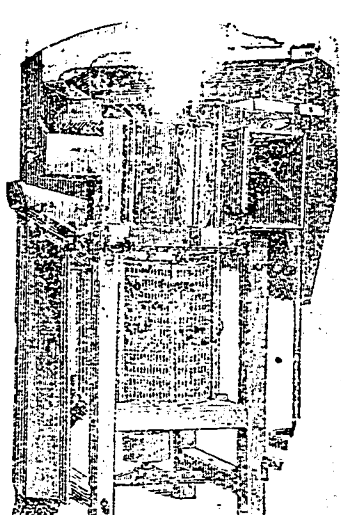
April 20, 1878—1y.

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

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

J. J. Cohen,

THE WORLD RENOWNED



EUREKA SMUTTER & SEPERATOR.

Rome, Georgia,

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

MARRIED LIFE **DR. BUTTS** No. 12 N. Eighth St, St. Louis, Mo.

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

The PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE
The PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER

Books that are really Guides and Self-Instructors in all matters pertaining to Manhood and Womanhood, and supply want long felt. They are beautifully illustrated, and in plain language, easily understood. The two books embrace 545 pages, and contain valuable information for both married and single, with all the recent improvements in medical treatment. Read what our home papers say: "The knowledge imparted in Dr. Butts' new works is in no way of questionable character, but is something that every one should know. The Youth, the victim of early indiscretion; the Man, otherwise perfectly healthy maybe, but with waning vigor in the prime of life, and the Woman, in misery from the many ills her sex is heir to."—St. Louis Journal.

POPULAR PRICES—50 cts. each; both in one volume, $1; in cloth and gilt, 25 cts extra. Sent under seal, on receipt of price in money or stamps.

SINGLE LIFE

R. T. HOYT,

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

Wholesale Druggist,

No. 43 BROAD STREET, ROME, Ga

Keeps constantly on hand,

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

Buist's GARDEN SEEDS;

WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, OILS
VARNISHES, &c

Rome, Ga. Jan. 20, 1877—tf.

The Remedy of the 19th Century.

Barham's Infallible PILE CURE.

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

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

TRADE MARK. PRICE $1.00 PER BOX POST PAID

H. A. SMITH

ROME, GA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Bookseller and Music Dealer

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

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

CROQUET SETS

In Wood Boxes $1.50,

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

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

DR. BIGELOW, having 30 years experience, treats SEXUAL AND CHRONIC DISEASES in both sexes Safely, Surely, Privately. NERVOUS DEBILITY, from sexual abuse or excesses, producing IMPOTENCY, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, &c., rendering MARRIAGE IMPROPER, can be positively and permanently cured. Will warrant every case. [illegible] pages, [illegible] MARRIAGE GUIDE OR SEXUAL PATHOLOGY, 230 large pages, ILLUSTRATED, containing much that was never before published. Price 50 cts. Letters CONFIDENTIAL. FEMALE PILLS, $1. EXTRA STRENGTH [illegible] Send 50 cts. for sample [illegible] by Express.

AGRICULTURE.

Foreign Markets for Cattle.—The careful observer will note a striking coincidence between the rapidly increasing demand for American agricultural produce in foreign markets and the apparent necessity, as well as determination, of many of our citizens heretofore engaged in trade, commerce and manufactures, to return to the farms and to become absolute producers of the nation's wealth. The delusion so prevalent a few years since, that a large accession to the ranks of the agriculturists would result in an over-supply of food-products, is fast melting away under the stimulus of foreign demand for breadstuffs and provisions for feeding the teeming millions of overcrowded Europe. The Old World cannot compete with the cheap and fertile lands of this country in the production of grain and meat.

Agriculture presents to-day the safest field of investment for those who are informed concerning the specialties in which they engage. No farmer should seek other investment for his surplus capital than the improvement of his farm, the breeding and rearing of fine cattle, sheep and pigs, the draining and fertilizing of his broad acres. Especially in the production of beef and mutton is there a field for enterprise and remunerative returns. The farmers of New England and New York should at least double their number of mutton sheep within the next two years. Let every producer raise that for which there is a paying demand, especially if the product is well adapted to his soil, climate and conditions. The wonderful increase in the export of cattle can best be realized when it is considered that the trade, although established but a few years, reached an aggregate for 1877, embracing meat and live animals, of over $8,000,000, while the prospect for the future is one of great promise and certain success.

Culture of Canteloupes.—The culture of this fruit, unequaled, we think, by any other grown, we are glad to see is becoming more general. Almost every person having a garden of any size, is beginning to try his hand at it, and it can be done with almost as much success as raising a crop of corn. The ground should have a warm exposure and be friable—clay mould not being adapted—the hill should be dug out eight or ten inches, two feet in diameter and filled with well-rotted manure, soil and sand; turnpike dust is excellent as a substitute for the latter. Five or six seeds should be put in at equal distances about an inch in depth, and the "hill" should be even with the other soil, except the season is wet, when they should be raised. They should be about six feet apart each way, and when the plants have passed all danger, they should be thinned out to two or three in a hill. The beds must be kept clear of all weeds and grass, and when the vines commence running they should not be disturbed, as the rootlets connected with the vine and by which it is largely supplied with nourishment will be broken. The ground, as the vines begin to extend, should be gone over with an iron rake, especially after a heavy shower, to loosen it and give these rootlets a chance to take hold. Sowing around the hill, a few inches distant, early radish seed, will generally protect the young plants from the bugs, and always will be more or less beneficial. Should bugs appear, a sprinkling of weak whale oil soap and water, or of carbolic acid soap and water will soon send them adrift.

Greasing Wagons.—But few persons are aware that they do wagons and carriages more injury by greasing too plentifully than in any other way. A [illegible]-made wheel will endure common wear for ten or twelve years, if care is taken to use the right kind and proper amount of grease; but if this matter is not attended to, they will be used up in five or six years. Lard should never be used on a wagon, for it will penetrate the hub and work its way out and around the tenons of the spokes and spoil the wheel. Tallow is the best lubricator for wood axles, and castor oil for iron. Just grease enough should be applied to the spindle of a wagon to give it a light coating; this is better than more, for the surplus will work out at the ends, and be forced by the shoulder bands and nut washers into the hub around the outside of the boxes. To oil an iron axle, first wipe the spindle clean with a cloth wet with spirits of turpentine, and then apply a few drops of castor oil near the shoulder and end. One teaspoonful is sufficient for the whole.

A delicate complexion is best compared to a blooming rose; but when the countenance is disfigured with Blotches and Pimples, like weeds in a rose-bud, the sufferer should promptly use Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture, which quickly and effectually eradicates such unsightly evidences of impure blood.

Fertilizers for Grape Vines.—Bone dust, wood ashes and such like fertilizers are best for grape vines in low ground. Stable manure applied in large quantities on damp soil will produce diseased vines. On dry ground the effect is beneficial. The best soil for grapes is dry, light, warm and rich. On such a soil apply top-dressings of well rotted manure, alternating every third year with a dressing of slacked lime. Where grapes are being raised on damp ground care must be taken to keep the roots near the surface.

A Texas correspondent of the *Southern Cultivator* has good success in cleft grafting there, which he describes as follows: "An easy and successful mode of grafting, is to cut off the stock an inch or so below the surface of the ground, insert the graft carefully and draw the dirt over the stock and around the graft. I use neither wax nor bandage. I graft peaches and plums in January and February; apples and pears just after the buds begin to swell."

A "Jedge" Who Puts on Style

A lawyer at Eureka was recently aroused from his bed at 2 o'clock in the morning, and hastily donning pants and slippers, opened the door, when he recognized the voice of a teamster whom he knew, and who announced his business as follows: "Jedge, I'm sorry to disturb you, but Jake and me we've had an argyment, and I've come to have you decide it. Jake, he says if I loan him a mule and the animile breaks his leg while in his persession he ain't bound to pay for it. I 'lowed that he were mistaken, and we've had the hottest kind of a dispute. We bet the drinks, and I knew you would settle the point for us easy, so I came up to——." He did not get any further into the subject, and was wonderfully surprised to hear the Judge remark: 'You and Jake and the mule go plum to——" The door went shut with a bang, and the seeker after information sauntered back to the saloon no wiser than when he started, but he swore that —— put on a heap of style since he hung out his shingle, and had forgot how he used to punch bulls with the rest of the boys.

SCIENTIFIC.

Petroleum.—The products of petroleum are rhigoline, gasoline, naphtha, kerosene, paraffine, lubricating oil, paraffine wax and residuum. Rhigoline is used for producing local anæthesia in surgical operations; kerosene and gasoline for illuminating purposes; naphtha, for mixing paints and varnishes and dissolving resins and other gums. Paraffine lubricating oils are much used for heavy machinery; paraffine wax is used in making wax candles matches and stoppers to acid bottles; for coating paper for photographic use, for preserving meat, to coat pills, to refine alcohol and spirits to preserve fruit, to prevent the oxidation of metals, to render fabrics waterproof, as a disenfectant and a varnish for leather and in the manufacture of sugar.

From residuum have been produced at least four new colors used for silk goods, ribbons, etc., viz: a bright and fixed cerulean blue, called the "Humbolt color;" "Azuriena," a light blue; the ever popular "Magents," and a light cherry tint called "Rosina. Also, toilet soap, pomade, cold cream, camphor ice, salve for bruises, etc., are made from this product. The well-known "Haarlem Oil" is said to be nothing more than petroleum.

When first this oil was refined, it was quite dark in color, and when burned in a close room cast out an offensive odor which sometimes was unbearable. But now, since science has got the refining process down to such a degree of fineness, these faults are remedied, and the 150 deg. water white oil now refined appears to the eye and smell pure enough to drink. Besides the water white, there is the red oil and the blue oil. The blue oil is the latest effort of the scientist, as it comprises both fine quality and elegance in color. To have surmised such developments some years back would have seemed improbable, but nevertheless it is a fact, and what is more, if science continues to handle petroleum, greater qualifications still will be exposed to the world. Besides Pennsylvania, West Virginia, California, Ohio, Alabama, Tennessee, Colorado, Kentucky (this oil is very strong with sulphur), Olean, N. Y., (production 14,000 daily) and some other out of the way places, produce oil. Canada has a good producing district. France, China and Russia also are added to the list. The Chinese and Russian governments have both a corps of our Pennsylvania oil workers in their employ, having sent here expressly for them. In Russia quite an excitement has been created by the discovery of new oil territory, and oil lands have advanced to the enormous figures of $2,300, gold, per acre. If these discoveries develop to the extent they are expected to it will greatly damage our export trade.

Physiological Treatment of Stuttering.—Very great success is reported as attending the treatment of stuttering by purely physiological training, according to the system of M. Chervin of Paris. Three types of shuttering are distinguished: First, that occurring during inspiration; second, stuttering during expiration; third, stuttering during both these periods, and between breaths. The treatment is divided into three stages. The first involves various respiratory exercises, during which the pupil is first taught to make a long full inspiration and follow it by regular forcible expiration. Then the respiratory movements are made with various rhythms until they become full, regular and easy, instead of being jerky, labored, and fatiguing. In the second stage of treatment, exercise with vowel sounds are substituted for the previous mute breathings, giving to each vowel the various modifications of tone, pitch, [illegible], etc., heard in conversation. The third stage comprises exercises on consonants, alone and in combination with vowels; at first slowly, then rapidly, varying the duration and pitch of each syllable, and passing from words of one syllable to those of two and more. Prepared by these exercises the pupil learns to articulate slowly and methodically short sentences, then longer periods and paragraphs, separating sentences and always beginning with a deep inspiration. Twenty days of this treatment usually suffice for a perfect cure.

An excellent paint for ceilings and walls has been invented by a German named Reissig. It prevents the formation of fungi, and renders the surface coated with it impermeable to fluids or vapors and capable of being washed down with boiling water without injury. This paint is a solution of about 500 grammes of stearate of soda, in 1,000 grammes of spirit having a specific gravity of 66. The solution may be given any desired tint by the use of the aniline dyes, or of ochre, ultramarine, or such other colors as are not subject to decomposition.

The eating of snails, so common and fashionable in Paris, was a prevalent habit also among the ancient Roman epicures. They are sold on the corners of the streets in London to-day.

Life in the City.

The sympathies of the Court and the crowds gathered at the Central Station were aroused by the story of a respectable-looking woman with a careworn face, who was occupying a seat in a corner of the dock to answer the charge of larceny. Her accuser, Mrs. Emma L. Marriner, said the woman had been intrusted with material for fourteen coats, which had been given her to make, and that she had pawned the goods.

"What have you to say?" inquired Magistrate Smith.

"I did it for bread; indeed I did!" exclaimed the poor woman, as the big tears chased each other down her wan face.

"Didn't you know it was wrong for you to pawn the goods?" inquired the Magistrate.

"Yes, sir, I did, and I never did such a thing before; but my children were crying for bread and I had none to give them, and I was driven to do it to keep them from starving."

"How many children have you?" asked the Court.

"Five; the youngest four years of age."

She explained to the Court that she had already taken steps to get the goods out of pawn, and to return them to the agent, Mrs. Marriner.

"It's a hard case," said the Magistrate, "and you may go on your own recognizance."

A collection was then taken up for the heart-broken woman, and when she left the court-room it was with a lighter heart than when she entered it. To a reporter the needle woman said she got only 66 cents a dozen for making the coats, and by working hard she could make a dozen in a day.

DOMESTIC.

Good Whitewash.—When oil paint cannot be afforded for fences and outhouses, a good whitewash will look well and durable. The following wash is excellent:

Take a clean barrel that will hold water. Put into it half a bushel of quicklime, and slack it by pouring over it boiling water sufficient to cover it four or five inches deep, and stirring it until slaked. When quite slacked, dissolve it in water, and add two pounds of sulphate of zinc, which may be had at any of the druggists, and one of common salt, which in a few days will cause the whitewash to harden on the woodwork. Add sufficient water to bring it to the consistency of thick whitewash.

To make the above wash of a pleasant cream color, add three pounds yellow ochre.

For fawn color add 4 lbs. umber, 1 lb. Indian red, 1 lb. lampblack.

For gray or stone color, add 4 lbs. umber and 2 lbs. lampblack.

The color may be put on with a common whitewash brush, and will be found much more durable than common whitewash.

Have Sunlight.—One of the things we enjoy is the morning sun which shines in our homes at early morn through the front and east window of our sitting-room. Another feature of our home is that our sitting-room, our working-room, reading and sewing-room is a front room from which we get a full view of the front yard and street. The sun in the morning, and a front working-room for the sun to shine into in the morning, are features we would not dispense with. We do not believe in being pushed back into the rear of the house, where there is no sunshine and where there is little cheerfulness. The *Rural New Yorker* abolishes the parlor, in which we do not quite agree. Have your family room, as well as parlor, in front, and open the shutters and windows to both, and admit the sunlight and air. The best room in the house should be the family room.

Scales in Philadelphia.

At the Reading Railroad Coal Depot at Port Richmond, there are nine miles of railroad track within the depot enclosure, and twenty-one miles outside, within one mile of the coal wharves. Each wharf is supplied with one or more of Fairbank's track scales. They do things in the correct *weigh* there.

Almond Pudding.—Put six ounces of sweet almonds pounded fine into a pint and a half of milk, and let it come to a boil. In the meantime mix well three ounces melted butter with three ounces of flour, stir it into the boiling milk and let it cook till it comes to a stiff batter, and readily cleaves from the edge of the saucepan. When slightly cool add three ounces fine sugar, the yolks of eight eggs, and the whites beaten to a stiff froth. Bake half an hour; turn it out and sift sugar on the top. It should be baked in a deep dish as it rises very much, and must be served as soon as it comes from the oven.

Southern Fried Chicken.—Put one pint of cream into a frying pan large enough to hold a chicken and set it over a moderate fire until it begins to color, then lay into it one chicken, nicely dressed and cut in joints, and fry until the under side is nicely browned; when the cream acquires a rich brown hue dip enough to serve as sauce for the dish and set it aside to keep hot. Season the chicken with pepper and salt and turn it over in the pan. Let it brown equally all over. Do not let the cream burn. When done lay it upon a flat dish and pour the cream into the centre.

Dingy dresses can be bleached and made into something serviceable and pretty. Now that the season of soap making draws nigh, it would be well to have faded dresses ready to scald in lye. Let them be washed, and boiled in hot suds until all the color possible is extracted, then finish the job by scalding in lye and washing with suds, and laying on the first young grass. Good prints and other articles of dress are frequently cast aside because they are faded, but they may be made to render good service by this mode of bleaching.

Salt Cod-Fish Balls.—One-third of a salt cod-fish and six potatoes, the codfish to be the best of its kind, and the potatoes ripe and mealy. Put the fish in a gallon of water and let it come to a boiling point. Boil and peel the potatoes. Chop the fish fine and mix it with the potatoes mashed in half a pound of butter, half a teacupful of milk, and two eggs. Make with hand into oblong balls, roll in fine bread-crumbs, and fry in boiling lard. Remove each cake carefully with a skimmer, and serve at once while hot.

