Weekly Republican.

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Neatly,

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AND

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AT THE

REPUBLICAN OFFICE

[illegible] OTHER.

[illegible]ery man's shoulder,
[illegible]n its troubles and care;
[illegible]twill come when we're

[illegible]garments to wear.

Sorro[illegible]our lives uninvited,
Robb[illegible]sacrifice of their treasures of
[illegible]
Lovers [illegible]ld, and friendships are slighted
Yet somehow or other we worry along.

Every-day toil is an every-day blessing,
Though poverty's cottage and crust we may
[illegible]—
Weak is the back on which burdens are pressing,
But stout is the heart that is strengthened
by prayer.

Somehow or other the pathway grows brighter
Just when we mourn there are none to be
friend;
Hope in the heart makes the burden seem
lighter,
And somehow or other we get to the end.

My Letter of Introduction.

"I'm sorry I can't go up to London with you," said Mr. Bridgeworth, who had just crossed the Channel with me, as we stood chatting at the Dover railway station, whither he had come to see me off.

Our brief acquaintance, struck up the night before on the Calais packet, had been rendered so agreeable by Mr. Bridgeworth's affability, that I was more than half prepared, if not to dispute the dogma that gruffness is the predominating feature of English manners, at least to admit that it is a rule not without exception.

"It would afford me pleasure," he added, "to act the part of 'guide, philosopher and friend,' on your first visit to the great metropolis; but since that cannot be—business before pleasure, you know—I've written a letter to a chum of mine in town, which you will do well to present as soon as possible, for he's a connoisseur in city life, and will see you suitably bestowed."

I thanked my new friend for his kindness, put his letter in my pocket, and bidding him many warm adieux, hurried, at the call of the guard, to take my place aboard the train.

I was followed up the step by a thick-set and rather coarse-featured man, who, besides myself, was the sole occupant of the compartment. The door was locked, the bell rang, and the train set in motion.

The stout gentleman busied himself, for a time, with his newspaper, and then threw it down with a grunt. The next half hour he looked out of the window, his face betokening anything but pleasure at the prospect, the charms of which were not heightened by the effect of a dull autumn drizzle.

Turning about, with another grunt, his deep-set, gray eyes glanced me over keenly.

"Do you know the—the gentleman you were talking with just before the train started?" he asked, in a quick sharp voice.

"I do," I answered—mentally adding, "Inquisitiveness, I see, isn't exclusively a Yankee trait."

"Seems to me I've seen him before—what might his name be?" was the next question.

"Bridgeworth."

"And your own?"

"Hanley."

I was more amused than annoyed at this cross-examination.

"How long have you known Mr. Bridgeworth?" continued my inquisitor.

"Since we got on the Calais boat together last evening," I replied.

"Humph!"

I thought it was now my turn.

"Do you reside in London?"

"Yes."

"May I inquire your name?"

"MacGrumlie."

"Scotch extraction, I presume?"

"Can't say—never saw the family tree."

"Nor need you wish to, if it's known by its fruit," was the retort I had on the tip of my tongue, but I left it there.

"By the way," I said, after a pause, "Mr. Bridgeworth was kind enough to give me a letter of introduction to a friend of his; perhaps, on our arrival, you can direct me to the place mentioned in the address."

"What is it?"

I showed him the superscription.

With another of his "humphs!" he handed the letter back.

"Do you want to go there at once?"

"I might as well," said I; "I have no acquaintances in London, and Mr. Bridgeworth has assured me of his friend's kindly offices."

"I'll show you the way," Mr. MacGrumlie was kind enough to say. "It's on my road home. You can leave your luggage at the station, and we'll take a cab together."

This agreed to, the conversation flagged, in spite of all efforts on my part to revive it. I couldn't help contrasting the hours so lately enlivened by Bridgeworth's wit and gayety, with those whose tedium had nothing to relieve it save MacGrumlie's ever-recurring soliloquies of "humphs!" and grunts.

It was dark when we reached the city. My companion hailed a cab, gave the driver the direction, and jumping in by my side, we were soon rattling down a shabby, ill-lighted street.

"Here you are!" said MacGrumlie, as we checked in front of a sombre-looking building.

Few words were spent in leave-taking. I got out, paid my share of the fare, and having, with difficulty distinguished the number on the door, I rang the bell, while the cab turned the next corner.

Several minutes elapsed, and I was on the point of giving the knob another pull, when I heard steps inside. The door opened, and a not very prepossessing male servant growled:

"What do you want?"

"I have a letter for Mr. Fitz Quagg," I said; "is he in?"

"Gimme it, an' I'll see," said the lackey, snatching rather than receiving the letter from my hand.

Without inviting me to enter, he slammed the door in my face, and I heard the shabby tramp retreating.

After another delay, and a sound of lighter footsteps, the door was again opened, and a youngish-looking man, in a garb, as revealed by the imperfect light, which appeared more flashy than genteel, stood before me.

"Sorry to 've kept you waiting, Mr. Hanley," he said, seizing my hand cordially. "Have read Bridg's letter—capital fellow, Bridg. Any friend of his always welcome. Just going to dine with a few friends. Must join us. Good way to introduce you. Come, Dick,"—turning to his surly servant—"run ahead and tell them to put another name in the pot."

Cutting short my acknowledgements, Mr. Fitz Quagg took my arm, and we sauntered leizurely along. As we turned a corner to go down a street less inviting, if anything, than the one we had left, I caught a glimpse, I fancied, of a form, on the opposite side of the street, much resembling the burly figure of MacGaumlie.

We stopped at length before a door at which my companion knocked peculiarly. We were at once admitted, and Mr. Fitz Quagg led the way to a room lighted by a dim lamp, where, half invisible in an atmosphere of smoke, sat three of his familiar spirits, each with a pipe in his mouth.

"I say, Dick," said Fitz Quagg—the ceremony of introduction over—"fill us up the glasses while we're waiting for the solids."

Soon each man had a tumbler of punch before him.

"Here's to our better acquaintance—no heeltaps, mind!" called out the hilarious Fitz Quagg, rising and draining his joram in honor of the sentiment.

Out of sheer politeness I swallowed the abominable stuff, though the taste half sickened me. In a few seconds my head began to whirl. Fitz Quagg and his friends seemed to be spinning round the room. The clouds of smoke thickened. My temples throbbed. A dull heaviness settled on my brain, and at last, came unconsciousness.

How long it was before my faculties returned I know not; but when they did, my companions had disappeared. I felt for my watch to note the time. It was gone, and my pocketbook and money with it. The truth flashed upon me.

"Drugged and robbed!" I exclaimed.

"You've hit it exactly," answered a voice which I had heard before; and turning about, my eyes fell on the impressive face of the gruff MacGrumlie.

"Never mind," he continued, "your property and the robbers are both safe at the station-house. The fellow you parted with this morning is a noted thief, whose face having grown too familiar in London, he has been plying his trade on the continent of late. Ascertaining, probably, that you had a large sum of money about you, he came across the channel in your company, but finding no safe chance to pick your pocket by the way, and not daring to follow you further, he commended you to the kind offices of his city friends, trusting to their honor to remit him his share of the spoil."

"As an old detective, I had little difficulty in fathoming his scheme, as soon as I learned he had given you a letter. So I kept a close watch on your movements from the moment you left the cab, which I dismissed immediately after. Then waiting till things had gone far enough to insure the rogues a good term of penal servitude, I summoned assistance and pounced upon them before they could make off with their plunder."

A Cold Weather Story.

"Talking about cold weather," suddenly said one of our oldest inhabitants the other evening, "why you ought to have been out in Minnesota, in '36. I don't s'pose fourteen thermometers spliced together would have given the mercury room to drop as low as it wanted to go. One awful cold night—colder than two of our coldest nights consolidated—a hunter named Hosking built an extra big fire in his shanty to keep him warm and he kept a pilin' on more wood until his shanty was all ablaze, and when a few persons living around there saw the light and ran to his assistance they saw Hosking setting in the middle of the flames a shiverin' and rubbin' his hands as though he couldn't git warm; and when the shanty was all burned to ashes they found him in the ruins a settin' on a hickory log frozen to death." How the persons who went to Hosking's assistance managed to escape freezing to death, is what excited the wonderment of the oldest inhabitant's listeners.

The vacant mind and uncultured imagination are real evils, and as really to be met, as cold and hunger; and he who can give his mite to the one is as bound to offer it as he who can help the other.

Insulting the Commonwealth.

Many years a resident of rural districts, I am convinced there are so called domestic farm animals that, though not given to the devouring propensities of tigers, are, to a certain extent, almost as untamable. Such was the character of a beast known as "The Old Red Cow," once owned in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, in a settlement where I lived. The animal was unequaled for her calves, all proving of great size and admirable proportions, or the vicious mother would long previously have been fatted and slain. But it would never do to kill "Old Red" so long as she produced such wonderful progeny. She had been traded around to a dozen or so farmers, each of whom soon tired of her hooking and fence breaking propensities, and at last she became the subject of a law suit. "Old Red" had been warranted sound, and a new purchaser discovered or fancied he did, that she had the desease known in the country as the "hollow horn." But how to learn if such was really the case was the future trouble. No one had ever handled her about the head, everybody being wisely fearful of those long, sharp horns. But old Jack Coleman, the 'squire of the neighborhood, with not a particle of fear in his nature, and ever boasting of his skill in the treatment of animals, resolved on deciding as to the matter of soundness or unsoundness, at the time the trial was held before him. He determined to examine the cow himself, in order to understand all the merits of the case. Now, Jack was a magistrate holding himself in vast esteem, and his official position he regarded as of equal dignity almost with that of the Governor. The time selected for the trial was a sultry August afternoon, and the Court's desk and arm-chair were carried out into the yard, near the house. When ready for business, a crowd of spectators being present, the 'Squire ordered the vicious animal to be driven into the house yard—she was then in what was known as the bull pen. Soon the yard gate was opened, and out came "Old Red," a rope being around her horns, held by three men. The 'Squire boldly approached her, and was about to place his hand upon her head, when she gave a sudden lurch, broke away from the man holding the rope, caught his Honor upon her horns, and threw him probably twenty feet. Was there ever such an outrage? Quickly he rose to his feet, his nose and face scratched and bleeding, and the seat of his pantaloons entirely demoralized. Before I could have written the words, he was in his house and caught up his trusty rifle. Hurrying after "Old Red," he drew a bead on her and down his antagonist fell. Soon he stood in the midst of his court audience, breathing quick and short, but with a satisfied air, and exclaimed: "I'll be durned if I'd a minded it much, as a private citizen, bein' slung by the infernal old brute, but I'll be hanged if man or beast shall insult the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in that way while I'm on the bench." The 'Squire paid for the cow, but whether "Pennsylvania" reimbursed him or not, for resenting an insult so gross, I am unable to inform you.

Two Years on Horseback.

Henry Tudor started from New York on the 12th with the avowed intention of riding on horseback all the way from New York city to Punta Arenas, the most southern point of Patagonia, South America. He takes with him as attendant a young man who will no doubt help him to pass the time as pleasantly af possible, he being an accomplished song and dance genius. A reporter called on Mr. Tudor at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to learn the object of that gentleman's intended long journey. He said that he was impressed for some time with the idea that by going through the several republics of Central aad South America and ascertaining what articles of American manufacture could be introduced with profit a large trade might be established. At the present time the English and German manufacturers hold all the business with these countries, and their revenues are greatly increased by reason of the enormous importations of tropical merchandise. "There is no reason whatever," said Mr. Tudor, "why the United States could not compete successfully with any of the European countries for the commerce of the South American continent, because she can manufacture the same articles cheaper and would have less distance to carry them to market. She is now manufacturing more goods than she can dispose of, and consequently, you can buy many things for a less price in a London store than you would have to pay in New York." He is going to visit every town of importance along the route. The two travelers were plentifully supplied weth everything that would tend to make them comfortable. On Col. Tudor's horse was strapped a large tent, a "poncho," buffalo robe and a pair of immense saddlebags, while in his belt he carried a pair of large calibre Colt's revolvers, which are intended for the warm reception of "Los senores del camino," should any be so unwise as to interview the travelers on the mountains. His companion was equally well provided with fire-arms; in fact the two had enough weapons to supply almost a brigade. The route that Mr. Tudor intedds to follow is as follows: Last night they were to have gone as far Newark; from there they will move towar[illegible] Philadelphia; from Philadelphia to Washington *via* Baltimore, to Richmond; thence to Mobile, to Brownsville, San Luis Potosi, City of Mexico. Here they will deliberate as to the next move, and will be guided altogether by the state of the roads. Anyhow, an effort will be made to reach Gautemala by traveling along the Pacific coast as near as possible. They do not expect to have much trouble in finding their way, as it is proposed to hire guides at convenient distances. When they arrive in Patagonia Mr. Tudor intends looking up the ostrich and guanaco interests and believes that a large amount of money can be made by the exportation to this country of those articles. At present the latter which is a very fine kind of wool, is very hard to save, and when it reaches the Northern market it is generally very much damaged. Mr. Tudor will examine into the cause of such injury and try to prevent it. It is expected that the journey to Punta Arenas will occupy two years.

How a Trout Takes a Fly.

Almost any trout fisherman knows that the habits of the trout vary almost as much as do the habits of those who fish for them, and this, too, in waters not remotely distant from each other, so that what Mr. Prime says may be true in regard to the localities in which he had fished. I know that they sometimes strike a fly with their tail before taking it in their mouth, as I have seen them do it in three several localities, but I do not believe it is their general custom. In 1876, while fishing for trout in Lake Ely, in the Adirondacks, I saw this done several times, and as it was the first time I had ever seen it, I watched it with a good deal of interest. The water was very clear and my cast from thirty to forty feet, so that I could see all their movements distinctly. I had taken several trout of one-half pound weight which first struck with their tail, and made another cast, when a large fellow rose and struck the tail-fly, a red Ibis, with his tail; I struck hard at the same time, and hooked him firmly through the roots of the tail, when he immediately had business at the bottom of the Lake, and with his first rush took nearly fifty feet of line before I could snub him. How that reel did whizz. Then followed a series of rushes and plunges that makes my blood tingle to think of. He leaped into the air again and again, trying to shake himself loose, but he was firmly hooked, and that hook evidently spurred him to put forth his best efforts continually, for he kept me busy for nearly half an hour, and still seemed as fresh as ever, when I determined to see which was the stronger, his tail or my tackle, and began reeling it. The rod, an eight-ounce one, bent and quivered from tip to reel, and the line would occasionally twang like a bostring as he jerked it taut in some of his fierce plunges; but rod, line and tail all held, and as I landed him on my ratt—a plump beauty weighing a trifle over two pounds—my shout of triumph awoke the echoes in the old woods for miles around. I do not wish to be understood that all the trout in this lake struck with their tails first, but I saw it done several times. I also saw it done several times about ten miles above Albany bridge, where Perrinne's creek empties into the Oswegatchie river, and also saw chub do the same thing, while fishing for trout just below the dam at Cranberry Lake, but have never witnessed it in any of the other lakes or streams in that vicinity. What I have seen convinces me that trout do sometimes take a fly in this way, but not generally.

Beauty Preserving Tea.

The cup that cheers but not inebriates is threatened with a rival possessing properties which must render it first favorite among the fair sex. The produce of the Ilex Paraguayensis, Mate, or Paraguay tea, has often been suggested as a substitute for the more orthodox infusion of the leaves of the Thea, or tea plant, but this would stand no chance in competition with the new candidate for public favor. Paris, is said, has just awoke to the virtues of a new kind of tea, called "Serkys tea," which has the virtue of preserving the brilliancy and beauty of early youth up to the ripest age;" it is compossed "of exquisitely refreshing and balsamic plants"—the leaves of the plant are probably intended—"growing on the foot of the mountains of Mecca and Libanus." The beverage in question claims an antiquity greater than that of the modern tea whose name it borrows. It is said to have been discovered in the time of Osman I., who introduced it to the ladies of seraglio, and has ever since aemained the favorite beverage of the Sultanas. In outward application its effects are as marvelous as when taken internally, and the leaves stewed down after infusion, if thrown into the bath, will contribute to preserve the freshness of the complexion in a manner which Madame Rachael's preparations could never equal. Serkys, whatever it may be, will no doubt become the rage in Paris, where its virtues are, we are told, devoutly believed in. There is only one little difficulty in the matter, and that is that the wonderful propeaties of the drink should ever have been forgotten when once known, as Serkys is said to have been familiar to the ladies of the French court. "In France it was know during the reign of Louis XIV., and perhaps it was owing to this preparation that all the women of that period were young and beautiful!"

Some Early Globes.

The Vulfian and Rouen globes are interesting. The latter is remarkable for having engraved upon it a legend respecting the voyages to Greenland and Labrador of a Polish adventurer in 1746, which has been disputed. The last globe mentioned was that of a mathematician, dating from 1551, which is to be found in the old city of Nuremburg. The Lenox globe was picked up by the late Richard M. Hunt, in an old bric-a-brac shop in Paris about twenty-five years ago, brought by him to New York, and incorporated with his large collection of curious articles. Mr. Hunt valued the object highly, and finally presented it to the Lenox library, in the collection of which it still remains. Its value is probably not less than from $5,000 to $7,000. The ancient relic is constructed in two hemispherical sections, joined at the equator, and dates, Mr. De Costa thinks, from 1510 or 1511, being the oldest post-Columbian globe extant, and very important as showing the exact state of geographical science at the end of the first decade of the sixteenth century. The whole continent of America north of Yucatan is expunged, or rather represented as open sea, dotted with the Island of Newfoundland. South America, then styled the Land of the Brazils, is pretty correctly delineated. The name of America nowhere appears, and yet as early as 1507, it had already been proposed to name this continent after Amerigo Vespucci. It may be noted as a curious fact that the great African lakes, as since demonstrated by Livingstone and Stanley, are correctly delineated three centuries and a half in advance of the reports of those travelers. But so famous a book as the Geography of Ptolemy, published in 1512, was evidently unknown to this ancient globe-maker, and therefore his work antedates that year; nor was he aware of the existence of the Bay of Yucatan, discovered in 1518. The extremely correct delineation of the coast of South America represented on this ancient relic, almost 150 years in advance of the discovery of Cape Horn by an expedition from Holland in 1646, Mr. De Costa explains by reference to the statements of Portugese navigators who had already skirted the coast as far south as latitude 50 degrees in 1503, by data gathered from the statements of natives, and by happy conjecture. The outline of Terra del Fuego is nearly correct. Turning to the islands of the Pacific, an ocean which was not supposed to exist at the opening of the sixteenth century, Mr. De Costa finds that this globe-maker was able to correct some of the errors of Marco Polo, and to verify the existance of Australia. Although he considerably misplaces that continent and gives it no name he evidently rejects the Java major and Java miner fiction of Polo, Now, the correct position of Australia was verified in the latter part of 1511, therefore this globe was a little previous to the latter portion of that year. But there are other data tending to fix the age of this remarkable find, such as the peculiar configuration of the land, the style of the lettering, and, above all, the aspect of the marine monsters represented. On the south coast of Africa lies a marine monster whose jaws extend sixty nautical miles. Cuba, represented in 1508 as a part of the Asiatic coast (an East Indian projection) is here correctly deliniated as an island, but is placed near the Asiatic shore.

Sylvester Scott, the Bear Hunter.

Mr. Scott is the most successful bear hunter in California, and his fame has gone forth far beyond the State of his adoption. A hunt with Scott on the trail of bruin is an event of interest in the life of the most experienced sportsman. Mr. Scott is a farmer and stock-raiser, and quite a character in his way. He is an old settler in Sonoma, having raised a family on a ranch in the mountains. Although about 40 years of age, he has done his share in reclaiming and populating the wilderness. He and two of his neighbors have built a schoolhouse for their district and furnished its census roll, which comprises thirty-nine children, Scott's contribution is fourteen. He and his boys, by their own labors, have fenced his ranche, comprising in one tract 4,000 acres. During the idle winter months Scott always indulges his passion for bear hunting. He has a pack of twenty-five trained hounds, and when he starts on the trail he scours the mountains for miles about his stock, until not a trace of the presence of a live bear can be found. A campaign frequently lasts for a month, seldom less than ten days or a fortnight, and rarely results in the killing of less than a dozen bears. Scott is a most remarkable pedestrian. Put O'Leary or Weston beside him on the trail of a bear in the hills and he will walk their legs off, and break every bone in their bodies in a day. He always goes on foot, keeps up with the hounds, and is on hand to close with bruin as soon as the dogs bay him. How he gets over the ground so fast is a mystery, and how he slides down rocky and precipitous desents, as he does every day when on the trail, without ever being injured, is a wonder to his companions. A couple of English tourists accompanied him on his last hunt. On their return they were loud in their admiration and wonder, one of them declaring that in following a sportsman's bent around the world he had never met such another hunter, nor experienced such exciting sport elsewhere.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Society could not long subsist if men were not the dupes of one another.

Be temperate. Liquor has made more paupers than all other vices combined.

Spiritual hungerings and thirstings are satisfied only with spiritual things.

It is beautifully said that the veil of futurity is woven by the hand of mercy.

Our glorious aspirations, which give us life, grow torpid in the din of daily bustle.

Few men have a life plan, although many a week, year, youth or business plan.

Anything we can love and reverence becomes, as it were, the Sabbath for the mind.

The love of justice in most [illegible] nothing but the fear of suffering from injustice.

The gem cannot be polished without friction, nor man perfected without adversity.

Limit your expenses to necessity and comfort, leaving a good margin for "balance saved."

Interested benefits are so common that we need not be astonished if gratitude be rare.

He that has more knowledge than judgment is made for another man's use rather than his own.

Discontent is a vital element of civilization; without it there would be no progress.

A man's own observation, what he finds good of and what he finds hurt of, is the best physic to preserve health.

"Better is a dry morsel and quietness therewith," than a long list of subscribers who cheateth the printer.

"Hope deferred maketh the heart sick," is a proverb sadly realized by the publisher who sendeth out bills.

Charity, taken in its largest extent, is nothing else but the sincere love of God and our neighbor.

Death is more desirable than a wicked life. And not to be born is better than to lead a disgraceful life.

People are never made so ridiculous by the qualities they possess as by those which they affect to have.

The indiscriminate defence of right and wrong contracts the understanding, while it hardens the heart

Good counsels observed are chains to grace which, neglected, prove halters to strangle undutiful, children.

A man can profess more religion in fifty minutes than he can practice by working hard for fifty years.

Our repentance is not so much a regret for the evil we have done as a fear of what may be the consequences.

Every man's vanity ought to be his greatest shame and every man's folly ought to be his greatest secret.

"It biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder," when the adder gets through adding up the accounts due from his subs.

The increase of knowledge includes the increase of sorrow; but the knowledge of the depth of sorrow is the gate of a divine joy.

Fear and laziness can accept beliefs; only trust and courage will question them. To reject consecrated opinions demands a consecrated mind.

We should learn not to interpret duty by success. The opposition which assails us in the course of obedience is no evidence that we are mistaken.

To be idle and to be poor have always been reproaches; and therefore men seek to hide their poverty from others and their idleness from themselves.

"Better is the poor man that walketh in integrity," and payeth his subscription, than the rich man who telleth the "devil to come again."

"Judgments are prepared for scorners stripes for the backs of fools," and everlasting destruction to him who payeth not for his newspaper.

No man is worthy of laboring for the highest and purest whose hand and heart are not pure. There is no greatness which does not rest on true morality,

The earth is a great factory wheel, which, at every revolution on its axis, receives fifty thousand raw souls, and turns off nearly the same number worked up more or less completely.

We aim at great things and pass by the little. We are continually on the stretch for splendid opportunities and neglect those which are within our every-day reach.

Beautiful souls often get into plain bodies, but they cannot be hidden, and have a power all their own, the greater for the unconsciousness of the humility which gives it grace.

"A righteous man hateth lying," hence an editor waxeth wroth against the subscriber who promiseth to call and settle on the morrow, yet calleth not to settle.

If the poor have but few comforts they are free from many miseries, mental as well as personal, that their superiors are subjected to; they have no physicians who live by their sufferings, and they never experience the curse of sensibility.

Nothing at first frames such false inmates as an imaginative temperament. It finds the power of creation so easy, the path it fashions so actual, that no marvel for a time hope is its own security, and the fancied world appears the copy of the real.

As in literature we shall find some things that are true and some that are new, but very few things that are both true and new, so also in life we shall find some men that are great and some that are good, but few men that are both great and good.

Alas! it is not till time with reckless hand has torn out half the leaves from the book of human life, that man begins to see that the leaves which remain are few in number; and to remember, faintly at first and then more clearly, that upon the early pages of that book was written a story which he would fain read over again.

Never let a lie go to seed in your souls. If you should happen to be tempted into telling a falsehood, let it be plucked out by a proper confession of your fault as quickly as possible. Pluck it out and cast it from you, for I do assure you that of all the noxious weeds that find root in the garden of the soul, none go to seed more quickly, or multiply more rapidly, than does falsehood.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1879.

A BILL

To be entitled an act to change the boundary line between the counties of Etowah and Calhoun.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama. That the boundary line between the counties of Etowah and Calhoun, shall run as follows; towit:

Commencing where the Northwest corner of Section 9, Township 13, of Range 7, intersects the present boundary line between said counties, and run due East to the Northeast corner of said Section, where it intersects the present boundary line.

A chance for remunerative employment. The Germania Tanning Company advertises in this day's paper for 1000 cords of Chestnut Oak, White Oak or Spanish Oak bark delivered at their yard at Germania, or at any point on the right of way of the S. R. & D. R. R. There are thousands of cords of bark that may be had in the country and which the owners of the lands should turn to account at this season when the cotton crop is sold, money scarce and few sources immediate revenue at hand. All along the line of the Ala. Great Southern and the S. and N. Ala Railroads thousands of cords of bark are shipped to Louisville, Nashville and Chattanooga and the amount of revenue from this source is very considerable and profitable to those employed in the business which has assumed large proportions with lines of these roads.

Our citizens who have timbered lands should wake up to the importance of developing this industry,

---

SENATOR MORGAN OF ALA.

It will be well worth while to watch Senator Morgan's career in the Senate. Small in stature, with a handsome, clear cut face, he came here unheralded in the world of fame, and for a long time last winter sat quietly in his seat, no one taking any notice of him until one day he arose to a question wherein some legal points were involved. In an instant Conkling was upon his feet, and in his sneering, sarcastic manner alluded to Senator Morgan being very new to the Senate, and not knowing its ways, and not being expected to know anything on general principles; but Conkling has never tackled Senator Morgan since, for before he got through with him that day his own political allies were laughing at the manner in which Morgan had upset his every argument, and routed him on every legal point in dispute. And now when Senator Morgan arises in his seat to speak every voice is hushed and Senators draw their seats up around him with the same regularity with which they rush for the cloak room when Burnside, Hoar or Dawes begin. There is no better way to form an estimate of a Senator's ability than to watch the manner in which his associates treat him when he speaks. The speeches that tell in the Senate, and in the House, too, for that matter, are not such as used in the olden time to make the reputations of men for eloquence, and have been perpetuated in every schoolboy's "Standard Speaker." The men to-day who carry weight with them are the men who have the facts and figures ready at hand, and who can state them shortly and pointedly.

A letter has been addressed to the Montgomery Advertiser by Mr. James J. M. Smith, of Burnet Texas, asking information concerning the heirs of a Mr. A. B. Brown who is supposed to have once resided in Randolph or Chambers counties in this State. Mr. Smith states that there is a large estate, principally in lands, in Florida, belonging to the heirs of the late Mr. Brown: and it is desired that all the heirs make themselves known. One or more of the heirs may have formerly resided in Barbour county. It is suggested that a Mr. James Gay, who is believed to reside in Randolph county, may be able to give some information in this matter. Mr. Smith states that a missing child of Mr. Brown is the principal party whose whereabouts is desirable to be ascertained, as this child will be entitled to the major portion of the estate left by the deceased. A request is made that the exchanges of the Advertiser be kind enough to copy the above: or make such reference as they may see proper to the subject. Mr. Brown was a confederate soldier, and his family became scattered during the war which accounts for the request.—Montgomery Advertiser.

WANTED IT WARMER.

A good story is told of Rev. Hadley Proctor, who once preached in Rutland, Vermont. One bitter cold day, when the church was but half warmed, Brother Proctor had for his text a very warm verse, addressed to those "on the left hand," and, like the rest of us, he seemed to feel the antagonism between the weather and his subject. Just before the benediction he leaned forward and said to one of the deacons in front of the pulpit, and in the usual twang that can only be appreciated by those who have listened to the venerable Eli Jones, "Brother Griggs, do see that this house is better warmed up this afternoon; its of no kind of use for me to warn sinners of the dangers of hell when the very idea of hell is a comfort to them."