The best soap for cleaning paint is made by taking one ounce of pulverized borax, one pound best brown soap, cut in small pieces, a 'd three quarts of water; put all in a kettle; set it on the back part of the stove or range, until the soap is dissolved, stirring frequently. It must not come to a boil; use with a piece of old, soft, white flannel. It cleans paint without injuring it; it is also beneficial for the hands, and much better than any other soap.

Apple John.—Pare, quarter and core enough apples to fill a three or four quart crock. Make a batter a little thicker than for pancakes; put a layer of apples on the bottom of the crock, then pour over some of batter; then another layer of apples, then batter, and so on, until all is used; then put a thick soda crust on the top, and bake for three hours. To be eaten with a sweet sauce. Very nice.

Value of Sleep as a Tonic.

The best possible thing for a man to do when he feels too weak to carry anything through is to go to bed and sleep as long as he can. This is the only actual recuperation of brain force; because, during sleep, the brain is in a state of rest, in a condition to receive and appropriate particles of nutriment from the blood, which take the place of those which have been consumed by previous labor, since the very act of thinking burns up solid particles, as every turn of the wheel or screw of the steamer is the result of consumption by fire of the fuel in the furnace. The supply of consumed brain substance can only be had from the nutritive particles in the blood, which were obtained from the food eaten previously, and the brain is so constituted that it can best receive and appropriate to itself those nutritive particles during the state of rest, of quiet, and stillness of sleep. Mere stimulants supply nothing in themselves; they goad the brain, and force it to a greater consumption of its substance, until it is so exhausted that there is not power enough left to take up a fresh supply.

Prudently Break up your Cold by the timely use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old remedy for Sore Lungs and Throats, and a certain curative for Coughs.

HUMOROUS.

It Wasn't the Toothache.—In the ladies' waiting room at the Central Depot the other day were a newly-married couple from Grass lake. They had been visiting in the city two or three days, and were then ready to go home. They sat side by side, of course, his arm around her waist and she leaning on his shoulder. A long-waisted stranger from the East, having sore eyes and a big heart, walked in, saw them thus seated, and in about a minute he asked of the husband:

"Has that woman there got the toothache?"

The husband looked up in surprise, but made no answer. After two or three minutes the long-waisted man again remarked:

"If that woman has got the toothache I've got a bottle of peppermint in my satchel here."

The bride rolled her big white eyes around, and the husband looked somewhat embarrassed. The man from down East unlocked his satchel, fumbled among shirts and collars, and brought up four ounces of peppermint essence. He uncorked it, touched the contents of the bottle against his big red tongue, and, handing it forward toward the husband, feelingly said:

"Just have her sop some on a rag and rub her gums with it. We've used it in our family for ——."

The bride's eyes threw out sparks as she lifted her head from its loving position, and, striking at the bottle, she snarled out:

"Tuthache, you fule! If you don't know the difference 'tween true love and the tuthache you'd better pick grass with the geese!"

"My lord!" gasped the man, and he hurried out with his satchel in one hand and the bottle in the other.

A **dry goods** clerk was showing a lady some parasols. This clerk has a good command of language, and knows how to expatiate on the good qualities and show the best point of goods. As he picked up a parasol from the lot on the counter and opened it, he struck an attitude of admiration and holding it up so the best light would be had, said:

"Now there. Isn't it lovely? Look at that silk! Particularly observe the quality, the finish, the general effect. Feel of it. Pass your hand over it. No foolishness about that parasol, is there?" he said as he handed it over to the lady; "ain't it a beauty?"

"Yes," said the lady, stuffing her handkerchief into her mouth, "yes, that's my old one. I just laid it down there."

The clerk was immediately seized with a severe attack of quickened conscience, and passed right off of the subject of parasols on to the weather.

During the war Nashville was a gay place, and an unusual number of officers was to be seen there at any time. On the last day of November, 1864, a detachment of troops arrived there from some point North, and among those who were looking at them as they marched up Cedar Street were several officers. During a brief halt, a soldier remarked to one of the off duty officers.

"There are plenty of shoulder straps in town."

"Yes," replied the officer with an air of condescension.

I thought there was before we came here," returned the soldier. "But don't be afraid; we'll protect you."

The officer changed the position of his quid, and as the troop moved forward he remarked.

"Smart, that fellow."

A Little Premature.—A young man from the country entered the office of the Probate Judge [illegible] and asked for a marriage license, and the application was filled out by L. W. King, who happened to be in the office at the time. Says the would-be benedict to King:

"Keep still about this, for I don't want it to get into the papers."

"What difference will that make?" asked King.

"Oh, a good deal," says the fellow, "I haven't asked the girl to have me yet, and if she should go back on me it would be an awful joke on me."

Spiritus Frumenti.—"What will you take, madam?" said the soda water drug clerk. "A little strawberry in mine," said she, "And you sir?" to the husband. "Le' me see" (scanning the row of bottles which contained syrups) "oh, yes; a little spiritus frumenti, if you please." And as they went off after drinking their soda water, she said softly: "Oh, George, how much better that is than drinking nasty horrid brandy, as you used to do before you joined the Murphy men, isn't it?" and he said "he rather guessed it was."

An editor announces the death of a lady of his acquaintance, and then touchingly adds: "In her decease the sick lost an invaluable friend. Long will she seem to stand at their bedside, as she was wont, with the balm of consolation in one hand and a cup of rhubarb in the other."

"**My dear**, you're as good as gold," remarked Spilkins, as his little daughter rushed down stairs to greet him. "And, what's more," replied the youthful Matilda, "I'm rapidly coming down to par."

Blessed are the ways of peace, but there's money in war.

The best perfumery is not always scent from Cologne.

Every time a shoemaker strikes he goes a peg lower.

Be sure you're ahead—then go right.

The Secret of Business Success.

It is claimed that Vanderbilt exhibited great nerve and shrewd business sagacity in the purchase of stocks and railroads controlled by him. Yet, whenever he made an investment he received in return an equivalent either as his own or as collateral security. Dr. R. V. Pierce has invested many hundred thousand dollars in advertising, depending entirely upon the superior merits of his goods for security. The unparalleled popularity of his family medicines, and the annual increase in their sale, attests in arguments stronger than words of their purity and efficiency. If the blood be impoverished, the liver sluggish, or there be tumors, blotches and pimples, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will effect a speedy and perfect cure. If the bowels be constipated use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Debilitated females suffering with those peculiar dragging-down sensations and weaknesses, will find Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription a safe and certain remedy. Prompt relief and a permanent cure have so universally followed its use, that the doctor now sells it under a positive guarantee.

Oakland, Douglass co., Oregon, Jan. 23, '77.
Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir.—Your Golden Medical Discovery has cured my daughter of goitre, after many physicians had failed. Inclosed please find $1.50 for a copy of The People's Common Sense Medical Ad iser. With us it takes the place of the family physician.

Yours truly,
Aaron Allen.

Mt. Vernon, Ohio, July 10, 1876.
Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir.—Four bottles of your Favorite Prescription has entirely cured my wife. We employed three different physicians and many remedies, but found no relief. With a thankful heart, I am

Ever Your Friend,
August Warring.

A Big Walk.

On the first of May a novel undertaking in pedestrianism was begun in Toronto by an amateur athlete named James Duff Henderson. He proposes to walk a distance equal to the earth's circumference, and to finish his task within two years, choosing the localities in which to walk, and resting where he pleases. He will spend several days in walking before leaving Toronto, and will probably cross soon afterward into the United States. Henderson is a fine, stalwart Scotchman, 28 years old, and a house-carpenter by trade. He stands 6 feet in his stockings, and has a stride varying from 42 to 46 inches. He has not undergone much special training for this undertaking, his backers feeling confident that he will improve as he goes on, and being afraid to postpone the commencement till the warm weather begins. He will visit the principal cities in America, and purposes crossing to Europe in time to reach Paris before the close of the Exhibition. He will be accompanied for a time by Dr. Ryder, a hygienic practitioner, who is also one of his backers. He intends to keep up an ordinary diet, and to avoid the use of tobacco and spirits, as he has always done. He is perfectly sound in wind, limb and digestion, and will drink little or nothing except spring water. He is to receive $50 a month and expenses, and if he succeeds he is to have $10.000. To accomplish his task by the first of May, 1880, he will be obliged to walk forty miles a day on an average, and he expects to gain enough on this during the first few months to enable him to dispense with walking on board the ship while crossing the Atlantic.

There is Trouble in Store

For those who neglect to rectify irregularities of the stomach, liver and bowels, which they foolishly imagine will "come right of themselves." Of this silly error such persons are usually disabused by the development of some serious chronic malady, traceable to what they were pleased to consider a trifling disorder of the above named associate organs. Such a culmination is easily avoided. A course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters invariably has the effect of renewing the secretive action of a torpid liver, restoring healthy digestion and assimilation, and rendering the habit of body perfectly regular. The activity of these all-important functions being restored, and the entire system toned and regulated by this incomparable corrective and invigorant, no danger to the general health is to be apprehended from causes which, if not eradicated in time, will assuredly undermine it.

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.

The "Baby's Best Friend" is the most appropriate title for Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. It is absolutely free from Opium, Morphia and other powerful agents, is perfectly safe and reliable under all circumstances and by allaying the usual Stomach and Bowel Disorders of babyhood, keeps the child from fretting and crying, so injurious to itself and annoying to all. Price 25 cents.

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. 105 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore

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, 10 cents; regular size, 75 cents.

The Great Spring Medicine

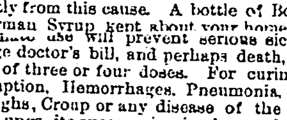
is Hoofland's German Bitters. It tones the stomach and assists Digestion. It arouses the Liver to healthy action, and regulates the bowels. It purifies the Blood, and gives vigor and strength to the whole system, dispelling all Dyspeptic symptoms, with its loss of appetite, Sick Headache, languor and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

Reliable Dry Goods House.

We notice that B. F. Dewees, 725 Chestnut street, Philadelphia has been appointed Agent for the very celebrated Double Warp Black Silks. These goods are said to be almost everlasting in wear, and are very cheap. They vary in price from $1.25 to $2.00, but sold formerly at from $2 to $3 per yard. If you want any kind of dry goods, write for samples.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

"Durang's Rheumatic Remedy," the great *internal medicine*, will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the earth. Price $1 a bottle; six bottles, $5. Sold by all Druggists. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C.



NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Cured Her.

Mr. H. R. Stevens: Bellevue, Ky.

Dear Sir:—I must state that your Vegetine deserves to be called a valuable blood purifier, renovator and invigorator of the whole system. My wife suffered for a length of time with a Scrofula Sore on the leg. She took several bottles of Vegetine. The results were surprising. It cured her, while all the former remedies failed to give satisfaction.

Respectfully,
T. F. Trick.

I know the above to be true.
Henry Wertheimer,
Druggist and Apothecary, 139 Monmouth St.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Representative Business Houses OF PHILADELPHIA.

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

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SEAL PRESSES
For Notary Publics, Commissioners, and everything in general.
BANKING HOUSE & BUSINESS HAND STAMPS.
RUBBER STAMPS
A SPECIALTY. STENCIL AND STENCIL INKS
HENRY N. BAUMGARTEN,
40 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

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CENTENNIAL GROUND.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON OF 1878.

Superb Display of Exhibits, with Machinery in motion! Mr. WILLIAM NORTHCOTT, the inimitable Cornet Player, and Performances on the Grand Roosevelt Organ, by MR. THEO. C. KNAUFF, every day.

GRAND CONCERT
On TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY Afternoons by Hassler's Exhibition Band, Mr. Mark Hassler, Musical Director.
The Greatest Inventions of the Age; the Edison Carbon, Phelps', Gray's and Bell's
TELEPHONES
in practical operation, FREE TO VISITORS, with competent assistants in charge to explain their operation. Admission 25 cents. Children 10 cents.

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FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS, HOME ENTERTAINMENTS
PROFITABLE BUSINESS. LARGEST STOCK. REDUCED PRICES.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE. C. T. MILLIGAN. 728 CHESTNUT ST. PHILADA.
WELL SUITED FOR PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS.
New edition of Catalogue now ready, giving greatly Reduced Prices.

LANDRETHS' SEEDS
ARE THE BEST.
D. LANDRETH & SONS,
21 & 23 South SIXTH St., Philadelphia.

MACK'S NEW AND IMPROVED SCHOOL FOR PARLOR ORGAN—Sent by mail for $2.50—has the most thorough system of instruction and an elegant collection of vocal and instrumental melodies. LEE & WALKER, 1113 Chestnut St., Philad'a.

EYE GLASSES.
Opera Glasses, Barometers, Spy Glasses, Thermometers, Spectacles, Microscopes and Telescopes AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
R. & J. BECK,
Manufacturing Opticians,
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Illustrated price catalogue of 100 pages mailed to any address on receipt of three stamps.

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

JOS. C. GRUBB & CO.,
712 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA.

COMPOUND OXYGEN The new cure for *Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Headache, Dyspepsia*, and all Chronic Diseases, by a *revitalizing process*.
REMARKABLE CURES *have been made*, which are *attracting the widest attention*.
STRONGLY ENDORSED by the Hon. Judge Kelley, T. S. Arthur, Hon. Montgomery Blair, and others who have used this Treatment.
SENT FREE! Brochure [200 pp.] with many testimonials to *most remarkable cures*. Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1112 Girard St., Phila.

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with Improved and Carefully Selected
MAGIC LANTERN SLIDES,
L. J. MARCY, 1340 Chestnut St., Philad'a.
For convenience and efficiency for private or for public use, they stand
UNRIVALLED!
Prices the lowest.
Circulars free. Catalogue, 10 cts. Manual, 4th Ed 75 cts. Specimen Scientific Slide, 25 cts.

HUEY & CHRIST, 121 N. THIRD STREET, Philadelphia.—Bailey's Pure Rye, from $2.00 to $3.00. Copper Distilled, from $1.25 to $1.70. Catawba Wine, $1.25. Send for full price list.
HUEY & CHRIST.

PIANO Another battle on high prices. War with monopolists renewed. Monopolists defeated; retreat cut off; their ranks broken; complete rout and defeat of the enemy; grand triumph. See Beatty's latest Newspaper for full reply sent free. Before buying PIANO or ORGAN read my latest circular. Beatty's celebrated Pianos and Organs, beautiful instruments! Challenge comparison! Rivals are jealous of my success! Most successful house in America! Commenced a few years ago without a dollar; sales now nearly $2,000,000 annually. Lowest prices ever given; elegant Rosewood Pianos $135; 16 stop Church Organs, $115. Tremendous bargains now ready. Address D. F. Beatty, Washington, N. J., U.S.A. **ORGAN** **WAR** **WAR**

BEFORE
AND
AFTER

ANTI-FAT
The GREAT REMEDY for
CORPULENCE.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

Is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. It acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its being converted into fat. Taken in accordance with directions, it will reduce a fat person from two to five pounds per week.

"Corpulence is not only a disease itself, but the harbinger of others." So wrote Hippocrates two thousand years ago, and what was true then is none the less so to-day.

Sold by druggists, or sent, by express, upon receipt of $1.50. Quarter-dozen $4.00. Address,

BOTANIC MEDICINE CO.,
Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Inserted in **ANY OR ALL** of the Newspapers named in their Directory for **ONE TIME**, or for **ONE YEAR**, in the best positions, which are carefully watched, at the **LOWEST PRICES**, on application to

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R. R. R.

DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
FEVER AND AGUE
CURED AND PREVENTED BY
Radway's Ready Relief
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,
DIPTHERIA,
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 fifteen or twenty 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, heartburn and pains of all kinds, Radway's Ready relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Price 50 cents.

Dr. Radway's Regulating Pills

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 Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption.

Liver Complaint, &c.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel 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 a pricking, burning sensation when 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, [illegible]

Dr. Radway: That others may be benefited I make this statement. I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels for ten years. I tried the best physicians of this place and others without any benefit. It was growing at such a rapid rate that I 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, after much deliberation, I tried them. I feel deeply [illegible] gratitude [illegible]. To you [illegible] I feel deeply [illegible] may be as [illegible] been to me. (Signed) Mrs. E. C. Bibbins.

Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, is the person for whom I requested you to send medicine in June 1875. The medicine she stated were [illegible] what was [illegible] her statement is correct [illegible]. (Signed) [illegible]

Druggist and chemist, Ann Arbor, Mich. This may certify that Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, has resided [illegible] years well known to us, and the facts therein stated are undoubtedly true. Any one who knows Mrs. Bibbins will [illegible] her statement. (Signed) Benj. D. Cocker, Mary B. [illegible], Mary Cocker, E. B. [illegible]

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren St., N. Y.

JUST PUBLISHED.
PETTENGILL'S
Newspaper Directory
AND
ADVERTISER'S HAND-BOOK
For 1878.

The most complete Newspaper Directory ever published, supplying the wants of Publishers and Advertisers alike.

It contains 400 pages, with information concerning 8,615 different Papers in the United States and British America, and comprehensive lists of prominent European and Australasian journals.

This Directory will be sent, postpaid, to any address, for the very low price of One Dollar.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.

Probate Court

Jacksonville Republican.

VOLUME XLII.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 2153.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

F. & L. W. GRANT.

Terms of Subscription:

one year in advance	$2 00
ot paid in advance	3 00

Terms of Advertising:

square of 10 lines or less, first insertion	$1 00
subsequent insertion	50
one square counted as two, etc.	
aries charged at advertising rates.	
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WHAT THE WIND WHISPERS.

A wind blew out of the west last night
As I was lying asleep,
Sleeping and dreaming dreams so bright,
Filling my soul with heavenly light,
Seeing my love in spirit sight,
Though I was lying asleep.

It came this wind and whispered to me,
And whispered into my heart,
"Matters not, love, wherever you be,
Living on land, or tossed on the sea,
Always beloved and trusted by me,'
It sang into my heart.

It sang all night, and it ever sings,
More sweet than nightingale's song.
Thoughts of the past it magic-like brings—
Magic, that 'round me ivy-like clings,
Fondling the heart it cruelly wrings,
Yet sweeter than any song.

O, stay with me ever, sweet breath of my love,
And whisper and sing to me
Words as soft as the coo of the dove,
Words as sweet as words from above,
Words that Time, some time will prove,
O, whisper and sing to me!

The Two Franks.

"Dot, Dot, I say! Oh, confound it! where's Dot?"

"Here I am, Phil!" answered a sweet voice. You promised me you would not say, 'Confound it.'"

"Well, I didn't mean to. I want you to write me a letter, Dot!"

"Why don't you write it yourself?"

"I can't write well enough. It's to a girl, you know. It's an apology, and I want you to get it up stunning!"

"Oh, indeed!" said Dot, laughing, "Which is it—Lulu Forest or Flora Carr?"

"You don't think it's one of *them?*" cried Phil, indignantly. "It's Frank Dean!"

Dora Leeson started, and grew white.

"Oh, not *your* Frank!" cried Phil. "Your Frank is her uncle."

Dot's cheeks turned hot now; the pretty black eyes flashed; she drew herself up with dignity.

"If you say such things, Phil, I'll never write your letter for you. *My* Frank, indeed! You ought to be ashamed of yourself, sir!"

Master Phil gave a long, shrill whistle.

"It's wicked to tell lies, Dot. You said there hadn't been any muss between you two, and I know there has. Such a jolly fellow as he is, too. If I were a girl, I wouldn't marry any man but Frank Dean."

Dot tossed her head again; then she sighed.

"I thought you wanted me to write a letter for you?"

"Well, I do. I want you to write it on the prettiest paper you have, too. That pink sheet, I guess. Have you a redder one?"

Dot shook her head, spread out the pink sheet, and sat, pen in hand.

"What shall I write, Phil? I can't sit here all day."

Phil fidgeted about, first on one foot, then on the other, and at last produced an extremely dingy, scrawled-over piece of paper. It looked like a fly-leaf out of his third reader.

"You see, Dot, I thought I'd write it myself. But I got afraid of the spelling, and it's some dirty besides."

"I should think it was," said Dot, laughing once more, as she took the grimy, crumpled scrawl in her hand. "Do you want me to copy this?"

"Well, yes," said Phil, hesitatingly; "you might as well. You see, she called me stingy because I wouldn't lend her my sled; and I told her I wished she was a boy, and I'd slap her face for her. And then she got mad, and she told Willy Bend she wouldn't ask me to her party, and she let Tom Oldshaw take her home on his sled."

"Oh, indeed!" said Dot; and set to work mechanically to copy Phil's letter.

She was thinking all the time of a party in which she was interested, and which was to have come off very soon, —a wedding party. But it would never e now. She and Frank Dean—*her* Frank, as Phil called him—had quarreled and broken their engagement, and for a much sillier trifle than Phil and his Frank.

Oh, how she wished she could send such a letter to *him* as Phil was sending to *his* sweetheart!

Phil chattered on, all the time she was writing; but she did not answer him. And he looked over her shoulder, commenting and suggesting alterations, and made her blot the paper, til she had to take a new sheet twice. But she worked on patiently.

A very amiable girl was Miss Dot, in the main, and very fond of her brother Phil!

"I say, Dot," remarked Master Phil, as she was folding and addressing her letter, completed at last. "I don't know another fellow at our school who has got such a sister as you. You're always doing things for me; and Willy Bend's and Tom Oldshaw's are cross as two sticks to them. I don't see how you could row with any one, let alone Mr. Frank."

"You shouldn't say row, Phil," said Dot.

But she looked the other way, as she gave him his completed letter; and Master Phil, who had sharp eyes, saw she was crying, and stood still with his letter in his hand.

Dot was always doing things for him. Why couldn't he ever do anything for her?

"Run away, Phil, with your letter," said Dot.

Phil went out of the room slowly. Outside he stopped and viewed the document admiringly. How pretty it was —how nice and neat, and what a nice hand Dot wrote! If Frankie Dean ever called him stingy after this, she might.

Then he ran out of the gate and down the street. Opposite the Dean's house he stopped and looked around for some one to give his letter to. He did want to give it to Miss Frank himself, but he could not see her, and he was a little too bashful to go and ask for her. Then he saw Miss Frank's uncle smoking on the porch; and Phil was not afraid of him. So he went and gave him the letter.

Frank Dean, a big, handsome, blue-eyed fellow, of about twenty-five, dropped his cigar with surprise, as Phil popped out from behind some rose bushes, and gave him the pale pink letter. A faint perfume came from it like lavender, bergamot, balm, or some of those old-fashioned garden sweets. It made him think of Dot Leeson—little Dot, whom he had told, only the day before yesterday:

"Very well, Miss Leeson, if that is your opinion of me, the sooner we part the better."

"It *is* my opinion, Mr. Dean."

"Good-bye then," he had answered. "I see no other way."

"Nor I," answered Dot. "Our engagement is ended."

And then he had gone away angry, and left her so, and he had not seen her since. But love and regret had been tugging at his heart-strings all the time.

His heart leaped at the sight of the letter. He could have hugged Phil, he was so glad.

"Hello!" cried Phil, as he saw him breaking it open; "it's not for you. It's for Frank.

But this Frank did not hear him. His big blue eyes were brimming with tears at the first words—"*Dear* Frank."

"The darling!" he muttered, "sweet, forgiving darling!"

Phil was not a slow-witted boy. He began to see the point, and the joke of the thing delighted him.

"He thinks its for him."

And Phil cram ed his handkerchief and both his fists into his mouth, to keep from screaming with laughter.

Suddenly Frank Dean jumped up, and, seizing his hat, tore down the walk and away in the direction Phil had just come.

"I won't read another word," Phil heard him say, as he flashed by. "She's an angel, and I'm a brute, and I'll go and tell her so!"

Dot was having a good cry in the parlor all by herself.

Frank Dean looked through the blinds and saw her, and somehow got into the room without knocking.

"Oh, Frank!"

"My precious one!"

"I am so sorry!"

"You're an angel!"

"Indeed I'm *not!*"

"We'll be married Thursday a week, just as we expected to be, before this silly quarrel, won't we?"

"Of course."

"It was so good of you to write that letter, Dot."

"Letter? I?"

"And I did not want to read it through. I think I'll see now what you have to say for yourself, Miss Dot."

He took out the little pink letter. Dot started, and then began to laugh. Then she went demurely and leaned over his shoulder, with her saucy face close to his, as he read:

"DEAR FRANK:—I'm sorry I spoke so to you; but I was angry at you calling me stingy, and I'd promised my sled to Charley Vallance, who is lame, as you know, and hasn't any sled of his own."

Frank Dean looked up blankly.

Dot laughed maliciously.

"You've been opening other people's letters, sir! This was not for you. Look there!"

He looked. Sure enough, the signature was "Phil Leeson."

"And here."

The envelope was addressed, "*Miss* Frank Dean."

"But it's your writing?"

"Oh, yes. I often write Phil's letters for him—lazy rogue!"

"*lessed* rogue!" cried Frank. "I believe he did it on purpose."

Dot was suspicious of it herself.

"I'll go home and apologize to my name-sake for opening her letter," said Frank. "And the wedding's to be Thursday a week, mind that!"

And it was.

Heaving the Lead.

Any one who has traveled on the Mississippi during low water, has witnessed the process of heaving the lead, and will see where the 'laugh comes in' in the following, without much difficulty:

The Fanny was coming down the upper Mississippi loaded with pig iron. As she was going over a shoal place, the pilot gave the signal to heave the lead. The only man forward at that time was a green Irishman.

"Why don't you heave the lead?"

"I to heave the lead, your honor? Where to?"

"Overboard, you blockhead!"

The Irishman snatched up one of the pigs of lead and threw it overboard; the mate, in endeavoring to prevent him, lost his balance and fell into the river.

The captain, running to the end of the deck, asked: "Why don't you heave the lead and sing out how much water there is?"

"The lead is heaved, your honor, and the mate's gone down to see how much water there is," responded Pat.

A Wonderful Escape.

In the Autumn of 1833 Capt. Gilman Appleby, of Conneaut, Ohio, was Captain and part owner of the schooner New-Connecticut. A steam-boat was then being built at Conneaut, (the North America,) of which Capt. Appleby had charge, and was for many years master. An aunt of his, then residing at Black Rock, below Buffalo, was at Erie on a visit, staying with a brother who was then a resident of the town. The lady went to Conneaut in company with a nephew to visit her brother there. After remaining for some time she became exceedingly anxious to get home. Capt. Appleby, who was busy with the steam-boat, endeavored to dissuade his aunt from taking the home journey until he should be going out with his vessel, when he would take her home. His efforts in that direction, however, were unavailing, and he had her taken on board the schooner to go to Buffalo in charge of the crew. The vessel being light, and the time of the year August, the Captain had entire confidence in the ability of the crew to manage the craft and land his relative safe at her destination. Everything passed off quietly until after the vessel had passed Erie, when a sudden squall struck and rolled her over on her side, when she nearly filled with water, but continued to float. The crew, loosening the vessel's yawl, jumped in, and pulled for the shore, leaving the woman in the cabin, as they supposed drowned. The party landed at or near Portland, Chautauqua County, N. Y., and made their way as best they could back to Conneaut. Three days after the accident Capt. Wilkins, of the steam-boat William Peacock, in coming down from Detroit was besought by Capt. Appleby to board the wreck if he saw it, and if possible get the body of his aunt out of the cabin, and convey it to Buffalo. Capt. Wilkins discovered the disabled vessel drifting down the lake, and after coming along side, Capt. William Henton, then first mate of the Peacock, boarded the wreck and made search. The schooner lay upon her side, and, to all appearances, was full of water. A pole was employed and it was supposed every part of the cabin was touched, and as no object in the shape of a human body was felt, the conclusion was reached that the remains had floated out of the cabin into the lake, hence further search was given up. Two days afterward Capt. Appleby, came down with a vessel with facilities to right the schooner and tow her into the nearest port, the drowned woman's son being along to assist in the recovery of the body. The vessel was finally righted, and when the cabin door had nearly reached a level position, the woman walked through the water and came up the stairs upon deck. She was caught by Capt. Appleby and supported, while her son wept and the sailors screamed. Five days and nights had she been in the water, while a portion of the time she was up to her arm pits. She could not lie down, and what sleep she got was in that position, and all the food she had was a solitary cracker and a raw onion, which floated on the water. She stated that after the vessel had capsized and was abandoned by the crew, she found herself alone in water waist-deep. The cabin door was open but the flood was two feet above it, and the sea made constant changes in her position. When Capt. Wilkins stopped she could hear the boarding-party talk and walk on the vessel, and although she used her voice to its utmost to attract attention she could not make them hear. She saw the pole thrust into the cabin door by Capt. Henton and asked if she should hold on to it and be pulled out, but no answer, the Captain hearing no noise other than the plashing of the water, and having not the remotest idea that the woman was there, alive or dead. This event caused 45 years ago, and I have never heard of a parallel case either on the lake or other waters, and her salvation from drowning may be regarded as little less than a miracle.

Persevering.

A notable little bird often met with in Europe is called the turnstone. It has earned this singular name by the manner in which it procures its food, which is by turning over, with its strong, curved beak, the stones on the seashore, in order to obtain the insects under them. Walking along the seashore on the Scotch coast, one day, an eminent naturalist once saw two of these little birds trying hard to turn over a codfish, but as it was six times as large as themselves they found their task rather difficult. Still they bravely set to work pushing away first with their bills and then with their breasts; but, in spite of their pushing, the fish would not turn over, so they ran round to the other side of it, and began to scrape away the sand to undermine him, so that he might turn over more easily; and then with fresh energy they set to work, but still the heavy fish would not move. They tried again and again without success.

Presently another turnstone came to their assistance. There were three of them now, and after repeated trials and failures they at last succeeded in rolling the fish over. You may imagine how much they enjoyed the rich feed of insects which they found where the fish had lain. Their energy and perseverance might be copied by many idlers of the human race.

—New York has 241,836 farms, containing 25,659,266 acres, about two-thirds of which is reported as improved land.

An English and American Park.

The difference between the American and the English parks is great. The American park is more the production of art, and is dotted over with notices—"Keep off the grass," while the English park is simply a bit of woodland landscape, and especially designed for the rest and refreshment of the tired citizen. Hyde Park, the fashionable London resort, is as different from the New York Central Park as well could be. The greater portion of it consists simply in open fields, thickly set with grass, wherein visitors are allowed to roam at will. It is simply a bit of nature set in the city. Kensington Gardens adjoin Hyde Park, and through the entire length of the two, stretches the fine avenue and fashionable drive of Rotten Row. Kensington Gardens have several fine avenues and groves of gigantic elms; and with Hyde Park contains only seven hundred acres—a hundred acres less than Central Park. Mass meetings are frequently held in Hyde Park, notwithstanding the known objections of the authorities, for whom the people on such occasions show but little respect. Their meetings usually break up in a row. Imagine a mass meeting in Central Park and the police authorities absent! With all its elaborate adornements, its artificial lake, its useless and costly bridges, its fairy-like bowers and unsubstantial ornamentations, Central Park is not the pleasure to those whose pleasures are few that Hyde and other English parks are. It was here that Hjalmar Hjorth, Boyesen's poor Norwegian, who fell asleep from fatigue and hunger, was robbed of his money and valise, and arrested as a vagrant by the police.

Audacious Robbers.

An audacious band of robbers, says an English paper, have been carrying on their depredations on the Geneva line of railway. They went so far recently as to cut down the telegraph posts, and to threaten to throw the trains off the line. The police authorities proved quite incapable to prevent the outrages of these malefactors, and the railway company has been obliged to enter into communication with them with the view of purchasing their neutrality. The chief inspector of the Geneva line received a letter not long ago asking that the sum of ten thousand francs should be placed in a particular spot. The request was complied with, but spies were stationed around the locality indicated for the purpose of securing the robbers. The efforts of the police were, however, unsuccessful, and another letter was received by the the railroad officials in which a complaint is made about the employment of spies, and the price of the goodwill of the band is fixed at double the amount originally named. However strange it may appear to the reader, this is exactly the point at which the negotiations have arrived between the railroad company and the outlaws, who having struck terror into the employes all along the line of the Geneva railway.

The malefactors also attacked the the train from Saint Etienne to Thiers. They placed an iron chair on the line near the point known as Sailsous-Cousan, but it was fortunately discovered by the company's servants before any harm was done. The treacherous preparations to overturn the train were made at a precipitous part of the line, where an accident must have been attended with the most fatal consequences.

An Incident of 1812.