A correspondent, writing from Rome, says; "American women are acknowledged to be, even here the most beautiful and the best dressed women in the world, just as American men are beginning to be known as the most polite in the world. I heard an English lady say the other day, 'An American is an English gentleman perfected.'"

SHE SEWED ON HIS BUTTONS.

Old Blummer is t'ght-fisted. Several days ago he said to his wife; "Maria, I want you to look over that broadcloth vest of mine, and put new buttons on it, 'cause I am going to a card party to night."

"But, Ely," answered Mrs. B., "I haven't any buttons to match the vest, and—"

"Thunder!" broke in Blummer, "the idea of a woman keeping house as long as you have, an' pretendin' to be out of buttons. By George, I b'lieve you'll ask me for money to buy 'em with next."

That evening Blummer hurried through his supper and began arraying himself for the card party. Presently he called for the broadcloth vest, and Mrs. B., with marvelous promptitude, handed it to him. He took it, hastily unfolded it, and then, as his eye took in his complete appearance, he stood as one transfixed. It was a six button vest, and there were six buttons on it, and the dazed optic of Blummer observed that the first, or top one, was a tiny pearl shirt button, and that the next one was a brass, army over-coat button with the letters U. S. gleaming upon it and that number three was an oxynized silver amair, and that number four was a horn button, evidently from the back of one of the Puritan fathers' coats, and then came a suspender button, and then as the puzzled eyes of old Blummer reached the bottom button—a poker chip (found in Blummer's pocket) with two holes punched through it—he gave a snort that made the chandeliers jingle. There is, after all, a fine sense of humor about Blummer, and he laughed till he cried. And there wont be any button money grudged in that household hereafter.

The somewhat startling feat of tickling a man to death, was very nearly accomplished in Maryland the other evening, by the man's wife and a couple of young ladies. In attempting to get some money out of his vest pocket, they tickled him till he became unconscious. It is not often that a man laughs himself into such a state when his wife makes a demonstration on his pocket, and this case will no doubt serve as a very much needed warning to all wives. If so, this humble citizen will not have suffered in vain.

The most outrageously absurd sensational story, of all for which Washington gossip is famous, is the one to the effect that, during the secession movement, Geo. D. Prentiss was offered $25,000 to write a secession editorial for his paper, the Louisville Journal, and that he was afterwards offered $500,000 by Gen. Beauregard to remain neutral. We would like to know who on earth is big enough fool to believe that the secession leaders valued the influence of any newspaper so enormously high.

Some persons in St. Louis sent a letter of sympathy to Queen Victoria on the death of her daughter Alice. A reply has been received "upon a broad, double sheet of light buff, with the British coat-of arms stamped at the top and a heavy border of black." Home Secretary R. Ashton Cross acknowledges the letter, and says; "I have the satisfaction to inform you that Her Majesty was pleased to receive the same very graciously."

United States Judge Rivers, who has been outraging the State of Virginia by his high-handed assumption of authority will probably be impeached. He ought to be hung.

Thos. Buford murdered Judge J. M. Elliott, of the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky., the other day, because he rendered an opinion adverse to the interest of Buford in a case before the court.

There is an oak tree, near Centerville, which is thirty two feet in circumference near the ground, is perfectly solid and maintains its size pretty well for about thirty feet.

The Choctaw News says: Five oxen, out of a team of six, were killed by lightning near Pennington's Mill, last Saturday.

The Selma, Rome & Dalton railroad company is building an iron bridge with rock pillars at Pleasant Gap, to cost $18,000.

The editor of a Southern paper has named his four children "Brevier," "Long Primer," "Small Pica," and "Pica," after the names of different styles of type.

Queen Victoria, it is rumored, has expressed a strong wish to see Canada, and the Prince of Wales is encouraging her to visit both that country and the United States.

Mrs. Mary Goodale, of Connecticut aged 103 years, 9 months and eight days died on the 30th ult.

There was a $15,000 fire in Chattanooga recently.

Andrew Johnson, Jr., son of ex-President Johnson, died the 13th ult.

Subscribe for the Republican.

(Communicated.)

WHY IS CONSUMPTION MORE COMMON IN THE NEGRO RACE THAN WHEN THEY WERE SLAVES?

On the same principal that "as civilization advances sick headache becomes more common." It is an excepted fact among medical men, and an important one that all should be cognizant of, that regular out-door exercise, regular habits in eating and sleeping, with a nutritious wholesome diet are to a great extent protection against the disease. Newly settled places are frequently exempt, for sometime, from its prevalence to much extent; but the explanation of this fact is, the pioneers who compose the early population in these places are persons, generally of sturdy, vigorous health, and the habits of life, in such a population, are protection against the disease. Defective ventilation deficiency of light and the depressing emotions undoubtedly contribute to the production of consumption. There is reason to believe that habits of diet unduly restricted as regards variety and quantity, either from choice or necessity, may contribute to the development of the disease. Some of the above ideas are taken from one who is an acknowledged authority on this subject.

Mr. Wm. Alexander, who lives in the neighborhood of Allbora, Ala., met with quite a serious, as well as novel accident, one day last week. In blowing his nose, one of his eyes popped out of his head, and hung down on his cheek, which necessitated him to call in a physician, who soon placed the eye back in its natural position.—Iuka Mirror.

John Smith, in a letter to the Greenville Advocate, says; Simon Linton, living a few miles from here, about three weeks ago had the earache, and upon the advice of some one caused a spoonful of kerasene oil to be poured into his ear. He lived nearly two days a raving maniac, and then there was a funeral.

DEATH OF TWO CIRCUIT CLERKS.

During the past few days Ad. Caperton, Clerk of the Circuit Court, of Jackson county, and F. A. Province, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Marshall county, have died. This makes two vacant circuit clerkships in the Fifth Judicial Circuit—Judge Wyeth's circuit. The appointing power is vested in the Governor.

Poor, good hearted, genial Ad. Caperton. He was to himself the only enemy that he had in the world and the grass should grow green on his grave, in token of his unfailing good humor.

Mr. Province, too was a justly popular man.—Huntsville Independent.

An Indian young woman has spoken to no one but her mother and two sisters in sixteen years. She is keeping a vow she made when a child, because her father whipped her.

The finest wheat in the world is grown in Barbary and Egypt, a fact which has always existed and always will, on account of climatic influences. The Scotch is the poorest.

Mrs. Nelly, Grant, Sartoris is living very quietly in England. She hopes next summer to persuade her father-in-law to bring his wife to this country to see her sister Fanny Kemble Butler, who lives in western Massachusetts.

The Collinsville Post says: Fears are entertained that the fruit has been seriously damaged by the recent freeze, but reports from some sections are to the effect that the prospects are still thought to be good for a full crop.

As left-handedness in children is not generally considered desirable, it is well to prevent it, if possible. It is a well-known fact that most children in arms are carried on the left arm of the mother or nurse, as the case may be. The consequence is that the right arm is fast against the nurse's shoulder, while the left hand is left free to grasp at anything that comes in the way. Let the nurse use the right arm at least half of the time and the mischief is obviated.

Now to the point in question. Before the war when all, or nearly all, our negroes were slaves they had those controlling them who guarded their health with a jealous eye, who laid down hygienic rules and forced them to obey, regulating their almost every habit. They were furnished with wholesome food, bountifully, and clothing to protect them while at work in the fields, or on the road. They had their cabins large enough for every want, and as the families increased the cabins were enlarged. Nearly all were subjected to out-door exercise, and it was regulated by the clock, as also were their habits of eating and sleeping.

How is it now? When they were freed they were their own masters, not versed in the laws of health they fell into habits conducive of sickness and death, they keep late hours, crowd into small ill-ventilated huts; fall into habits of intemperance in eating and drinking, and are so improvident as not to be able to furnish themselves with suitable clothing: are exposed to cold and rain, and live on nick-nacks instead of bread, bacon, beef and beans, and more they fail to take their regular exercise in the open air.

This is your correspondents opinion of the reason why consumption is more rife among the colored people than when slavery existed.

Of course it must not be understood that in the above the whole race is included, no we have here among us some who are doing well have good houses, plenty to eat and wear, and as result they have too, better health.

SPRINGVALE STOCK FARM.

JAMES CROOK,

—BREEDER OF—

Thoroughbred Merino Sheep, Angora Goats, Herd Registered Jersey Cattle,

Berkshire and Essex Hogs,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } CLEBURNE COUNTY.

Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1879.

Daniel D. Draper & Son, } Vs. Jno. U. Silvey, defendant, and A. C. Jone, garnishee.

This day came the plaintiff by attorney, and it appearing to the court that this writ was commenced by attachment, and that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and that his particular place of residence is unknown, and that the attachment was levied by serving a writ of garnishment upon A. C. Jones as garnishee. And it farther appearing from the answer of garnishee that John Silvey, and Marsh, Moore & Co, of Atlanta, Ga., claim some interest in the indebtedness of garnishee to the defendant.

It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in Calhoun county, Alabama, for four consecutive weeks, notifying the said John H. Silvey of this attachment suit, and requiring him to appear at the next term of this court, to answer plaintiff's complaint. And also the said John H. Silvey, Marsh, Moore &Co., to appear at the next term of this court, and propound their claim, if they have any to the indebtedness of said garnishee, and that this cause be continued.

WM. P. NOEL,
Clerk Circuit Court.

April 5—4t.

SHERIFF SALE.

By virtue of one fifa issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, Ala., and to me directed, in favor of Thos. A. Walker, and against S. Fouche W. H. Forney, John H. Caldwell, W. M Hames, Peyton Rowan, G. B. Douthit, Samuel W. Crook and E. L. Woodward, I will sell before the court house door, in the town of Jacksonville in said county, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder for cash, on the

LAST MONDAY IN MARCH,

that being the 31st day, the following described personal property to-wit:

Two mules—one a mouse colored mare mule, the other a dark bay mare mule, as the property of said W. Crook.

Also one piano, piano cover and stool, one wardrobe, two bed steads, one sideboard, one small table, one writing desk one small book case, one large looking glass one centre table, two mattresses, one sorrell mare mule, one top buggy, as the property of E. L Woodward.

Also one four horse wagon, two one horse hacks, as the property of G. B. Douthit. Also two black mare mules, one two horse wagon, one open buggy, one sorrell mare, as the property of J. H. Caldwell.

All levied upon to satisfy said fifa.

D. Z. GOODLETT,
Sheriff.

March 15—4t.

The Roper Mineral Well

IS LOCATED 3 MILES EAST OF GREENVILLE, ALABAMA.

For the information of persons desiring to use the Roper Well Water, I will state some of the cures it has effected: Dyspepsia in its worst form, Chronic Diarrhoea, Diabetes, or any derangement of the Urinary Organs, Sick or Nervous Headache of long standing, Piles, Sores or Eruption of the skin, Ulceration of the Womb and Billious Colic. It is also one of the most strengthening Tonics in use. The following is analysis of the water made by Prof. W. C. Stubbs of A & M College, of Alabama: The amount of water used was one litre, which is a little more than one quart. The litre is equal to one quart, a five thousand six hundred and seven, Ten Thousandths of a Quart, (1,0567 quarts.) Bearing in mind the difference between the litre and the quart we can estimate the strength of the water.

One litre was found to contain—

Sulphuric Acid	84½	Grains.
Ferric Oxide	27⅞	"
Ferrous "	17⅞	"
Calcic "	10 7-10	"
Potassic "	2½	"
Magnestic "	4⅞	"
Sodium "	4-10	"
Chlorine "	3-5	"
Silica "	2⅜	"
Carbonic Acid	5 7-10	"

The Price of the Roper Mineral Well Water is $1 per Gallon.

GREENVILLE ALA., Oct 9th, 1879.—Messrs Roper & McCall: Genis—I am glad to inform you that the use of one gallon of your Mineral Water has cured my mother of Chronic Diarrhoea. It was a case of eight years standing. The best medical aid had failed to arrest it. Very Respectfully,

P N. WEATHERLY.

SANDY RIDGE, ALA., June 20 1878.—Messrs. Roper & McCall, Proprietors of Mineral Well, This is to certify that for five years I have been terribly afflicted with Tetter on the head which had covered it. I have spent much money in remedies and for prescriptions from our physicians, but all without any good result. I heard of your well and concluded to try it—I did so, and the result was far beyond my expectations. I used it for some weeks—am now fully and completely free from Tetter. I give you this certificate, which you can use as you see proper.

J. D. GAFFORD.

GREENVILLE, ALA., July 16 1878.—Messrs McCall & Roper This is to certify that during the past six months I have been using the Roper Well Water for Diabetes and Dyspepsia, from which diseases I have been suffering for many years (particularly the latter) and am now proud to say from its use I have received the greatest benefits, and further certify that it has been used in my family for chronic sore throat and catarrh to great advantage.

J W MALLET.

Direct all orders to ROPER & McCALL.
Greenville, Alabama.

Feb 22—3m.

STATE OF A
CALHOUN
Probate Court for said
Regular Term, Ma
This day came John I
istra or of the estate of
ker deceased, and filed hi
count and vouchers for an
ment of his administration.
It is ordered that the 17
pril 1879, be appointed a d
to make such settlement.
time all persons interested ca
and contest said settlement if
proper.

L W. C
Judg

March 15—3

NEW F
GROC

The undersigned has opend out near the depot, a large and varied stock of Family Groceries, at prices certain to attract attention. I will also do a

GENERAL COMMISSION

business, both buying and selling at reasonable commission rates. I will also sell the **Standard Sewing Machine**, delivered in Jacksonville for $20 cash. It is one of the best machines now in use, and has more attachments than belong to any other machine. See Sign near depot of

C. W BREWTON,
Jacksonville, Ala.

March 29—3m.

NOTICE.

STATE OF ALABAMA, } CALHOUN COUNTY. }

Probate Court for said County—Special Term, March 26 1879.

This day came C. W. Brewton county administrator and the administrator of the estate of John Maddox, deceased, and filed his petition in writing and under oath, praying an order of sale of certain lands described therein, and belonging to the said estate, for the purpose of paying the debts due from said estate.

It is ordered that the 6th day of May 1879, be appointed a day on which to hear and determine upon said petition; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to the non-resident heirs at law of said estate (if any) as well as all persons concerned, to appear and contest the same if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

March 29—3t.

STATE OF ALABAMA, } CALHOUN COUNTY, }

Probate Court for said county—Special Term, March 24th 1879.

This day came C. W. Brewton county administrator and the administrator of the estate of Benjamin F. Easley deces'd and filed his statement, accounts, vouchers and evidences, for a final settlement of his administration.

It is ordered that the 22d day of April 1879, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement. At which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON.
Judge of Probate.

March 29—3 Pd.

FINAL SETTLEMENT NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } Calhoun County } Probate Court for said county—Regular Term, March 15 1879.

This day came A. J. Bonds administrator with will annexed of the estate of P. D Bonds, deceased and filed his statement, accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of his administration thereof

It is ordered by the court that the 5th day of May 1879, 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.

March 22—3t.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and is frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane* spelled differently but same pronunciation.

POSTPONED.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of three fifas issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, and to me directed—one in favor of J. C. Francis and against A. Woods, one in favor of Wm. H. Forney and G. C. Ellis, and against A. Woods, and one in favor of Oscar Crook and against A. Woods,—

I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door, in the town of Jacksonville Calhoun county Alabama, within the legal hours of sale, on the first Monday in April, 1879, that being 7th day, the following described property; to-wit:

One house and lot in the town of Jacksonville Ala, bounded as follows: East by the Jacksonville and Rome road, North by Mrs E. Martin's land, west by Thos. Pitts' and A. B Clark's lots, south by J W. Burke's place—known as the Alexander Woods residence, containing eighteen acres more or less; also one house and lot in the town of Jacksonville A'a bounded as follows: South by Depot street, west by an alley, northern boundary unknown and east by A. Griffin's place—now occupied by P. J. Himes, containing seven acres more or less. The above lots being and lying in Section 11, Township 14 Range 8. Also one undivided half interest in the Woods & Clark mill, bounded on the north by B. G. Douthit's place, east and south by E. L. Woodward's lands and on the west by Mrs. Abernathy's place, being and lying in Section 14, Township 14 and Range 8 Levied upon as the property of Alexander Woods, to satisfy said fifas

D. Z. GOODLETT,
Sheriff, Calhoun county.
Per J. L. MATISON Deputy.

Jan. 11 1879.—5t

TAX ASSESSOR'S NOTICE

SECOND ROUND.

The Tax payers of Calhoun county will please meet me on the days and at the places mentioned below, for the purpose of assessing their taxes for the year 1879.

Precinct No 10 Rabbit Town, Monday April 21 1879.

Precinct No 11 White Plains, Tuesday 22

Precinct No 12 Davisville, Wednesday 23

Precinct No 13 Oxford, Thursday 24

Precinct No 15 Anniston, Friday 25

Precinct No 3 June Bug (Court Ground, Saturday 26

Precinct No 2 Alexandria, Monday 28

Gannaway's School House, Tuesday 29.

Precinct No 14 Sulphur Springs, Wednesday April 30 1879

Precinct No 5 Polkville, Thursday May 1 1879

Precinct No 6 Peeks Hill Friday May 2

Precinct No 7 Hollingsworth's Court Ground, Saturday 3

Precinct No 9 Cross Plains, Monday 5

Precinct No 16 Ladiga, Tuesday 6

Precinct No 8 Green's School House, Thursday 8

Precinct No 1 Jacksonville, Friday and Saturday, May 9 & 10 1879.

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

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

March 22

WM. W. HARRISON,

Physician & Surgeon,

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA.

p. m....Lv Selma Ar.....12.30 p. m.
p. m.....Randolph Lv..... 9 45 a. m.
20 p. m.....Montevallo..... 8.34 a. m.
9.40 p. m.....Calera Ar..... 7.00 a.
12.55 p. m.....Talladega..... 3 50 a. m.
2.25 a. m.....Oxford..... 2.25 a. m.
3.55 a. m .....Jacksonville.....12.50 a. m.
8.30. a. m.....Ar. Rome Lv..... 8.15 p. m.
11.05 a. m.....Dalton..... 5.51 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 Dalton upon arrival of trains of E. T. Va. & Ga. railroad and W. & A. railroad, making close connection at Calera with mail train of L. & N. & Gt. So. railroad from all western cities.

Sleeping cars on all night trains.

Tickets as low as by any other route.

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

Memphis and Charleston RAILROAD.

MEMPHIS, TENN—On and after Dec 1st 1878, the following passenger schedule will be operated:

Going East Read down.		*Going West* Read up
Lve 12.20 night	Memphis	12.10 pm arr
" 3 02 am	Grand Junction	9.37 am lve
" 3.56 am	Middleton	8 50 am "
" 5.08 am	Corinth	7 44 am "
" 10.15 am	Decatur	2.35 am "
" 3 00 pm	Stevenson	10. 15 pm "
Arr 4 50 pm	Chattanooga	8.00 pm lve

GREAT CHANGES
have been made on this line.

This road has been newly ballasted, and the track repaired with steel rails. These improvements make it second to no other road in the south

TO THE EAST

Close connection is made for all eastern and southern cities.

Only Line running through Palace Sleeping Cars and day coaches, between Memphis and Chattanooga without change.

TO THE WEST

Close connection made for all Arkansas and and Texas points, a full first class and emigrant tickets on sale at all principal station.

Round Trip emigrant tickets at greatly reduced rates now on sale at Chattanooga, to principal Texas points.

Bay Coaches run between Bristol and Memphis, and between Montgomery, Alabama, and Texarkana, Arkansas, without change.

Baggage checked through. No Sunday delays.

For farther information as to rates, schedules etc. address either JAS. R. OGDEN, Gen. Passenger Agent, Knoxville, Tenn.

T. S. EAVANT.
Asst. Gen Passenger agent, Memphis, Tenn.

P. R ROGERS,
Gen. Western Agent, Dallas, Texas.

Cancers Cured.

SCROFULA,

SCROFULOUS ULCERS AND

CANCERS ARE CURABLE.

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

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

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

Charges moderate,

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

April 6th, 1878—1y.

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.

Special Notice to the Public.

C. H. RANGER

HOUSE, Sign and Ornamntal Painter. He is ready to do all class of

PAINTING

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

Address Republican Office, R.

C. H. RANGER,
Jacksonville, Ala.

july 27—3m.

CALHOUN COLLEGE,

FOR MALES AND FEMALES.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

The winter session of 1878-9, commenced the 6th of November, 1878, with a recess from the 20th to the 30th of December.

Terms of tuition, from $2 to $5 per month, according to grade, payable in advance.

Board in good families at from $8 to $10 per month.

For further particulars address L. W. Cannon, Secretary, or

W. J. BORDEN

The Republican.

WANTED.—For the purpose of popularizing our wanted column, and making it what we designed it to be—a means of effecting exchange and sale of property by our people.

☞ We have concluded to reduce our terms of advertisement under that head, (not to exceed five lines,) to 25 cents—or, just half the price that we have heretofore charged.—This certainly brings it within the reach of every body—who has anything to sell. That an advertisement of this kind will b r i n g a b o u t the sale of property advertised, stands to reason. A man can hardly have anything that he is willing to sell but that there is some one anxious to

BUY

that identical article, if he only knew where to find it. If it is advertised, he will know exactly who has it, and thus a trade will be brought about; or if he

WANTS

an article, and does not know where to buy it, he can *quickly find it*, by advertising that he wishes to buy such an article. As the price we charge for this kind of advertisement is *only one-fourth* of our published rates, we shall insist on cash payments for every advertisement under the head of ☞ WANTED.

No advertisement of the kind will be inserted unless accompanied by the cash. If you have anything in the way of farm products—a cow, hogs, wagon, buggy, or anything to sell, advertise it in the

WANTED

column. If you want to buy any of these things, advertise for them in the w a n t e d column, and you will be quickly supplied.

We direct attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Stock farm of Capt Jas. Crook.

WANTED—100 wood-choppers, at $1 per day. Apply to A. J. ADERHOLD
Weaver's Station Ala.

The young men of Jacksonville are speaking of organizing a Debating Society. If they succed in their undertakings, and should organize a society, and keep it up, it will certainly be a vast improvement to them in extemporaneous speaking.

Wanted—Chestnut Oak Bark. We will pay a liberal price for Chestnut Oak bark delivered at our Tannery, at Germania, or at any point on the line of the S. R. & D. R. White Oak and Spanish Oak also wanted.

Germania Tanning Co.
J. W. Burke.
President.

Messrs. Rosenburg & Seller desire to inform the people of Jacksonville and surrounding country, through this medium, that they have opened, in the old Hoke corner Store of Jacksonville, a large and entirely new stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, and everything which belongs to their line of business. All of which they will sell as low as can be bought in any city. Hence there is no longer any necessity for sending off your mail and express orders for goods. They are energetic, experienced business men, who have come here to stay, and to build up a business. They have rented property by the year and brought their families, and they intend to help build up the place They have a buyer in New York. who watches the market for them, and secures for them the best bargains going. Their motto is fair and square dealing. and they will endeavor to live up to this, both in the quality and price of their goods. They receive shipments of new goods from New York and Eastern markets—wherever they can buy a bargain, and give their customers the benefit. Don't fail to call on them when you come to town. They explicitly declare that they will always work for the interests of their customers.

MARTIN'S CROSS ROADS, ALA.
LOCALS.

'It rains! It rains! the farmers cry. They are very much behind farming. But little corn planted. Springs sown look well.

Mr. Bazil Calvert died on the 28th inst after a long illness at a very mature old age.

The health of the community generally. Gives up a Sabbath School. Miss Carrie Morris has a very good literary school.

We are sorry for those tax ridden devils. Wish they could keep their one dollar ane a half. Let 'er roll.

EDWARDSVILLE NEWS.

Our Circuit Court closed on the 26 inst., without finishing the business on the civil docket. The next day those in attendance from the country quietly and orderly returned to their homes and private business: and the legal gentlemen from other places, left in persuit of their Professional duties.

Parties who had business in court, and their cases were continued, or not reached, no doubt went home, thinking that lawsuits were like tha negre's dog, "more plague than profit."

It was highly gratifying to all who feel an interest in the morals of the country, to see such good order preserved during the entire session. A very few were intoxicated, compared with former days, when stabbing and shooting were not rare occurrences during court week.

About two years ago, the citizens by a vote prohibited the selling or giving away intoxicating driuks, within a certain limit of town; and notwithstanding the numerous violation of the prohibition law, we dare say those who oppose it, have not failed to note its good effects in the community which are too numerous to mention.

ESCAPED,

during court, Tom Harris and Star Pinson,(col.) were charged, tried, and centenced to the Penitentiary; and on the night of the 29th inst. to the great astonishment of no one, they broke jail, and went on their way rejoicing, and doubtless laughing to themselves to think the authorities were so vain as to attempt to keep them in such a jail; and it where any one who desires, can have access to it, both day and night. They only remained in jail two nights after court adjourned.

Is it wise, prudent, or good economy for tax payers to pay the expenses of arresting, trying and convicting criminals, and then allow them in a few days to escape for want of a suitable place of confinement; and thus evade justice thereby, inviting others to lawlesness. The above question is worthy the calm consideration of all good citizens.

If violators of the law are to go unpunished, would it not be better to make no attempts at enforcing law, than to suffer the guilty to evade its penalties.

W. B. F.

The Sock That Baby Wore.

Before a crackling fire's blaze, a matron
drew her chair,
And turned the kettle from the crane that
sang its evening air,
Responsive to the good dame's will, who
waited all alone,
The sound of distant rolling wheels that
brought her husband home
A moment more, the great yard gate swung
wide to John and team,
And soon his face popped in the door with
happy smile agleam.
He drew his old wife to his heart, his bride
of long ago,
And kissed her checks cherry red, or brow
so like the snow,
Forgetting time had left its trace and made
its furrows there,
Nor knew that ravan locks and curls had
turned to silver hair.
To him it was enough to know her heart
beat just as true.
As it had done back forty years, when
first they 'gan to woo.
He led her to her low-backed chair, and
drew his to her side,
Then told her all the news in town—the latest death and bride;
How Squire Dyke from "rheumatiz", had
taken to his bed;
How polly Green had caught a beau, and
very soon would wed;
How Sarah Smith and Dolly Dill, and lots
of other "wimmen",
Wore flaming feathers in their hats, and
piled on ribon "trimmin',"—
In fact, how all the girls put on their high-
fa-lu-tin' ways,
And wore their dresses hitched up with
patent straps and stays,
And how their precious little cheeks were
smeared with paints and dyes,
And how they wore their hair all crimped
and pulled down over their eyes,
And how they sang their opera tunes, and
banged piano-keys,
As if they owed the thing a grudge, and
wanted to appease
Their wrath by pulling off its hair, or
scratching out its eyes,
Until the "critter" fairly groaned beneath a
weight of sighs.
And how the boys put on the swell, and
wore their nobby clothes.
But where they got their money from, Old
Harry only knows
And how they stand upon the streets and
twirl their little canes,
And twist the down upon their lips with
most exquisit pains.
And how they talk of blooded stock, horses
and dogs in turn,
And how they mixed their talk with drinks,
and all took sugar in their'n.
How times were tight, and money scarce,
and growing worse each day;
How many merchants had "bust up" cause
people wouldn't pay.
How meat had riz and cotton fell, how taxes had grown bigger;
How black the white folks all had got, how
white had grown the nigger.
And how the State was in a mess—its little
credit gone—
And how its bonds were scarcely worth the
paper printed on.
How Congressmen and Senators had all
learned how to steal;
How grant had stocked the cards on us, and
claimed the right to deal
To us such hands as he could beat, no matter how we played,
Because he held for winning cards knaves
who wasn't afraid.
And how religion got set back by a distinguished preache,
And all the saints had devils turned, defending Parson Beecher.
In all this time the good old wife kept busy
as a bee,
In getting for her dear old man his meal of
toast and tea:
And laughed, chatted and ate, she drew beside her chair
A basketful of half-worn socks, and with
the tenderest care
Began the work of darning up each worn-
out toe and heel,
Till John should finish out his talk, and
eat his evening meal.
This done she set the things aright, and gave
the fire a poke,
While he filled up his corn-cob pipe and
fixed himself to smoke.
Again she took the work in hand and
searched the basket o'er,
While he had fallen off to sleep, and now
began to snore.
Among the pile of socks that lay about here
and there,
She spied a tiny little one her baby used to
wear.
Long years had passed since she had saw the
precious little thing—
It had not been on baby's foot for thirty
years last spring.
But oh! the memories that it brought of
sadness and of joy:
Oh! how it called up in her mind her blue-
eyed baby boy—
The toils, the pains, the anxious cares that
she had 'round him thrown—
How watched him through his boyhood's
years until a man he'd grown—
How her fond heart, his father's too, had
centered all in him—
How kind, how gentle, in return, that boy
had been to them.
How proud he looked that April morn in
eighteen sixty-one,
They saw him with his gray suit on, with
knap-sack and with gun.
They never saw him after that, the day he
went away;
He said as long as country needs an arm, he
said, I mean to stay.
One day they got a letter from the Captain,
and it said:
In the fight before Attlanta he was numbered with the dead,
And on the crimson hillside they had laid
his form away
With a score of other heroes from ranks of
blue and gray.
No useless coffin held his form: his blanket
was his shroud—
The twinkling stars watched o'er his grave
from skies without a cloud.
As if in joyous welcome of another spirit
born
Unto the glorious Prince of Peace from battle, smoke and storm.
And here the mother's heart-strings loosed
in bursts of sobs and cries
That drove the heavy slumber from the
old man's drowsy eyes:
He crossed the room to where she sat and
knelt beside her chair,
Just as his boy had years ago. to lisp his
evening prayer.
She told him of the little sock she'd found
upon the floor,
The many memories that it brought back
from the days of yore.
He said to her, "Dear wife, grieve not: in
yonder far off skies
There is a fountain at whose brink all pain
and sorrow dies,
And high upon a pearly throne, Jehova,
King of kings,
Dispenses to the sons of men from out its
crystal springs,
The healing drops in amplitude, while angel voices fill
The gladsome air with songs of love, peace,
troubled soul, be still."
He raised his face to gaze in hers. Her eyes
could open no more,
While to her heart she pressed the sock, the
sock that baby wore.
Next day the friends and neighbors came
and bore her form away,
And laid it 'neath the church-yard mold—
gave back the clay to clay.
That night the old man had a dream—he
thought the angels came
And bore his old and shattered form up into
God's domain,
And as he passed the golden gates, thereon
the pearly floor,
He saw the sock, the little sock, the sock
that baby wore,
And just beyond, at Jesuse's feet, there
stood his wife and child,
And joined their songs with seraph hosts,
while God and angels smiled

S. S. SHIELDS.

GET YOUR JOB WORK DONE
AT THE
REPUBLICAN
OFFICE

"LITERATURE, ART AND SONG" is the title of the richest, rarest, and handsomest book ever issued, combining the humor of anecdote, the wisdom of essay, the information of history and biography, the sweetness and grandeur of poetry, the wonder of engraving, and the exquisite charm of music.

Its influence should be felt in every household, and now is the time to put i in your centre tables.

It is published, and for sale by
J. H. CHAMBERS & Co.,
St. Louis and Atlanta.

WANTED—To buy old copper, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. W. NESBIT,
Jacksonville, Ala.

WANTED—To buy a lot of axle tree timber. Apply to JOE H PRIVETT
Jacksonville, Ala.

JACKSONVILLE LAWYER.

The brilliant correspondent of the Cherokee Advertiser, in mentioning other attorneys in attendance on Cleburne county court, has this to say of our fellow-citizen, Hon. Wm. M. Hames.

"Among those in attendance from Jacksonville, was Hon Wm. M. Hames, who is probably not so well known to our people as other members of the bar, We enjoyed our associations with him and found him intellegent, refined and gentlemanly. Mr. Hames, though not so stout as Judge Heflin, showed in a tilt at the bar that he was no mean adversary, and he flashed his pollished blade with a dexterity so effective that every nerve needs be strained to meet his thrusts, and then Hames, of the thin, intelectual face, with his cool incisive argument, bore away the prize.

Three hundred quarts of strawberries from Florida were received in New York a few days ago, and sold at $1.25 per quart.

A boy 13 and a girl of 11 ran away together from South Farmingham, Mass.,

A slightly older pair, aged 17 and 14, eloped from Cleveland; but were overtaken by the boy's mother and the girl's father. The girl bahaved sentimentally, throwing herself on her lover's bosom, and declairing that her entwining arms, but not her heart, might be wrentched from him. The boy, on feeling the grip of his mother's hand on his shoulder, said: "I guess we'd better go home with 'em, Jennie."

In a discussion in Augusta recently as to the time made by the different female walkers, and the number of laps to the mile, young lady looked shyly at William Moore, Esq., of the Evening News, and said one lap was enough for her. And then William blushed and said that if sitting down was allowed one lap to every two miles would be enough.

And now the Confederate brigadiers are in command of the Senate of the United States and of the National House of Representatives.—Dayton Journal:

No doubt about it. And all you have got to do is "watch 'em." If you catch them up to any Credit Mobilier, Pacific Mail, or silver demonetization tricks just let us know about it, and we will have them turned out. "Handsome is as handsome does," you knew.

[Washington Post.

Vicksburg Herald: Among the departures by rail yesterday afternoon were Gen. W. T. Sherman, of the United States army, and Hon. Jefferson Davis, ex-President of the late Confederate States of America. A friend of Mr. Davis remarked to him yesterday that he would have good company to travel with in the person of Gen. Sherman, and the ex-President replied: "Well, I suppose there is room enough in the cars for both of us.'

Why Will You

Allow a cold to advance in your system and thus encourage more serious maladies, such as Pneumonia, Hermorrhages and Lung troubles, when an immediate relief can be so readily attained. *Boschee's German Syrup* has gained the largest sale in the world for the cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung Diseases. It is Dr Boschee's famous German prescription, and is prepared with the greatest care, and no fear be need be entertained in administering it to the youngest child, as per directions. The sale of this medicine is unprecedented. Since first introduced there has been a constant increasing demand and without a single report of failure to do its work in any case. Ask your Druggist as to the truth of these remarks. Large size 75 cents. Try it and be convinced.

LETTERS TESTMENTRY.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
CALHOUN COUNTY. }

Probate Court of Calhoun county.

Letters testamentary, under the last will and testament of Elizabeth Prater deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 4th day of March. 1879 by the Hon. L. W. Cannon, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county. Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred

W. B. GREEN,
Executor.

March 8—3t.

FINAL SETTLEMENT NOTICE.

THE STTE OF ALBAMA }
CALHOUN COUNTY. }

Probate Court for said County—
Special Term, March 3d 1879.

This day came T. J. Morgan, guardian of Jessie Ross, a minor, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his said guardianship.

It is ordered that the 31st day of March 1879, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement. At which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

March 8—3t.

$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.

LOCAL MATTERS.

MAKE MONEY

By buying your goods of W P & ED L PARR.

They have just received 2,000 lbs of flour which they sell from $3 to $3.50,
1,000 lbs meat from 5ct to 7ct lb
860 lbs lard from 9 to 10cts lb
500 lbs Coffee from 18 to 20cts lb
800 lbs Sugar from 9 to 11cts lb
75 bushels Eastern seed Irish potatoes cheap
5 bustels red and yellow Davies Silver Skin onion sets
1,000 packages Garden seed of all kinds
350 lbs Macherel and White fish at bottom prices
250 lbs of sole and upper leather at manuacturer's prices
200 pieces Tin Ware of all kinds that are generally needed for family use
200 gallons of Stone Ware of every variety
2,500 Segars of all grades from 2 to 10cts
200 lb Chewing Tobacco from 48 to 90cts lb
Handsome Stock Smoking Tobacco
250 lbs Cream and Young America Cheese

lot of

did apples just

arrived at

P A R R S.

A few more bottles of that celebrated

Oil on hand.

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, Cocoatine, 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 Powers 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.

NOTICE TO STOCK-HOLDERS

of Calhoun College.

Pursuant to a resolution passed by the Board of Trustees of Calhoun College, at a meeting held in Jacksonville, Saturday the 8th day of March 1879, the original stockholders in said College are requested and notified to meet in convention in Jacksonville, at the court house, 10 o'clock A M. Saturday May 2 1879, for the purpose of transacting important business, affecting he title of said college building and grounds.

Wm. H FORNEY,
Pres Board Trutees.
Wm M HAMES,
Secy.

March 15—2m

Carriage and Wagon
MANUFACTORY.

The undersigned having bought the building formerly occupied by W. H. Fleming as a wagon shop, will henceforth carry on at that stand the business of carriage and wagon making, repairing, &c &c. Good work guaranteed, and low prices asked for all kinds of work. I am also prepared to repaint vehicles of all kinds, and paint new work in good style, with lasting material.
JOE H. PRIVETT.

January 18 1879.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Under and by virtue of an order issued by the Judge of the Probate Court in and for Calhoun county, Ala. on the 6th day of March 1879, the undersigned as executor of the last will and testament of Eliza A. Prater, deceased, will proceed to sell the personal property belonging to the estate of said deceased, at her late residence six miles north of Jacksonville, on the
31ST DAY OF MARCH, 1879.

Terms: all amounts under five dollars *cash*, over five dollars, credit until 25th day of December next: Notes required with good and approved securities.

Said personality consists of corn, when e cotton seed, fodder, blacksmith's tools, one four horse wagon, one milch cow & yearling, and many other articles.

W. B. GREEN,
Executor

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRTION.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
CALHOUN COUNTY. }

Letters of administration on the estate of John Maddox deceased, having been granted to the undersigned as general administrator on the 6th day of March, 1879, by the Hon. L. W. Cannon Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, notice is hereby given that all persods having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred

C. W. BREWTON,
General Adm'r.

ROWAN, DEAN & Co.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, HARD WARE QUEENS WARE, DRUGS, &C,

In fact, everything kept in a first class establishment Our Mr. Rowan attends personally to our purchas in New York, and buys to such advantage that we are enabled to give our customers the *VERY BOTTOM OF THE MARKET.* *TRY* us and see if you can't get *BETTER BARGAINS* than you can get elsewhere. We have the *LARGEST and BEST* assorted Stock in NORTH ALABAMA.

THE TENNESSEE WAGON, THE BEST WAGON on the market, sold by us.

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

R. T. HOYT,

WHOLESALE GG ST,

NO 43 BROAD STREET, *ROME, GA.*

W I L L S E L L

clover & grass seed

TO THE FARMERS AT WHOESALE PRICES

Send for Price List and descriptive Catalogue.

R. T. HOYT,
WHOLSALE DEALER.
ROME. GA.

POSTPONED.

TRUST SALE.

Under and by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned as Trustee by John Maddox and Jonathan Phillips on the 10th day of April, 1878, to secure J. R. Loyd in the payment of a certain promissory note therein mentioned, and which said Deed of Trust was recorded in the Probate Court of Calhoun County, State of Alabama, in Book "H" 2nd Volume, Register of Deeds on pages 178 and 179, on the 17th day of May 1878. I will as Trustee for said, sell to the highest bidder for cash. before the Court house door, in the town of Jacksonville in said county, on the day of 1879, the following described Real Estate, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land in the west half of South west quarter and South east fourth of South west quarter of Section 35, Township 13 and Range 7; also a part of North east quarter of North west half of Section 2, Township 14, Range 7, commencing at the half mile stake on North side of said Section running thence south one quarter thence West to centre of hill to said corner; thence North to a line stake on Section line, thence back to the beginning corner and situated in Calhoun county, Alabama.

Said Real Estate will be sold to satisfy said promisory note described in s Deed of Trust. This Jan. 20th 1879

G. W. LOYD.
Trustee.

Jan. 25—3t.

CITY BAR!

J N O. R A M A G N A N O,

the proprietor of the above named popular Bar, has recently received a new invoice of first class goods in his line, embracing Fine Whiskeys, Brandies, Gin and Rum.

All kinds of wines, including Wine for SACRAMENTAL PURPOSES.

Segars, Tobacco, etc, etc. All at reasonable prices for cash. Good pure goods!

A splendid new Monarch Billiard Table has been added to his Billiard room, making it one of the most pleasant resorts in town.

Good order preserved.

Feb. 15—2m.

G U A N O

AT OLD PRICES.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the farmers of Calhoun and surrounding counties, that he has ready for delivery

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO,

which he will sell at the rate of one ton for 500 lbs middling cotton, delivered Nov. 1st, 1879. Also Acid Phosphate for composting, at cheap rates. Call on
J. D. HAMMOND,
Jacksonville Ala.

PETITION FOR PROBATE OF WILL.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun County. }

Probate Court for said county—
Special Term, March, 17th 1879.

This day came Elijah W. Teague, and produces and filed in court a paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Elijah Teague deceased, and moves the court to admit said will to Probate.

It is therefore ordered that the 14th day of April 1879, be set for hearing the said application; and that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day as a notice to Lidie M. Evans, Sarah A. Kelley and Lurana J. Brock, who are neices at law and next to kin to the deceased, and who are non residents of the State of Alabama, to be and appear at a Regular Term of said court to be holden at the court house of said county on said 14th day of April 1879, and shown if anything they have to allege why said will should not be admitted to Probate.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

March 22—3t

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.

TALLADEGA NURSERIES.

R. D. HUNDLEY,

Talladega.........................Alabama.

Southern Raised, No. 1 Trees.

Apples, Pears, Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Cherries, Quinces, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Strawberries &c. &c cheap. Send orders through Rowan, Dean & Co. Jacksonville, Ala.

Nov. 30 1878—3m

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.

THE GREAT CAUSE
OF
HUMAN MISERY

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope—Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, induced by Self-abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the Green Book, &c.

The world renowned author, in the admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and with out dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any adderss, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers, THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL Co., 41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box, 4586.

W. C. LAND,

W & Jeweler,

ACKSONVIL LA

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Blotches, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhoea, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine disease, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives—Stillingia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock—with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure.

Its ingredients are so skilfully combined that the full alterative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome disease.

The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it proves their experience of its usefulness.

Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alterative medicine. So generally is its superiority to any other medicine known that we need do no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

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

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

W. M. NISBET, Agent.
Sep 21 '78 1y Jacksonville, Ala.

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 — 60 cts. each; both in one volume, $1; in cloth and gilt, 25 cts extra. Sent under seal, on receipt of price in money or stamps.

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SMOKE BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO

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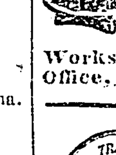

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WARRANTED BEST AND CHEAPEST.
Prices reduced. Pamphlet free.
MILLING SUPPLIES.

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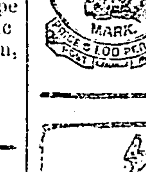
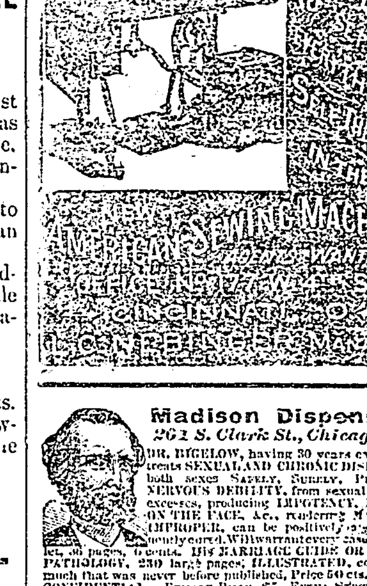
The Remedy of the 19th Century.
Barham's Infallible PILE CURE.



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

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



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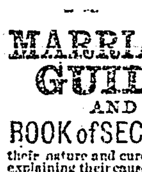

DR. BIGELOW, having 30 years experience, treats SEXUAL AND CHRONIC DISEASES in both sexes SAFELY, SURELY, PRIVATELY. NERVOUS DEBILITY, from sexual abuse or excesses, producing IMPOTENCY, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, &c., rendering MARRIAGE IMPROPER, can be positively and permanently cured. Will warrant every case. Pamphlet, 36 pages, 6 cents. His MARRIAGE GUIDE OR SEXUAL PATHOLOGY, 250 large pages, ILLUSTRATED, containing much that was never before published, Price 50 cts. Letters CONFIDENTIAL. FEMALE PILLS, $5, EXTRA STRONG, $10. Send 50 cts. for sample Rubber Goods, &c. by Express.

MARRIAGE GUIDE AND BOOK of SECRETS. DR. BOHANNAN'S Marriage Guide teaches all the inquisitive should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the sexual system, Philosophy of Reproduction, who should marry, the impediments to marriage, their nature and cure. Treats on all Private Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and means to cure; it is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, contains nearly 300 pages and is complete in every respect. Sent by Mail securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. C. A. BOHANNAN, 619 North Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1857.

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.

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. Ag'ts wanted. So Supply Co. Nashville, Tenn.

AGRICULTURE.

SEED CORN AND CORN-RAISING.—The selection of seed corn has much to do with the yield of the corn field. The best seed corn is cheap at almost any price, and poor seed corn is dear even if given away. There is something more required of seed corn than that every kernel shall germinate—that is one requisite, but not the most important. The corn should be able to show a good pedigree; that is, it should be from corn that had been carefully selected for seed for years—selected from fields where there were few barren stalks, and where the yield was large. About all the care that the majority of our farmers exercise in selecting seed corn, is to choose the largest, longest and most fully ripened ears. They take little or no note of the yield per acre, whether it it twenty, thirty or seventy-five bushels. Seed selected from a field that yielded seventy-five bushels per acre, would be more likely to produce seventy five or eighty bushels, than seed from a field that had produced only twenty or thirty bushels per acre. If the seed had been selected for years from fields which yielded heavily, it would be almost sure to produce equally heavy yields, provided sufficient plant-food were furnished the crop.

SWELLED LEGS IN HORSES.—Partial or local debility is generally the cause of horses' legs swelling over night in the stable. When swelled legs occur in a horse that is thin and impoverished, debility must be counteracted to promote a cure, by feeding somewhat liberally. It is aided also by giving tonics, such as half a drachm of powdered sulphate of iron, and two drachms of powdered gentian root, mixed in the food once daily. Smart hand rubbing and bandaging should be employed for which purpose strong woolen cloths of any kind may be made use of, but flannel forms the best bandage when evenly and firmly applied by means of a roller four yards in length, and four inches in breadth. Such bandages may be applied every evening, as long as needed. Its application should always be preceded by smart friction of the limbs, and instead of fastening them with strings it is better to use strong pins.

HAVE you not some shed or other empty shell of a building that can be converted into an ice house! Ice is one of the luxuries that every farmer ought to afford, because it costs so little for the amount of comfort it gives. The writer of this has recently converted a small poultry house, at an expense of two dollars, into an ice-house. The building was made empty by the erection of a larger building for the fowls, and as it had no other use we concluded to convert it into an ice-house. All that is needed in a building for the purpose is good drainage, plenty of ventilation at the top and plenty of saw-dust. Ice has been known to keep in an old barn better than in an elaborate house built for the purpose. A farmer can begin at the foundation, buying everything and hiring his work done, and build a house large enough to preserve ice for a large family, at the cost of fifty dollars.

HOW TO CHOOSE A GOOD COW.—A crumple horn is a good indication, a full eye another. Her head should be small and short. Avoid a Roman nose, which indicates thin milk and little of it. See that she is dished in the face—sunk between the eyes. Notice that she is what stock men call a handler—skin soft and lease, like the skin of a dog, deep from loin to the udder and a very slim tail. A cow with these marks never fails to be a good milker.

SHEEP GROWERS in England claim that a feed cotton seed and turnips is not only the safest for fattening sheep, but will put on the most fat and make the best mutton at the least cost. It also produces the strongest manure.

SCATTER dry powdered borax for insects. That has been proved by years of experience.

An Outside Passenger.

Some years ago a young lady who was going into a northern county took a seat in a stage coach. For many miles she rode along, but there was enough to amuse her in the scenery through which she passed, and in the pleasing anticipations that occupied her mind. She had been engaged as a governess to the grandchildren of an Earl and now was travelling to his seat. At midday the coach stopped at an inn, at which dinner was provided, and she alighted and sat down to the table. An elderly man followed and sat down also. The young lady arose, rang the bell, and addressing the waiter said:

"Here is an outside passenger; I can not dine with an outside passenger."

The stranger bowed, saying, "I beg your pardon, madame, I can go into an other room," and immediately retired.

The coach soon afterward resumed its course and the passengers their places. At length the coach stopped at the gate leading to the castle to which the young lady was going; but there was not such prompt attention as she expected. All eyes seemed directed to the outside passenger, who was preparing to dismount. She beckoned and was answered:

"As soon as we have attended to his lordship we will come to you."

A few words of explanation ensued, to her dismay, she found that the outside passsenger, with whom she had thought it beneath her to dine, was not only a nobleman, but the very nobleman in whose family she hoped to be an inmate. What could she do? How could she bear the interview? She felt really ill, and the apology she sent that evening was more than pretense. The venerable peer was a considerate man, and one who knew the way in which the Scriptures often speaks of the going down of the sun.

We must not allow the night to pass thus," said he to the Countess; "you must send for her, and we must talk to her before bed-time."

He reasoned with the fooling girl respecting her conduct, insisted on the impropriety of the state of mind that it evinced, assured her that nothing could induce him to allow his grandchildren to be taught such notions, refused to accept any apology that did not go to the length of acknowledging that the thought was wrong, and when the right impression appeared to be produced, gave her his hand.

A SLIGHT EXPOSURE IN BAD WEATHER, when the system is out of order, often brings on a Stubborn Cold; the attending Cough irritates the Lungs, and if n t promptly treated frequently devel pes a tendency to a tuberculous condition. To avoid this danger, those troubled with Colds should resort at once to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which soon loosens and eradicates Coughs, s othes and heals inflamed parts, and removes all anxiety by setting the patient on the way to good health once more.

SCIENTIFIC.

A new system of navigation has been sketched by M. Tommasi in Les Mondes. The proposed vessel holds a middle position between submarine vessels and those sailing on the surface. It consists chiefly of two parts—an upper part which is out of of the water, and a lower parts which is immersed. These are connected by two iron columns. The upper part (or platform) corresponds to that of an ordinary ship; the part in the water (or plunger) is in the form of a cylinder terminated at one end by a cone, at the other by a spherical surface; it is in three compartment—the middle one containing the motor engine the two others merchandise. The lower part of the plunger has a reservoir for air or water, either of which is introduced by a pumping engine at will, so as to make the vessel rise or sink. The vessel is propelled by a screw in the plunger. Two tubes rise from the plunger—one for the escape of smoke, the other for ventilation. It is claimed that the plunger, being wholly under water, will offer less resistance to traction, in horizontal direction, than a body floating at the surface; that the action of the waves will not be felt; the plunger moving in nearly a straight line; that the motion of the propellers will both be more regular and more productive, and that it will not change the direction of the ship (or very little), and that the platform, being capable of separation from the plunger, may serve as a raft, where the plunger may be injured by shock, fire, etc.

The new alloy, known as maganese bronze, has been found to greatly exceed, in tensile strength, both Muntz or yellow metal and gun metal. In some recent experiments at one of the British gun factories, a cold rolled rod was found to have remarkable strength, sustaining a strain of thirty-four tons before stretching, with an ultimate strength of nearly forty tons per square inch, and an elongation of 11.6 per cent. of its length, places it on a level, and, in respect to its elastic limit, above the best steel used for constructive purposes. The weakest quality is stated to be fifty per cent. stronger than Muntz metal, and at the same time sufficiently ductile to be viveted cold. It has been successfully converted into sheets and plates, wires and tubes, in all of which form it possesses a great superiority over brass, being twice as hard and twice as strong. On account of its strength and toughness, it would appear particularly suitable for boiler and condenser tubes.

An English paper says the question of using iron or steel rails, that has so long perplexed railway companies, has been finally settled in favor of the former, experiments having resulted in making a first-class rail of great durability out of Cleveland iron. The rails so produced are believed to be more lasting than steel, while much cheaper, and when worn out can be worked over again, while steel cannot.

A fine liquid blacking may be made of ivory black and molasses, one pound each; sweet oil and oil of vitriol one quarter pound each; rub the first three together until the oil be perfectly killed then gradually add the vitriol, diluted with thrice its weight of water; mix well and let it stand for three hours, when it may be reduced to proper consistence with water or sour beer.

The Portland cement of England is made of chalk and clay from the valley of the Medway.

The Horse.

"How many species of horses are found in America?"

"Well, there's the clothes horse, saw-horse, the wrong horse, horse chestnut, hobby horse and several other kinds of horses. This is a great country for horses, especially fast ones."

"Does every owner of a horse think that his animal can trot in 2.40?"

"He does. He knows it just as well as you know its daylight. You never saw a horse yet which wasn't supposed to be very fast, even when hitched to a post."

"But I have seen lots of horses which couldn't trot a mile in five minutes."

"Yes, so have I, but there was some excuse for it. He didn't feel good, or the bit was too large, or his harness didn't set good, or he was thinking of his childhood days and was sad hearted, There is always the best reason in the world why every horse don't let himself out like a streak of lightning."

"They are a very useful animal, are they not?"

"Very. If your neighbor has one and will lend him, you'll find his horse just the thing you want."

"Do they reason?"

"They do. You seldom see a horse throw away time in biting at a man behind him or trying to kick the hostler after he gets out of the barn."

"At what age do they die?"

"At ten. You can find thousands of horses which are ten years old, and have been ever since any body can remember, but they never get up to twelve. Even after their teeth are worn down to the gums and their sight gone they are supposed to be about ten."

"What is a square horse race?"

"It is an affair where several men get together and privately agree that a certain horse shall win, and he always does."

"What is a pool?"

"It is a spot of mud and water something similar to a mud-puddle."

"What is 'pulling' a horse?"

"Hitching a team to a rope around his neck."

"What is the homestretch?"

"It is when the man who has bet on the wrong horse stretches his legs for home, knowing that his wife will give him fits"

"What is meant by a 'bad break?"

"It is when a horse breaks three of his legs."

"And what is a skip?"

"It is when the gate-keeper lights out with a pocketful of money."

"What is scoring?"

"It is trying to get twenty feet ahead of the other horses in the start."

"Why do they speak of race-tracks as the turf?"

"Because all the turf has been carefully removed."

"When is a horse off?"

"When he shoots out of the gate and starts home, driving himself. That's enough for to-day and enough for the horse?"

DOMESTIC.

TO CURE A COLD.—A bad cold, like measles or mumps, or other ailments, will run its course in about ten days, in spite of what may be done for it, unless remedial means are employed within 48 hours of its conception. Many a useful life may be spared to be increasingly useful, by cutting a cold short off, in the following safe and simple manner: On the first day of taking a cold, there is a very unpleasant sensation of chilliness. The moment you observe this, go to your room and stay there—keep it at such a temperature as will entirely prevent this chilly feeling, even if it requires 100° of Fahrenheit. In addition, put your feet in water, half leg deep, as hot as you can bear it, adding hot water from time to time, for fifteen minutes, so that the water shall be hotter when you take your feet out than when you put them in; then dry them thoroughly, and put on warm, thick woolen stockings, even if it be summer, for summer colds are the most dangerous, and for twenty-four hours eat not an atom of food, but drink as largely as you desire of any kind of warm teas, and at the end of that time, if not sooner, the cold will be effectually broken, without any medicine whatever. Efficient as the above measures are, not one in a thousand will attend to them, led on as men are by the hope that a cold will pass off itself; nevertheless this article will now and then pass under the eye of a wise man, who does not choose to run the double risk of taking physic and dying too.

WATER-PROOF BOOTS.—It is not always desirable that boots should be absolutely water-proof, as whatever keeps it out will keep it in, and whoever has worn India-rubber boots for any length of time, knows that retaining the perspiration of the feet soon puts them in a very unpleasant, half-par-boiled condition that is not very desirable. Still, water-proof boots are very useful in an emergency, to be worn for a short time—as in doing the chores in bad weather. A pair of good rubber boots will answer this purpose, or a pair of common cowhide boots may be made water-proof after the manner of the New England fishermen. These people, exposed to all weathers, have for a century used the following compound: Tallow, four ounces; rosin and beeswax, one ounce each; melt together, then stir in Neatsfoot oil, equal in bulk to the melted articles. The boots are warmed before a fire and this composition is rubbed into the leather, soles and uppers, by means of a rag. Two applications will make the leather quite waterproof.

WARM WATER FOR BRUISES.—Applying cold water to a bruise or contusion stops, more or less, the blood in its course through the injured part. The spot is "black and blue." Applying hot water compells the moving fluid to hasten its course and be far away from the scene of turmoil. So the blood hastens on its way and leaves very few marks of its presence. Ordinarily, bruises and contusions rupture some capillary blood tubes, and allow the blood to ooze out. The thing to be done is to compel the blood to flow on its wonted way. The application of very warm water is the best treatment for contusions and bruises.

APPLES IN JELLY.—Pare and core small-sized apples without cutting open; then put them, with some lemons, in water to cover, let boil slowly until tender, and take out carefully without breaking. Make a syrup of one-half pound white sugar, to one pound of apples, cut lemons in slices, and put them and the apples into syrup; boil very slowly until the apples are clear, take them out in a deep glass dish; put to the syrup one ounce of isinglass dissolved, let it boil up, lay a slice of lemon on each apple, and strain the syrup over them.