Miss Rebecca Bates, now eighty-four years of age, tells the following story in relation to Cedar Point, Scituate Harbor, Massachusetts. Her father was Captain Simeon Bates; he was light keeper at the time, and was the first who lit the light, in April, 1811. In the spring of the following year English cruisers were numerous in Massachusetts Bay, and on one occasion the launches of an English frigate were sent into Scituate Harbor. They set fire to vessels at the wharves, and towed out two, at the same time threatening to destroy the town if any resistance was offered. After this event a home guard was formed, and detachments were stationed on Cedar and Crow Points, and in front of the village, with a brass piece. When there was no sail in sight, the guards were allowed to go off to their farms. Nothing to occasion alarm occurred again until the following September. Rebecca, at that time eighteen years of age, and her sister Abigail, fourteen years old, and still living, were sitting toward evening sewing with their mother. Captain Bates and the rest of his large family and the guards were all away. Mrs. Bates told Rebecca it was time to put on the kettle. As Rebecca went into the kitchen she for the first time perceived an English ship of war close at hand lowering her boats. "I knew the ship at a glance," she said. "It was the La Hogue. 'O Lord!' says I to my sister, 'the old La Hogue is off here again! What shall we do? here are their barges coming again, and they'll burn up our vessels just as they did afore.' You see, there were two vessels at the wharf, loaded with flour, and we couldn't afford to lose that in those times, when the embargo made it so hard to live we had to bile pumpkins all day to get sweetening for sugar. There were the muskets of the guards. I had a good mind to take those out beyond the light-house and fire them at the barges; I might have killed one or two, but it would have done no good, for they would have turned round and fired the village 'I'll tell you what we'll do,' said I to my sister; 'look here,' says I, 'you take the drum, I'll take the fife.' I was fond of military music and could play four tunes on the fife. 'Yankee Doodle' was my masterpiece. I learned it on the fife which the soldiers had at the light-house. They had a drum there, too; so I said to her, 'You take the drum, and I'll take the fife.' 'What good'll that do?' says she. 'Scare them,' says I. 'All you've got to do is call the roll, I'll scream the fife, and we must keep out of sight; if they see us they'll laugh us to scorn.' I showed her how to handle the sticks, and we ran down behind the cedar wood. So we put in, as the boys say, and pretty soon I looked, and I could see the men in the barges resting on their oars and listening. When I looked again I saw a flag flying from the mast-head of the ship. My sister began to make a speech, and I said, 'Don't make a noise; you make me laugh, and I can't pucker my *mouth.*' When I looked again I saw they had seen the flag, and they turned about so quick a man fell overboard, and they picked him up by the back of the neck and hauled him in. When they went off, I played 'Yankee Doodle.'" Is not this heroine, who saved two ships laden with flour, and perhaps other valuables, from destruction entitled to a pension? She has five brothers and sisters still living, the eldest eighty-five, and the youngest seventy-one. Her grandfather was one hundred years and one month old at the time of his death.

A Brave Miner.

Some ten weeks ago Jack Kermeen, foreman, of the Hamburg mine, Nevada, was on his usual round of inspection, when his attention was called to a man crawling out of an eighty foot deep winze who fell fainting as soon as he reached the floor of the drift. Jack rushed to the man, found him insensible, and saw at once that it was a case of foul air, and it flashed across his mind that there were more miners in the bottom of that drift. To rush to another portion of the mine and summon assistance, grab a rope, hurry back and start down the winze ladder was but the work of a minute. Reaching the bottom he found them lying in a stupor and insensible. He attached the rope to the body of one of them, sang out to the miners who had gathered at the mouth of the winze to haul away, which they did with a will, and soon landed him on top. The operation was repeated with the other two, and then Jack, dizzy and faint, climbed out, his temples throbbing with pain, and very nearly overcome himself.

Some time ago Jack was working in the Atlas mine, putting in a blast in the bottom of a ninety-foot winze, in company with a brother miner. Everything being ready to fire it, his companion lit the fire, and both started up the ladder, Jack ahead. He had climbed about twenty feet when his partner shouted that he was about to faint. Without a moment's hesitation Jack skipped back, and just as the man relaxed his hold succeeded in grabbing a death grip to his shirt. It was a fearfully heavy burden, the man weighing two hundred pounds; but, putting forth all his muscular energies, he slowly climbed the ladder round by round, the insensible miner embarrassing his progress by his contortions. It was almost certain death unless he succeeded in getting out of reach of the explosion, and his progress seemed to be painfully slow; but he hung on and was within ten feet of the top before the blast went off—a sufficient distance to place him and his load out of harm's way. Half a dozen rounds more brought him to the surface of the drift, where he deposited the man and fell exhausted beside him.

Watches.

Watches were originally made of steel and iron. No glasses were used until about 1615, the cases being wholly of metal and to admit of readily seeing the time, the cover of the face was sometimes perforated in elegant designs. Instead of the form now universally adopted, various styles of casing were employed, such as globular, octangular, cruciform, skull, coffin, acorn, pear, melon, tulip, bird, and in fact, nearly every imaginable shape that ingenuity could invent or caprice suggest; and, as a consequence of this and the fact that many of those watches were provided with striking movements, they were so bulky that it was inconvenient to carry them in the pocket, and they were hung at the girdle with swivels so that their faces could be readily turned for observation without being removed from their position. The hair spring was not introduced until about 1658, and was a great improvement on the early watches.—About a century later, the smallest repeating watch ever made was presented to George III. of England. It was smaller than our silver half dime, and only weighed five pwts. seven and three-fourth grains, case and all—the movement itself only weighing two pwts. and two and one eight grains. It was necessary to make a set of minute tools for its construction. For this watch the manufacturer received a present from the king of five hundred guineas (about two thousand five hundred dollars), and it is reported that he was afterwards offered a thousand guineas to duplicate it for the Emperor of Russia, but he refused it, so that his gift to the king might remain unique.—A smaller watch than this, however, formed a part of the Swiss exhibit in the World's Fair of 1851, but this was not a repeater. It was only three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, and was set in the end of a pencil case. It not only gave the hours, minutes, and seconds, but the days of the month also.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

The wealth of a man is the number of things which he loves and blesses, and which he is loved and blessed by.

It is not the fact that a man has riches which keeps him from the kingdom of heaven, but the fact that riches have him.

A man who only eats and drinks is counted mean, because he nourishes what is little to the neglect of what is great.

How many of our writers most in vogue should bear in mind that if talent supplements everything, it can dispense with nothing.

Sudden resolutions, like the sudden rise of the mercury in the barometer, indicate little else than the changeableness of the weather.

As the behavior of the world towards individuals of learning is respectful, learned persons should have due respect for themselves.

Conscience is a great ledger-book, in which all our offences are written and registered, and which time reveals to the sense and feeling of the offender.

There is an appointment for everything. Therefore, he who has the true idea of what is heaven's appointment, will not stand beneath a precipitous wall.

For a rich man to make a will that will please all his heirs, is about as difficult a task as for an editor to undertake to print a paper to please all his readers.

Build not thy nest on any tree of earth, seeing God hath sold the forest to death; but rather soar upward to the sure and immutable refuge in the clefts of the rock.

False happiness renders men stern and proud, and the happiness is never communicated. True happiness renders them kind and sensible, and that happiness is always shared.

They who are first informed should instruct those who are later in being informed; and those who first apprehend principles should instruct those who are slower in doing so.

Reading maketh a full man; confidence, a ready man; histories make men wise; poets, witty; the mathematics, subtle; natural philosophy, deep; moral, grave; logic and rhetoric, able to contend.

Some writer has aptly remarked: "Take a company of boys chasing butterflies, put long-tailed coats on the boys, and turn the butterflies into dollars, and you have a fine panorama of the world."

Talent is power; tact is skill. Talent makes a man respectable; tact makes him respected. Talent convinces; tact converts. Talent commands; tact is obeyed. Talent is something; tact is everything.

When we are young we waste a great deal of time in imagining what we will do when we grow older, and when we are old we waste an equal amount of time in wondering why we waited so long before we began to do anything.

The magnanimous know very well that they who give time or money or shelter to the stranger—so it be done for love and not for ostentation—do, as it were, put God under obligation to them, so perfect are the compensations of the universe.

Neither a borrower nor a lender be, for loan oft loses both self and friend: and borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry. This above all—to thine own self be true, and it must follow, as the day the night, thou canst not then be false to any man.

"If any one speak ill of thee," said Epictetus, "consider whether he hath truth on his side, and if so, reform thyself, so that his censures may not affect thee." When Anaximander was told that the very boys laughed at his singing, he said: "Ah! then I must learn to sing better."

Truth from goodness, is soft and gentle; falsehood from evil, is hard and fierce; hence the origin of hard and bitter speeches. Goodness of disposition manifests itself by gentleness and sweetness; by gentleness, in that it is afraid to do hurt, and by sweetness, in that it loves to do good.

O eloquent, just and mightie death, whom none advise, thou hath persuaded; what none hath dared, thou hath done; and when all the world hath flattered, thou only hath cast out of the world and despised. Thou hath drawne together all the fame-stretched greatness, all the pride, crueltie and ambition of men, and covered it all over with these two narrow words—"Hic jacet."

Dr. Kane, finding a flower under the Humboldt glacier, was more affected by it because it grew beneath the lip and cold bosom of the ice than he would have been by the most gorgeous garden bloom. So some single, struggling grace in the heart of one far removed from favoring influences may be dearer to God than a whole catalogue of virtues in the life of one who has known little of the discipline of trial.

One of the pupils of Mencius asked of his teacher, "how is it that we see superior men eating without laboring?" to which the instructor replied, "when a superior man resides in a country, if its sovereign employs its counsels as he ought, he comes to tranquility, wealth, honor and glory. If the young follow his instructions as they ought, they become true-hearted and faithful." What greater example than this of not eating the bread of idleness.

Working leaven favorably situated will certainly show itself. The sponge swells over the rim of the vessel sometimes, and hangs like snow drifts to the sides. The religion which does not lift up the aims of life to higher ends, does not lift up the frowns of the face to pleasant smiles, does not raise the expectations of life to higher joys, must be poor leaven; or otherwise must be surrounded by unfavorable conditions. Get the best. Keep it warm and let it work.

If every one did well the part assigned them, what a delightful world would be made out of this now dreary one. Let us scatter roses where we now sow thorns, sunshine where we now cast thick clouds of sorrow and woe, then our lives will be joyous; and standing at the threshold of a brighter and purer world and looking back over the bright years of the past, knowing we have done our duty to our fellow men in this world, we will be better prepared to welcome the joys of the next.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, JULY 20th, 1878.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Editors Republican.—The friends of Capt. James H. Savage, by his permission, hereby authorize you to announce through your paper his name, as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun county in the next Legislature. April 10, 1878.

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

We are authorized and requested to announce Col. James M. Sheid as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun County in the next Legislature.

GREENBACK TICKET.

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

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR:
RUFUS W. COBB.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
WILLIAM W. SCREWS

FOR TREASURER:
ISAAC H. VINCENT.

FOR AUDITOR:
WILLIS BREWER.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.
HENRY C, TOMPKINS.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.
LEROY F. BOX.

We have not been "tearing cur shirt" over the Greenback movement in this county, because we have believed it to be ephemeral and not of much consequence. We have had no abuse for our brethren who have been *greened* into this movement, because we knew them to be at bottom Democrats, and we had no desire to dig a gulf between them and us while they were off at play with the fascinating and delightful theories of Pomeroy and Ben Butler, or engaged in the study of the problem of "money made easy" and "a new way to pay old debts." We have had no words of abuse for them, because we know, when the time come,s they will be found in allignment with the only party that has existed since the completion of our governmental edifice—the party that has been "in at the death" of scores of such ephemeral parties, and yet is destined to preserve to the people the inestimable boon of a pure Republic. Time has verified the correctness of our position. We are already feeling the warm hand-clasp of the old veterans as they return to the Democratic circle and swear by the beard of the old Democratic prophets that they will never more be found playing truant when there is serious work to be done. A Calhoun Democrat may follow an *ignis fatuus* for awhile; but never farther than the boundary of his party lines.

Mr. Persons, the Greenback candidate, in his speech Monday at Beat 7, declared himself explicity, in answer to an explicit question, outside the Democratic party; and his whole Speech was more an arraignment of the Democratic than the Radical party. Mr. Persons should remember that Alex White and Lewis E. Parsons were the chief aspostles of the Democratic party in this State after the war; and yet when they left it, they could not take half a dozen men with them; and reflecting thus he should not suffer himself to sanguine of carrying the Democratic darty of Calhoun over to Birch Pomeroy during his two weeks campaign.

When they begin to talk about war records, Pope Walker has as good a record as any man running.

We want to buy a hand press and materials sufficient to run a county office. Will our exchanges please pass this around.

We learn that John Journey was painfully bitten by a rat a few nights ago while asleep.

We will give a large engraving to the first subscriber who pays up his subscription.

The Times Building

The corner-stone of the Times building will be laid to-morrow, Saturday at 11 o'clock. A. M. Numerous articles will be deposited in the corner-stone, among which will be photographs of L. W. Grant and W. M. Meeks, the former the founder of the Times and the latter the present proprietor of the paper; a copy of the Times of July 13 1871, the first copy issued by the present proprietor; also a copy of July 12, 1878, the first issue of Volume XII. We will be pleased to place in the corner-stone any articles that our friends may desire.

Gadsden Times.

We acknowldge an invitation to be present and share the festivities of the occasion. Bro. Meeks even went so far as to promise to open a keg of nails; but it was so we could not go. We should have been glad to have been there.

We should have liked to have moved an amendment on that photograph of ours they burried, and to have substituted a later edition, but iasmuch has the wall has gone up we shall not trouble Bro. Meeks to take it down, and, since the thing has gone as far as it has, we content ourself with the protest that we are much better looking than Bro Goode made it appear when he took that picture. He had been "mixing his chimicals" that day and has not as keerful as he might have been. There is one thing certain about it; when McAuleys New Zealander, some thousands of years hence, sits upon the ruins of Gadsden and contemplates those pictures, he will involuntuily drop into scripture and exclaim: "There were giants in those days."

We have enjoyed an acquaitance of some years with Mr. Persons, the standard bearer of the Greenback party in this county, and we respect and like him for his intelligence, honesty, and other good qualities; but candor compels us to say that he is not the stuff that organizers of new parties are made of. He lacks all the elements of the agitator; is not at all fanatical; and is altogether too level headed to become enlisted mind and soul in the movement, that he has been named to head. We doubt whe e makes one single convert to the Greenback cause during his campaign of a fortnight.

None of the candidates would pledge themselves to a reduction of taxation to 50 cents on the $100 unless it could be done consistent with the State's honor and credit. All were in favor f going the very lowest rate that would secure the expenses of State government and pay the interest on the public debt. Any other declaration would have been nothing short of demaogery, and we should have instantly determined to vote against the man who should have pronounced himself unqualifieldy in favor of a tax rate of 50 cents irrespective of all other considerations. All the Democratic candidates are to be commended for their frank honesty with the people on this question.

In their first speeches at Beat 7 last Monday the candidates frankly gave their personal preferences for U. S. Senator; but at the same time declared themselves open to instruction from their constituents, if they were elected.

Col. Sheid declared himself as the friend of Leroy Pope Walker, the fore most Statesman of the South.

Capt. Jas. Savage was not particular as to whom he supported as between Messrs. Pugh and Bradford; but he was very emphatic in the declaration that he would not vote for Pope Walker for the U. S. Senate.

Mr. W. P. Cooper had kind words for all the distinguished gentlemen who had been named for the place but he was particularly partial to Col. Bradford.

The die is cast. We shall see what we shall see. Those who think that these declarations will not have any thing to do with shaping the results of the canvass are very short sighted,

Gen. Walker's Speech at Madison.

Gen. L. Pope Walker delivered a speech at Madison, Alabama, on the 29th of last month which deserves more than a casual attention. Gen. Walker never touches a subject which he does not adorn. He is possessed of a rare power of analysis and condensation and a rich fund of language and illustration. A mind of the rarest order and an active life and a profound study have placed him in the front rank of public men at the South. Twenty years ago Gen. Walker was an eminent lawyer and most influential public leader. Such was his distinguished place in the regards of the people of Alabama that he was chairman and spokesman for the Alabama delegates in the National Democratic Convention held at Charleston in 1860.

When the Confederate States Government was formed, President Davis called Gen. Walker to his Cabinet as Secretary of War. This was a high and deserved honor, and a proud recognition of the position of Alabama in the new Confederacy.

It is not however as a War Minister that Gen. Walker stands conspicuous at the South. As we have already said, he is a man of the closet and the forum, a profound jurist, a captivating orator, an advocate of great success and a statesman who is thoroughly conversant with the wants of the people, with the duties of a representative, and with the theory and necessities of government.