A CREAM PUDDING.—One pint of sweet cream, into which stir smoothly one teacupful of fine flour; stir this until quite thick over the fire, then take off, and when it is cool, stir into it four beaten eggs, add two teacups of white sugar, and one cup of citron chopped fine. Bake till *set.* This is a very fine pudding, if the last operation of baking is done right. Many persons bake custards too long, until they become watery, which spoils them. Eat this pudding cold; can be eaten with sauce if desired, but is very good without.

CLEANING WASH WRINGERS.—Try a few drops of ammonia on a damp cloth and see kow nicely it cleans the rubber rollers of your wash-wringer. We discovered it by accident, and have used it every week for years.

WHITENING PIANO-KEYS.—The ivory keys of a piano which have become yellow may be made white again with a sponge dipped in sulphuric acid, or a solution of bi-sulphate of soda, exposing to the sun.

Judgment of Men.

Don't judge a man by the clothes he wears. God made one and the tailor the other.

Don't judge him by his family connections, for Cain belonged to a very good family.

Don't judge a man by his failure in life, for many a man fails because he is too honest to succeed.

Don't judge a man by his speech, for the parrot talks, and the tongue is but an instrument of sound.

Don't judge a man by the house he lives in, for the lizard and the rat often inhabit the grandest structures

The U. S. Signal Service.

Gradually, the wild and ungovernable forces of nature are, through science, made of use to man. Following in the wake of the ingenious inventions for the use of steam and electricity, comes the organization of the U. S. Signal Service. Is it not wonderful that a system could be originated and perfected whereby an operator can accurately predict the weather of a distant locality? And yet experience proves our "storm signals" to be reliable. Equally great are the advances made in the science of medicine. Step by step, uncertainties and doubts have yielded to *absolute certainty.* The discoveries of Harvey and Jumer have been succeeded by the Golden Medical Discovery of Dr. R. V. Pierce. No longer need people despair because some physician has pronounced the lungs unsound. Hundreds of testimonials are on file in the office of Dr. Pierce from those who had abandoned all hope, and had been given up to die by physicians and friends. Incipient consumption, bronchitis, and scrofulous tumors, speedily, surely and permanently yield to the healing influences of the Discovery. If the bowels be constipated, use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. For full particulars see Pierce's Memorandum Book, given away by all druggists.

HUMOROUS.

A LIVELY party gathered on the hills and spent several hours enjoying the coasting. A number of ladies were among the party, and many were the laughable incidents that occurred. One of the ladies was rather timid and delicate about gatting on the sled, but her desire to take a ride soon overcame her timidity. After a great deal of persuasion, during which she kept the coasters waiting, she exclaimed:

"My sakes! I can't get on."

"Oh," yelled out an impatient youngster, "stra-a-ddle it." It took the combined efforts of the whole party to take the lady home.

From the Chase County "Leader."

COTTONWOOD, Chase Co., Kansas.

"Anakesis" is the name of a Pile Remedy introduced in this section of the State upon the recommendation of those who have tried it, by W. W. Jones. William Barton says he tried every remedy recommended, but "Anakesis" was the only one that effected a permanent cure.

Samples of "Anakesis" are sent free to all sufferers on application to "Anakesis" Depot, Box 3946, New York. Also sold by druggists everywhere. Price $1.00 per box.

AT A mansion notorious for its scanty fare, a gentleman was inquiring of the gardener about a dog he had lately given to the laird. The gardener showed him a lank greyhound, on which the gentleman said: "No, no; the dog I gave your master was a mastiff, not a greyhound;" to which the gardener quietly answered: "Indeed. ony dog micht soon become a grayhound by stopping here."

"How greedy you are!" said one little girl to another, who had just taken the largest apple in the dish; "I was going to take that."

THE property advertised in to-day's paper at Olney, 22d ward, Philadelphia, is finely located just outside of the built-up portion of the city, and will soon be wanted at a large increase of price, for building lots. It can be purchased now at one-half the price it will bring for building lots in the next five or ten years.

A CALIFORNIA paper says the Japanese will win universal respect by a sort of heathenish habit they have of minding their own business.

ALL men like their beefsteaks as maidens like their lovers—tender and true. None of your tough, gristy chunks of cheap meat.

A MAN who can bend his shin against a rocking chair and smile in the darkness which made it possible is on the highway to glory.

DID you ever notice how surprised you were when you put your foot on the next stair step, and found there wasn't any?

WOMEN measure their dress by their finger, and this is also the way men measure their drinks.

IF second thought is best it is wrong to make men pay damages for breech of promise to marry.

"DRY up," said the sun to the early dew. Said the egg-shells to the coffee, "that settles it."

"I'm a yard wide and all wool," is a Kentucky way of describing a high state of hilarity.

IF YOU come within an ace of a thing always trump it, providing you have got the trump.

THE man who had a bad cold couldn't get anybody to offer him a kingdom for his hoarse.

IT HAS been noticed by a scientists that leaves always fall before fall leaves.

THERE'S not a single person in a room full of married people. Singular, isn't it.

IF YOU want to tempt an honest fellow, lend him your best silk umbrella.

LOST at C—The boy who doesn't know his alphabet past B.

A GREAT curiosity—A plate of butter from the cream of a joke.

THE path of glory leads to a fat office.

DID yon ever hear a napkin ring?

POLICE court—Well, they do.

TICE is a great storm scenter.

Effects of Perfume on Health.

An Italian professor has made some very agreeable medicinal researches, resulting in the discovery that vegetable perfumes exercise a positively healthful influence on the atmosphere, converting its oxygen into ozone, and thus increasing its oxidizing influence. The essences found to develop the largest quantity of ozone are those of cherry, laurel, clover, lavender, mint, juniper, lemon, fennel and bergamot; those that give it in smaller quantity are anise, nutmeg and thyme. The flowers of the narcissus, hyacinthe, mignonette, heliotrope and lily of the valley develop ozone in closed vessels. Flowers destitute of perfume do not develop it, and those which have but slight perfume develop it in small quantities. Reasoning from these facts, the Professor recommends the cultivation of flowers in marshy districts, and in places infested with animal emanations, on account of the powerful oxidizing influence of ozone.

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That of a "heathen Chinee," if belonging to one of our race can scarcely be described as attractive. But worse than this, it is the index of a disordered liver, of a liver that needs arousing and regulating. The remedy is at hand, prompt, efficacious. A course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will expel the misdirected bile from the blood and direct it into the proper channel, open the bowels, remove the dyspeptic symptoms which invariably accompany biliousness and counteract the rapidly developing tendency to dangerous congestion of the liver, which must always exist when the skin and whites of the eyes assume this yellow hue. The pains through the right lower ribs, side and shoulder blade, the nausea, furred state of the tongue, and unpleasant breath, which indicates liver complaint, in short all its disagreeable concomitants are soon remedied by this sovereign corrective, which in addition to its regulating properties is a superb invigorant and a pure and agreeable medicinal stimulant, appetizer and nervine.

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The dying day,
Wrapped in its sunset banners lay
Fading, fading.
Wordless both, we watched its going.
Coldness on our two hearts snowing;
Silence out of silence growing,
Shading, shading
All our lives with its chill flowing.
Parted forever,
We stood together
Among the fields of purple heather!

There, side by side,
We saw the sweet day when it died
Sadly, sadly.
We heard the songs of twilight birds,
The tinkling bells of twilight herds,
All things save one another's words
Gladly, gladly,
Bridging the tide that true love fords.
Parted forever,
We walked together
Among the blooms of purple heather!

We heard the hum
Of evenings hidden minstrels come
Creeping, creeping,
From hill-top, tree-top, shore and stream
As if o'en silence found a theme
In evening's loveliness supreme.
Weeping, weeping,
Our souls awakened from life's best dream.
Parted forever,
We passed together
Over the blooming waves of heather!

Our hearts were numb,
Our passionate lips were stricken dumb—
Throbbing, throbbing.
Our burning pulses shock their tears
Across the unforgotten years
Of tender hopes and slumbering fears.
Robbing, robbing,
Life of all that life endears—
Parted forever,
We crossed together
The billowy blooms of purple heather!

A waving hand,
A backward glance along the sand—
Parted, parted.
Two forms which ne'er may meet again,
Two anguished hearts that hide their pain—
Pride stabbed our love and it was slain!
Frozen-hearted,
Two God bound lives, rough-rent in twain!
Parted forever,
No more together
We cross the seas of fragrant heather.

Long Afterwards.

"Your coldness hurts Mrs. Lincoln," said one lady to another.

"I'm sorry," answered Mrs. Arnold, the lady to whom the remark was addressed; but the admission of a regret was not made with any feeling.

"Why do you treat her with such distant reserve, Mrs. Arnold? I've noticed this a number of times. She's a lively character—so intelligent, so refined and with such a sweet spirit toward every one. The fault must be in yourself if there is any natural repulsion."

It was an intimate friend who spoke, and the closing sentence was uttered with a smile.

"In that you may be right," said Mrs Arnold, half smiling in return.

"Then there is a certain repulsion?"

"Yes."

"I call that singular. To me it seems that you were born friends. Your tastes and sympathies run in the same direction, and you are interested in the same general subjects. I am sure, if you knew each other as well as I know you both, you would become closely knit in friendship. I must get you into a closer acquaintance with Mrs. Lincoln."

"I would prefer remaining at my present distance," replied Mrs. Arnold.

"I am surprised to hear you speak so decidedly. Mrs. Lincoln admires you; I've heard her say so, often; and she desires to know you more intimately than she now does."

"That she never will!" and Mrs. Arnold's brow began to gather darkly.

"What's the matter? What do you know about Mrs. Lincoln that sets her beyond the limit of your friendly acquaintance?"

"The truth is," said Mrs. Arnold, "I've got a grudge against her. There was a time when it would not gratify her social pride to call me her friend, and she treated me accordingly. She was a woman when I was a child."

"Well, go on."

Mrs. Arnold had paused, for she was conscious that her cheeks were burning, that her voice was losing its steadiness of tone. At length she said:

"There may be pride and weakness in the case; but no matter! Thus it stands: I was a quick, intelligent child, but very sensitive. Mrs. Lincoln visited my mother, and I often met her in the parlor when company was present. I was really fascinated with her; and I thought her the loveliest lady I had ever seen. One day when she was at our house I sat listening to the conversation that was passing between her and some friend of my mother's; and Mrs. Lincoln, in speaking of prevalent human weakness, quoted a couplet from Pope:

'The love of praise, howe'er concealed by art,
Rules, more or less, and glows in every heart.'

Now, I had read largely in Pope, and held in memory a great many of his terse maxims. Every word of this couplet was familiar, and my ear instantly detected one wrong word in the quotation. In my childish ardor and artlessness, I said, looking into Mrs. Lincoln's face, 'It is *reigns*, ma'am. Her eyes burned, flashing on me, in an instant, and with an angry face she said, 'You've forgotten yourself, Miss Pert, children should be seen, not heard.' She never saw nor heard me in the parlor again. I went out with hot cheeks and a heart full of pain and bitterness. I was sensitive to a fault, and this rebuke so unjustly given, hurt me to a degree that few would imagine. I feel it still and it has been over twenty years since the slight occurrence. My pride was deeply wounded. It has so happened that since I became a woman, Mrs. Lincoln and I have, until recently, moved in entirely different circles. I grew up out of her observation and married. It is more than probable that she has entirely forgotten the incident which burnt itself into my childish memory; may not even remember me as the daughter of her old friend; but I have not forgotten, and can never forget; she pushed me away from her once; but she will never have a second opportunity."

"The child's resentments should not accompany into after life the child's memory," said the friend, as Mrs. Arnold ceased. Mrs. Lincoln spoke from a sudden sense of wounded pride, and no doubt repented the next calm moment. Your mature reason, your observation, and your acquired self-knowledge, should set you right in this matter."

"I shall let her go her way through the world," replied Mrs. Arnold coldly; "it is wide enough for us both."

A few days after this conversation, the lady friend who had talked with Mrs. Arnold, was sitting in company with Mrs. Lincoln. Conversation passed from theme to theme, when, at what seemed a fitting moment, the lady said:

"Do you remember this incident of years ago? You made a quotation from a well-known poet and a little girl corrected you in a single word?"

"Yes, I remember it very well."

"And what you said to her?"

"I do; and as one of the regretted things of my life. She was a dear little girl, sweet-tempered and intelligent—but a trifle forward, and apt to put in a word now and then, in so mature a way, that innocence on her part sometimes seemed like forwardness. Yes; I remembered her correction, and that I lost my temper, and called her Miss Pert. I was sorry and ashamed the next moment. How came you to know of this?"

"I had the story from her own lips."

"When?"

"Only a few days since."

"And she has carried the memory of that hasty rebuke rankling in her heart ever since?"

"Ever since," said the lady.

"Ah, if we could so recall our hasty words as to take away their power to do harm, what a blessed thing it would be! But where is she? I must bring her, if possible, in a better state of mind."

"You have met Mrs. Arnold?"

"Mrs. Arnold! Can it be possible! Surely she is not the daughter of my old friend, Mrs. Willis. She is not the little Emily I have thought of so many times and always with a troubled memory."

"The same," was answered.

"And in all these years she has not forgotten nor forgiven my fault. I must have wounded her sorely."

"You did. Her's seems to be one of those proudly sensative natures into which all impresssions go deeply."

"Extraordinary! I could not believe that an impression made on a child's mind would remain in such distinctiveness and force, through so many years. What a lesson it is!"

"I wish it were possible for you to get near her, Mrs. Lincoln, and let her feel what a kind heart you have. She has admirable qualities. And I am sure that if this barrier was removed you would be friends."

"Oh, it must be removed," said Mrs. Lincoln. "Now that I know of its existence, I will have no peace until it is leveled with the earth."

"There's a lady in the parlor," said a servant coming to the door of Mrs. Arnold's room. "And here is her card ma'am."

Mrs. Arnold took the card and read the name of Mrs. Lincoln. She stood for some time irresolute. It was on her lips to say, "Ask her to excuse me; I am engaged." But she was not engaged. And, moreover, since her communication to the friend who had spoken so favorably of Mrs. Lincoln, she had felt less satisfied with herself. It did seem like a vindictive spirit thus to cherish ill-will through so many years.

"Say that I will be down in a few minutes."

It cost her an effort to utter this; but it was said—the meeting must take place. She sat in a disturbed state for some time, before venturing to go down stairs. Then, with what self-possession she could assume, she went to meet the woman who, twenty years ago, wounded her so deeply, that the pain had not yet died out of her consciousness.

The two ladies stood face to face, and hand in hand. The name of Mrs. Arnold had been spoken warmly; that of Mrs. Lincoln with an almost repellent coldness. There were a few moments silence. Mrs. Lincoln said, "Your mother was my best friend. I loved her as a sister. Will you not, for her sake, forgive the cruel words that hurt pride sent thoughtlessly from my lips—words repented of almost as soon as spoken, and regretted many, many times? Oh, if I had dreamed of their power to cut so deeply, I would have sought years ago to repair the wrong."

This was unexpected. There was no time to reconstruct the barrier which Mrs. Lincoln had suddenly thrown down. No time to gather up the broken chain of ill-will and unite the links. The tender and true feelings in Mrs. Arnold's heart responded. She was softened to tears. Her mother's name had touched her like a talisman. "My best friend, I loved her as a sister."

These words disarmed her.

"Let the past be forgotten!" she answered resolutely.

"Forgotten and forgiven both, my dear Mrs. Arnold, so that we both may be friends in the true acceptation of the word. My heart, even without recognizing in you the child of my old friend, has been drawing towards you steadily. It perceived in you something congenial. And now, may I not receive from your lips a kiss of forgiveness?"

Mrs. Arnold bent towards her.

"Let it be genuine," said Mrs. Lincoln. And it was. In that kiss the old pain of wounded pride was forever extinguished. How long it had rankled!

A single, hasty, ill-spoken word, what years of bitterness may it not give to some weak heart! We fling our hard sentences in the heat of sudden anger, that may hurt like hammer strokes, and in most cases forget that such blows were given. But they make memory against us retentive by pain.

On the Stool of Repentance.

Upon the occasion of the installation of the new partner, there was a natural tendency to conviviality. Not that the ceremony in question was attended with any special manifestation on the part of the individuals most concerned. French's appearance at the works was its chief feature, but, the day's labor being at an end, several gentlemen engaged in the various departments scorning to neglect an opportunity, retired to the "Who'd 'a' Thowt it," and promptly rendered themselves insensible through the medium of beer, assisted by patriotic and somewhat involved speeches.

Mr. Briarly, returning to the bosom of his family at a late hour, sat down by his fireside and wept copiously.

"I'm a poor chap, Sararann," he remarked. "I shall ne'er get took in partner by nobody. I'm not i' look like some—an' I nivver wur, 'ceptin' when I getten thee."

"If tha'd keep thy nose out o' the beer mug tha'd do well enow," said Mrs. Briarly.

But this did not dispel Mr. Briarley's despondency. He only wept afresh.

"Nay, Sararann," he said, "it is na beer, it's misforchin. I allns wur misforchinit—'ceptin' when I getten thee."

"Things is i' a bad way," he proceeded, afterward. "Things is i' a bad way. I nivvir seed 'em i' th' reet leet till I heard Foxy Gibbs mak' a speech to-neer. Th' more beer he getten th' eleyquenter he wur. Theer'll be trouble wi' th' backbone an' sinoo, if there is na summat done."

"What art tha drivin' at?" fretted his wife. "I canna mak' no sense out o' thee."

"Canna tha?" he responded. "Canna thee, Sararann? Well, I dunnot wonder. I wur a good bit afore I straightened it out mysen. Happen I hannot getten things as they mout be yet. Theer wur a good deal o' talk an' a good deal o' beer, an' a man as has been misforchinit is loike to be slow."

After which he fell into a deep and untroubled slumber, and it being found impossible to rouse him, he spent the remainder of the night in Granny Dixon's chair by the fire, occasionally startling the echoes of the silent room by a loud and encouraging "Eer, eer!"

A Fight With a Deer.

A. C. Kepler, of Lancaster, Pa., went out in the Forest county woods with his Remington to hunt deer, and killed a four-pronged buck. The next day he writes: "As my companion and I were surrounding a large swamp, he on one side and I on the other, I saw a large six-pronged buck coming towards me on a full run about three hundred yards distant. I got ready for him, and when he was about seventy or eighty yards distant I gave him the usual 'ma' to stop, but it only made him come faster. I blazed away on him on the down jump, when he made a complete somersault and commenced crawling away from me, trailing his hind quarters after him as if his back were broken. I soon got up to him, and, thinking it useless to shoot him again, as I saw the blood streaming from his back down behind, was about to cut his throat, when all at once (his back wasn't broke a bit), in an instant he was on all fours, and in another he was in the air above my head, but somehow or other he landed alongside of me. Quick as thought I jumped behind a little hemlock and fired again at his head, but missed him. He then tried to get at me again, but my breech-loader was too quick for him, as I got a ball into his neck just as he was about to make the spring that straightened his hair completely."

Shrewdness and Ability.

Hop Bitters, so freely advertised in all the papers, secular and religious, are having a large sale, and are supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of these Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a Bitters, whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation.—*Exchange.*

Tormented by Debts.

The well-known Trot Cleaver died recently in a Western town possessed of some property, which, although he was reputed to be an idiot, he had earned himself. Trot's brothers were all fitted to enter the professions, while he grew up without any education, and was regarded by the family as a burden to be carried all of his life. The poor fellow was a "half-wit," stuttered frightfully, and squinted with both eyes. He was dressed handsomely, however, and had caught an amazing number of long words. He spent his time on the streets, button-holeing gentlemen and relating and relating interminable stories. One day a neighbor, being intolerably bored, shook him off with, "You're a regular leech, Trot! I wish I could fasten myself that way to Boggs, yonder, until I got my money from him."

Trot's eyes slowly lighted into a cunning twinkle. He liked money, and never had any.

"How much d—does he owe—owe—you?" he stammered.

"Four hundred; but I shall never get it."

"P—pay me g—good p—per—centage if I get it?"

"Of course."

Trot attached himself to the debtor, reasoning, arguing, stuttering, following him up and down through the whole day. The story spread. The victim became the laughing-stock of the town, and finally in desperation paid the debt.

Trot took up the business of collector. Whenever he was seen trotting behind a man or woman, they were pointed out as "bad cases," and the ridicule was so great that very few debtors could bear it. Trot became one of the most successful collectors in the country. A half-crazy creature named Irish Norah was known twenty years ago as a collector in Philadelphia. When all other means to compel payment failed, Norah's gaunt, bedizened figure, crowned with a man's hat and plume, would appear before the debtor's door and there inexorably remain, in rain or sun, until the money was paid. There was certainly a grim poetic fitness in placing at the door of the delinquent a perpetual nightmare to personify debt. Debtors half a century ago in this country were liable to imprisonment until their debts were paid. A little earlier in England they were subjected to incredible cruelties. They were compelled to buy their food from their jailers, and, if penniless, begged through their cell windows the charity of passers-by. At the Fleet Prison they were tortured at the will of the jailer by rack and thumbscrews. Men of noble birth were forced to catch rats for food, and some of the poor wretches were murdered outright. Men need not fancy, however, that the debtor now-a-days lives in Elysium because these outrages are reformed. The man who has black debt sitting on his threshold needs no crazy Norah, nor rack, nor thumbscrew, to make his life miserable.

General Jackson's Nerve.

When a boy I saw him scare and put to flight twenty thousand men. The occasion was this: Greyhound, a Kentucky horse, had beaten Double Head, a Tennessee horse, and they were afterwards matched for $5,000 a side, to be run on the Clover Bottom Course. My uncle, Josephus H. Conn, carried me on horseback behind him to see the race. He set me on the cedar fence and told me to remain till he returned. In those days not only counties, but States, in full feather, attended the race course as a great national amusement and the same is still kept up in France and England under the fostering care of each government. There must have been twenty thousand persons present. I never witnessed such fierce betting between the States. Horses and negroes were put up. A large pound was filled with horses and negroes bet on the result of this race. The time had now arrived for the competitors to appear on the track. I heard some loud talking, and, looking down the track, saw, for the first time, General Jackson, riding slowly on a gray horse, with long pistols held in each hand. I think they were as long as my arm and had a mouth that a ground squirrel could enter. In his wake followed my uncle Conn, Stokely, Donalson, Patton Anderson and several others as fierce as bull-dogs. As General Jackson led the van and approached the judges' stand he was rapidly talking and gesticulating. As he came by me he said that he had irrefragable proof that this was to be a jockey race, that Greyhound was seen in the wheat field the night before, which disqualified him for the race, and that his rider was to receive $500 to throw it off, and "by the eternal God" he would shoot the first man who brought his horse upon the track; that the people's money should not be stolen from them in this manner. He talked incessantly, while the spittle rolled from his mouth and the fire from his eyes. I have seen bears and wolves put at bay, but he was certainly the most ferocious-looking animal that I had ever seen. His appearance and manner struck terror into the hearts of 20,000 people. If they felt as I did every one expected to be slain. He announced to the parties if they wanted some lead in their hides to first bring their horses on the track, "for by the eternal" he would kill the first man that attempted to do so. There was no response to the challenge, and, after waiting some time and they failing to appear, General Jackson said it was a great mistake in the opinion of some, that he had acted hastily, without consideration. He would give the scoundrels a fair trial, and to that end he would constitute a court to investigate this matter, who would hear the proof and do justice to all parties. Thereupon he appointed a sheriff to keep order, and five judges to hear the case. Proclamation was made that the court was open and was ready to proceed to business, and for the parties to appear and defend themselves. No one appearing, General Jackson introduced the witnesses, proving the bribery of of Greyhound's rider, who was to receive $500 to throw off the race, having received $250 in advance, and that Greyhound had been turned into the wheat field the night before. He again called on the parties to appear and contradict this proof and vindicate their innocence. They failing to appear, General Jackson told the court that the *proof* was closed, and *for them to render* their judgment in the premises, which, in a few moments, was done in accordance with the facts proved. I was still on the fence forming one line of the large pound containing the property bet on the race. Each man was anxious to get back his property. General Jackson waved his hand and announced the decision, and said, "Now, gentlemen, go calmly and in order, and each man take his own property." When the word was given the people came with a rush. It was more terrible than an army with banners. They came bulging against the fence, and, in the struggle to get over, they knocked it down for hundreds of yards. I was overturned and nearly trampled to death. Each man got his property, and thus the fraudulent race was broken up by an exhibition of the most extraordinary courage. He did that day what it would have required 2,000 armed men to have effected. All this was effected by the presence and action of one man, and without the drawing of one drop of blood. A certain knowledge that in one event streams of blood would have flowed effected this great and worthy object.

A New Kind of Steamer.

Trials are about to be made at Marseilles of a vessel on an entirely new principle, propelled without either screw or paddle wheels. The craft is of the dimensions and form of an ordinary tug-boat, and is worked by means of a steam pump of 16 horse-power, with a horizontal tubular boiler. That pump is of enormous power, and draws in considerable quantities of water which, by the force with which it is expelled against the sea at the stern, sends the vessel forward. The ship is furnished with two pairs of tubes, the one acting at the stern and the other at the bow. During the ordinary progress of the boat those in front are closed by stop-cocks, but if occasion arises for making the steamer retrograde, the after tubes are closed, and the others opened. The water to supply the pump is taken from the alongside, but that communication can be closed, and a system of barrels filled with water is provided in the hold to supply the pump in case of any emergency. With this invention, it is said that no vibration is produced, and the machine can easily be transformed into a fire engine by the addition of a suitable supply of hose. Moreover, it can be readily used to prevent another vessel from sinking, when water-logged or leaking, by taking tubes to supply the pump to the ship in distress, and utilizing the water it contains as the means of propulsion, while at the same time towing the disabled craft. The pipes for the ejection of the water are fixed in a direction parallel to the keel, and when at work in no way interfere with the action of the rudder, simply moving the vessel on its course by the resistance the water ejected meets with from the great mass of the surrounding sea. The invention is said to be that of an American engineer, and the steamer is reported to have already made ten knots an hour. The peculiar utility of this boat, if it answers expectations, is for river work, and after the trials at Marseilles it will be again essayed on the Rhone, and other rivers in Europe.

Curious Reservoirs.

One of the hottest regions of the earth is along the Persian Gulf, where little or no rain falls. At Bahren the arid shore has no fresh water, yet a comparatively numerous population contrive to live there, thanks to the copious springs which burst from the bottom of the sea. The fresh water is got by diving. The diver, sitting in his boat winds a great goat skin bag around his left arm, the hand grasping its mouth, then he takes in his right hand a heavy stone to which is attached a strong line, and thus equipped he plunges in and quickly reaches the bottom. Instantly opening the bag over the strong jet of fresh water, he springs up the ascending current, at the same time closing the bag, and is hauled aboard. The stone is then hauled up, and the diver, after taking breath, plunges in again. The source of these copious submarine springs is thought to be in the green hills of Osman, some five or six hundred miles distant.

There is no advantage to be gained in murmuring or complaining at our lot in life and grieve over our hard experience.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

There are some men who are fortune's favorites, and who, like cats, light for ever on their legs.

The highest perfection of human reason is to know that there is an infinity of truth beyond its reach.

It is one satisfaction, failing to find preferment, to feel that we are at least free from all indebtedness.

Oh! how many deeds of deathless virtue and immortal crime the world had wanted had the actor said, I will do this to-morrow.

Old men delight in uttering good precepts—to console themselves for being no longer in a condition to set bad examples.

Invest your funds carefully and intelligently. Beware of the brilliant bubbles that are blown up to tempt ingenuous speculators.

On the beaten road there is tolerable traveling; but it is sore work, and many have to perish, fashioning a path through the impassable.

We should cheerfully make the best of our situations, remembering that true endeavor achieves success and noble purpose wins substantial good.

Every man is born for heaven, and he is received in heaven who receives heaven in himself while in the world, and he is excluded who does not.

Men will cheerfully give up their property to save the life of the body, and yet, for the sake of property, they will sacrifice the life of their souls.

Whatever be the unfailing work God has given us to do, however toilsome, however irksome, however thankless on earth, are not in vain in His sight.

There are no fragments so precious as those of time, and none are so heedlessly lost by people who cannot make a moment, and yet can waste years.

This span of life was lent for lofty duties, not for selfishness; not to be whiled away by aimless dreams, but to improve ourselves and save mankind.

The rude man is contented if he sees but something going on; the man of more refinement must be made to feel; the man entirely refined desires to reflect.

When the tongue is silent and dares not speak, there may be a look, a gesture, an innuendo that stabs like the stiletto, and is more fatal than the poison of the asp.

Have enough regard for yourself to treat your greatest enemy with quiet politeness. All petty spites are mere meannesses and hurt yourself more than anyone else.

Let us carefully observe these good qualities wherein our enemies excel us and endeavor to excel them by avoiding what is faulty, and imitating what is excellent in them.

Every man is closely connected with his every fellow man, nor should any distance of relationship enter into consideration where there is a common nature.

Nothing disposes us better to confidence, to the pleasures of intimacy, than a common subject of suffering. Thus our companions in misfortune become almost always our friends.

Heat and animosity, contest and conflict, may sharpen the wits, although they rarely do; they never strengthen the understanding, clear the perspicacity guide the judgment or improve the heart.

Leisure is time for doing something useful, this leisure the diligent man will obtain, but the lazy man never, so that, as Poor Richard says, a life of leisure and a life of laziness are two different things.

Every blade of grass in the field is measured; the green cups and the colored crowns of every flower are counted; the stars in the firmament wheel in cunningly calculated orbits; even the storms have their laws.

The child's grief throbs against the round of its little heart as heavily as the man's sorrow and the one finds as much delight in his kite or drum as the other in striking the strings of enterprise or soaring on the wings of fame.

The great moments of life are but moments like the others. Your doom is spoken in a word or two. A single look from the eyes, a mere pressure of the hand, may decide it; or of the lips, though they cannot speak.

Come unto Him, and in his greatness we shall find the enlargement of our littleness, in His tenderness we shall find the softening of our harshness, in His compassion we shall find the lightening of our burden.

The Lord of Life should not be worshiped with faded flowers. Those that grow in thine own garden are far better than any others. With the flowers that are gathered there must be reverence—itself a flower.

The intellect has only one failing, which, to be sure, is a very considerable one; it has no conscience. Napoleon is the readiest instance of this. If his heart had borne any proportion to his brain, he had been one of the greatest men in all history.

It is a delightful sensation which a new passion begins to stir up within us when the old one is not entirely departed. Thus at sunset we take pleasure in seeing the moon rise on the opposite side of the heavens, and rejoice in the double splendor of both luminaries.

Let him who groups painfully in darkness or uncertain light, and prays vehemently that the dawn may ripen into day, lay this precept well to heart; "Do the duty which lies nearest to thee," which thou knowest to be a duty; thy second duty will have already become clearer.

The family is the miniature commonwealth upon whose integrity the safety of the larger commonwealth depends. It is the seed plot of all morality. We express the noblest longings of the human heart when we speak of a time to come in which all mankind will be united as one family.

There are those to whom a sense of religion has come in storm and tempest; there are those whom it has summoned amid scenes of revelry and idle vanity; there are those, too, who have heard its "still, small voice" amid rural leisure and placid contentment. But perhaps the knowledge which causeth not to err is more frequently impressed upon the mind during seasons of affliction; and tears are the softened showers which cause the seed of heaven to spring and take root in the human breast.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1879.

We are glad to say to our readers that the Democrats of both Houses of Congress are standing firm on the repeal of the laws in regard to jurors test oath, and the presence of troops at the polls, and declare their intention to carry out these ends or cut off supplies to run the army and other of the machinery of Government. On the federal supervisors law the Democrats have somewhat modified their demands. We think on this point they have erred, and are sorry that they did not stand up once and forever for a full compliance with their first demand However, let us be thankful for what we are about to receive and not grumble over the little denied us.

Newspaper correspondents at Washington accord Gen. Forney the leadership of the Alabama delegation in Congress, and write as if they entertained a very high opinion of his firmness, high purpose, patriotism and power of influence. The longer they know him the better they will like him. That is the way it is down here with the people of his district.

THAT CO. BOUNDARY BILL.

Last week we published the bill to change the boundary line between the counties of Calhoun and Etowah, without comment. There has been a difference of opinion among members of the late Legislature as to whether it took territory from Calhoun and gave the same to Etowah, or whether it took territory from Etowah and gave to Calhoun.

Our Representative thinks we should have commented. Our design was to publish the bill and let our readers draw their own inferences. but since comment is desired, we are compelled to say that none of the parties to the controversy are right. The intention of the bill was to take teritory from Etowah and give the same to Calhoun, but it was not so drawn as to effect its object; and had it become a law, would not have taken territory from either county. By reference to the county map in the office of the Probate Judge, it can be readily seen that the bill projects a line one mile in length ending at the northeast corner of section 9, township 13. range 7; but never connects with the boundary line again. We know the bill says the connection is made, but such is not the fact. The northwest corner of section 9, township 13, range 7, does not intersect the present boundary line as the bill states. If the bill had said the northwest corner of section 8, same township, and range it would have been right, and effected the object designed. As it is, the new line is one mile too short, and effects nothing. It does not make the connection by a mile. In these matters it is always necessary to make the connection. This is the way the county map reads the bill. We have no interest in this controversy, and think it of very little importance anyway, as the bill never became a law. But since we have been compelled to make a statement on the subject, we are willing to "back our judgment," and if any of the gentlemen of the late lamented Legislature, who had the handling of the bill differ with us in opinion, we will bet such gentlemen a fine hat or a pair of boots that we are right, and leave the decision of the matter to our two very competent county surveyors. Now, gentlemen, "put up or shut up."

We again publish the bill below:

A BILL

To be entitled an act to change the boundary line between the counties of Etowah and Calhoun.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the boundary line between the counties of Etowah and Calhoun, shall run as follows; towit:

Commencing where the Northwest corner of Section 9, Township 13, of Range 7, intersects the present boundary line between said counties, and run due East to the Northeast corner of said Section, where it intersects the present boundary line.

Among the old gentlemen of Calhoun who have been subscribers to the Republican since it began its publication, we note Mr. Wm. Johnston of Choccolocco valley, one of the oldest as well as most honored citizens of the county. He called on us Wednesday to settle for the paper, and stated that he began to take the paper with its first issue, under the management of Rev. Mr. Wood, and when it had another name. This was over forty three years ago, and he has been a constant subscriber, and we may add a faithful paying subscriber, ever since. Doubtless there are other old gentlemen of the county who have been taking the paper from its first issue, as the Republican, under the management of its late founder and proprietor—over forty-two years ago; and we should like to learn their names.

The good people of Dry Creek, near Davisville, held an election under the Local option law some days ago, on the question of prohibition or no prohibition of the sale of whiskey in defined limits, and voted unanimously "no whiskey." As an illustration of the practical workings of our wonderful new election law, we will state in this connection that Mr. Decatur Davis sent to us for some "plain white paper," fit for ballets—there being none procurable in that vicinity. By an oversight the paper was not sent, and the election would have gone by default, had not the idea occurred to Mr. Davis that "plain white paper" came, in rolls of ribbon brought on by merchants. A roll of wide ribbon was procured, and the paper in it used and election held.

—It was in Kansas—which is not a Southern State—that a negro was lynched and his body burned by a mad mob. Kansas is a steady, stalwart State Shall we not hear from the Republican organs?

A TRIP TO TEXAS.

As we announced week before last, we print below some of the impressions of Mr. Nathan Clark of this county, as regards Texas, to which State he has recently paid a visit of some months As we then stated, he is a man of more than ordinary intelligence and observation, and his conclusions are entitled to the greatest respect: but still we must warn our readers not to be carried away with rose-colored views of Texas, and to not hurry away from Alabama without weighing all the chances. He only felt one norther, his trip was cheered by association with friends and relatives, and we may conclude, saw only the fair side of Texas. A "stranger in a strange land" might form very different impressions of the State. Mr. Clark expects to go to Texas, and thus attest his faith in the country by his works: but it must be borne in mind that Nathan Clark, with his vim and energy and hard common sense, can do well any where, and there is no risk to him in adventuring to new countries. He has done well here, and can carry ample means with him to set himself up in any line of business he may fancy. With this introduction, we will proceed on our journey with him.

Leaving Jacksonville on the 18th of January, he went by way of Chattanooga to Memphis, and thence by Little Rock, Ark., to Longview, Texas, striking the State at Texarkana. From what he saw of Arkansas, he does not like it. A low, flat country, full of swamps and marshes, lagoons and bayous, he thinks it a very unhealthy country, by no means pleasant to live in. In Texas he expected to find the same general contour of country, but in this was agreeably disappointed. He found instead a rolling country, in some parts, well wooded: in others rich prairie free from swamps. Indeed, one of his main objections to the country, is that it is not sufficiently watered. Rivers and creeks are plentiful enough, but there is a scarcity of springs. The streams in Eastern Texas are something like those of this section of the State—but the rivers and streams of Western Texas are noted for their pellucid beauty—a fish can be seen at the bottom of the deepest.

Passing through from Palestine, down the Int. & Cir. R. R. to Houston, he took the Galveston & San Antonio road to San Antonio—the wizard city of the West—the most beautiful city both in point of its quaint architecture and the picturesque dress of its inhabitants in the world. Traveling about one hundred miles by stage from San Antonio on the stage road leading from that city to Eagle Pass, on the Rio Grande river that forms the boundary between the United States and Mexico, he reached the county of Uvalde, where he has two boys living, and running a sheep rancho of about 1880 head. The country he traveled over by stage was prairie—nearly all taken up with sheep ranchoes Some of these ranchmen own as high as forty thousand head of sheep. Between San Antonio and Uvalde are three German settlements. These Germans cultivate their lands by irrigation, and have the best cultivated farms he ever saw. Wheat, when he left there, the 16th of February, was half leg high. Three large streams furnish a water supply to these farms, though some are irrigated by well water raised by windmills and steam power. On these irrigated farms, the crops never fail, and farms of any extent already ditched, ready for irrigation were offered him from three to five dollars an acre. Millions of acres not irrigated can be bought for 50 cents an acre.

Leaving his boys some twenty miles, he went to Fort Inge, and struck the farm of Mr. Smith of some seven hundred acres under irrigation. He raises wheat, corn, oats, and ribbon cane—owns an immense sugar factory, and thousands upon thousands of sheep and cattle. Mr. Clark does not like sheep husbandry as well as farming.

After spending a month with his boys, he left for home by way of Austin; and of all the land he saw in Texas he liked that around Austin best. It is prairie land and inexhaustibly rich. After one day's stay in Austin, he came to Jacksonville by a new route and stayed several days with another son. This is an old part of Texas, and is something like the country near Mr. Sam Crook's in Alexandria valley in this county. Water plenty there, and lands about on a par with the best lands in this county. As an evidence of the fruitfulness of the best soil, he says that Mr. Clark, his son, made last year on ten acres of land sixteen bales of cotton. There he met George Neely, a Mr. Francis, Joe Wright, a Texas-man to whom he is indebted for many courtesies, and other Alabamians. Among other old Alabama acquaintances, he struck Bob Tanner, former tax collector of this county. Bob tendered him a free ride on his hack from Jacksonville to Rusk, where they have built the new penitentiary. Among other productions of Texas, this part of the State grows the Post-oak grape, a native grape which makes delicious wine. He found that his friend George Neely had two barrels on hand, a specimen of which he brought home with him. To all of these gentlemen, as to others in Texas whom he met, he owes many courtesies, which rendered his stay in Texas extremely pleasant. Leaving there he came direct to his home in Alabama. Let us hope he will reconsider his determination to emigrate and here remain with us as long as he lives. Alabama can illy spare such citizens.

—The phraseology of reports of the Senate proceedings sounds strangely odd to Republican ears sadly, since the seat of empire moved to the west side of the chambers. In the old days the Record was wont to contain many clauses like this: "Mr. Edmunds submitted an amendment. Adopted." Now the familiar word 'adopted' is uniformly changed to "rejected." And still the republic is not in imminent peril.

—The Radicals, says the Washington Post, have never sought to serve the negro, but only to serve themselves with him. They have been praying upon him ever since the ballot was given him, for the specific purpose of voting the Radical ticket. Whenever the negro has been deceived and led on to his own distress, it has always been done by his professed friends of the North, and never by his former master. A Radical complaint about the condition of the negro generally means, nowadays, that some new scheme is being projected for his robbery or covering up some old one which has been accomplished.

CATTLE RANCHING IN LOWNDES.

From the Hayneville Examiner.]

Mr. Maull replies to the inquiry of "Lowndes" as follows:

TO THE EXAMINER:—In answer to the communication of 'Lowndes' I herewith give the information he desires as to

KIND, MAKE AND COST

of the construction of my cattle fence per mile. It is built of post-oak posts, cut 7 feet long, put two feet in the ground, 10 feet apart, 3 rails to the panel. The first rail is 18 inches from the ground, the second 18 inches above the first, and the third 24 inches above the second, put on with 20 penny nails three nails to a panel, this making a fence 5 feet high, which is

SUFFICIENT FOR THE PURPOSE

intended. It will take 528 posts.

Cost of getting posts.....	$3 00
1585 rails, cost of getting them	6 00
528 holes, cost of digging them	6 60
Setting and ramming posts.....	3 25
137 lbs 20 penny nails.....	4 25
Trimming and nailing on rails.....	9 40

The above is as near as I can now approximate the cost per mile. You will see the expense of hauling is not included, as that will depend on the distance the material will have to be hauled. My timber was convenient, consequently the expense of hauling was very light. You will readily see that the cost of hauling, in building a fence of this kind, is

A SMALL MATLER

compared to the cost of hauling and building our common worm fence; besides the immense saving of timber. As I had my fence put up by day laborers, and working them by tasks, I will state the amount of work I required of each hand per day, which they did with all ease: 125 posts gotton out of the largest post oak I could conveniently find, and so split as to have a part of the heart of the tree with each post; 150 rails (small) per day; digging 50 holes per day.

TWO MEN AND ONE BOY

will trim ends of rails and put up 75 panels per day. Boy to hold the rails on trussels while the men are trimming each end with adze; 100 posts to set up and ram per day.

I find that this fence answers the purpose for which it was intended—easily kept in repair—and has two great advantages over the old style worm fence, to wit; less liable to be destroyed by fire and somewhat more troublesome to let down.

It is a

GREAT WONDER TO ME

as it is to "Lowndes" why stock raising has been so much neglected, and so few of us seem to have any desire to diversify our farming interests. I, like him, am no advocate for the abandonment of cotton, but there is something else that can be raised in the meantime to help out a cotton crop, and that too with little expense. Last year I run a small cotton farm of eight mules in connection with my stock farm, and sold beef cattle enough to defray all expenses and had my cotton and corn crop left as

A CLEAR PROFIT

and, with no misfortune to my stock, will be able to do it in a great measure again this year.

All of us who have what we term worn out or waste lands—say 100 or 200 acres, which is to be found in almost all tracts of land of any considerable size in our country—can do as well or even better than I have done. Simply from the fact that although I have been engaged in stock raising for the past three years, it was not until June of last year that I was situated so as to give my personal attention to it.

Why, sir, when you talk to one of our farmers about diversifying his farming interests, and should incidentally mention stock raising to him, in nine cases out of ten he will say to you: "Oh, sir, it will take so long; three years before I can realize from stock raising, and in that time I shall perish." All nonsense! Tell him to fence off for a pasture some of that old worn out land he has been planting in cotton so long, on which he has been making, at best, 300 or 400 pounds of seed cotton per acre, costing him more to make it than he can sell it for; buy a few cows and turn them to graze on the old land; fence off a few acres of it for a cow pen, and put his stock on it at night; then

TURN UNDER THE COW PEN

with a turn plow two or three times during the spring and summer, the oftener the better, which can be done without any loss of time, as it can be ploughed immediately after a heavy rain when the rest of his farm is perhaps too wet. Then: about the first of September sow it down in rye or barley, 2½ bushels to the acre. Barley being preferable. By the 15th of November he can

TURN HIS CALVES UPON IT.

If it should happen that any of his cows are not standing the winter well he can turn them on it also; as two acres of rye or barley well cowpenned will keep in good living order all winter no less than 15 or 20 calves.

The first of April break up and subsoil, and plant in cotton. Fence off a few acres more of that old land for another cow pen, his stock has increased some during this time, and he can build his pen

A LITTLE LARGER

now than he did the year before; pen his cattle and manage the same as he did the other. In a few years he will have fifteen or twenty acres of land, making him a bale of cotton per acre, or in other words, he has now fifteen acres of that once poor land making him what it took fifty to do but a few years ago; with scarcely any outlay whatever, he can go on with his crop of cotton and corn now curtailed to the amount of the old land he has devoted to pasturage. Having now better land in cotton and better land in corn though fewer acres, making almost if not quite as much and with

MUCH LESS EXPENSE

with plenty of milk and butter, and some to sell.

Three years have now rolled around, his beeves are now ready for the butcher, and he has not yet perished.

Now let him strike off a balance sheet from his Ledger, and he will find the balance has at last gotten

ON THE RIGHT SIDE

I have extended this communication much longer than I intended when I sat down, and must, therefore, beg your indulgence.

Very respectfully, &c.,

E. G. MAULL.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
CALHOUN COUNTY. }

LETTERS of administration on the estate of J. W. Maddox, deceased having been granted to the undersigned, August 15th, 1878, by the Hon. L. W Cannon, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred.

D. J. PRIVETT,
Admr.

April 12—3w.

SPRINGVALE STOCK RM.

JAMES CROOK,

—BREEDER OF—

Thorough-bred Merino Sheep, Angora Goats,

Herd Registered Jersey Cattle,

Berkshire and Essex Hogs,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
CLEBURNE COUNTY. }

Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1879.

Daniel D. Draper & Son, }
Vs. }
Jno. H. Silvey, defendant, }
and }
A. C. Jone, garnishee. }

This day came the plaintiff by attorney, and it appearing to the court that this writ was commenced by attachment, and that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and that his particular place of residence is unknown, and that the attachment was levied by serving a writ of garnishment upon A. C. Jones as garnishee. And it farther appearing from the answer of garnishee that John Silvey, and Marsh, Moore & Co. of Atlanta, Ga., claim some interest in the indebtedness of garnishee to the defendant.

It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican. a newspaper published in Calhoun county, Alabama, for four consecutive weeks, notifying the said John H. Silvey of this attachment suit, and requiring him to appear at the next term of this court, to answer plaintiff's complaint. And also the said John H. Silvey, Marsh, Moore & Co., to appear at the next term of this court, and propound their claim, if they have any to the indebtedness of said garnishee, and that this cause be continued.

Wm. P. NOEL,
Clerk Circuit Court.

April 5—4t.

The Roper Mineral Well

IS LOCATED 3 MILES EAST OF GREENVILLE, ALABAMA.

For the information of persons desiring to use the Roper Well Water, I will state some of the cures it has effected: Dyspepsia in its worst form, Chronic Diarrhœa, Diabetes, or any derangement of the Urinary Organs, Sick or Nervous Headache of long standing, Piles, Sores or Eruption of the skin, Ulceration of the Womb and Billious Colic. It is also one of the most strengthening Tonics in use. The following is analysis of the water made by Prof. W. C. Stubbs of A. & M College, of Alabama: The amount of water used was one litre, which is a little more than one quart. The litre is equal to one quart, a five thousand six hundred and seven, Ten Thousandths of a Quart, (1,0567 quarts.) Bearing in mind the difference between the litre and the quart we can estimate the strength of the water.

One litre was found to contain—

Sulphuric Acid	84½	Grains.
Feric Oxide	27⅞	" "
Ferroi "	17⅞	"
Calcic "	10 7-10	"
Potssic "	2½	"
Magnestic "	4⅝	"
Sodium "	4-10	"
Chlorine "	3-5	"
Silfica "	2¾	"
Carbonic Acid	5 7-10	"

The Price of the Roper Mineral Well Water is $1 per Gallon.

GREENVILLE ALA., Oct 9th, 1879.—Messrs Roper & McCall: Gents—I am glad to inform you that the use of one gallon of your Mineral Water has cured my mother of Chronic Diarrahœa. It was a case of eight years standing. The best medical aid had failed to arrest it. Very Respectfully,

P. N. WEATHERLY.

SANDY RIDGE, ALA., June 29 1878.—Messrs. Roper & McCall, Proprietors of Mineral Well, This is to certify that for five years I have been terribly afflicted with Tetter on the head which had covered it. I have spent much money in remedies and for prescriptions from our physicians, but all without any good result. I heard of your well and concluded to try it—I did so, and the result was far beyond my expectations. I used it for some weeks—am now fully and completely free from Tetter. I give you this certificate, which you can use as you see proper. J. D. GAFFORD.

GREENVILLE, ALA., July 16 1878.—Messrs McCall & Roper This is to certify that during the past six months I have been using the Roper Well Water for Diabetes and Dyspepsia, from which diseases I have been suffering for many years (particularly the latter) and am now proud to say from its use I have received the greatest benefits, and further certify that it has been used in my family for chronic sore throat and catarrh to great advantage. J. W MALLET.

Direct all orders to ROPER & McCALL.
Greenville, Alabama.

Feb 22—3m.

STATE OF ALABAMA. }
CALHOUN COUNTY. }

Probate Court for said county—

Regular Term, March 10th 1879.

This day came John F Walker administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Walker deceased, and filed his statement, account and vouchers for an annual settlement of his administration.

It is ordered that the 17th day of April 1879, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement. At which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON
Judge of Probate.

March 15—3

NEW FAMILY GROCERY.

The undersigned has opend out near the depot, a large and varied stock of Family Groceries, at prices certain to attract attention. I will also do a

GENERAL COMMISSION

business, both buying and selling at reasonable commission rates. I will also sell the **Standard Sewing Machine**, delivered in Jacksonville for $20 cash. It is one of the best machines now in use, and has more attachments than belong to any other machine. See Sign near depot of

C. W BREWTON,
Jacksonville, Ala.

March 29—3m.

NOTICE.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
CALHOUN COUNTY. }

Probate Court for said County—Special Term, March 26 1879.

This day came C. W. Brewton county administrator and the administrator of the estate of John Maddox, deceased and filed his petition in writing and under oath, praying an order of sale of certain lands described therein, and belonging to the said estate, for the purpose of paying the debts due from said estate.

It is ordered that the 6th day of May 1879, be appointed a day on which to hear and determine upon said petition; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to the non-resident heirs at law of said estate (if any) as well as all persons concerned, to appear and contest the same if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

March 29—3t.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
CALHOUN COUNTY, }

Probate Court for said county—Special Term, March 24th 1879.

This day came C. W. Brewton county administrator and the administrator of the estate of Benjamin F. Easley deceased and filed his statement, accounts, vouchers and evidences, for a final settlement of his administration.

It is ordered that the 22d day of April 1879, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement. At which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON.
Judge of Probate.

March 29—3 Pd.

FINAL SETTLEMENT NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun County }

Probate Court for said county—Regular Term, March 15 1879.

This day came A. J. Bonds administrator with will annexed of the estate of P. D Bonds, deceased and filed his statement, accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of his administration thereof

It is ordered by the court that the 5th day of May 1879, 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.

March 22—3t.

FINL SETLEMENT NOTICE.

THE STTE OF ALBAMA }
CALHOUN COUNTY. }

Probate Court for said County—Special Term, March 3d 1879.

This day came T. J. Morgan, guardian of Jessie Ross, a minor, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his said guardianship.

It is ordered that the 31st day of March 1879, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement. At which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

March 8—3t.

LETTERS TESTMENTRY.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA. }
CALHOUN COUNTY. }

Probate Court of Calhoun county.

Letters testamentary under the last will and testament of Elizabeth Prater deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 4th day of March, 1879 by the Hon. L. W. Cannon, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county. Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred

W. B. GREEN,
Executor.

March 8—3t.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRTION.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
CALHOUN COUNTY. }

Letters of administration on the estate of John Maddox deceased, having been granted to the undersigned as general administrator on the 6th day of March, 1879, by the Hon. L. W. Cannon Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred

C. W. BREWTON,
General Admr.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Under and by virtue of an order issued by the Judge of the Probate Court in and for Calhoun county, Ala. on the 6th day of March 1879, the undersigned as executor of the last will and testament of Eliza A. Prater, deceased, will proceed to sell the personal property belonging to the estate of said deceased, at her late residence six miles north of Jacksonville, on the

31ST DAY OF MARCH, 1879.

Terms: all amounts under five dollars *cash*, over five dollars, credit until 25th day of December next: Notes required with good and approved securities.

Said personality consists of corn, wheat cotton seed, fodder, blacksmith's tools, one four horse wagon, one milch cow & yearling, and many other articles

W. B. GREEN,
Executor

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but for affections of the liver, and for all Liver Complaints. Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

POSTPONED.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of three fifas issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, and to me directed—one in favor of J. C. Francis and against A. Woods, one in favor of Wm. H. Forney and C. C. Ellis, and against A. Woods, and one in favor of Oscar Crook and against A. Woods,—

I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door, in the town of Jacksonville Calhoun county Alabama, within the legal hours of sale, on the first Monday in April, 1879, that being 7th day, the following described property, to wit:

One house and lot in the town of Jacksonville Ala. bounded as follows: Easterly the Jacksonville and Rome road, North by Mrs E. Martin's land, west by Thos. Pitts' and A. B. Clark's lots, south by J. W. Burke's place—known as the Alexander Woods residence, containing eighteen acres more or less; also one house and lot in the town of Jacksonville Ala. bounded as follows: South by Depot street, west by an alley, northern boundary unknown, and east by A. Griffin's place—now occupied by P. J. Hines, containing seven acres more or less. The above lots being and lying in Section 11, Township 14 Range 8. Also one undivided half interest in the Woods & Clark mill, bounded on the north by B. G. Douthit's place, east and south by E. L Woodward's lands and on the west by Mrs. Abernathy's place, being and lying in Section 14, Township 14 and Range 8 Levied upon as the property of Alexander Woods, to satisfy said fifas

D. Z. GOODLETT,
Sheriff. Calhoun county.
Per J. L. MATISON Deputy.

Jan. 11 1879.—5t

TAX ASSESSOR'S

NOTICE!

SECOND ROUND.

The Tax payers of Calhoun county will please meet me on the days and at the places mentioned below, for the purpose of assessing their taxes for the year 1879.

Precinct No 10 Rabbit Town, Monday April 21 1879.

Precinct No 11 White Plains, Tuesday 22

Precinct No 12 Davisville, Wednesday 23

Precinct No 13 Oxford, Thursday 24

Precinct No 15 Anniston, Friday 25

Precinct No 3 June Bug (Court Ground, Saturday 26

Precinct No 2 Alexandria, Monday 28

Gannaway's School House, Tuesday 29.

Precinct No 14 Sulphur Springs, Wednesday April 30 1879

Precinct No 5 Polkville, Thursday May 1 1879

Precinct No 6 Peeks Hill Friday May 2

Precinct No 7 Hollingsworth's Court Ground, Saturday 3

Precinct No 9 Cross Plains, Monday 5

Precinct No 16 Ladiga, Tuesday 6

Precinct No 8 Green's School House, Thursday 8

Precinct No 1 Jacksonville, Friday and Saturday, May 9 & 10 1879.

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

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

March 22

WM. W. HARRISON,

Physician & Surgeon,

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA.

"BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE."

Change of Schedule.

S. R. & D. R. R.

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

Mail Trains Daily.

No. 1; NORTH.	STATIONS.	No. 2, SOUTH.
4.40 a. m	Lv Selma Ar	9.30 p. m.
6 58 a. m	Randolph Lv	7.05 p. m.
7 25 a. m	Montevallo	6.06 p. m.
8.15 a m	Calera	5 00 p. m.
10 47 a. m	Talladega	2.35 p. m.
11.54 p. m	Oxford	1.30 p. m.
12 45 p. m	Jacksonville	12.45 p. m.
3.45 p. m.	Ar Rome Lv	10 22 a. m.
5 50 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	12.30 p. m.
7.05 p. m	Randolph Lv	9 45 a. m.
8 20 p. m	Montevallo	8.34 a. m.
9.40 p. m	Calera Ar	7.00 a. m.
12.55 p. m	Talladega	3 50 a. m.
2.25 a. m	Oxford	2.25 a. m.
3 55 a. m	Jacksonville	12.50 a. m.
8.30. a m	Ar Rome Lv	8. 15 p. m.
11.00 a. m	Dalton	5.51 p. m.

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

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

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

Sleeping cars on all night trains.

Tickets as low as by any other route.

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

Memphis and Charleston RAILROAD.

MEMPHIS TENN—On and after Dec 1st 18. 78, the following passenger schedule will be operated:

Going East Read down.		Going West Read up
Lve 12.20 night	Memphis	12 10 pm arr
" 3 02 am	Grand Junction	9.37 am lve
" 3.56 am	Middleton	8 50 am "
" 5.58 am	Cornith	7 44 am "
" 10.15 am	Decatur	2.35 am "
" 3 00 pm	Stevenson	10. 15 pm "
Arr 4 50 pm	Chattanooga	8 00 pm lve

GREAT CHANGNS

have been made on this line.