That Gen. Walker has a clear conception of what is best for the interests of his people is shown by the following extract from his Madison speech:

> Alabama is my native land. I feel for her, love her, and honor and reverence the nobility with which her sons and daughters have borne their great misfortunes, and I know that my plain-spoken words will not be misjudged. Our duty is to change the current of our thoughts and the pursuits of our industry. Do not cease to raise cotton, which, though not king, is yet a great power in the commerce of the world, but do other things besides. Cultivate the faculties of invention. Give to the mechanic arts their due place in the roll-call of honorable pursuits. Make all labor respectable by honoring the true worker in every vocation. God himself makes the example that illustrates the worth and dignity of labor. With His Hands He fashioned the heavens and made the earth and the sea, and the waters under the earth. And in His own image He made man. Shall the creature, in his pride of place, deem it ignoble to follow the great sample of his Creator? No people yet were ever truly great who had but one industry, for it is the cultivation of but a single faculty. Agriculture is the most primitive of all the organized occupations of man, and although one of the noblest vocations, with capacity for the highest mental power, and the basis of individual and national wealth, our plodding pursuit of it has reduced it to an established system of never-corrected blunders. The ways of our fathers are the ways of their children. Change may be written on all things else, but progress finds no favor here. We delve and dig, and plow and hoe in this age of prodigous activities, when all the inventive forces lie obedient to our command, much as our forefathers delved and dug, and plowed and hoed a century ago.
>
> Of all the States of the Union, Alabama is richest in manufacturing capabilities. She has illimitable water power, measureless fields of coal and iron lying in conjugal proximity, as if so placed by the hand of nature to work together for the enrichment, the civilization, and the glory of man; but they are dead agencies until human hands shall put them in motion. Let us then, not altogether forgetting the past—for sacred memories are often the incentives to noble deeds—turn our faces resolutely to the future, with a determination to develop and utilize these vast possesions diversifying our labor, making it multiform and yet homogeneous. Diversity is not antagonism. The man who manufactures cotton is the friend and not the foe of the man who raises it. The man who perforates the earth and disembowels its minerals works in harmony with the man who cultivates its surface and makes green pastures for lowing herds or browsing sheep. It is in this way, and not otherwise, that our people can recover their lost prosperity.

At another time we propose to publish the remarks of Gen. Walker upon national affairs. They will be read with general pleasure and profit, and will still further elevate the orator in the esteem of the people of Alabama. A public man of his accomplishments and high personal character is an honor to any State. The name of this distinguished citizen has been spoken of in connection with the United States Senate. Should he be selected as one of our Senators in Congress, we may rest satisfied that Alabama can point to two of the most accomplished gentlemen who will after March 9. 1879, sit in the highest council chamber of the land.—Mobile Register.

We are indebted to Gen. L. P. Walker for a copy of his very able speech on State and National affairs, being the opening speech of the campaign. Gen. Walker is of the most profound and gifted men of our age, A brilliant orator, a practical statesman, endowed with a mind and intellect capable of grasping the profound problems of government. Not only Alabama, but mankind should be proud of such a man.—[Tuscaloosa Times.

North Alabama is not represented on the State ticket. But then she will have the next United States Senator; the world, the flesh, and the South Alabama papers to the contrary, notwithstanding.—Scottsboro Fellow-Citizen.

Mr. Davis' Speech.

Mobile, July 11.—Jefferson Davis yesterday made an address at Mississippi City, on the occasion of presentation to him of gold badge and certificate of membership of the Association of the Army of Tennessee. He said the question of States' rights and of secession in 1861 was at least debatable; but the course pursued by the Federal Government after the war had ceased, vindicating the judgment of those who held the separation to be necessary for the safety and freedom of the Southern States, and the unsuccessful attempt to separate, left these in power to work their will as it had been manifested when they first obtained the control of the Government. Events are too recent to require recapitulation, and the ruin they have developed requires no other memorial than the material and moral wreck which the country presents.

He reasserted his unshaken belief in the right of secession and the duty of the citizen to battle in the cause of the States after secession.

He said Albert Sidney Johnston was the greatest soldier and ablest man civil or military, Confederate or Federal, and reviewing the operations about Vicksburg and Port Hudson, spoke in glowing terms of their defenders, adding, "Let no one suppose that in thus vindicating our course—in paying due tribute to gallant deeds, I am seeking to disturb such peace as we have, or to avoid the logic of events. You have done your duty in the past, and I would ask no more than that you should fulfill equally well the duties of the present and the future. The bravest are, as a rule, the gentlest, and they are also truest to every obligation assumed. You struck for independence and were unsuccessful. You agreed to return to the Union and abide by the constitution and laws made in conformity with it. Thus far and no farther do I understand your province to extend."

During his remarks he spoke of the necessity of wise laws and honest administration of government, and concluded by saying: Truth and justice and honor, presided at the birth of our Federal Union and its mission, can only be performed by constant attendance upon it. For this there is not needed a condition of human perfectibility, but only so much virtue as will control vice and teach mercenary and self-seeking that power and distinction and honor will be awarded to patriotism, capacity and integrity. To you, self-sacrificing, self-denying defenders of irreproachable truth and inalienable right, I look for the performance of what ever man can do for the welfare and happiness of his country."

Opposed to Newspapers.

The man that didn't take his county paper was in town yesterday. He brought his whole family in a twohorse wagon. He still believed that General Taylor was president, and wanted to know if the "Kamkatkian" had taken Cuba and if so, where they had taken it. He had sold his corn for 30 cents, the price being 55, but on going to deposit the money they told him that it was mostly counterfeit. The only hard money he had was some three cent pieces, and these some sharper had "run on him" for half dimes. One of the boys went to a blacksmith's shop to be measured for a pair of shoes, and another mistook the market house for a church. After hanging his hat on a meat hook he piously took a seat on the butcher's stall and listened to the auctioneer, whom he took to be the preacher. He left before "meetin' was out" and had no great opinion of the "sarmint."

One of the girls took a lot of "seed onions" to the postoffice to trade them for a letter. She had a baby, which she carried in a "sugar trough," stopping at times to rock it on the sidewalk. When it cried she stuffed its mouth with an old stocking, and sung "Barbara Allen."

The oldest boy had sold two "coon skins," and was on a "bust" When last seen, he had called for a glass of soda and water, and stood soaking ginger bread and making wry faces. The shop-keeper mistaking his meaning had given him a mixture of sal soda and water, and it tasted strongly of soap. But "he'd hearn tell of soda and water, and he was bound to give it a fair trial, puke or no puke." Some "town fellow" come in and called for a lemonade with a "fly in it," whereupon our soaped friend turned his back and quietly wiped several flies into his drink.

We approached the old gentleman and tried to get him to "subscribe," but he would not listen to it. He was opposed to "internal improvements," etc., and he thought "larnin' was a wicked invention and a wexation." None of his family ever learned to read, but one boy, and he "teached skule awhile, and then went to studying diwinity." Exchange.

John D. McCabe is prosecuting attorney for the Eighth District of Arkansas, a leading lawyer of the State, and has been a candidate for the United States Senate. He lately eloped with his sister-in-law, after writing as follows to his wife: "God knows I deplore the anguish this letter will cause. The world may well denounce me for the step I am about to take, as I am leaving my wife, family, home, all. To refer to the past would be an insult, but in the future I can only look to God to protect you." Mrs. McCabe fell in a fainting fit, and has since been a maniac.

We need some corn. If you owe us and have not got the money, put on about as much corn as you think will pay it and come along.

A man who is now a leading Hartford clergyman, was in 1846, a student at the Academy of Wilbraham, Mass. He loved a village maiden and she loved him. But finding that he was not "a believer in the Lord," her conscience quickened, and with tears in her eyes, she sent him word that she must give him up, and then married a commonplace fellow who had joined the church. Within the last few months the wife has got a divorce from her husband and is living in reduced circumstances, and the rejected lover is one of the ablest pastors in the State.

Below, we gvie an extract from the great campaign speech of Gen. L. P. Walker, delivered some time since at Madison county The speech is, simply, full of greatness, and reads more like the great efforts of Clay, Webster and Calhoun than any thing we have seen for some time, and we regret that we are unable to give it entire. If true greatness be the standard by which the claims of men are measured for high positions of trust and honor, we do not hesitate to predict that Gen. Walker is Alabama's coming U. S. Senator.
Springville Enterprise.

Gen. Walker is in the prime of his usefulness and the zenith of manhood, and is beloved and honored in his native State. He would adorn any position, and his people will yet delight to honor him.—Tuskegee News.

NORTH ALABAMA BAR.

In 1867 the Bar of North Alabama met on Sunday night, to attend one of the Circuit Courts of that section. After supper, as was usual, they congregated in the room of one of the senior members. Among other items of news given out, was that the widow and two daughters of an old, loved and honored member of that bar were living in a poor, dilapidated country hut, and for six months had not had one pound of meat to live upon. A venerable member of that bar rose and as his bristling, gray hairs glistened in the lamp's light, in quick, nervous earnestness said: "Bretheren, that won't do!" In fifteen minutes the sum of $750 was raised, and the next morning sent to the widow. Gen. L. P. Walker opened that subscription with $100.—Cherokee Advertiser.

PIANOS. ORGANS!

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

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

Ludden & Bates, Wholesale Piano & Organ Dealers, Savannah, Ga. ju 20—4t

Election Notice.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun County. }

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pre. No. 5—Polkville,
H T Francis,
M N Coker,
B B Nunnelly, } Inspectors.
P R Hess, Returning officer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. Z. GOODLETT, Sheriff.
July 6, 1878—5t.

Have you seen A. Meyers & Co., Alpaccas; you ought to see them, they are very cheap.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

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

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

$1200. Three hundred acres on road to Greensport, eleven miles from Jacksonville, one mile from Peek's Hill Post Office, known as Fullenwider place; 70 acres in cultivation, balance well timbered in Oak, Poplar, Hickory and Black Walnut. Three good springs on the place. School house and Church on the premises. TERMS—Half cash; balance in one and two years. Title perfect A bargain

$400.—EIGHTY acres of fine wood land, within three miles of Jacksonville, on main road. Two thousand lords of wood can be cut from it. Growth mostly Post Oak. Land very good. It is a bargain at $400.

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

$1,700.—THE undersigned offers a bargain in a FARM near Jacksonville for $1,300. It contains one hundred and twenty acres of land, nearly all cleared—good orchards, three good farm houses, out houses, two bold springs (one freestone and one limestone), running water in every lot, and about ten acres of the very best meadow land in this country. One of the farm houses was put up last fall at a cash expense of six hundred dollars. The present proprietor gave for the place, since the war, $2,600. Desire to move to Texas is his reason for selling at a sacrifice.

$1500. ONE HUNDRED & FIFTY-FIVE acres of land more or less. Good new dwelling of five rooms—not quite complete. Fine springs within a few steps of the door. Good outbuildings. Excellent tan yard site. About fifty acres under fence. Land produces well. Natural fish pond on the place Fine range for stock. Situated four miles south of Jacksonville on public road from Jacksonville to Oxford. Good stand for blacksmith and woodshop.

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

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

$480 One Hundred and Fifty five acres—65 acres open. The rest splendidly timbered. Branch running thro' 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 Philip's mill. Eighty acres open and in fine state of cultivation—balance well timbered. A new framed house 42x62 with seven rooms, necessary outbuildings, and tenant house on the place. Never failing well of water within twenty steps of the door. One feature of this place is the orchards and vinyard. The apple orchard contains 200 bearing trees of best varieties. The peach orchard is large and choice.—The vinyard contains 200 bearing vines of different varieties of grapes suitable to this country—one-half acre of scuppernong already trellised. Proprietor made this year seventy gallons of wine, in second year of bearing. Convenient to churches and school. Terms $1000 cash; balance in one and two years.

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

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

$2,000 —THIRTY-TWO—Acres, lying within 305 yards of the court house in Jacksonville, known as the Fielding Snow place. Fine meadow land, with bold spring branch running through it. Has upon it good stables, crib and other buildings. The spring branch furnishes sufficient water power for a flouring mill. Fine location for a tan-yard—vats already made, bark shed and finishing house standing and in fair order. The yard could be put in thorough order at small expense. $500 cash, balance in 1, 2, & 3 yrs

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

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

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

$4550 Six hundred and forty acres, known as the Greene place, six miles north of Jacksonville on the S. R. & D. R. R Two hundred acres in high state of cultivation. Splendid farm house and several good out-houses, gin, barn and every convenience to be found on a first class farm. Orchard. Land fine and splendidly watered. Elegantly adapted for a stock farm. A capital bargain. Terms, one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

$5000 Seven hundred acres One hundred and seventy-five acres in cultivation All in one tract one and a quarter by three quarter miles square. Watered by two mountain branches and several springs. The spring at the dwelling is White Sulphur. There is besides a good well in the yard and one in the horse lot, both supplied with pumps. The dwelling is nearly new, built in tasteful style, and nicely paled in. It cost $2000. There is on the place six good tenant houses, gin house and screw, large barn and stables, well built store house, shoe and blacksmith shops, tan yard of 20 vats, two bark sheds, one leather finishing house and many other buildings necessary to a well improved farm and country merchant's stand. It is convenient to churches, and there is a good school on the place. Merchant mill in two miles. The soil will compare favorably with that of most lands in Calhoun. The health of the place is surpassingly good and the scenery delightful. Titles perfect. Terms one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

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

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

Dirt Cheap!

HOUSE AND LOT FOR 350 CASH.—Six room house, kitchen and stable. Rooms plastered or ceiled; porches in front. Lot contains 128 feet front and extending back 240 feet. Fine fruit, and well on premises. 300 yds from Court House Possession given 1st of January 1878. A good investment for any person desiring to move to Jacksonville for school facilities.

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

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

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

Calhoun County Grange COLLEGE,

MALE AND FEMALE,
Jacksonville, Ala.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Landers & Brittain, by mutual consent of each one of them, was dissolved on the 25th day of June, 1878.

All persons indebted to said firm will please come forward and settle up with cash or by note, as we are determined to close out said partnership business as early as possible.

July 6 - 4t.
A. M. LANDERS,
W. C. BRITTAIN.

"BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE"
Change of Schedule.
S. R. & D. R. R.

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

Mail Trains Daily.

No. 1, NORTH.	STATIONS.	No. 2, SOUTH
5.00 a. m.	Lv Selma......Ar.	9.10 p. m.
6.45 a. m.	Randolph Lv.	6.50 p. m.
7.27 a. m.	Montevallo	5.46 p. m.
8.15 a. m.	Calera	5.20 p. m.
10.22 a. m.	Talladega	2.38 p. m.
11.16 p. m.	Oxford	1.43 p. m.
11.57 p. m.	Jacksonville	1.01 p. m.
3.20 p. m.	Ar......Rome......Lv	10.20 a. m.
5 40 p. m.	Ar Dalton.....Lv	8.25 a. m.

Accommodation Trains.
Daily—Sunday excepted.

No. 3. NORTH.	STATIONS.	No. 4, SOUTH
3.40 p. m.	Lv Selma Ar	1.25 p. m.
7.05 p. m.	Randolph Lv	10 38 a. m.
8.20 p. m.	Montevallo	9 25 a. m.
9.50 p. m.	Calera Ar	8.10 a. m.
1.20 p. m.	Talladega	4 33 a. m.
3.00 a. m.	Oxford	3.00 a. m.
4.07 a. m.	Jacksonville	1.30 a. m.
8.05 a. m.	Ar. Rome Lv	10.20 p. m.
11.05 a. m.	Dalton	6.00 p. m.

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

No. 3 leaving at 2.40 p. m. makes close connection at Rome for Atlanta, and at Dalton with trains of E. T. Va. & Ga. and W. & A. railroads for all eastern and western cities.

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

Sleeping cars on all night trains.
Tickets as low as by any other route.
RAY KNIGHT, G. P. & T. Agt.

NORTH
VIA THE
LOUISVILLE
AND GREAT
SOUTHERN
RAILROAD LINE
WITHOUT CHANGE
AND WITH
SPEED
UNRIVALED

For information in regard to rates and time, address C. P. ATMORE, Gen'l Passenger & Ticket Agt. Louisville, Ky.

W. C. LAND,
WATCH MAKER
& JEWELLER
Jacksonville, Ala.
13 January 1877—1y.

DENTISTRY.
H. D. BARR

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

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

No charges for extracting teeth when artificial teeth are inserted.

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

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

Special attention given to extracting and filling on teeth. Aug 5—6

TO THE AFFLICTED
SCROFULA,
SCROFULOUS ULCERS AND CANCERS ARE CURABLE

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

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

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

Charges moderate.

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

Just Received,

A FRESH LOT OF
Flour.
ALSO, COUNTRY CURED
HAMS AND LARD,

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

J. C. FRANCIS.
June 8, 1878—1m.

Tinware,

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL
BY
W. W. NESBIT,
Jacksonville, - - - - - Ala.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

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

The Republican.

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

as on hand the best brands of Chew and Smoking TOBACCOS, inclu- the popular Swanson's Pride and celebrated Durkam Smoking Tobac-. He has the largest stock of CI- RS in Town. Among his brands will find the Solace, Margarita, Roy- Standard nd the favorite Tidal e.

hocolate, atine, Imported Chow , Boston Baked Beans, Salmon & ned Goods in great variety at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

offee, Sugar, Flour, Meal, Meat, toes, Mackerel, Macaroni & Cheese
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

heap Groceries for Cash at old Forney Corner.

resh Lard at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

esh Meal at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

OU can buy anything in the OCERY line CHEAP for H at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

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

plendid lot of new **Tin-ware** at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

nest article of kerosine oil at
. CALDWELL'S

w lot of stone-ware at E. G. DWELL'S.