This road has been newly ballasted, and the track repaired with steel rails. The improvements make it second to no other road in the south

TO THE EAST

Close connection is made for all eastern and southern cities.

Only Line running through Palace Sleeping Cars and day coaches, between Memphis and Chattanooga without change.

TO THE WEST

Close connection made for all Arkansas and and Texas points, a full first class and emigrant tickets on sale at all principal station.

Round Trip emigrant tickets at greatly reduced rates now on sale at Chattanooga, to principal Texas points.

Bay Coaches run between Bristol and Memphis, and between Montgomery, Alabama, and Texarkana, Arkansas, without change.

Baggage checked through. No Sunday delays.

For further information as to rates, schedules etc. address either, JAS. R. OGDEN, Gen. Passenger Agent, Knoxville, Tenn

T. S. BAVANT,
Asst. Gen Passenger Agent, Memphis, Tenn.

P. R ROGERS,
Gen. Western Agent, Dallas, Texas

Cancers Cured.

SCROFULA,

SCROFULOUS ULCERS AND SORES ARE CURABLE

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

Dr. A. Pelham, Alexandria, Alabama
Dr. J. Y. Nesbet, Jacksonville, "
Dr. B. S. Evans, White Plains, "
Judge M. J. Turuley, Gadsden, "
J. W. Whitside, 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.

H. A. SMITH

HOME, G.F.

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.

Special Notice to the Public.

C. H. RANGER

HOUSE, Sign and Ornamental Painter. HE is ready to do all class of

PAINTING

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

Address Republican Office, R.

C. H. RANGER,
Jacksonville, Ala.

mly 27—3m.

CALHOUN COLLEGE,

FOR MALES AND FEMALES.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

The winter session of 1878-9, commenced the 6th of November, 1878, with a recess from the 20th to the 30th of December.

Terms of tuition, from $2 to $5 per month, according to grade, payable in advance.

Board in good families at from $8 to $10 per month.

For further particulars address L. W. Cannon, Secretary, or

W. J. BORDEN

The Republican.

WANTED.—For the purpose of populariing our wanted column, and making it what we designed it to be—a means of effecting exchange and sale of property by our people.

☞ We have concluded to reduce our terms of advertisement under that head, (not to exceed five lines,) to 25 cents; or, just half the price that we have heretofore charged.—This certainly brings it within the reach of every body—who has anything to sell. That an advertisement of this kind will bring about the sale of property advertised, stands to reason. A man can hardly have anything that he is willing to sell but that there is some one anxious to

BUY

that identical article, if he only knew where to find it. If it is advertised, he will know exactly who has it, and thus a trade will be brought about; or if he

WANTS

an article, and does not know where to buy it, he can *quickly find it*, by advertising it, that he wishes to buy such an article. As the price we charge for this kind of advertisement is *only one-fourth* of our published rates, we shall insist on cash payments for every advertisement under the head of

WANTED.

No advertisement of the kind will be inserted unless accompanied by the cash. If you have anything in the way of farm products—a cow, hogs, wagon, buggy, or anything to sell, advertise it in the

WANTED

column. If you want to buy any of these things, advertise for them in the wanted column, and you will be quickly supplied.

GET YOUR JOB WORK DONE

AT THE

REPUBLICAN

OFFICE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

WAR TO THE HILT!

Next week (last week of court) I will be in Jacksonville, with a large Stock of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Leather, and general assortment of Saddlery Goods, which I will sell at prices that will astonish the Natives I will be at B. F. Carpenter's brick store during my stay.
Large Line of Customers Wanted.

CLARK SNOW,
OF FIRM OF J. M. STEWART & Co.

Photographs taken during court weeks, in Goode's Gallery, by Mr. G. G. GREEN.

We return thanks to Gen's Morgan and Forney for public documents.

The young men of Jacksonville will meet at the store room under the Republican office, Saturday night, for the purpose of organizing a Debating Society.

EARLY VEGETABLES.—Mr. Ramalet, gardener of Gen. Tyler at Anniston of this county, sent us early this week, by mail, a box containing a good sized cucumber, a snap bean large enough for use, an English pea nearly ready for use, and a head of wheat, a specimen of what they could do at Anniston in the way of gardening. He does dot state in his card whether they were raised in the open air or in the hot house.

In calling attention to Capt. James Crook's advertisement last week, we omitted to mention the largely superior wool value of his stock of sheep and goats over the common kinds.

His Merino ewes will yield 8 lbs of wool per head annually, which sells in the yolk at 30 cents per lb. The Angora goats will yield 5 lbs, which commands ready sale at 75 cents per lb. The bucks sometimes go from 8 to 16 lbs.

Among the distinguished lawyers attending Circuit Court, we note specially Hon. M. J. Turnley, Editor of the Etowah Herald and Hon. W. H. Denson, Editor of the Gadsden Times—both flourishing journals of our sister city, Gadsden.

There seems to be no doubt of the fact that the peach crop of this section is almost a total failure,

So far as we could gather from conversation with farmers this week, they are very hopeful of splendid crops next season.

We thank those gentlemen who have come forward and paid us subscriptions during Court, There are others yet behind who ought to pay up. We trust they will no longer neglect this important duty.

Circuit Court opened Monday, Judge Henderson presiding. Among the attorneys in attendance from a distance, we notice Messrs. Bradford and Heflin of Talladega, Messrs. Turnley, Aiken. Denson, and Martin of Etowah, and Mr. Brock of Cherokee, and Solicitor Vandiver of this Circuit. Both the Grand and Petit juries are composed of exceptionally good men. The Grand jury has a very large amount of business before it, and a very large number of witnesses have been in attendance every day. We presume they will not be able to conclude their labors until a late day in the term.

Since the above was put in type, Messrs. Furguson and Baber of the Edwardsville bar, have arrived.

The return of Mr. Vestal to this country, after some twenty year's absence, a wealthy man, bounteous to every relative he left behind, reads like an Arabian Night's Story. His old mother had long mourned him dead. He came to her like one risen from the grave, and gladdened her old eyes with the blessed sight of him once more, before she died. He was lavish in his gifts to those who had taken care of her during all those weary twenty years, and provided for her amply during the remainder of her days To one who had fought the wolf that comes to the poor man's door for many years, he bought teams of fine mules, wagons, a horse and buggy, and gave money enough to start him comfortably in life, and to use his words, "make him independent for the rest of his days, without another lick of work." Other relatives were the recipients of like favors at his hands. All are happy and glad of the wanderer's return.—Marion McCullers, the recipient of the four mule team etc, says that he would have been glad to have seen him come as he went—a poor man; but that he was *powerful* glad to see him as he came—wealthy and fat with fortune. Marion further says that it seems to him now that his step is more elastic than it used to be, that the birds sing sweeter, the sun shines brighter, the breezes blow cooler, the grass looks greener than before, and that all nature wears a comlier aspect.

COL. J. H. CALDWELL.

The Washington correspondent of the Mobile Register says.

I had hoped to have seen Hon. Jno H. Caldwell elected Clerk of the House. and regret to say that his success which at one time was assured, was frustrated by the efforts of a Southern man. It is the belief of many that Mr. Caldwell was cheated out of his election two years ago; and this, with his steadfast popularity, eminent qualification for the place, and the fact that the Gulf States have had no recognition, promised to give him the place this year. He went into the caucus with a majority of the votes, but at the last moment was defeated by Mr. Blackburn, who insisted that his (Blackburn's) friends should "knife" him, and pettishly declared that if a Southern man could not be elected Speaker the South should not have the Clerkship. The grounds for his action are said to have been as follows:

Mr. Blackburn wanted to get some Alabama votes. If he could get three of her votes he was willing four should go to Randall; and would then aid Caldwell. But the Alabama delegation thought it better for the party, and the South, that a Southern man should not be elected to the Speakership at this time, and not one of them would consent to vote for Blackburn. This seems like exposing a family quarrel; but Mr. Caldwell's friends at home are entitled to know how and why he was defeated, and they may rest assured that he comes out of the contest with honor to himself, with a following of which any man might feel proud, and with the assurance that the party of which he has been so true and so valuable a member, will ere long, have need of his services A word of commendation also seems to me to be due to Col. Forney, the leader of the Alabama delegation, who so ably conducted the campaign for Mr. Caldwell. If Alabama did not receive the Clerkship it was not through any dereliction on the part of Col. Forney, whose labors in behalf of the interests of the State he in part represents here have been all that the most exacting constituency could desire or expect. It is not supposed there will be any great changes in the minor House officers. J. H. Francis, whose appointment as petition clerk Mr. Caldwell secured four years ago, and who has proved an efficient officer, will no doubt remain; and P. D. Sayre, of Alabama, will retain his messengership. I have not heard of any Alabamians being appointed on the Senate side, nor even heard any named as candidates though there are some no doubt. Few of the appointments have yet been made, however. Frank Alfriend of Georgia. has been appointed Clerk of the Committee on Commerce, of which Senator Gordon is chairman, and the Senator will no doubt provide for the eldest son of his murdered friend, the late Col Alston, who has been here some days. In the matter of appointments as in other things the Democrats are moving slowly. "Be sure you are right and then go ahead," seems to be their policy, and it is a wise one.

—The Cincinnati Gazette talks of the impending "destruction of the Government" by the Democrats. All this high sounding talk of the frightened Republicans only means that they tremble over the impending distruction of their party power. What the Republican calls "the Government" is to him only his party organization, which he thinks has the exclusive right of passing laws and handling the public money. The shrieks about "revolution," "rebelion," etc, only emphasize the dying agony of a usurping party. The Republicans will have to learn that they can have no monopoly of government in this country, and that they are not strong enough to stifle the convictions of Americans.
Louisville Courier-Journal.

—The Democratic revolution is about to burst upon the land in awful fury. It will be a terrible time for thieves and high official law-breakers.

—Sydney Smith once rebuked a swearing visitor by saying, "Let us assume that everything and everybody are damned, and proceed with our subject."

—James Currie, the Texas assassin, was a non-commissioned officer in the regiment commanded by Colonel R. B. Hayes, now the alleged President of the United States. Will the stalwart organs please whoop us another howl on Southern barbarish?

Democrats last week elected their candidate Mayor of Chicago. Several elections have recently taken place in the Northern States, and in nearly every case the Democracy has made encouraging gains.—Talladega Mt. Home.

Messrs Blackburn, of Kentucky. and Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, made the crowning speeches on the Democratic side in the recent contest in Congress for freedom in the matter of civil elections. This time as in nearly every instance in the history of this country, the South has furnished the leading, the daring, and the effective champions of law and liberty.
Talladega Mt. Home

The Chicago Inter-Ocean, one of the fiercest and foulest of the stalwart sheets, is mad about the great Democratic victory in that city. It really feels itself unequal to the occasion. It mournfully gasps:

The various causes that have contributed to Republican defeat need not be enunciated here. Suffice it that the lickspittles who have been so long courting Southern Democratic sentiment have succeeded, and Chicago is tied to the wheel of the Confederate cart.

Waive Notes at this Office for sale.

ALABAMA NEWS.

The Athens Post says: The venerable Thos. Getty, aged 86 years, died at the home of his son, three miles south of this place, on last Saturday, and was buried here on Sunday evening.

It also says: There are in this town 43 widows, besides maiden ladies of unascertained age, all liable to taxation on property and sufficient to outnumber the whole colored vote, yet none of them can vote.

The following card is published in the Tuscumbia Alabamian:

Tuscumbia, Ala., March 31.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT: —Having been convicted, and doomed to State prison for life, I feel like I ought to say something to my fellow-men in warning to the cause of my being in such a dreadful scrape. I will first say, all who heard the evidence learned that whiskey, yes, whiskey, was the man who killed the deceased Mr. George Devaney, and locked me into the State prison for life. And now you dram drinkers and whiskey heads, should not this serve to be a warning to you? You know not how soon this essence of hell may derange you and place you and your precious family in the very same condition that myself, wife and six little children are in to day.

J. M. KING.

The store house of Mr. Jack McKinney, at Gilbertsboro, Limestone county, was broken into and some $170 in money was taken. A trunk in which the money was found in the woods a short distance off, and $2 that had been dropped was picked up near by.

There are twenty-eight practicing physicians in Pike county, which is one physician to about every six hundred population. It is safe to assert that it is one of the very healthiest counties in the South, and has more aged persons, to the same ratio of population, than any county in the Union. So says the Troy Enquirer.

The Birmingham Independent says: A heavy rain fell here on Tuesday last, overflowing the creeks and branches. Since then, on Friday and this morning, heavy frosts have totally killed the whole fruit crop and early vegetation throughout this part of the country.

The Troy Enquirer says: The quantity of corn and meat purchased in this city by farmers to date is fully fifty per cent less than last year to the same date.

It also says: Several loads of corn and country bacon have been brought to the city during the past week and sold by farmers. This is an encouraging indication of the early return of of an abundance of "hog and hominy" at home.

It also says: A few days since, a negro boy about eighteen years of age, was killed by the saw at McCulloch's mill, in this county. He was employed in the mill in carrying lumber from the saw. He had a plank in his hand at the time the accident occurred and, swinging it around for some purpose, the plank was caught by the saw and the suddenness and violence of the jerk threw the unfortunate boy athwart the saw, when he was almost sawn in two about the centre of the body, producing death instantly.

Why Will You

Allow a cold to advance in your system and thus encourage more serious maladies, such as Pneumonia, Hermorrhages and Lung troubles, when an immediate relief can be so readily attained. *Boschee's German Syrup* has gained the largest sale in the world for the cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung Diseases: It is Dr Boschee's famous German prescription, and is prepared with the greatest care, and no fear be need be entertained in administering it to the youngest child, as per directions. The sale of this medicine is unprecedented. Since first introduced there has been a constant increasing demand and without a single report of failure to do its work in any case Ask your Druggist as to the truth of these remarks. Large size 75 cents. Try it and be convinced.

NOVEL LITERARY ENTERPRISE.—Every person who has a library of even a dozen volumes is sure to have some books, valuable perhaps, which have served their use with him, and which he would be glad to exchange for others. To meet such wants is one object of the AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, 55 Beekman st., New York. They gather together such siftings from thousands of libraries, and each contributor then draws what he wants, or cash, if he does not want books. Catalogue No. 70, of an extensive collection of books in every department of literature, all offered to the highest bidder. for cash, or for books on a cash basis, will be ready April 15th, and will be sent on application for three cent stamp

The Library Magazine for March, just issued, will delight all who appreciate the highest class of literature. Think of it, 128 elegantly printed pages, all for 10 cents, or $1·00 a year! The leading article, "Chapters on Socialism," from unpublished manuscript of the late John Stewart Mill, is certainly the ablest writing which has recently appeared on this topic. R. A. Proctor's article on 'Artificial Sunnambulism' will attract both those who are curious and those who are interested in science, Thomas Hughes gives an entertaining sketch of the once famous but nearly forgotten Wm. Cobbett. Bonamy Price, Professors Blackie, Jebb and Ward supply able articles of special interest to scholars and students of the classics and history. Fraser-Tytler contributes a little poem, 'Contentment,' that is sure to go the rounds of the press. as also will Algernon Black's 'Five New Anecdotes of Charles Lamb.' AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Publishers, New York; sold only by them direct.

REPUBLICAN HIGH LIFE.
From the Washington Sentinel.

It is a damnable fact that with every black mark of Ben Butler ornaments the face of widow Oliver, he also bedaubs the Republican party.—The blacker you paint that widow, the blacker stands forth the fact that knowing her to be what she is, and what he now proves her to be, old Simon Cameron, a former Senator, Minister to Russia, Secretary of War, and ruler, if not owner of the Republican party of Pennsylvania,

A Shining Light

of his party, did write a letter recommending that woman to be quartered on the Government and employed as a clerk in the departments. Using her as such as she is, that the Republican leader thrust her into the company of respectable women, whilst she waswell,—Cameron would not have employed counsel and actually paid her $1,000, if there had been wrong. This fact nobody denies, and it is conclusive. They say there are other Republican leaders and politicians who have their ladies employed in the Treasury Department. One of those ladies, as was shown sometime ago, was chaperoned by a certain boss, and drew her pay regularly as a man, without even making her appearance at the department. Then there is that lying in asylum for women, of which that engineer officer, Gen. Orville S. Babcock of St. Louis crooked whisky fame, is the President. If anything human happens to those lady friends, that asylum is a convenient and cheap—for Uncle Sam pays for it—place of retirement! That's Republicrn high life in Washington.

LOCAL MATTERS.

MAKE MONEY

By buying your goods of W P & ED L PARR.

They have just received 2,000 lbs of flour which they sell from $4.10 to $3.50,
1,000 lbs meat from 5ct to 7ct lb
860 lbs lard from 9 to 10cts lb
500 lbs Coffee from 18 to 20cts lb
300 lbs Sugar from 9 to 11cts lb
75 bushels Eastern seed Irish potatoes cheap
5 bushels red and yellow Davies Silver Skin onion sets
1,000 packages Garden seed of all kinds
350 lbs Mackerel and White fish at bottom prices
250 lbs of sole and upper leather at manufacturer's prices
200 pieces Tin Ware of all kinds that are generally needed for family use
200 gallons of Stone Ware of every variety
2,500 Segars of all grades from 2 to 10cts
200 lb Chewing Tobacco from 48 to 90cts lb
Handsome Stock Smoking Tobacco
250 lbs Cream and Young America Cheese

Money Saved is Money Made!

Go to PARRS, where you can get better goods with LESS MONEY than any store in town.

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, Ganaine, 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.

NOTICE TO STOCK-HOLDERS

of Calhoun College.

Pursuant to a resolution passed by the Board of Trustees of Calhoun College, at a meeting held in Jacksonville, Saturday the 8th day of March 1879, the original stockholders in said College are requested and notified to meet in convention in Jacksonville, at the court house, 10 o'clock A M. Saturday May 2 1879, for the purpose of transacting important business, affecting the title of said college building and grounds.

Wm H FORNEY,
Pres Board Trustees.
Wm M HAMES,
Secy.

March 15—2m

Marriage and Wagon
MANUFACTORY.

The undersigned having bought the building formerly occupied by W. H. Fleming as a wagon shop. will henceforth carry on at that stand the business of carriage and wagon making, repairing, &c &c. Good work guaranteed, and low prices asked for all kinds of work. I am also prepared to repaint vehicles of all kinds, and paint new work in good style, with lasting material.
JOE H. PRIVETT.

January 18 1879.

ROWAN, DEAN & Co.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, HARD WARE QUEENS WARE, DRUGS, &C,

In fact, everything kept in a first class establishment Our Mr. Rowan attends personally to our purchas in New York, and buys to such advantage that we are enabled to give our customers the *VERY BOTTOM OF THE MARKET.* *TRY* us and see if you can't get *BETTER BARGAINS* than you can get elsewhere. We have the *LARGEST and BEST* assorted Stock in NORTH ALABAMA.

THE TENNESEE WAGON, THE BEST WAGON on the market, sold by us.

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.

FR 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

R. T. HOYT.

WHOLESALE ST,

NO 43 BROAD STREET, *ROME, GA.*

W I L L S E L L

clover & grass seed

TO THE FARMERS AT WHOESALE PRICES.

Send for Price List and descriptive Catalogue.

R. T. HOYT,
WHOLSALE DEALER.
ROME. GA.

POSTPONED.

TRUST SALE.

Under and by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned as Trustee by John Maddox and Jonathan Phillips on the 10th day of April, 1878, to secure J. R. Loyd in the payment of a certain promissory note therein mentioned, and which said Deed of Trust was recorded in the Probate Court of Calhoun County, State of Alabama, in Book "H" 2nd Volume, Register of Deeds on pages 178 and 179, on the 17th day of May 1878. I will as Trustee for said, sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door, in the town of Jacksonville in said county, on the day of , 1879, the following described Real Estate, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land in the west half of South west quarter and South east fourth of South west quarter of Section 35, Township 13 and Range 7; also a part of North east quarter of North west half of Section 2, Township 14, Range 7, commencing at the half mile stake on North side of said Section running thence south one quarter then West to centre of hill to said corner; thence North to a line stake on Section line, thence back to the beginning corner and situated in Calhoun county, Alabama.

Said Real Estate will be sold to satisfy said promissory note described in Deed of Trust. This Jan. 20th 1879
G. W. LOYD.
Trustee.

Jan. 25—3t.

CITY BAR!

JNO. RAMAGNANO,

the proprietor of the above named popular Bar, has recently received a new invoice of first class goods in his line, embracing Fine Whiskeys, Brandies, Gin and Rum.

All kinds of wines, including Wine for SACRAMENTAL PURPOSES.

Segars, Tobacco, etc, etc. All at reasonable prices for cash. Good pure goods!

A splendid new Monarch Billiard Table has been added to his Billiard room, making it one of the most pleasant resorts in town.

Good order preserved.
Feb. 15—2m.

G U A N O

AT OLD PRICES.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the farmers of Calhoun and surrounding counties, that he has ready for delivery

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO,

which he will sell at the rate of one ton for 500 lbs middling cotton, delivered Nov. 1st, 1879. Also Acid Phosphate for composting, at cheap rates. Call on
J. D. HAMMOND,
Jacksonville Ala.

PETITION FOR PROBATE OF WILL.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.
Probate Court for said county—Special Term, March. 17th 1879.

This day came Elijah W. Teague, and produces and filed in court a paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Elijah Teague deceased, and moves the court to admit said will to Probate.

It is therefore ordered that the 14th day of April 1879, be set for hearing the said application; and that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day as a notice to Lidie M. Evans, Sarah A. Kelley and Lurana J. Brock, who are neices at law and next to kin to the deceased, and who are non residents of the State of Alabama, to be and appear at a Regular Term of said court to be holden at the court house of said county on said 14th day of April 1879, and shown if anything they have to allege why said will should not be admitted to Probate.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

March 22—3t

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.

TALLADEGA NURSERIES.

R. D. HUNDLEY,

Talladega.......................Alabama.

Southern Raised, No. 1 Trees.

Apples, Pears, Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Cherries, Quinces, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Strawberries &c. &c cheap. Send orders through Rowan, Dean & Co., Jacksonville, Ala.
Nov. 30 1878—3m

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.

THE GREAT CAUSE
OF
HUMAN MISERY
Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope—Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the Green Book, &c.

The world renowned author, in the admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and with out dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers, THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL Co., 41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box, 4586.

W. C. LAND,

W A &

Jeweler.

ACKSONVIL LA

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic: and for curing Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Breath, Headache, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia; as a Dinner Pill, for purifying the Blood,

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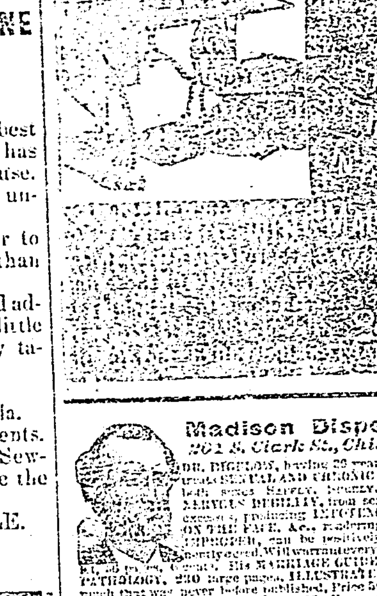

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AGRICULTURE.

DIRTY MILK CANS.—It may not be generally known that cans that are not kept thoroughly clean are liable to impart to the milk a dangerous fermentive poison. Very recently a case occured in London where a family suffered an attack of sickness and purging immediately after partaking of the usual morning's milk. A physician was called in who traced the causes of the attack to the dirty cans from which the milk had been taken. Dr. Muter, in his report of the case says, that the milk delivered to him was in the can in which it came, and also a larger amount of the same milk which had been boiled was likewise submitted. From the latter he made a careful search for poisons, but with a negative result. On opening the can he was struck by the foul smell which emanated from it, and on putting the milk under the microscope he found nothing which indicated disease, but noticed some bodies which appeared to be fungoid cells. He then turned his attention to the can and found that the smell, although partly communicated to the milk, really existed chiefly in that vessel. On washing the can he obtained decided appearances of fungoid growths, and some bacteria adhering to the joints, which were entirely filled by a mass of decomposing milk constituents. He at once concluded that the milk had been rendered poisonous by being placed in this dirty can, and he reported accordingly. His conclusion is that a poison, probably of a fungoid nature, can form in milk vessels when they have had the milk hardening in them, and are only given a slight perfunctory rinse. We think that selling skim milk, or milk adulterated with water is a virtue as compared with selling milk brought to our doors in dirty cans. We are not in favor of increasing the class of public officers known as inspectors, but a rigid official examination of the milk cans brought into our cities, made at frequent but irregular periods, we think, would be eminently salutary. Cans on their return from the cities should always undergo a thorough scouring and scalding before being again filled It is a poor excuse for the farmer that his cans are kept so long on the road that he has no time to clean them. They should be bright, and shine both inside and outside every time they leave the diary farm.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.—The daily work should be done according to system. This will lighten labor and save time; things will be done in order, and less be forgotten. Fresh wood ashes thrown into the dry nests of pigs will effectually rid them of vermin. If too much ashes, and the nests and pigs are wet, it will rid them of their hair also. With the farmer, in his dealings with his domestic animals, as well as with his hired hands, there is one thing should be placed so that he can always find it when needed—that is patience. The cows should be cleaned before milking, then fed—the feed having been prepared so far as possible, the previous afternoon. This with the care of horses, and a light feed to the small stock, will occupy the time before breakfast. The wasteful practice of throwing hay and fodder upon the ground to be fought over and trampled upon, is far too frequent, A cheap fodder rack covered and protected from the weather should be provided in every yard.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO FARMERS.—Hens hatch best on the ground; the dampness of the earth will assist in incubation. The fibers of a tree are strongest near the centre. There are three hundred and eighty-four bricks in a cubic yard. Oats and clover thrive best in compact and heavy loams. Salt given in excess to animals retards fattening, Small coal produces about three quarters the effect of large coal of the same variety. A truss of hay weighs 60 pounds. A load of hay weighs 2160 pounds. A bale of hay weighs 300 pounds. A bale of cotton weighs 400 pounds. A sack of wool weighs 308 pounds. A gallon of pure water weighs 8⅓ pounds. A pint of pure water weighs 1 1-64 pounds. A quart of milk weighs 2 pounds 2 ounces.

SHEEP fatten quicker when loose in pens of half a dozen, than by any method of stalling or tying up each sheep.

DISCONTINUE the practice of breeding from scrub males. A thoroughbred increases value more than 50 per cent.

TREAT farm laborers kindly. If they do honest work they should be commended and receive honest pay.

Rabbit Hunting.