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

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

t at manufacturers prices at CALDWELL'S.

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

eaper than the cheapest; one f good Soap at 5 cts. per t the
RED STORE.

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

can buy one dozen cakes e Toilet Soap, at the RED E for 75 cts.

ge lot of Lamps, Lamp Fix- and Glass-ware to be closed a sacrifice, at the
RED STORE.

eaper than raising them; two can Tomatoes at 10 cts. per t
PRIVETTS.

kles and Extracts for 10 cts. ttle, at the
RED STORE:

ll lot of Saddles, Harness, s, Collars, Whips and Sad- hard-ware, will be on hand es to suit the times. Re- g a specialty.

one way to get your Tobac- igars cheaper than I will m; and that is to steal them.
D. J. PRIVETT.

P. & ED. L PARR,
cers & Commission Merchants,

C C C

in at Parr's and see their tock.

T. & ED. L. PARR ust received a new stock of es, which they will sell at ttom prices—come and see

received at Parrs' a full as- t of GLASS-WARE which ll sell lower than ever sold market.

C C C

e Gem Fruit Jars at lower pri- ver sold in this market.

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

rs are selling all kinds of Groce- than ever—Rio Coffee, Fancy at $1 00—common Ric at 5 lbs to ; and Sugar as low as the lowest; ber Groceries in proportion. l of you that want good Goods t price possible.

e Parr's are ll in Want. $10,000 in enbacks. If y cannot get greenbacks xican Silver ars wil do. Ve will buy oats or any- g else the er has to for which erchandize be given or highest mar- rice in cash.

LOCAL MATTERS.

We have not room to pubilsh the full proceedings of the Cleburne meeting. Their former useful and highly gifted Representative, Dr. O. W. Shepherd, opened the meeting in a speech full of true eloquence and true feeling. The speeches of Messrs Forney and Martin, were spoken of in terms of deservedly high praise. Dr. Shepherd submitted a series of resolutions which recited that the men who had originally promised as much would suppress distilling, an secured their unanimous adoption. The people of Cleburne are law-abiding and thoroughly opposed to the illicit distillation of whiskey.

Dixie Music Forever.

So say we all, and let those who believe in Home Music support, and encourage Home music Houses. If a Piano or Organ is wanted don't send North for it, but order from LUDDEN & BATES, Savannah, Ga., the Great Wholesale Piano and Organ Dealers of the South, who are now offering reliable instruments at prices which are actually driving Northern Dealers out of the field. No House, North or South, has ever undersold these irrepressible music men, and whoever tries it on will have their hands full. Read their advertisement in this issue and se who is ahead in the Piano and Organ war.

We will take corn, delivered, at 60c per bushel for subscriptions

Mr. R. D. Williams has sent us a beautiful specimen of wheat, raised by him this year, weighing 68 lbs. to the bushel,

On Friday the 19th the mercury rose to 100 deg., a thing never before known since the first settlement of the place.

Miss Annie Camp, one of the fairest of Talladiga's fair daughters is on a visit to friends in Jacksonville.

We do not know when we have seen an audience more highly entertained than the one that attended the concert of Messrs Snow and Affleck, at College Hall, Friday, the 13 inst. Both gentlemen are most accomplished musicians, and it was expected their entertainment would be good. But it was more; the entire programme was a series of the most delightful surprises from the overture to the final which was a medley on the violin and violoncello by one performer. This alone was worth the admission fee. The audience was select and critical; yet the universal verdict was that the entertainment was simply perfect, and the wish that the concert may be repeated is general. We understand that it is the intention of these gentlemen to give entertainments in some of our neighboring towns, and we bespeak for them in advance good audiencies. Those who miss their concerts will regret it when they hear the comments of others who have fortunately attended:

Prof's. Snow and Affleck will give another of their charming musical entertainmenrs at the Female Academy on Monday night the 22ond. inst.
Admission 25 Cents.

We made a mistake last week in stating that a Sunday School Convention would be held at Bethel, Aug 10th. It should have been a Sunday School Celebration at Howell's Chapel, Aug. 10.

Queenly and accomplished Mrs. Helen Woodward, of Selma, is on a visit to friends and relatives in Jacksonville.

PITTSBURG, July 5.—A severe thunder and rain storm yesterday caused great damage in the suburbs of this district. Heavy washes occured on the West Pennsylvania railroad; the wind upset many houses and laid waste fields of grain. At a German Lutheran picnic on the Western Pennsylvania railroad, a few miles up the Alleghany, a tree fell on a party killing ten and seriously injuring fifteen

Another Natural Wonder.

A Cave Discovered in Kentucky Surpassing in Extent, beauty and Curiosities the Famous mammoth.

CINCINNATI, June 22.

A special to the Cincinnati *Commercial* from Glasgow Junction, Ky., June 21st, says:

"Another wonderful cave was recently discovered near this town. It has already been explored for a distance of twenty-three miles in one direction called the long route, and sixteen miles in another direction, called the short route. The avenues are very wide. A span of horses can easily be driven through for a distance of eleven miles. Three rivers, wide and very deep, are encountered on the route; one of them is navigable for fourteen miles, until the passes become too narrow to admit a boat. This forms the third or river route, which has to be explored in a boat.

"The cave is wonderful beyond description, and far surpasses in grandeur the mammoth or any cave ever before discovered. Several mummified remains have been discovered in one of the large rooms. They were reposing in stone coffins, rudely constructed, and from appearances may have been in this cave for centuries. They present every appearance of the Egyptain mummies. Great excitement prevails over this important discovery.

"Mr. Edwin Mortimmer, of Chestnut street, Louisville, Ky., purchased three of the mummies, and has them now in his possession. Major George M. Proctor, of Glass gow Junction, Ky., purchased the remainder of the mummies from the owner of the cave, whose name is Thomas Kelly. He is or rather was, a few days ago, a very poor man, struggling to make a payment on a farm of twenty-four acres, upon which, by mere accident, the entrance to this wonderful cave was discovered. He realized about $400 from the sale of the mummies, and is now offered $10,000 cash for the cave.

"The enterance to the cave is within town limits, and is only about two miles' walk from the depot, which makes it very valuable indeed, as visitors will not be compelled to travel five miles in a stage coach, as they do if desirous of visiting the mammoth Cave, which is five miles from this town. In fact, all the celebrated caves of Kentucky are located in this immediate vicinity. The surface is very much broken, full of great elevations and depressions, with everything to indicate there were volcanic eruptions of violent upheavals of the earth at some period. This is truly a wonderful portion of the continent.

"The newly discovered cave is called 'Grand Crystal Cave,' and it is as beautiful as its name implies. Ladders and bridges are being constructed, and Mr. J. R. Huckett, a captalist of the town, announces his intention of having a small steamboat constructed expressly for the purpose of navigating its wonderful rivers."

The Greenbackers are getting out candidates in some of the counties, relying on a solid Radical vote to aid them in defeating the Democraic nominees. The declaration was openly made in the Radical State Convention here last Thursday, that it was expected that the division caused by the greenback movement would enable the Radicals to obtain control of the State government in a year or two more. Our democratic friends who are inclined to this new movement, would do well to reflect upon what they are doing and to stand by their party and its time-honored principles.—Montgymery Advertiser.

A FARM FOR $20.

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

THE FARM.

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

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

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

TICKETS WILL BE SOLD FOR $20.

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

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

JOHN A. DEARMAN,
Jacksonville, Ala.

CHUCH NOTICE.

I will hold services at the following times and places:

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

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

With profound Respect,
C. M. LIVINGSTON.

The work in this office is most arduous during the first part of the week, and those meddlesome men gossips are all wrong. We know of no more contemptible object in nature than the man who abandons his own business to attend to somebody else's.

New York Weekly Herald.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

The circulation of this popular newspaper has more than trebled during the past year. It contains all the leading news contained in the DAILY HERALD, and is arranged in handy departments. The

FOREIGN NEWS

embraces special dispatches from all quarters of the globe, together with unbiased, faithful and graphic pictures of the great War in Europe. Under the head of

AMERICAN NEWS

are given the Telegraphic Despatches of the week from all parts of the Union. This feature alone makes

THE WEEKLY HERALD

the most valuable newspaper in the world, as it is the cheapest.

Every week is given a faithful report of

POLITICAL NEWS,

embracing complete and comprehensive despatches from WASHINGTON, including full reports of the speeches of eminent politicans on the questions of the hour.

THE FARM DEPARTMENT

of the WEEKLY HERALD gives the latest as well as the most practical suggestions and discoveries relating to the duties of the farmer, hints for raising CATTLE, POULTRY, GRAINS, TREES, VEGETABLES, &c. &c., with suggestions for keeping buildings and farming utensils in repair. This is supplemented by a well edited department, widely copied, under the head of

THE HOME

giving recipes for practical dishes, hints for making clothing and for keeping up with the latest fashions at the lowest price. Letters from our Paris and London correspondents on the very latest fashions. The HOME Department of the WEEKLY HERALD will save the house-wife more than one hundred times the price of the paper.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

There is a page devoted to all the latest phases of the business markets, Crops, Merchandize, &c &c A valuable feature is found in the specially reported prices and conditions of

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

While all the news from the last fire to the Discovery of Stanley are to be found in the WEEKLY HERALD, due attention is given to

SPORTING NEWS

at home and abroad, together with a STORY every week, a SERMON by some eminent divine, LITERARY, MUSICAL, DRAMATIC, PERSONAL, and SEA NOTES. There is no paper in the world which contains so much news every week as the WEEKLY HERALD, which is sent postage free for One Dollar. You may subscribe at any time.

THE NEW YORK HERALD
in a weekly form,
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Papers publishing this prospectus without being autuorized will not necessarily received an exchange.

ADDRESS.
NEW YORK HERALD,
Broadway & Ann St., New York.

Sewing Machines Needles 60 cts. a doz., or 4 for 25 cts. J. E. Tinsley

All Styles Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Sewing Machines, &c., neatly and cheaply repaired, and warranted by J. E. TINSLEY, Jacksonville, Ala.
May 11th, 78. tf.

Dress Goods, Linens, Grass Linens, Piques, Ladies and Gents Shoes at extra-ordinary low prices

A. MEYERS & CO.
Cash Store.

If you have any WHEAT for sale, bring it to A. MEYERS & CO. Cheap Store, and you will get a better price than any where else, also better bargains in goods.

A. MEYERS & CO.
Cheap Cash Store.

Just received a nice lot of Alpacas, Bleiching, Calicos, Fans, Ladies Hose etc., which we intend to sell at New York prices. Come and examine, no trouble to show goods.

A. MEYERS & CO.
New Store.

We have added to our stock a nice line of Ladies and childrens Hats and Hack hats—trimmed at our Millinery Emporium, which we are selling very cheap. Call and see them. We are prepared to furnish any style and quality of Hats lower than can be bought elsewere.

A. MEYERS & CO.
Cheap Store.

We would like to have wheat for subscription. Will not some of our patrons who complain that they have no money, send us in wheat to settle their accounts?

☞ If you have a CHRONIC DISEASE which has resisted the skill of your local physician and your own good care of yourself, place yourself in correspondence with E. B. FOOTE, D., 120 Lexington Avenue, New York City. It will only cost you the postage you put on your letters, as all consultations by letter as well as in person are free. Dr. Foote is the well known author of edical Common Sense, Plain Home Talk, Science in Story, &c.
June 22—1m:

The Organ War.—A 100 lb. Solid Shot.

If any man insults your common sense by offering a first class 9 Stop Organ for $65, "Shoot him on the spot" All necessity for buying such inferior Organs is forever done away with. $100, Cash, or $110 on Easy Terms, now buys a magnificent **Mason & Hamlin Parlor or Church Organ** with *Four Sets Reeds* and *Ten Stops*, in Elegant New Style Case with *Illuminated Panels*.—Handsomest Style of Case ever produced.—**Special Offer** to introduce this new Style.—Sent on trial.—Guaranteed for a life time.—Rented until paid for.—other new styles just out.—Illuminated catalogues free. Address **LUDDEN & BATES, Savannah, Ga., Manufacturer's Wholesale Agents for the South.**
july 13—4t.

WANTS.

WANTED.—To sell one good shot gun. Price $9. Enquire at this office.

An Undeniable Truth.

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

Rev. Dr. Joseph S. Key,

Pastor St. Paul Church, Columbus, Ga., writes: "We gave Dr. offett's Teethina (*Teething Powders*) to our little grandchild with the happiest results. The effects were almost magical, and certainly more satisfactory than from anything we ever used."

For sale by Dr. W. Nisbet, Jacksonville, Ala., and all Druggists keep it.
July 6, '78—6m.

A Blessing to Mothers.

There will be no necessity for mothers leaving the comforts of home, with their sick babies, this summer, if they will give DR OFFETT'S TEETHINA (*Teething Powders*) TEETHINA will Regulate the Bowels and make Teething easy. It cures Cholera Infantum and the Summer Complaints of Children, Heals Eruptions and Sores, Removes and Prevents the formation of Worms. Dr. W. Nisbet, Jacksonville, Ala., and all Druggist keep it. July 6, '78—6m.

ATHENS, GA., December 8, 1877.

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

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

ATHENS, GA., February 22, 1878.

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

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

REMEMBED THE PRINTER.

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

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate court, Special Term June 26, '78.

Whereas at this term of court the estate of John D. Hoke, dec'd., was by the order of said court declared insolvent, and at the same time a further order of said court was made, requiring Daniel F. Hoke who is the administrator of said estate to appear in said court on the 24th day of July, 1878, and make a settlement of his accounts as such administrator.

Notice is therefore given to the creditors of said estate and all other persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the courthouse of said county on said 24th day of July, 1878, and contest said settlement and nominate a future administrator of said estate if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate court, Special Term June 22, '78.

THIS day came P. H. Brothers, guardian of Albert Bagly a minor and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his said guardianship, and at the same time tenders to the Court his resignation in writing as guardian of said Albert Bagly.

It is ordered that the 22nd day of July, 1878, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.
June 29, '78-3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate court, Special Term June 26, '78.

This day came John D. Hall, Executor of the estate of Susan Yeager, dec'd., and filed his statement and account for an annual settlement of said estate.

It is ordered that the 23rd day of July. 1878, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.
June 29-78-3t.

CLEAR SIDE BACON FOR SALE.

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

W. P. COOPER.
April 6th, 1878—tf.

NOTICE!

CALHOUN COUNTY NURSERY.

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

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

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

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

Ice, Ice, Cold Ice!

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

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

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

I keep a large stock of

Fine Tobacco and Cigars.

Now gentlemen, *if you will drink*, come to the City Bar, where you will get pure, good liquors. Respectfully,
JOHN RAMIGNANO.
May 25, 1878—3m.

NEW FAMILY

Grocery.

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

Staple and Fancy

Groceries,

Which he will sell at REMARKABLY LOW PRICES for CASH.

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

Bargains Guaranteed.

Call and examine goods and test prices before buying elsewhere.

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

Dissolution.

THE Mercantile firm heretofore composed of F. W. Maddox and D. J. Privett, was on the 7th inst. dissolved by the death of F. W. Maddox. The business of said late partnership will be continued in the name of D. J. Privett, surviving partner, &c. until settled up.

All persons indebted to said late firm are earnestly requested to come forward and *settle at once*, either with cash or by giving us their note, as it is our desire to close out said partnership business as early as possible.

D. J. PRIVETT,
Surviving partner &c. of M. & P.
June 22, 1878—4t.

W P Crook, Adm &c. of Jesse W Hannah, dec'd.
vs.
R C Hannah, John Hannah, Rebecca Gay, R T Gay, et als.

In Chancery at Jacksonville Ala Monday, June 3, 1878.

IN this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by affidavit of John H Caldwell, one of the Solicitors of the said Complainant, W. P Crook, that the said Defendants, Rebecca E Gay and R T Gay are both non-residents of this State, and over the age of 21 years. and reside in San Saba County, Texas, post office San Saba; It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala. for four consecutive weeks, requiring them the said Rebecca E and R T Gay to answer or demur to the Cross Bill of complaint in this cause, by the 1st Monday in September, 1878, or in thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against them.

Done at office this 3d day of June. 1878.
WM. M. HAMES Register.
June 22—4t.

ROME GEO., MARBLE WORKS.
JONES & EDMUNDSON;
AMERICAN AND ITALIAN
MARBLE & GRANITE.

And Manufacturers of Tombs, Monuments and Headstones,

ROME GEORGIA.

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

FIRE INSURANCE.

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

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

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

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

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

Are you going to Paint?
THEN USE MILLER BRO'S
CHEMICAL PAINT.