Among the sports of my youthful days none was more enjoyed than that of rabbit-catching. After the first light snow, the first business was to get together all the dogs and all the boys of the neighborhood, and then start for "tracks." As there were then thousands of the "cotton tails" in those days it was not long before the whole pack of ki-u-dies and of boys was on the scent, and each individual—boy or dog—strove to out-do his nearest companion in howling, shouting or hallooing. Poor "Bunny," with all this Bedlam at her heels, would soon "hole"—this generally in an open place in one of the stone walls which at that era divided one lot or pasture from another. Here also let me say that this manner of sport has been the cause of more enmity between neighbors, more cow-auctions, and helped fill the pockets of more pound-masters than aught else coming under the head of sport. Well, the minute "puss" was holed, all hands set-to as if at a stone frolic, to see who could tear down the most wall with in the shortest time, so as to get at our prey. I being then the most growthy of the crowd, and consequently, with the longest arm, was deputed to run in hand and arm as far as I could reach, and find if possible our game. Now, it was no small job to get down sprawled full length on the ground and feel in each cranny and crevice for the hole through which "puss" went. Besides I fancied once in a while "oppossums." Well, I got down, ran my hands along under the stones until I finally felt hair. I reached again, shoulder pressed hard against the fence, my head screwed to one side, as if it would be broken off, and I clutched the hair and gave a savage yank. As I pulled, dogs and boys were all a confused intermixed mass, over and around me, and doing their level best to help me. A second afterward I was alone. Not a dog or a boy within a rod of me—alone in my glory, and annointed—as a prophet of old, with perfume from head to foot. I held—not a rabbit, but a skunk. To those of your readers who have ever been in close contact with an enraged skunk, these words will tell all. They've been there. I will inform those that have not had that experience that a meeting of the kind referred to, wont be forgotten. The animal has a habit of forcing his acquaintance, as it were, so that those who happen to get an introduction don't forget it. You won't forget the gentleman, either; that's another of his peculiarities. I was taken so by surprise so dumbfounded, that I was perfumed by this only known peddler of genuine American Cologne, and fairly covered by his barber's "spray." Head, hair, face, ears, were all saturated. The task of description is beyond my powers. *Aqua ammonia*, hot at that, sprayed over me, from the nozzle of the pipe of a new fashioned steam fire-engine, couldn't have plugged my nostrils more effectually. I was fairly alive with scent, and the ammonia would have been as new milk in comparison. Talk about your sky rockets! why my nose went up high enough to be one. All the colors of the rainbow flashed before my eyes whenever I opened them. In the frantic endeavor to catch my breath, I snorted in such a furious manner that it sounded like the crack of a whip at each renewed effort. When I partially recovered I was lying on the ground with the whole pack of the ki-u dies holding a war-dance over and on me. They had come to the rescue, and the first sounds I heard, were those of the dogs, as they tore to pieces the carcass of this perfumery merchant. All things have an end, so my merchant had his, but most assuredly a decidedly active business end. I got up as best I could, but not until the blood spurted copiously from both nostrils did I breathe at all comfortably. As for seeing, I bathed my eyes in a little stream for an hour before my sight came back fairly. To go home was out of the question. A bath was of but little use to relieve me of the abominable stench. Why a dozen "Turkish," one after another, wouldn't have sweetened me fit for company. Keeping to that brook, and with lots of soft soap for company, I was at last ready to go to the barn, where, wrapped up in the oldest "buffalo robes" and blankets, I was told to go to sleep. To go in the house was impossible unless I wanted it alone. If I went in, the rest would have had to go out. So in my misery I resigned myself like unto Job and sat down in my sackcloth and ashes. My eyes were in such a state of inflamation that sleep was impossible so I had plenty of time to think. The conclusion I arrived at was that young hunters, like old topers should take things straight. Mixing rabbits and skunks spoils both for the former, as the water spoils the liquor for the latter. The next morning my father came with a pair of scissors and clipped my skull "a la Riley." I was then placed in an outhouse with a smudge of green chips and smoked—smoked, until I was fit for cooking. After a few hours of this, and alternating ablutions with smokes, I became again a human being, but to this day how I hate a skunk.

SCIENTIFIC.

Electric Spark Pen.—A new invention in the art of engraving, probably suggested by the familiar electric pen has been brought out in Paris. A copper plate is prepared as for engraving, and over this is secured in some convenient manner, a thin sheet of paper. This plate is then connected with the pole of a Ruhmkorff coil. The pen (presumably a simple insulated metalic rod or pencil with a fine point), is also connected by means of an insulated wire with coil. Then, if the point of the pen (which is bare) is touched to the paper, a minute hole is burned in it by the spark that leaps from the point of the pen to the plate. By using the pen as a pencil, a drawing may be made on the paper in a series of fine holes, precisely after the manner of the electric pen, except that in one case the holes are mechanically punched out and in the other case are burned out. When the drawing is finished, the paper may be used as a stencil. A printer's roller, carrying an oily ink, is passed over the paper, and the ink penetrating the paper through the holes reproduces the drawing in ink on the copper plate. The paper may then be removed and the plate submitted to an acid bath, when the surface will be cut away, except where the ink resists the acid, and those parts will be in relief and thus making an engraved plate ready for the printing press. By this ingenious device, the artist, drawing upon the paper with the spark-giving pen performs two operations at once, drawing the picture and engraving the plate at the same time.

The latest electrical light in the field, in this country, according to the Scientific American, is that of J. B. Fuller, who claims that it has been in practiced use for a year or more. Its power is equal to 2400 candles; the electricity being furnished by a generator patented by Mr. Fuller. The lamp uses carbon points. Mr. Fuller claims also to have invented a platinum lamp of twenty-candle power, which solves the problem of domestic lighting. The carbon lamp has been in use a year in the factory where the apparatus was made in Brooklyn. The cost of the generator and lamp is $200, and they are both as good to-day as when first used. The power used was so little that no charge was made for it by the parties furnishing the steam power for the shop. The carbon points cost four cents per hour. The shop lighted is 100 by 40 feet, and the light furnished is indefinitely better than gaslight. Roughly estimated, the first year's saving on the gas that would be required in the shop is more than enough to pay for the entire apparatus producing the electric light.

Explosives as Fire Kindlers.—Year after year warnings are published in the newspapers against the practice in which some servants and fewer housewives indulge, of kindling fires with coal oil. Sometimes the warning is a simple account of fatal accident, sometimes it is in comments thereon. The warnings, however, do not seem to be heeded, and now comes the story of a woman who used blasting powder with which to kindle a fire, and caused an explosion fatally injuring herself and two children. The use of powder for kindling fires was not unusual in the army during the war, but the fires were in the open air, and the powder was used by men who were familiar with its properties.

Oak is stronger than iron, both pieces being the same in weight.

DOMESTIC.

CAUSE AND CURE OF SNORING.—First, the cause: The air reaches the lungs through two channels, the nose and the mouth. The two currents meet in the throat below the soft of the palate, the end of which hangs loose and swings backward and forward, producing the snoring. If the air reaches the lungs, as it should, through the nose, no noise will be made. If it reaches the same through the mouth, the palate will make more noise, since it is not the natural channel, but when it rushes through both of these channels, then it is that the sound sleeper banishes rest from the pillows of his companions by his hideous noise. The remedy for snoring is to keep the mouth closed; and for this purpose Dr. Wyeth has invented a machine so cheap that any one can make it, and no snorer should be without it. It consists of a single cap, fitting the head snugly, and a piece of soft material fitting the chin. These are connected by elastic webbing, which is connected with the head-cap near the ears. This contrivance prevents the jaw from dropping down, and thereby renders snoring impossible. The great trouble will be to get people to adopt this invention, since the most upright and honest of men and women will rarely, if ever, confess that they snore, and will be very indignant if accused of it. As a further inducement to the introduction of this contrivance of Dr. Wyeth, it may be added that breathing through the mouth is very detrimental to the health, and that many diseases of the throat and lungs are contracted or aggravated thereby.

CARE OF BROOMS.—There is an old saying to the effect that a woman's housekeeping capacity can be told by the state in which her broom is kept. There are many housekeepers who always leave their brooms standing where they were last used, and who let the same broom do duty for parlor, kitchen and dooryard. Now this is obviously bad economy. Our plan is to keep a separate broom for the parlor, dining room, sleeping room and kitchen. When the latter is too much worn for use in the house, send it to the yard; take the second best for the kitchen, the broom from up-stairs for the dining room, and the parlor broom for the chambers, and let the new one be kept for parlor and hall. Many servants have the habit of leaning heavily on a broom when stooping to pick up articles and while sweeping. This results in bent and broken splinters and a worthless broom. When a new broom is purchased provide a way for hanging it up in this wise: With a small gimlet bore a hole through the handle, about an inch from the top; draw in a piece of strong, waxed twine, long enough when tied in a hard knot to form a loop three or four inches long. If brooms be dipped in clean, hot suds once every week and dried quickly, they will last twice as long.

TO BAKE EGGS.—Butter a clear, smooth soucepan, break as many eggs as will be needed into a saucer, one by one. If found good slip it into the dish. No broken yolk allowed, nor must they crowd so as to risk breaking the yolk after put in. Put a small piece of butter on each, and sprinkle with pepper and salt, set into a well-heated oven, and bake till the whites are set. If the oven is rightly heated it will take but a few minutes, and is far more delicate than fried eggs.

CABBAGE SALAD.—One egg, one tea spoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of sugar, a half teaspoonful of mustard, a quarter teaspoonful of pepper, two-thirds of a cup of vinegar, beat all together and boil in a bowl over the steam of a kettle till quite thick; then turn the mixture over a small head of cabbage chopped fine; if too thick, add cold vinegar. To be eaten when cold.

TO EXPEL FOUL AIR FROM A WELL.—The quickest way to expel foul air from a well is to heat a bar of iron red hot, and lower it down into the wate; the sudden formation of steam is effectual.

THE imperial corn-bushel of 2218.192 cubic inches is to the Winchester bushel of 2150.42, as 32 is to 31.

A Savage Fish.

Of the savagery of the pike, there are plenty of instances, two or three cases of fish having seized swans by the head and choking themselves and killing the swan being on record. Few pike fishers of any experience have not found pike dead, having been choked in trying to swallow another pike or some other fish nearly as large as themselves. Formerly the most unfortunate notion existed in Scotland that where the trout were abundant and small in a lake they would be much improved by the introduction of a few pike, and this certainly was so for a few years, until the trout were improved off the lake altogether, unless a very vigorous campaign was opened and prosecuted against the pike. Infinitely better would it have been to have used the net pretty freely, so as to reduce largely the stock; but if once you get pike into a lake or pool it is by no means easy to get rid of them again. A pike of thirty pounds and over is looked upon with profound respect by the angling clubs who make practice of exhibiting their fish and stuffing unusual specimens; while one from twenty to thirty pounds does not fall to the lot of every angler, even though he may have been a pike fisher all his life.

"What are you Going to do About it?"

Because the penalties of physiological laws are not executed speedily, some fancy they are void. But when the system breaks down, and almost hopeless complications arise, which the family physician, by reason of his limited experience, fails to relieve, the pertinacity of the above inquiry is apparent. Many remedies have been specially prepared for these cases, and many physicians are bidding for their patronage. As before making a purchase of land, a "search" is required, and the title carefully examined, so the invalid should carefully investigate the claims of any physician offering to treat chronic diseases. Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines are well known, and have effected many cures where eminent physicians have failed, yet to accommodate surgical and complicated cases, and those desirous of being restored speedily, Dr. Pierce has erected an elegant sanitarium, at a cost of nearly half a million dollars. No institution in the world offers advantages superior to those found in this establishment. Half a score of physicians are in attendance, several of whom have been prominently connected with leading American and European Hospitals. Every improved facility for hastening a cure that a liberal expenditure of money could secure can here be found. Before fully deciding where to go, address Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel for circular.

HUMOROUS.

BIJAH AND BABIES.—A further evidence of Bijah's popularity with classical and refined citizens is shown in the fact that thirteen of the best-looking babies born around his police station this winter have been named as follows:

"Bijah Deveraux ——"
"Bijah Fitzhugh ——"
"Bijah Clarence ——"
"Bijah De Soto ——"

The other nine were named "Bijah Llewellyn ——," and not one of them can be bought for a cent less than forty-five dollars, cash down.

Of the thirteen, four are bald-headed, nine are red-headed; six have pug-noses, seven cry through their noses; five have moles under their ears, and the whole lot can howl all night long and be as lively as crickets next morning.

Mary Smith had probably heard all about this grand and unsought-for compliment to the old janitor, for when she was brought up to the desk and saw the inflexible face of grim justice glaring down upon her she began:

"Bijah is such a nice man, your Honor, that I've named my last child after him.

"Yes," was the dry reply as the court signed his name to a paper.

"And my sister has named her last child after him," continued the woman.

Bijah smoothed the top of his head and looked well-pleased for about ten seconds or until his honor said:

"Mrs. Smith, if you should name your dog after Bijah the wheels of justice would have to roll on just the same."

"Yes, sir; and my other sister says she'll have her little girl named after Bijah," persisted the woman.

"Mrs. Smith, just as the early lamplighter had started on his rounds last evening to put out what little moonlight we might have had, you—"

"Yes, sir; and as soon as I go home I'll name my cat after Bijah," interrupted the prisoner.

Bijah tried to bear up under the grins and winks of the spectators, but it was too much, and he softly slid back into the corridor and took another troche for his sore throat.

"Mary Smith," observed the court, as he looked over her head at the door, "at an early evening hour of yesterday you might have been seen ——"

"Yes, sir—seen bending over the washtub to earn bread for my poor fatherless children, all of whom shall be named after Bijah."

"Who is trying this case, Mrs. Smith?"

"Well, I want to try one side of it," she humbly answered. "If I wasn't interested in it I wouldn't be here, you see. Now, then——"

"Are you going to do all the talking in this case?"

"Why, I want to do enough to clear me, your Honor. I don't want to be sent to the House of Correction just for the want of speaking a few words to you."

"You may go home," he said, after a long look at her—"you may go home this time, but if you ever attack Hannah Jones in a doorway again and pull her hair——"

"Oh, I never will, your Honor. I've got through with her. If I should meet her on the street I'd——"

And Mary stuck up her nose, turned her head, gathered her skirts, and sailed for the door with all the dignity of an old goose looking upon a hen's efforts to paddle across a pond.

Can Piles be Cured

is the most important question to-day with suffering millions who, when looking at the long list of useless pile nostrums feel as the afflicted Bible Patriarch, like exclaiming: "I have heard many such things, miserable comforters are ye all, how long will ye vex my soul and break me in pieces with words?" It is not recorded that Job had piles, but he could not have had anything more painful, and the same question might have been asked then as since for three thousand years: *can piles be cured?* We believe that Dr. Stisbee has solved the problem, for nothing is more certain than that his "Anakesis," does *absolutely* and *promptly cure* the worst cases of piles. When half a million of afflicted assert positively that it *has cured them* and in 20 years *no one* has used the doctor's wonderful remedy without instant relief, and by following his simple instructions as to habit and diet were, benefitted and over 95 per cent cured, all arguments and theories of those who have'n't used them, go for naught. Anakesis is now prescribed by physicians of all schools and has been pronounced as near infallible as is possible. It is easily applied, perfectly safe, instantly relieves pain, and ultimately cures the most inveterate cases. It has grandly solved the problem that Piles *can* be cured. Samples of "Anakesis" are sent free to all sufferers, on application to P. Neustaedter & Co. sole manufacturers of Anakesis, Box 3946 New York. Also sold by druggists everywhere. Price $1 per box.

REFRACTORY.—A refractory Irishman in jail named Dennis McGinniss, refused to work. The keeper said to him: "McGinniss, you go to work or to the pump." "Niver," replied the Irishman. A second time the keeper ordered McGinniss to work, but he refused to budge an inch. "Now, for the last time, McGinniss," exclaimed the keeper, "you go to work or the pump." "Niver, sir," said McGinniss, straightening up to the full dignity of a man. "Begad, sir, I'll lave the jail first."

"PRISONER at the bar," said the Judge, "is there anything you wish to say before sentence is passed upon you?" The prisoner looked wistfully toward the door, and remarked that he would like to say "good evening," if it would be agreeable to the company. But they wouldn't let him.

MAINE NEWS.—Hop Bitters, which are advertised in our columns, are a sure cure for ague, biliousness and kidney complaints. Those who use them say they cannot be too highly recommended. Those afflicted should give them a fair trial, and will become thereby enthusiastic in the praise of their curative qualities.—*Portland Ad.*

LOVE and false promises are inseparably interlinked. Truth and Cupid are as repellent as water and oil. Why, a partial poet tells us that Love is mendacious even in slumber. "Love lies dreaming," you know.

THE man lacks moral courage who treats when he should retreat.

OUR domestic pets—Why, car-pets, to be sure.

HOW to be honest—Keep out of politics.

NO IDLE tale—The cow's in fly time.

GOOD bread is often much kneaded.

A SIR prize—A good husband.

SO PREVALENT AND SO FATAL HAS CONSUMPTION become, that it is now everywhere dreaded as the great scourge of humanity. And yet, in their formative stages, all Pulmonary Complaints may be readily relieved and controlled by resorting promptly to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant—a curative specially adapted to soothe and strength n the Bronchial tubes, allay inflammation, and loosen and remove all obstructions. It is a certain remedy for Asthma, and also for Coughs and Colds.

Dress Neatly for the Children's Sake.

Growing children are very critical of mother's appearance, little as they say about it. Nobody likes better than they to see her look pretty. For the children's sake it is worth while to burnish up the old jewelry you allow to lie idle in its locked-up box. It is worth while to spend an afternoon fixing up a box full of ruffles and collars, which are so easily manufactured out of odds and ends you allow to be wasted, and then do them up in the neatest manner. When your hardest work is over and the dinner dishes fairly cleared away, treat yourself to a fresh dress with a neat collar or ruche, and your best pin at the throat. A knot of bright ribbon gives an added charm, and will please the children as well as yourself. A wide, clean apron will protect your dress when you go about your supper, and can be laid off when you sit down to tea. Boys will not stay about the house very much at evening if mother sits down at night in her morning gown, with her hair rough and untidy. A fretting, complaining way is very apt to go along with that style, and there is hardly anything besides intemperance that can make a home seem more unpleasant.

Not Symptoms, but the Disease.

It would seem to be a truth appreciable by all, and especially by professors of the healing art, that to remove the disease, not to alleviate its symptoms, should be the chief aim of medication. Yet in how many instances do we see this truth admitted in theory, ignored in practice. The reason that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is successful in so many cases, with which remedies previously tried were inadequate to cope, is attributable to the fact that it is a medicine which reaches and removes the causes of the various maladies to which it is adapted. Indigestion, fever and ague, liver complaint, gout, rheumatism, disorders of the bowels, urinary affections and other maladies are not palliated merely, but rooted out by it. It goes to the fountain head. It is really, not nominally, a radical remedy, and it endows the system with an amount of vigor which is its best protection against disease.

HIESKELL'S TETTER OINTMENT will cure all scabby or scaly diseases of the skin.

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TO MY WIFE.

Bewitching wife of mine,
Darling Nell!
"Will I love thee all the time?"
You can tell.
For my hearts aglow with pride,
When you're seated by my side,
For my belle.

I'm aflame with love's desire,
Fairest fair:
All my thoughts to you aspire,
I declare;
Just as in those days of yore,
When we stood upon life's shore,
Free from care.

As the years roll on apace,
Still I'm thine;
And gazing in thy face,
Call thee mine:
Let our our rapt'rous hearts with love,
Give thanks to him above,
For all time.

A Treasury Romance.

Kittie Rayne sat in the veranda and whistled "Within a Mile of Edinboro' Town," while John Fenwick sat in the parlor and scowled fiercely at the portrait of that young lady hanging over the mantel. But scowling didn't seem to have any effect on the portrait, and his anger seemed to have about as much on the original.

The truth of the matter was, there had been a lovers' quarrel.

They had been engaged for six months. That was a long time for Kittie to keep her flirting propensities in check. But she had done it, and congratulated herself on the victory she had gained. Why is it that just as soon as we think we have ourselves under control, something comes along to tempt us, and in a good many cases we find that we are not masters of ourselves after all. I don't know why it is, I am sure. Kittie didn't either. But just about the time she began to plume herself on her conquest, Carl Davenport came along, and straightway up popped the old penchant for flirting. It seemed to her that she couldn't help flirting with Davenport. He was handsome and jolly, and there was something about him which seemed to dare her. She knew John wouldn't like it, that people would talk, and that her mother would institute a course of daily lectures—but she kept on flirting.

John did care, and by and by he spoke to her about it.

"You aren't jealous, I hope?" she said. "I'd never have thought that of you, John Fenwick, never!"

"No; I am not jealous," he replied. "But I don't like to see you so thoughtless. Would you like to have me flirt with Miss Powell or Miss Covert as you flirt with Davenport?"

"Oh, I shouldn't care the least in the world," she laughed back. "It's real fun, John. Try it and see."

That was all the satisfaction he got then. By and by he touched on the subject again, and they came near having a lovers' quarrel But John, who had a holy horror of lovers' quarrels, had the good sense to stop before they got to angry words. But now the quarrel had come in dead earnest. For half an hour there had been a tempest raging in the parlor. Kittie took up her position on the veranda and whistled to show how little she cared, and he scowled. To listen to her, he concluded that at that particular moment her sole object in life was to see how many runs and trills and other embellishments she could get into "Within a Mile of Edinboro' Town."

At length he went out to her.

"I want to come to some understanding in the matter," he said. "I'll tell you what you must do. Either stop flirting with Davenport or—"

"Or break off our engagement, is that it?" she asked, with a half flush in her cheeks.

"Precisely," he answered gravely. "I have borne it as long as I can. If you don't care for him I have a right to insist—"

"You insist?" she cried, with flashing eye. "You insist? I'd have you to understand, John Fenwick, that neither you nor any other man can order me to act according to your sovereign will and pleasure. I shall do as I please, sir."

"Very well," he answered, sternly. "You understand the consequences, then."

"I do," she said, scornfully. "You need not wait for them. You can have your freedom now. Here's your ring; keep it for some woman who will allow herself to be dictated to, and will come and go at your royal will. Good morning, sir."

And then she went in and shut the door in his face. Kittie from behind the curtain saw him go away without once looking back.

"To dare to tell me what I must do or must not do!" she cried. "I'll show him!"

By and by better thoughts came to her. "I suppose I was to blame," she said, reluctant to acknowledge it, even to herself. "But he needn't have made a fool of himself by being jealous of me. He ought to have known that I didn't care for the goose of a Davenport, but men can't see an inch ahead of their nose. I'll let him think I'm mad for a while, and when he's had time to get ashamed of himself, I'll come around a little and be good, and everything will turn out nicely."

Kittie's plan was good enough, but it failed to work. When she got ready to take John back into her graces, he had gone away, and she didn't know where. The days slipped by, and Kittie hoped he would come back or write, but her hope was a vain one. He had evidently taken her at her word, and henceforth they were to be strangers to each other.

"And I was the only one to blame," sobbed Kittie. "It was all my doings, and I loved him!"

It was a drowsy summer day. The wind was languid with warmth, and seemed to make the day more depressing in its influence on the brain and body than it would have been if no breath of air had stirred the drooping leaves outside the open window.

Catharine Rayne stood at her desk in the Treasury building at Washington, and went through her work in a mechanical way. It was hard to keep her thoughts on it this sluggish afternoon, when everything seemed ready to swoon for want of a fresh breath of coolness to revive it.

A great change had come into her life since she gave back John Fenwick's ring. A sudden collapse of the bank in which their money had been deposited had left her and her mother dependent upon their hands for the bread they must eat and the clothes they must wear. It needed some such blow to bring out the strength of her character.

A friend in Washington had procured her a clerkship in the Treasury Department, and she had come there, bringing her mother, who was little better than an invalid. What she earned was enough to keep them comfortably, and she was thankful for that.

She had grown to be a grave and thoughtful woman. The years had come and gone; she was thirty now, with silver threads beginning to show in her brown hair, and little lines of care about her mouth.

In all these years she had heard but little of John Fenwick. She knew that he was getting to be a prominent man at the West. But that was about all. It had always seemed to her that they would meet again somewhere. Loving him as she had done, she felt what it is to lose and in the bitterest way loss can ever come to us. Ever since they had known her in the Treasury Department she had carried that look of patient sorrow in her eyes.

"I am sure there must be some romance in Miss Rayne's past life," declared Susie Vernon. "I wish I knew what it was."

"She isn't looking at all well lately," said Susie to her neighbor, this drowsy day. "She is overworking herself. She'll be down completely, if she isn't careful."

There was a sound of voices at the door, and one of the Treasury officers came in with some gentlemen. Visitors were so common that no one gave them more than a passing glance as they entered, then work went on as usual.

Catharine did not look up. But she became aware, by some subtle influence, all at once, that some one was watching her. She looked up then, and gave a little cry that was almost a sob.

"Kittie!" It was John Fenwick's voice that spoke. It was his hand that was outstretched in welcome.

"Haven't you a word of welcome for a fellow?" he said, looking down into her face questioningly.

"I am glad to see you, John," she said, and then burst into a sudden fit of weeping.

"I have not forgotten you in all these years," he said, gravely. "Do you care for me, Kittie?"

"I never cared for any one else," she said. "I was wicked. I saw it all afterward."

"See here," he said gently, and she looked up and saw the ring she had given him long years ago. "Will you wear it again, Kittie? I have had a lonely life. If you would only wear it!"

She held out her hand. He slipped the yellow circlet on her finger, and then and there before many wondering eyes he kissed her. The weariness seemed to have suddenly gone out of her face and life.

And Susie Vernon knew that there had been a romance in Miss Rayne's life, and that this was the best and happiest part of it.

Snakes and Cold Victuals.

The notion is a popular one that snakes never eat what has been killed by their own agency; and, although such a belief is now known to be false by naturalists, yet very few of one hundred and thirty-two species of North American serpents have been proved, by actual observation; to have eaten any animal which they have not captured alive. A writer in the AMERICAN NATURALIST communicates the following notes on the feeding habits of the common black snake, a species which has not hitherto been credited with a fondness for cold victuals. The writer states that last June he killed a garter snake, and happening to pass the place the next day, he came upon a black snake with about an inch of the tail of a garter snake protruding from its mouth. As the snake killed on the previous day was nowhere to be seen, he suspected the one inside of the black snake to be the same. On removing the garter snake this proved to be the fact, as was evinced by the wounds he had made on the animal's head and body. The length of the black snake was a little less than three and a half feet, and that of his dinner twenty-two inches.

Shrewdness and Ability.

Hop Bitters, so freely advertised in all the papers, secular and religious, are having a large sale, and are supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtue of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of these Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a Bitters whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation.—*Exchange.*

How Much Weight Will a Chair Bear?

A Chicago father of several attractive girls put fashionable thin-legged chairs in his parlor, and was annoyed by the frequency with which the frail furniture was broken. He asked the girls about it, and one of them, as reported by the Chicago "Tribune," said: "I was sitting in the easy chair by the fire, and Charl—that is to say Mr. Smith—was sitting on the sofa by the window, when suddenly—crack, down went the little rocking chair that no one was sitting on at all.—It must be the poor glue they use, or perhaps it was the frost." The father studied the subject a few days. Then he gave to each daughter a locket plainly inscribed with her name and weight, and on each chair riveted a silver plate bearing the words, "Warranted to bear up — pounds." Calling the girls, he said: "Now, if there's any more chairs broken it is because your young men can't do a sum in simple subtraction, or else because they are bent on malicious mischief and destruction of property."

American Enterprise.

Recuperative power, the will and the energy to encounter and overcome difficulties, is the leading characteristic of Americans as a people. When sudden disasters come upon them, instead of yielding to depression, they set vigorously to work and the time usually given to lamentation is devoted to the repair of damages and the rebuilding of a better structure upon either physical or financial ruins. Thus have we seen a new Chicago rear its head amid the ashes of a wide-spread and desolating conflagration. The fire swept away the wooden edifices and they were replaced by marble. We have seen, too, in this generation, the greatest civil war of modern times raging over ever section of the country. No sooner, however, had the clash of arms ceased than the work of reconstruction was recommenced and wise measures adopted to coment again that Union framed by our fathers that it might be bequeathed "one and inseparable" to our prosperity.

But it is not necessary that we should go so far afield for evidences of the elasticity of the American character. On the 9th of November last a fire broke out in that pioneer and most popular of watering-places, Cape May City, which, in a few short hours, swept away all the large hotels, with a single exception, together with the humbler but handsome cottages inhabited during the summer months by private families. Everywhere the eye turned was one scene of devastition and desolation. To all intents and purposes Cape May City was utterly destroyed.

Under such circumstances what was the action taken by those most deeply interested? Did they idly fold their arms and relinquishing all hopes abandon themselves to despair? This was not the true American spirit. On the contrary, while the embers were still smouldering, they took a calm survey of the entire field. The New Jersey railroad company (operated by the Pennsylvania railroad company) which has already done so much in the way of speedy and safe transportation for that city by the sea, came nobly to the front and offered to deliver building materials either at reduced rates or free of cost. Temporary tracks were built to facilitate the moving of heavy freights. The City Councils agreed to exempt the larger hotels, when rebuilt, from taxation for the term of five years. An impulse was thus given to the work of reconstruction and the following improvements having been commenced will be completed in time for the present season.

The new Congress Hall, a brick structure of 200 rooms, about half the capacity of the former building. It is four stories high, the upper being mansard roof. It extends 160 feet east and west, and 200 feet north and south, located fifty feet farther on the lawn, and the west wing being much nearer the sea than formerly, the end being opposite the West End House on Congress street, but only extending half across the lawn. Washington street is to be cut through from Perry to Congress, and the office, main entrance, etc., is on Washington street. The kitchens, etc., are one story and placed on Perry street, half-way between the former hotel office and the sea.

Mr. Geo. Fryer's cottage, foot of Perry street, is up and the third story joist crossed. It is being weather-boarded. The Avenue House of Mrs. Michael Biern, in front of Fryer's, is having the basement dug, and will go up at once, to be done by May 15. Mr. Doughty is still to conduct it. King's cottage, foot of Jackson street, is partly raised and joist laid. He is excavating cellars on Decatur street, where the cottages were burned there. Victor Denizot is raising his house at the foot of Decatur street. It is much larger than the cottage. Mr. A. McConnell's cottage, half burned, is nearly rebuilt, and Mr. Rudolph's, which was but slightly damaged, is entirely finished. Mr. McConnell will rebuild the house adjoining his, which was wholly consumed.