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

MILLER BROTHERS,
29, 31 & 33 St. Clair Street,
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Sample Card sent free.

Our Combined
CATALOGUE
FOR 1878 OF
EVERYTHING
FOR THE
GARDEN
Numbering 175 pages, with Colored Plate.
SENT FREE

To our customers of past years, and to all purchasers of our books, either GARDENING FOR PROFIT, PRACTICAL FLORICULTURE, Or GARDENING FOR PLEASURE, Price $1 50 each, prepaid by mail, To others on receipt of 25 cts. Plain Plant or Seed-Catalogues, without Plate, free to all.

Peter Henderson & Co.,
Seedsmen Market-Gardeners, and Florists,
35 Cortland St., New York.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored!

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

☞ Price in sealed envelope, only six cts.

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

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

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers,
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann st. N. Y., Post Office Box, 4586.

THE GRANGERS' SPINNER.

Patented September 15th 1874.

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

Its Points of Superiority

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

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

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

JAMES HUTCHINSON,
Barber & Hair-dresser,

Room on Office Row, recently occupied by Dick Walker.

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

THE WHITE SEWING MACHINE
The Best and Cheapest.

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

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

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

For sale by
WOODSTOCK IRON CO.
Anniston, Ala.

A liberal discount allowed to Agents.

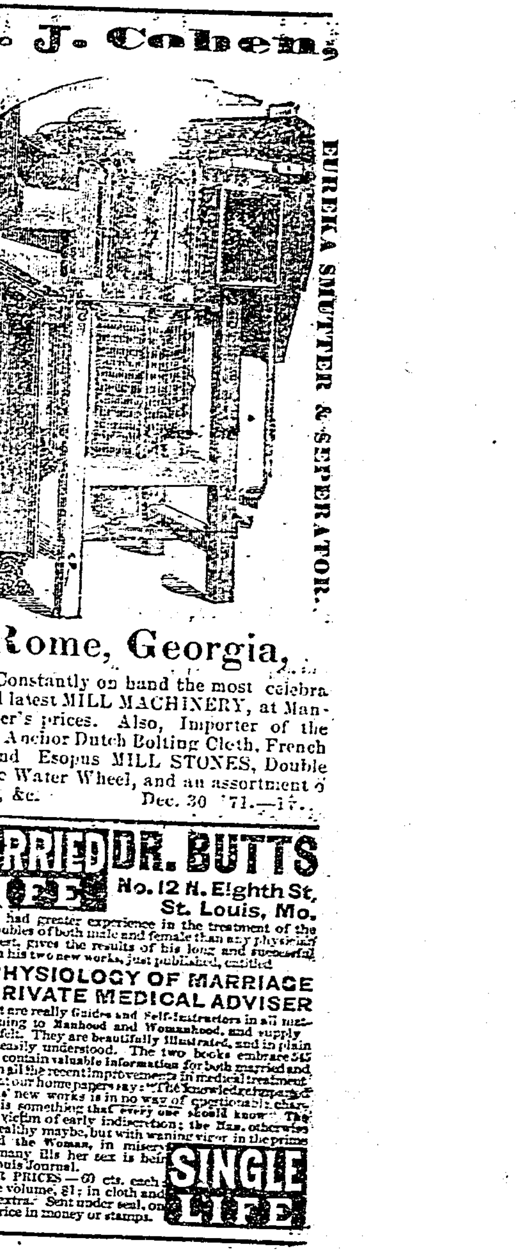
I have seen nearly every kind of Sewing Machine. I consider the White the best and most perfect made.

SAM'L NOBLE.
April 20, 1878—1y.

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

Watches $3 to $77. Revolvers $2.50. Over 100 latest Novelties. Ag'ts wanted. S. Supply Co. Nashville, Tenn.

J. J. Cohen,



THE WORLD RENOWNED EUREKA SMUTTER & SEPERATOR.

Rome, Georgia,

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

MARRIED LIFE **DR. BUTTS**
No. 12 N. Eighth St, St. Louis, Mo.

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

The PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE
The PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER

Books that are really Guides and Self-Instructors in all matters pertaining to Manhood and Womanhood, and supply a want long felt. They are beautifully illustrated, and in plain language, easily understood. The two books embrace 545 pages, and contain valuable information for both married and single, with all the recent improvements in medical treatment. Read what our home papers say: "The knowledge imparted in Dr. Butts' new works is in no way of questionable character, but is something that every one should know. The Youth, the victim of early indiscretion; the Man, otherwise perfectly healthy maybe, but with waning vigor in the prime of life, and the Woman, in misery from the many ills her sex is heir to."—St. Louis Journal.

POPULAR PRICES—50 cts. each; both in one volume, $1; in cloth and gilt, 25 cts extra. Sent under seal, on receipt of price in money or stamps.

SINGLE LIFE

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

Wholesale Druggist,

No. 43 BROAD STREET, ROME, Ga

Keeps constantly on hand,

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

Buist's GARDEN SEEDS;

WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, OILS
VARNISHES, &c

Rome, Ga. Jan. 20, 1877—tf.

The Remedy of the 19th Century.
Barham's Infallible
PILE CURE.

TRADE MARK. PRICE $1 00 PER BOX

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

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

H. A. SMITH
ROME, GA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Bookseller and Music Dealer

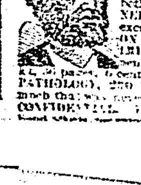
KEEPS constantly on hand, a large stock of **School and Miscellaneous BOOKS, Stationery and Fancy Articles—Pianos and Organs**, at prices that will defy competition in any market in the South.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

CROQUET SETS

In Wood Boxes $1.50;

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



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

DR. BIGELOW, having 30 years experience treats SEXUAL AND CHRONIC DISEASES of both sexes [illegible] NERVOUS DEBILITY, [illegible] excesses, producing IMPOTENCY, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, &c., [illegible] IMPROPER, can be positively and [illegible] PATHOLOGY, 250 large pages, ILLUST[illegible] CONFIDENTIAL [illegible]

AGRICULTURE.

Hints to Farmers.—Rice is more largely grown and consumed as human food than any other cereal. It is said to be the main food of one third of the human race.

The most nutritive portion of the cabbage is the succulent stem above the lower leaves; this part of the plant often contains notable quantities of sugar.

Many of our best dairymen contend that from the time the milk leaves the cow, until the butter graces the table, milk cream and butter must be near the temperature of sixty degrees.

A ton of the grain of wheat, when burned in the air, leaves on an average about forty pounds of ash, of the grain of oats, about eighty pounds and of oak wood, only four or five pounds.

The inner and younger leaves of the cabbage contain much more water than the old leaves outside. On the whole, this vegetable may be considered more nutritious than the turnip.

Seed cannot germinate without water, but the requisite amount of this liquid varies according to the nature of the germ. In the case of agricultural plants, germination is best effected when the soil is moist, but not wet.

Ammonia consists of nitrogen and hydrogen only, in the proportion of fourteen parts of the former to three parts of the latter by weight; or seventeen pounds of ammonia contains fourteen pounds of nitrogen and three of hydrogen.

Cut Worms and Grubs in Corn Ground.—The cut worm that preys upon the corn plant, feeds only upon the sprouts and young stalks; it does not attack the seed. Nevertheless, the depredations of both this insect and the white grub may be checked to some extent by steeping the seed in saline and ammoniacal liquors. But the best thing to ward off their attacks when the corn sprouts, we believe is to thoroughly smoke the seed. This is often done in a smoke house containing hams and shoulders. During the smoking process among other chemical changes and combinations, pyroligneous acid is produced, forming a thin coating to the corn. It is an acid containing oily impurities, which are offensive to insects and birds, while they do not injure the seed. Salt is frequently applied as a preventive of attacks by the white grub, two to four bushels per acre of fine salt being sown broadcast and harrowed in. Soot and ashes are often used in or upon the hills with good results, but in field culture this is generally impracticable.

Effects of Pulverization.—Pulverization increases the capillary attraction or sponge-like droperty of soils, by which their humidity is rendered more uniform. It is evident that this capillary attraction must be greatest where the particles of earth are finely divided. Gravels and sands hardly retain water at all, while clays, not open by pulverization or other means, either do not absorb water, or when, by long action, it is absorbed, they retain too much. Water is not only necessary, as such, to the growth of plants, but it is essential as a kind of food, and as a medium through which plants absorb other food. Manure is useless to vegetation till it becomes soluble in water, and it would remain useless in a state of solution if it was so situated as to be excluded from air, for then the fibres or mouths, unable to perform their functions, would decay and rot off. Pulverization in a warm season is also of great advantage in admitting the nightly dews to the roots of plants.

Restoring Old Trees.—In old and declining trees there is much sap wasted on the decaying branches, which, upon their removal, if saved and concentrated upon the more healthy and surviving shoots, entirely sound and vigorous, will start out. In all cases the soil should be well drained and well cultivated, and having room and fertility enough to sustain a sufficient growth. But in the great majority of cases the soil of our orchards is not of this character, but apt to be more or less wet, with the surface soil lacking in depth and the rest below unfit for successful fruit growing. My experience and observation lead me to say that this difference in the soil is always to be kept in view in treating orchards, for it is probably as bad to have the ground too rich, as not rich enough—avoiding the extreme in the latter case. The aim should be to keep up the balance between the wood and the fruit growth, which on thin soils requires attention both to the soil and to the tree—to the tree alone where the ground is all right, keeping the orchard in sod.

More Sheep.—Last year we paid foreign countries $50,000,000 for woollen goods. When we have in the country 20,000,000 more sheep than we have now, we shall only produce the wool we use; and yet there is no country in the world where sheep could be raised so profitably as in the United States. But we are coming every year nearer to supplying our own markets with the wool they demand. In 1875 the wool clip of the country was nearly 200,000,000 pounds, while in 1860 it was only 5,000,000.

Not A Charm.

Dennison Cole came to the station and asked to be sent up.

"Haven't you any work?" asked the Court.

"Not an ounce," was the mournful reply.

"All gone—all gone! I don't believe I could eat a mince pie if I was paid for it."

"If you go up, you can't eat any early onions."

"Never mind—I'm willing to put up with the sacrifice."

"Root beer will soon be on the fizz, and harvest apples will be seen in the land," suggested the Court.

"What does a weary, fainting man care for fizzes, and roots and beers?" demanded the man.

"But the circus season has opened, Mr. Cole."

"I don't care for 'em—I never have money to go.',

"Don't you love to sit on the curbstone and see the sprinkling carts go past?"

"No."

"Don't you sit around the ferry-docks to see heart-broken girls jump into the river?"

"Not a sit."

"Mr. Cole, has life no charms for you?"

"Not a one—not as much as you can put on a p'int of a hair."

"Well, I'll send you up. They have a new buck-saw and sixty cords of wood, and you can——"

"Say, Judge, I guess I won't go up!" suddenly put in the prisoner.

"I guess you will!"

"Judge, I'm off to Canada! I'm in a hurry—I'm——"

"You are booked, Mr. Cole, and, when you reach the last cord of that hickory wood, drop me a note, and sign it 'affectionately thine.' Trot along another man."

SCIENTIFIC.

The New Docks constructed on the Clyde show the extensive scale on which this kind of engineering is now carried on, and the adaptation of modern scientific principles and methods to the most complete achievements in this line. The cost of one of these docks is stated to be eight million dollars, and, when entirely finished, the water surface will extend to thirty-four acres, the length being some 3000 feet, and the breadth 700 feet, with a water depth of 20 feet. Access to the basin, which is a tidal one, is obtained at the southwest extremity, the passage being 180 feet in width. On the north side, the wall of the quay is founded to the depth of 41 feet below the level of the quays; a central quay passes from the eastern end, parallel with the north and south side walls, separated from them by waterways for a distance of 270 feet, with a uniform breadth of nearly 200. The water space between the western end of this quay and the west wall of the dock forms a canting ground, and is of such dimensions as to permit of the largest vessels being moved and turned about with every freedom. A strong iron bridge on the swing principle is placed at the entrance to the dock, and, although it weighs 900 tons, is 181 feet long and 40 feet broad, can be moved from one side to the other in a minute and a half. The bridge is worked by hydraulic power supplied from an engine house in the vicinity.

Paper Bottoms for Iron Ships.—After getting used to paper car wheels, we need not be surprised to learn that a new coating for the bottoms of iron ships consists of brown paper attached by a suitable cement. It is the invention of Captain F. Warren, of England and the substance he proposes to use is a preparation of paper-mache. It is stated that weeds and barnacles will not adhere to paper, and that the special cement by which the paper is secured may be applied cold, hardens under water, is unaffected by comparatively high temperature, and possesses great tenacity. A plate thus protected on one side has been immersed for six months, with the result that the protected side was found clean, while the unprotected metal was covered with rust and shellfish.

A new method of separating arsenic from the other metals has been discovered by De Clermont and Frommel. While a large number of hydrates of sulphides can be dissociated at 100 deg. into sulphuretted hydrogen and oxide, sulphide of arsenic is the only one which gives a soluble oxide. If, then, a mixture of sulphides of arsenic and other sulphides be brought to the boiling point, the sulphides will all be oxidized and remain insoluble in the water, except the arsenous acid, which may then be easily isolated.

The Largest Electrotype ever Produced The Electro-metallurgical Company, of Brussels, has lately completed a colossal statue of Jan van Eyck, in bronze, by the system of electric deposition. The galvanic process occupied several months, although a thickness of but six to eight millimeters was attained. It is probably the largest object which has been produced by this method, being over twelve feet in height, and is regarded as a much more perfect imitation of the model than could be obtained by casting.

Capt. Eads is having models of his jetties made for exhibition in Paris. They will be cast in plaster of paris, and will show the conformation of the river bottom at its mouth at the present time and also previous to the construction of the jetties. The models will be upon a large scale and promise to be an interesting study to scientists.

A mode of equalizing the wear of the cylinder pistons of horizontal engines, suggested by an English engineer, consists in making the piston-rod with a camber or upward bend, so that, when loaded with the weight of the piston and placed in the cylinder, it assumes a straight line, and transfers the weight to outside guides.

The experiments made with the new glass type have turned out well. The type wears a long time, is easy to keep clean, and gives a clearer impression than metals. Little change is required in the type founders' mould or machinery.

Solid bodies transmit sounds to great lengths. The scratch of a pin at one end of a beam is heard at the other end; and it is believed that a bar of iron ten miles long would transmit sounds in no sensible time.

Cork and wood from boiling water may be handled, but not metals, though both affect the thermometer equally.

A New Use for Rifles in Warfare.

A new use for the rifle in warfare has been suggested by the experience gathered in the late campaign in Turkey—namely, its application to vertical firing. It was found (according to a letter to the *Times* from Bucharest) that numbers of Russian soldiers were struck by the Turkish balls, when under the old conditions of fighting they might have been considered safe, being not only far beyond the usual range, but actually concealed by elevations of the ground, and even hills lying between them and their opponents.

A remarkable instance of this occurred at the Schipka Pass, when General Dragomiroff was wounded in the knee by a bullet, notwithstanding that the mountain intervened—the Turkish bullet rose high in the air, passed over the summit, and came down on the other side as it fell. Some of the Russian rank and file were hit in like manner at the same place. The writer suggests the question whether it might not be possible to devise a regular system of vertical or dropping fire to reach the enemy when quite out of sight, hidden behind a wood or ridge. The distance being determined by the ordinary range-finder, all that is necessary is a simple instrument to indicate the correct elevation which should be given to the barrel of the rifle, and about this there does not seem any difficulty.

It is easy to conceive how demoralizing to a body of troops waiting in reserve—without the excitement of action—would be a shower of bullets from unseen enemies dropping over the very ridge they relied on for protection. The Gatling gun appears capable of utilization in this way. There is no reason, it seems, to fear that bullets will lose their penetrative power at such ranges. At two thousand yards the bullets from the Peabody rifle used by the Turks came with such force as to bury themselves sixteen inches in a hard clay soil.

DOMESTIC.

About Making Soap without Boiling.—The task of soap making, may be very much lightened by dispensing with the boiling of soap, and I think the soap is much whiter and nicer made cold. To make it take three-fourths of a pound of clear grease to one gallon of lye. Heat the grease and lye separate. Pour the grease into the barrel, then the lye—stirring well. Set the barrel in the sun. Stir several times through the day. Cover at night. The lye should be strong enough to bear a common sized egg to the surface not out or above it. The heating of the lye and grease may be omitted, but it takes longer to make and not so easily stirred. To those who live in coal burning regions, and who can not get wood ashes, I will say that I have used white potash in the same way with good success. One year I had more grease than I could make with what ashes I had, and having a small quantity of strong lye when my barrel was filled, left unused, I boiled the balance of my grease in it just enough to eat it. Then made it up with concentrated lye, according to directions on packages. The result was excellent soft soap, which I afterwards made into a prime article of white, hard soap, until the lye and soap separated, then cutting in blocks and drying. I had before used the concentrated lye alone, but with a poor curdly soap as the result. Hard soap I consider much the best for washing clothes with, and always make a part of my soft soap into hard, as above. For floor cleaning, dish-washing, and many other uses soft soap is quite as good, or better.

Warm Bathing.—Many erroneous notions prevail respecting the use and properties of the warm bath. To many persons the idea of submersion in warm water, on a summer's day, would be preposterous; but, if it be rationally considered, it will be found that the warm bath may be taken with equal or perhaps greater benefit in the summer than in the winter. During hot weather the secretions of the skin are much increased in quantity, and consequently a greater necessity exists that it should be kept free from obstructions. Another prevailing error respecting the warm bath is that it tends to relax and enervate the body; for experience has sufficiently proved the fallacy of the opinion, after many physicians have prescribed the use to patients laboring under debility from disease, none of whom have experienced such effects, but have all felt invigorated and mostly restored to health and strength. Many persons are deterred from using the warm bath, especially in winter, from the fear of catching a cold; but this fear is groundless, for it has been found that the warm bath, by increasing the circulation on the surface of the body, renders it more capable of withstanding the effects of cold than it otherwise would have been.

How to Bake Beans.—The receipt for baking beans after the New England style is as follows:—Pick over the beans carefully, wash clean with cold water and place in a kettle, covering them two or three inches deep with water, and parboil one hour. Having selected a piece of nice home-raised pig pork, well mixed with lean meat; about one pound to one quart of beans, place it in a pan, and turn the water from the parboiled beans over it while hot draining all the water from the beans. Place the beans in an earthen crock, filling about two-thirds full; scrape the rind of the pork thoroughly, until it looks white and nice, then rinse it in clean water and score the rind through about one-half inch apart and place on top of the beans, burying it about half its thickness in the beans, rind uppermost; add water enough fairly to cover the beans, and place in a moderately hot oven, and bake three or four hours.

How can I have a clear and brilliant complexion? Simply by using Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture and observing the rules of health.

Hints.—Bad cooking spoils good food.

Eat licorice to sweeten the breath.

Apply common baking soda for burns.

There is no dignity in work half done.

Bottom heat is not good to raise bread.

Cold corned beef is best for making hash.

Eat what your appetite craves if you can get it.

Do not entertain visitors with your own domestic troubles.

Husbands must not expect their wives to make good white bread from poor flour.

Orange Float.—One quart of water the juice and pulp of lemons, one coffee-cup full of sugar; when boiling add to it four tablespoonful Duryea's improved corn starch mixed smooth with water. Let it boil, stirring fifteen minutes, and be careful that it does not scorch. When cool, pour it over four or five sliced oranges; over the top spread the beaten whites of three eggs, sweetened and flavored by vanilla. To be eaten with cream.

Jelly.—One box gelatine, juice of three lemons, rind of one lemon, one pint of cold water; allow this to stand two hours, then, add two and one-half pints of boiling water, two pounds crushed sugar, one pint wine; stir gently until the sugar is dissolved; then heat once and pour into moulds.

A Matter of Health.—Never stand when you can do your work as well sitting. Every housekeeper, and especially every mother, should heed this. Have a variety of seats of different heights, from the low cricket to the office stool, and thus not only secure comfort but health.

A Yankee Trick.

It was at the second battle of Bull Run that a cannon ball carried off a poor soldier's leg.

"Carry me to the rear!" he cried, to a tall Yankee companion, who had been fighting by his side.

The Yankee caught the wounded soldier up, and as he was about to put him across his shoulders, another cannon ball carried away the poor fellow's head. The Yankee, however, in the confusion, did not notice this, but proceeded with his burden towards the rear.

"What are you carrying that thing for cried an officer.

"*Thing!*" returned the Yankee. "It's a man with his leg shot off."

"Why he hasn't any head!" cried the officer.

The Yankee looked at his load, and for the first time saw that what the offiscer said was true. Throwing down the body, he thundered out.

"Confound him! he told me it was his leg!"

Sick Headache, Languor and Melancholy generally spring from a Torpid Liver, a Disordered Stomach or Costiveness, the distressing effects of which Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills will speedily remove; by their beneficial action on the billary organs they will also lessen the likelihood of a return.

HUMOROUS.

"Take One, Too."—An old farmer, about the time the temperance reform was beginning to exert a healthful influence in the country, said to his man servant:

"Jonathan, I did not think to say that I think of trying to do my work this year without rum. How much more must I give you to induce you to do without the rum?"

"Oh, I don't care much about it," said Jonathan, "You may give me what you please."

"Well," said the farmer, "I will give you a sheep in the autumn, if you will do without it."

"Agreed," said Jonathan.

The eldest son said:

"Father, you will give me a sheep, too, if I do without rum?"

"Yes, Marshall, you shall have a sheep, too."

The youngest son, a mere stripling, then said:

"Father, will you give me a sheep if I will do without?"

"Yes, Chandler, you shall have a sheep, also."

Presently Chandler spoke again:

"Father, hadn't you better take a sheep, too?"

He Put His Foot in It.—S. S. Merrill, while general manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, stepped off a train in Austin one day, to look about during his halt. Observing that the workman engaged in testing car wheels was more in a hurry to finish his job than to do it well, the manager seized the hammer and undertook to show the man how testing should be done. No sooner had the workman recovered from his amazement, than he rudely snatched the hammer back, and resumed his occupation, and not without sundry scowls and faces at the individual who had pretended to show him his own business. Subsequently a bystander told him who the individual was, and, to remove his apprehension of coming evil, advised him to apologise. So, when the conductor had shouted "All aboard!" the son of Erin awkwardly approached Mr. Merrill, and while nervously twisting a refractory look of reddish hair, delivered himself as follows: "Mishter Mirrill, I belave? Faith and I didn't know I was spaking to you, out there. You know I musn't pay attintion to ivіry fool that comes along.

The Fairbanks' manufacture over 50,000 scales a year. Where do they all go?

Too Polite.—This from Grand Rapids, Michigan: An elderly, prim, spectacled spinster recently took a passenger train at Chester Station, on the Grand River Valley Railroad. The car was nearly filled. The first sitting she glanced at was more than half occupied by a young man who had expectorated tobacco juice within his territory until the bottom of the car was a puddle. The spinster lectured him severely on the evils of a habit so injurious and filthy, and hoped thereafter he would abandon it. The young man made no reply. Two seats in front was a seat partly occupied by a young man who was gazing from the window. The spinster, resting her bundles upon the seat arm, peered down upon the floor to detect possible traces of the weed; after which, in strident tone, she said, "I say, young man, do you use tobacco?"

"No," was the quiet reply; "but I can get you a chew in a minute, if you want one."

Home scene—Husband entering and throwing himself languidly upon the sofa, as he wipes the perspiration from his brow: "O, dear, business is killing me, I am so tired." Wife, jumping for a pillow: "Lay down there like a good, dear fellow, and take a little rest." Little four-year-old daughter: "O, papa, I tought 'ood be awful tired after I saw 'oo carrying the new hired girl all 'bout the titchen." Tableau, blue fire, etc., etc.

The idea of comparing man to a worm probably originated in the fact that if a woman finds one of the latter crawling near her she makes as much fuss over it as she does over her first beau.

Beggars ride on horseback in Brazil, and they are ready to do so in the United States. were not the railroads more handy.

A San Francisco beauty has a head of hair "which, when unconfined, trails upon the floor." She must be a hair-belle.

A Utah paper says: "The pretty girls in this territory used to marry Young, but they won't do so any more."

"**Now, Johnny,**" says grandma, I want you to sit still as a mouse." "Mouses don't sit still, grandma."

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

The lady who knit her brows has commenced a pair of socks.

Love is like a cigar—the longer it burns the less it becomes.

Wasting Fuel.

The waste of fuel is a topic of material interest to all consumers of coal. In the first place care and judgment should be exercised in buying, as it is money thrown away to choose hard coal, or use a more expensive grade than the necessities of the case require. Another source of loss to provide against which involves more of less annoyance on the part of purchaser, is in careless handling. In loading and unloadind, teamsters are frequently very heedless, and coal is scattered with a promiscuousness that would awaken mournful feelings on the part of buyers, were they aware of the fact. Freshly mined bituminous coal is greatly preferable to that which has been piled in the open air, soaked with rain and subjected to the sun's rays until its gases are partly lost. Much also depends upon good firing, the construction of stoves and the importance of the proper regulations of drafts. As in everything else, experiments and thoughtfulness will prove profitable and enable any intelligent person to procure the amount of heat desired at less expense, Well directed ingenuity will enable one to escape in a large measure the burdens imposed by hard times. Be careful in this respect—don't keep poking your fire; it makes cinders and necessitates useless sifting to save unburned pieces of coal.

Every farmer who has a small pond or lake on his farm, or a never failing spring, so situated that by damming up the gully or hollow beyond it a pond can be formed, may make an acre or two thus located the most profitable part of the premises by stocking the water with fish.

The Lost Boy.

A little carving here and there—a little trimming up and cutting down—would have made a good-looking man of him. He limped as he came out, and he dropped one shoulder and slided along like a man who had a contract to bring out a dozen boils of uncommon size.

"What ails ye?" asked the court as he looked down upon him.

"What ails me? Why, I ache all over. I believe I've been mortally injured somewhere."

"William Manning, there's a wild look in your eye, a terrific bang in your hair, and mud enough on your back to make a brick! You were found drunk, sir, and now, as the fierce grasp of outraged law squeezes you closer, how do you plead?"

"Judge, I plead that I'm a lost boy. I left home yesterday and got lost. I ain't half as old as I look to be—I'm only a boy. I 'spect my mother here every minute."

"The law, sir, applies to boys as well as men. At one o'clock in the morning, when the low moon was making ready to change to her first quarter and give us some more good weather for transplanting horse-radish, you were found on the stairs of the Board of Trade building, sleeping like a behemoth. They had to draw you down stairs, balance you on a plank, and as you were being carried to the station your regular breathing was proof that nothing you cared if they let you sleep in the cell they were going to put you.

"But I didn't mean to. Judge—honest Injun, I didn't."

"Ah! wild-eyed William Manning, you can't come to our town and encumber the main stairs of our Board of Trade building with your lifeless form and expect to escape all punishment!"

"I'll never cucumber 'em again, Judge—not even if I'm offered ten shillings! This has been a great lesson to me, Judge, I might live ten million years and yet I wouldn't forget it. Say, Judge, I want to leave this town! I want to begin right off to make for the country!"

The court regarded him with an awful look, and the prisoner continued:

"The air here makes my head ache, and I want to get out where the breezes sweep over green hills and greener meadows. Come, Judge don't mash my walking prospects."

His Honor pointed to the door.

'Twas enough.

Mr. Manning didn't wait for the pocket comb and orange-peel which the police took from his pockets the night before, to prevent suicide, and when he turned the first corner he was ten feet ahead of the grand yell set up by the boys.

The North Pole.

Bijah brought out a solid hunk of humanity with face as expresionless as a washboard, and feet covered with all sorts of clay, and left him at the desk with the explanation:

"He's a Pole, and if he isn't the North Pole, he's in the next fence-corner to it."

"Son of down trodden Poland, what is your name?" asked his Honor.

He didn't say.

"Well, it's all the same," continued the court, "Kosciusco fell, and so did you. He fell upon the field of glory, and you fell upon the sidewalk. Understand?"

He didn't say.

"Pole, child of a far-off country, you may be deaf and dumb, but I'm going to tell you it was a mean trick in you to empty your pockets for the sake of filling your system with whisky. I don't doubt that you have a large family at home, and that they need every shilling of your wages. Don't you feel ashamed all over?"

He didn't say.

"He don't cater to our language," explained Bijah.

"Then I'll cater to him!" exclaimed the court. Leaning forward until he could almost put his finger on the prisoners nose, he continued:

"Martyr to liberty, look me in the eye! You don't seem to have any ear for our musical language, but I'm going to tell you all the same that if you appear here again I'll have you put behind the bars so quick that you won't have time to wipe off your feet! Now you travel!"

He went.

Eating is a Torture,

And sleep often a mere travesty of repose, to the dyspeptic. Appetite is correspondingly impaired by this most prevalent of maladies, and headaches, biliousness, constipation, poverty of the blood, loss of flesh and of vitality, and a thousand annoying and indescribable sensations, are its concomitants. It is, moreover, the progenitor of numerous and formidable bodily disorders. Obstinate as it is, however, its complete eradication may be effected by the persistent use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine which communicates both vigor and regularity to the organs of digestion and secretion, relaxes the bowels gently but thoroughly, enriches and purifies the blood, promotes appetite, and gives tranquility to the nervous system. Persons of weakly constitution and feeble physique who use this superb tonic, infallibly derive from it the stamina of which they stand so much in need, and it is invariably successful in remedying and preventing malarial diseases.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup will at once relieve and loosen a tight cough, and is such an agreeable remedy that children will take it without being coaxed. A cold on the lungs, if consumption is not already developed, may be easily mastered by the use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

For sale by all Druggists.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

"Durang's Rheumatic Remedy," the great *internal medicine*, will positively cure any case of Rheumatism on the face of the earth. Price $1 a bottle; six bottles, $5. Sold by all Druggists. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C.

An Astonishing Fact.

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

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

The Great Spring Medicine

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

Reliable Dry Goods House.

We notice that B. F. Dewees, 725 Chestnut street, Philadelphia has been appointed Agent for the very celebrated Double Warp Black Silks. These goods are said to be almost everlasting in wear, and are very cheap. They vary in price from $1.25 to $2.00, but sold formerly at from $2 to $3 per yard. If you want any kind of dry goods, write for samples.

As spirituous liquors will injure men, so opium or morphia will harmfully affect the baby. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is THE remedy for the baby. It is free from opium. Price 25 cents.

VEGETINE.

FOR

Chills, Shakes,

FEVER AND AGUE.

Tarboro, N. C., 1878.

Dr. H. R Stevens:

Dear Sir.—I feel very grateful for what your valuable medicine, Vegetine, has done in my family. I wish to express my thanks by informing you of the wonderful cure of my son; also, to let you know that Vegetine is the best medicine I ever saw for *Chills, Shakes, Fever and Ague.* My son was sick with measels in 1873, which left him with Hip-joint disease. My son suffered a great deal of pain all of the time; the pain was so great he did nothing but cry. The doctors did not help him a particle; he could not lift his foot from the floor; he could not move without crutches. I read your advertisement in the "Louisville Courier-Journal," that Vegetine was a great Blood Purifier and Blood Food. I tried one bottle, which was a great benefit. He kept on with the medicine, gradually gaining. He has taken eighteen bottles in all, and he is completely restored to health, walks without crutches or cane. He is twenty years of age. I have a younger son, fifteen years of age, who is subject to Chills. Whenever he feels one coming on, he comes in, takes a dose of Vegetine and that is the last of the Chill. Vegetine leaves no bad effect upon the system, like most of the medicines recommended for Chills. I cheerfully recommend Vegetine for such complaints. I think it is the greatest medicine in the world.

Respectfully, MRS. J. W. LLOYD.

Vegetine.—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the Vegetine will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

VEGETINE.

For Dyspepsia, Nervousness, and General Debility.

Bernardston, Mass., 1878.

We, the undersigned, having used Vegetine, take pleasure in recommending it to all those troubled with Humors of any kind, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, or General Debility, it being the Great Blood Purifier. Sold by R. L. Crowell & Sons, who sell more of it than all other patent medicine put together.

MRS. L. F. PERKINS.
MRS. H. W. SCOTT.
JOSEPHUS SLATE.

Vegetine is the great health restorer, composed exclusively of barks, roots and herbs. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it.

VEGETINE.

For Nervous Headache and Rheumatism.

Cincinnati, O., April 9, 1877.

H. R. Stevens Esq.:

Dear Sir.—I have used your Vegetine for Nervous Headache, and also for Rheumatism, and have found entire relief from both, and take great pleasure in recommending it to all who may be likewise afflicted.

FRED. A. GOOD.
105 Mill street, Cinn.

Vegetine has restored thousands to health who had been long and painful sufferers.

VEGETINE.

Druggists' Testimony.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir.—We heve been selling your remedy, the Vegetine, for about three years, and take pleasure in recommending it to our customers, and in no instance where a blood purifier would reach the case, has it ever failed to effect a cure, to our knowledge. It certainly is the *ne plus ultra* of renovators.

Respectfully,

E. M. SHEPHERD & CO., Druggists.
Mt. Vernon, Illinois.

Is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

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Prepared by

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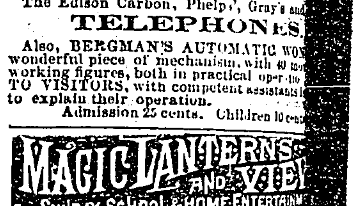

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