Mr. Jere E. Mecray is raising his cottage on Jackson street, alongside of the Centre House site. He will not rebuild the Centre. The Stockton bath house site is graded ready for the structures. They and Mr. King's are to be two stories high—a novelty here. On Howard street, Mr. Robb's cottage is up, enclosed and under roof. The Chalfonte addition of 110 feet is drawing to completion. The Whitney cottage, foot of Congress street, is to be converted into a roomy hotel for 200 people. The Stockton House is to have an addition, but ground is not broken for either it or Whitney's yet.

It is said the West Jersey railroad will run its rails to Sea Grove and the steamboat landing this summer. The cross-ties are lying at the creek bridge on Broadway, and stakes are driven across the Mark Devine property and marsh for half a mile. The stake struck the creek half a mile west of the Excursion House, and rumor says it follows the beach after leaving Mark Devine's land. The U. S. authorities will not allow the locomotive to cross near the light-house tower, as the jar will injure the structure. Mr. Nash, of Philadelphia, formerly of the Arctic House here, has the Excursion House this summer.

Mr. Brolasky's summer cottage here has the columns supporting the verandahs of both stories, made from the rough trunks of cedars as they grew in the woods, barked, but with the knots prominent where the branches were hewn off. The brackets are formed from the natural branch left on the trunk.

Dr. Emlen Physick's superb residence, near Schellengers Landing, awaits a change in the weather to enable the plasterers to proceed with their work.

Capt. W. H. Mills is about to rebuild his house, burned January 4th, on Washington street.

The Columbia House will very probably go up again on the lawn close to the sea, strong talk to that effect now pervading the air.

Thus almost before the roar of the flames has ceased there will rise again on the shores of the Atlantic a renewed, regenerated, though not a more salubrious or popular Cape May.

Executive Dinners at Washington

These dinners are usual excruciating but nobody who is honored by an invitation ever dreams of declining, as it is considered in the light of a command from which nothing but sickness or death can excuse one. Generally one is warned long enough ahead not to make other engagements for that particular evening. The Grants usually gave a fortnight's notice, but the Hayes family deem a week sufficient. The invitations are printed on a sheet of large, square note paper, perfectly plain and white, except that the United States coat-of-arms and motto, in gold, appears at the head of the sheet. It reads thus: "The President and Mrs. Hayes request the pleasure of ——— company at dinner on Thursday evening, Feb. 13th, at 7 o'clock." A description of one of these occasions serves for all the rest that are given during the same Administration, except that an entirely different set of faces appears each time around the board, the object being to invite at least once during a season every one entitled to the courtesy. The Executive Mansion is always brilliantly lighted and profusely ornamented with flowers, the great east room and all the parlors and conservatories being thrown open, and the marine band stationed in the entrance hall, opposite the state dining-room. The big mirror which has been in use so many years and reflected so many strange faces and changing costumes is placed down the centre of the table, its frame wreathed with flowers and vines, which are carried up on invisible wires to the crystal chandeliers above. Sometimes the famous Hiawatha boat is set in the centre of the mirror, and sometimes a pyramid of flowers. Blossoms arranged in bouquets or baskets, alternating with dishes of bonbons and fruits, are scattered at regular intervals down the sides of the table and at the head and foot. The dinner cards are of thick, creamy pasteboard, gilt edged, and bearing the United States shield and coat of arms in gold, raised above the surface. No wine glasses appear, but at each plate stands a Bohemian glass water bottle and goblet to match, and a tiny bouquet in a silver or crystal vase. It is customary for each guest to carry off both bouquet and dinner card as a memento of the stupendous honor of dining at the White House.

A Cool, Courageous Man.

General Pasly, of the Royal Engineers, was noted for his bravery and coolness. His patient, conscientious toil at the details of whatever work he undertook, was as remarkable as his courage. He was once experimenting on the strength of cements. A large stone, a ton in weight, had been cemented to another, and both were suspended in the air by means of a clamp inserted in the latter.

Pasley, inspecting the joint, looked around, above, from below, walking under the mass, and scrutinizing it in every direction. Just as he stepped from beneath the cement gave way, and down fell the heavy block. Without the slightest change of color or tone, he turned to his assistant and said:

"Do you know I call that an extremely unpleasant occurence. I was just beginning to feel confidence in the cement, but you see I had no ground for satisfaction."

On another occasion he had descended with a junior engineer officer in a diving-bell, to attend some submarine experiment. The chain by which the bell was lowered became entangled with the air tubes and signal line. The supply of air was stopped and the water slowly and steadily rose in the bell.

They could not signal to be hauled up, nor could they creep beneath the edge of the bell and rise to the surface, for it rested on the bottom of the sea.

Death appeared invitable; it was a question of inches as the water rose above the limbs of the officers.

"I confess," said the junior, "I was alarmed. But Pasley never changed a muscle. He continued talking and watching the rise of the water as if superintending an experiment. The water had risen to our breasts, when the men above, receiving no signals, became alarmed, and drew up the bell. I cannot describe my feelings but Pasley took it all as a matter of course."

The Heavens in March.

During February Saturn appeared at a disadvantage, not only from his increased distance from the earth, but also from having been immersed in the zodiacal light, which, during February and March, always shines with maximum splendor. This light stretches from the horizon to the Pleiades, and on some occasions it has been faintly traced to the eastern horizon. Its cause is a profound mystery to astronomers. It appears to be of nebulous origin, and extends from the sun which occupies its centre, to a distance considerably beyond the earth. Its shape is lenticular, like than of two watch crystals placed together. From a distance equal to the stars, and situated perpendicularly to it, greatest diameter, it would appear as a nebulous star like that in Cephus, Orion, Eridanus. On the 7th the moon was in conjunction with and three and one-half degrees south of Uranus in the constellation of Leo. Uranus is excellently placed for telescopic observation, and for the benefit of those who may wish to find it, I give its position on the 15th, viz., right ascension 10h. 14m., declination north 11 deg. 47m., or 12m. in time, west, and 1 deg. 51m. north of a fourth magnitude star called Rho Leonis. On the 20th of March, at sunset, the plane of the earth's equator passed through the sun's centre, or, in other words, the sun in its apparent journey northward, crosses the equinox, in common parlance termed "crossing the line." At that moment, north of the equator, winter ends and spring begins, and south of the equator, summer ends and autumn begins. March 20th Mercury will be in perihelion or nearest the sun. His orbit is the most eccentric of all the planets, amounting to one-fifth of his mean distance from the sun, or equal to seven and one-fourth million miles, making the difference between his perihelion and aphelion distance more than fourteen and one-half million miles. This variation of distance is, alone, sufficient to produce one set of seasons, aside from that probably produced by the inclination of equator to the plane of his orbit, of which we know nothing. It is owing to this excessive eccentricity that his elongations vary so widely from a mean value. Whenever a maximum elongation takes place in either of these months he is not a very difficult object to find, if a few precautions are observed I see no reason, therefore, for believing the oft published statement that Copernicus, with all the efforts he could put forth, was never able to see him. This story, probably, ought to be classified with that of the fall of Newton's apple, and that Sirius was anciently red, and of Galileo's famous utterance, "It does move though." Orion, the gem of the constellations, will be a resplendent object during the month. Though the lustre and configuration of all the stars are slowly changing, and must eventually obliterate every familiar feature of the constellations, yet the change is very slow. The bands of Orion shine upon us as brightly and as lovingly as of old, when Job was asked, "Canst thou bind the sweet influences of the Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion?" or as they have done in all the by gone ages of geological time.

A Man Baby.

In the second story of one of the low rickety wooden buildings on the east side of Chatham street in humble apartments, there lives one of the most curious of human monstrosities. It is a boy or man, 21 years and 6 months old, having been born in 1857, that is, in all respects physically and mentally, nothing more than an overgrown infant. Its parents are Mr. and Mrs. Jacques Jenn, of 165 Chatham street, industrious French people. The child was born on the 10th of June 1857, and was christened Jule. Up to his eighth month he did not differ from other children; but at that age he was taken sick with measles, and for six months it was thought he could not live, one childish disease following rapidly upon another. His last ailment and the one to which his parents ascribe his deformity, was one that baffled the attending physician, and is described by the father as "the English disease." Both physical and mental growth seemed to be arrested by this disease. The boy is not quite three feet high, but measures four feet around the waist, being inordinately corpulent. His head is well shaped, but looks much too large for his body, being more than two feet in circumference. His hands and feet are exceedingly small, like those of a one year old infant and he weighs 160 pounds. Every effort has been made to educate him, but he is not capable of learning anything. When he was ten years old he was scarcely two feet high, but weighed almost 100 pounds. The boy's skin is remarkably soft and white like a baby's. All his habits are childish, and he can speak only a few words, such as "papa," "mamma," "yes," and "no." His extreme corpulence prevents him from walking but he is very active with his hands and feet. He amuses himself with childish toys, and is very shy when strangers are about. Ex-Police Surgeon Baker who has examined the case very closely for several years, says, it is the most wonderful case he ever heard of. The boy has been examined by a number of scientists who have all come to the conclusion that he is a perfect baby in mind and body. His father has been approached by many showmen, who were anxious to add the boy to their list of attraction; but he has declined every offer, not desiring to have his son exhibited to the public.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Think of ease, but work on.

Never fail to give a polite answer to a civil question.

Give children little to do; make much of its being well done.

There would be fewer young fools if there were more wise elders.

Say not, because thou canst not do everything, "I will do nothing."

He is the only rich man who has learned to be content with what he has.

The mean man is always meaner to himself than any one else.

Fortune dreads the brave, and is only terrible to the coward.

Greatness may build the tomb, but goodness must make the epitaph.

He who shows kindness towards animals will display the same characteristic towards men.

"Do come and see us!" sounds very well; but how much heart is there in it in many cases?

Knowledge, when in the possession of only a few, has always been turned to iniquitous purposes.

It is unfair to say that a man does good deeds only for effect, merely because he does them with effect.

All the blows we strike should be for a purpose; every nail should be a rivet in the machine of the universe.

The beauty of the face is an enviable thing, but the beauty of the heart lasts longer.

Those who have little are always ready to strike an average with those who have much.

Every man seems to be perfectly willing that his wife's love should cover the multitude of his sins.

The flower which we do not pluck is the only one which never loses its beauty or its fragrance.

Make yourself an honest man, and then you may be sure that there is one rascal less in the world.

Many a religious man, who would scorn to worship an idol, takes a peculiar delight in being worshiped as an idol himself.

Nothing is so wholesome, nothing does so much for people's looks, as a little interchange of the small coin of benevolence.

There is a gift that is almost a blow, and there is a kind word that is munificent; so much is there in the mode of doing things.

The plain and wholesome things of life are its greatest blessings. We are taught to pray, not for luxuries or dainties, but for daily bread.

A more glorious victory cannot be gained over another man than this, that when the injury began on his part, the kindness should begin on ours.

To know a man, observe how he wins his object rather than how he loses it; for when we fail, our pride supports us—when we succeed it betrays us.

Every degree of guilt incurred by yielding to temptation tends to debase the mind and weaken the generous and benevolent principals of human nature.

When charity consists in soliciting funds for the needy from a neighbor's pocket, we are all of us models of benevolence.

It is a very kind and proper thing when a man asks "Will you give me your hand?" to reply, "With all my heart, sir."

Be very careful, if you regard yourself as the guardian of your honor, that you do not occupy the position of a sinecure.

No man is ever good for anything until he has found two things—first, something to love, and second, something to reverence.

Many a rich man, when asked if he knows what relations he sustains to society, is compelled to confess that they are mostly poor relations.

Some people talk hours and say nothing; others there are, who, by the mere lifting of an eyebrow or the gesture of a hand, are comparatively eloquent.

It is from our hearts, and not from an outward source, that we draw the lines which color the web of our existence.

The difference between those whom the world esteems as good, and those it condemns as bad, is in many cases little else than the former have been sheltered from temptation.

It is one of the plausible arguments of the intemperate that beer makes a man fat, but the fact that many a steady drinker has been known to lean—against a lamp post, ought to be carefully considered.

If you wish to preserve harmony in your family the great secret lies in being sometimes blind to the things you do not care to see, and deaf to the things you do not care to hear.

Good breeding is a guard upon the tongue; the misfortune is that we put it on and off with our fine clothes and visiting faces, and do not wear it where it is most wanted—at home.

Help and give willingly, when you have anything, and think not the more of yourself, and if you have nothing, keep the cup of cold water always at hand, and think not less of yourself.

We bury our youth, our health, and our strength, and we only come to grief when we try to resuscitate the dead, and forget the chain of years that have been forged between them and now.

If you have talents, industry will improve them; if you have moderate abilities, industry will supply the deficiencies. Nothing is denied to well-directed labor; nothing is ever obtained without 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.

Chemists tell us that a single grain of the substance called iodine will impart a color to 7000 times its weight of water. It is so in higher things—one companion, one habit may affect the whole life and character.

A child will infer from the spirit which prevades a household whether the kingdom of heaven is a fact or a fiction. If it concludes it to be a fiction, how must the soul suffer? If it feels and knows it to be a glorious and joyful truth that heaven is near and above us, how will the spirit be drawn upward and onward!

The Republican.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1879.

The Press Association of Alabama will meet in Gadsden some time in May. From there an excursion will likely be made to Lookout Mountain near Chattanooga and the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. If we keep our health we expect to be on hand.

The present Grand Jury have done as faithful work as any similar body of men ever before assembled in this county.—We publish with pleasure some resolutions complimentary of Solicitor Vandiver, passed by the body and handed to us by a member of the Jury. If furnished copy, we will take pleasure in laying their report before our readers next week. Below we publish the resolution referred to above:

"We must here express grateful thanks to our able Solicitor for the efficient and invaluable assistance rendered us in our sessions, and for the patience, courtesy and attention shown our body in all its deliberations. We desire him to know in what high estimation is held his service to us, and the people to feel assured that the law will find a complete vindication at the hands of a Solicitor so earnest, capable and energetic in the prosecution of crime."

FRANCIS M. SAVAGE, Foreman. Wm. M Elgin, J. J. Skelton, D. A. Wright, J. B. Smith, Mark Drinkill, Thos. L. Wakely, G. W. Wells, J. W. Ford, Saml. T. Peace, A. M. Whiteside, M. N. Coker, J. N. Hacin, John Chambers, Washington Dickie, N. B. Dearman.

Death of Gen. Richard Taylor.

The announcement of the death of Gen Richard Taylor of Louisiana will be received with deep regret by the people of the South, and by his personal friends in Europe and America, to whom he was greatly endeared by his brilliant abilities and noble traits of character. Fifty three years of age on the 27 of January last, his life has been an eventful and stirring one. Possessed of many of the qualities of head and heart which made his father, "Old Rough and Ready," so marked a character in public life, he yet lacked the element of winning popularity, and which was all that he needed to have wielded a commanding influence. Intrepid to a fault, and firm in his convictions, he never yielded a position when once assumed. During the war he proved himself one of the ablest leaders in the Southern army, rising from the rank of colonel to that of lieutenant general, and some of his achievements are among the most marked in the unhappy struggle. Like the men whom he led in battle, he came out of the war utterly ruined in his private fortune, but like a true soldier, accepted the result without a murmur. He had staked all and lost, and his was not the nature to indulge in fruitless repining. Gen. Taylor leaves three daughters, who reside in Winchester, Va., his four sons being all dead. Had he lived, it is more than probable that he would, at an early day, have appeared prominently in public life, as he has since the days of reconstruction been a power in Southern politics. His recent work on the civil war, entitled Destruction and Reconstruction," has attracted much attention and been very favorably received.

COURT AT JACKSONVILLE.

Col. Denson, a brilliant member of the Gadsden bar and associate editor of the TIMES thus refers in the last issue of that paper to his impressions of Jacksonville, gathered during his attendance at the recent Court:

We, the associate editor, attended the Circuit Court at Jacksonville last week, Judge John Henderson, of Talladega, was presiding, as Judge Whitlock is holding Shelby court for Judge Henderson. There were not many people in attendance upon the court.

Judge Henderson delivered a charge to the grand jury as to carrying concealed weapons, and selling or giving whisky to minors, that met with a hearty endorsement from the people.

We learned from several members of the grand jury that a great deal of business had come before them, that more than sixty indictments would be preferred, and a majority of them would be for carrying concealed weapons.

The condition of the farming interests in Calhoun is very encouraging

Calhoun is one of the finest counties in the State, and has an intelligent, industrious and fearless people within her borders.

Jacksonville is a historic town. It is one of the oldest in Northeast Alabama. Several of Alabama's most distinguished jurists, statesmen and orators first commenced life there. Among the names that adorn the history of our State may be found that of Judge A. J. Walker, once Chief Justice of our Supreme Court, Judge James B. Martin, Col. W. B. Martin, Hon. John Cochran, one of Alabama's most gifted sons, Hon. John T. Morgan, now U. S. Senator. Among those now living in private life, yet on the stage of action, honoring their race, are Judge Thomas A. Walker, Judge John T. Heflin, Hon M. J. Turnley, and Gen. Wm. H. Forney. The latter is our able and much loved Representative in Congress, each of whom laid the foundation of their reputation under the classic oaks of Jacksonville. The present members of the legal profession there are able and courteous gentlemen. The people of Jacksonville are proverbial for their hospitality and culture.

We had the pleasure of meeting L. W Grant, Esq., editor and proprietor of the Jacksonville REPUBLICAN, the oldest and one of the ablest papers in the State. Mr. Grant is one of the ablest, boldest, and most incisive writers in our State

Our friend Hammond keeps a first rate Hotel, and makes only reasonable charges. In attendance upon the court, besides the local bar, were Hons. Tom Bradford and John T Heflin, of Talladega, and M Baker of Edwardsville. We enjoyed the visit very much, and hope to cultivate the friendship and acquaintance of the people of Jacksonville and Calhoun county more in the future.

The fact that the German mission was offered last December to Mr. Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York Tribune, has just been made public. Secretary Evarts, under date of December 23 d in accordance with the President's desire, asked Mr. Reid's acceptance of the commission. Mr. Reid, on December 30, replied with grateful thanks, but asking to be allowed to decline the position, on the ground that the work in which he is now occupied engrossed his mind and gave him greater opportunities for serving the country and advancing those views of public policy which he regards essential to its prosperity.

The Louisville (Ky.) Courier Journal, in a lengthy double-leaded editorial, pronounces unequivocally for the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks as the Presidential ticket in 1880. It says "anything else than the renomination of the old ticket, under all the circumstances, would be monstrous."

GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

As a writer of both poetry and prose, the name of this noble though unfortunate Kentuckian, must ever be honored as one of the brightest and best in American history. As a journalist, certainly he had never his superior, if ever his equal. As a poet, who can fail to do homage to his memory as he recalls his "Lines to My Wife," or his "Closing Year," and other poems that flowed from his wonderful pen in streams of living light and in strains of music that seemed to come from the stars?

Recently a strange rumor has been set afloat involving the honor of this great genius and this noble son of Kentucky. Painful as it has been to us, as it must have been to every noble nature, North or South, who admires talent and loves a generous soul, we preferred to delay to say a word until some friend who had known him well should speak in his defense. We had not long to wait. That friend has spoken and that defense, full and complete, has been published.

Col. J. Stoddard Johnston, now Secretary of State of Kentucky, and a rebel—so-called—in the war between the States, has printed in the Frankfort Yeoman an article which completly exonerates the memory of this noble man—noble though unfortunate—from an aspersion which the rumor to which we have alluded, sought to cast up on his honor.

The nature of that rumor is told in the first paragraph of Col. Johnston's article. It says:

In my absence from Kentucky for several weeks past I have seen, in various papers, reference to a charge which has been made in some quarters to the effect that, in the early part of the war, George D. Prentice had been bribed with $50,000 in gold to throw the influence of his paper, the Louisville Journal, on the Confederate side; that he received the money and endeavored to carry out his part of the contract; that he wrote an article of the character desired, which was put in type and about to go to press, when the clerk, Mr. Calvert, notified Paul R. Shipman, of the editorial staff, who suppressed the article, and, without the knowledge of Mr. Prentice, wrote and substituted a loyal article in its stead, which placed the Journal on the side of the Union and saved Kentucky.

It is needless for us to print Col. Johnston's article, though had we the space we should be glad to do so. It is only necessary to say that Col. Johnston, of Kentucky, made the following perfectly honorable proposition contained in a communication to Mr. Prentice shortly after the first battle of Manassa. Mr. Prentice's partners owned a controlling interest in the Journal, and they were strong Union men. The proposition was simply to enable Mr. Prentice to do what Col. Johnston had believed, or at least hoped, would accord with Mr. Prentice's own private views. After expressing the terms of peace to which the Southern Confederacy and the United States ought in his opinion to accede, and which he hoped Prentice, if he had absolute control of the paper would advocate, Col Johnston said:

Such terms of peace would be materially beneficial and highly calculated to produce a kind feeling between the two sections; would give to Northern manufacturers the full advantage of the Southern tariff, and to Southern sugar, wool, hemp, and provisions the advantage of the Northern tariff. It would obviate all difficulties as to the navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries, and a long line of inland Custom-houses.

If there is any obstacle in the way of your advocating these positions, in the ownership of the stock of the Journal, I will furnish in ten days: in New Orleans, $50,000 in gold to purchase that amount of its stock. If no such difficulty as this exists, but others involving personal obligation and responsibility on your part to party or friends I will in like time—ten days—pay to you in gold $25,000, to be disposed of by you without question on my part, in any way you wish, as your absolute property, so as to secure your release from all personal obligations interfering with the advocacy of these measures by you.

It is only necessary to print the reply of Prentice to put the charge of bribery and dishonor forever at rest. It is as follows:

(Confidential.)

Louisville, August 12, 1861.

My Dear Sir:—During my confinement in my sick room, which I left this morning for the first time, I reflected calmly, and tried to reflect deeply, upon the suggestions you have made to me. I do not know that in war the Union can possibly be restored. If I knew that it could not, I should certainly take the course you recommend, but I have some hope that it can, and upon this hope I feel bound in conscience to act. This may ruin me politically and personally, but that matters little.

In the Journal of tomorrow morning which I shall order sent to you, you will find an expression of the views I think myself bound to endeavor to enforce. If at any future time I conclude with you that there is no earthly chance of the South's coming back in war, I shall advocate the recognition of Southern independence, but in doing this I shall feel little else than despair for what I have ever regarded as the most blessed country on earth. At some future time I may take your counsel, but for the present my course is taken.

Sincerely your friend,

GEO. D. PRENTICE.

Col. Johnston certifies to the genuineness of this letter. He says he knew his handwriting well, and knows that this letter is in the handwriting of George D. Prentice. It is dated just the day before it is asserted his bribed article was to appear. In the issue of that date is the article to which he refers in the letter we have printed. Of that article Col. Johnston says:

No one but George D. Prentice could have written such an article, and its context bore such internal evidence of its authorship in the unmistakable response which it contained to the pending propositions for a peaceful settlement of the war that it would have been recognized as Prentice's even without his letter announcing its authorship. I well remember the day and the impression produced upon us by the decision announced in the letter and the article. Previous to that the Journal was for neutrality, and we had hoped that it might yet be with us. Now we realized that its whole power would be hopelessly against us. Others might doubt, but we knew that Prentice's resolution was irrevocably taken. It is my deliberate conviction that upon his decision hung the fate of Kentucky, and much as I deplored his course then and afterward, I am unwilling to have the merit of his act denied. He may have been so given at times to conviviality as to require that his manuscript should be revised or his articles scrutinized, but no man can read his letter of August 12 1861, which we have given above, and believe that, drunk or sober, he ever pursued a line inconsistent with the sentiments thus expressed. We who read in them the knell of our hopes for a united Kentucky could feel only admiration for the man who, calmly surveying his duty, and knowing that his sons and his oldest and best friends were ranged on the side of the South, could defy political and personal ostracism for the sake of conscience. The manliness of that letter, and the earnestness of conviction which marked the article in question, gave new views of Mr. Prentice's character. Before, I knew him only as the partisan editor, the witty papagraphist, the genius whose excesses in wine expelled the thought of all moral grandeur. But this was an exhibition of manhood which compelled my admiration, and though in the long years of the war I felt that, but for him, we who were exiles from Kentucky in the Confederate army would have had a different fate. I never forgot the brave and touching words in which he announced that with him the die was cast.

In some timely comments on the rumor that would dishonor the name of Prentice, the Louisville Courier Journal says, and heartily do we endorse its words, "as a matter of fact, he did his country a deal of honest service: he irradiated the era in which he lived; he distributed plenteously whatever came to him, and, dividing fair with his colleagues in every instance, he beggared himself as far as he was able, and denied himself most piteously to give his all to his last surviving child. His life is not to be set up as an example, but his memory deserves something other than reproaches—

The dead should be sacred,
In peace let him rest;
Nor trample in scorn
O'er the prayer-hallowed sod;
The green turf is sacred
That covers his breast—
Give his faults to the past.
Leave his soul with its God.

NEW YORK, April 4— Washington Nathan, son of Benjamin Nathan, who was murdered in Twenty-third street some years ago, was shot at the Broadway Hotel yesterday morning by Marion Ward, an actress. The circumstances as far as known show that Miss Ward went to the hotel on Wednesday night, and the next day about 10 o'clock sought Nathan in the room of an actress, Miss Alice Harrison. Miss Ward upbraided him with having deceived her, and shot him in the neck. The wound is thought to be severe, but it will not probably prove dangerous. Jealousy was the instigating cause of the attack.

THE ORCHARD IN APRIL.

There are three duties which will demand attention during this month, viz.: keeping down with sweep, cultivator or hoe all weeds and grass, destroying insects injurious to the trees, and rubbing suckers or water sprouts from the body and large limbs while they are so tender that they can be rubbed off with the hand, leaving no wound as when cut or sawed when large.—Southern Enterprise.

The President has issued an order consolidating the land offices at Mobile and Montgomery, the records of the former being transferred to Montgomery. The old officers at Montgomery retain their positions.

Every now and then some chap writes to a newspaper for a recipe to prevent hair from coming out. If men would go from the lodge before midnight with their legs sober, their hair wouldn't come out so rapidly. We always go home early, and we have more hair now than the day we were born.

Norristown Herald.

Tax Sales!

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following lands and lots, were decreed by the Probate Court, on the 14 day of April 1879, to be sold for the taxes and costs due thereon; and said lands and lots will be sold on the 10th day, of May 1879, it being the 3d Monday in said month, before the court house door, in the town of Jacksonville Ala, to satisfy said taxes and costs

Mrs. Sarah Adams, Precinct No 1.

½ interest in lot in Jacksonville Ala,	
State tax	$1 40
Co. tax	80
Total tax	$2. 20
Levy by tax collector	$1.00
Serving notice "	25
Probate Judge notice	25
Decree of sale	50
	$4.15

Mrs. McAfee, Pre No 1,

½ interest in lot in Jacksonville, Ala.,	
State tax	$1.40
Co. tax	80
Total tax	$2 20
Levy by collector	$1.00
Serving notice "	25
Probate Judge notice	20
Decree of sale	50
	$4.15

T. H Sanford, Pre No 1,

Southeast quarter of Southeast quarter, Section 32 township 13 range 8. N. E ¼ sec. 5, township 14 range 8: Northwest quarter section 4. township 14, range 8.—300 acres.

State tax	$4.90
Co. tax	$2.80
Total tax	$7.70
Levy by collector	$1.00
Serving notice "	25
Probate Judge notice	20
Decree of sale	50
	$9.65

A. Woods & Jessie W. Woods, Precinct No 1.

House & lot, known as the residence now occupied by A. Woods & Jessie W. Woods, being the house & lot situated in the town of Jacksonville, Ala containg twenty acres more or less, bounded on the north by Mrs. M. E. Martin's land, on the West by W. H Forney, and the lots T W Pitt & A B Clark, South by the land of J. W Burke, and on the East by the road leading from Jacksonville to Cross Plains Ala. and in southeast quarter of section 11, township 14, and range 8

State tax	$25.84.8
Co. tax	$14.76 4
Total tax	$40.60 2

Owner unknown. Precinct No 8.

Fraction B section 4, township 13, and range 9.

State tax	$00.28
Co tax	$00.16
Total tax	$00.44
Levy by collector	$01.00
Probate Judge notice	20
Decree of sale	50
J. F & L W Grant adv.	$4.00
	$6.14

Owner unknown. Precinct No8.

East ½ of Northwest quarter, and West half of northeast quarter—Section 23, township 13 range 8.

State tax	S 56
Co tax	32
Total tax	88
Levy by collector	$1.00
Probate Judg notice	25
Decree of sale	50
J F & L W Grant Adv.	$4 00
	$6.58

Owner unknown. Precinct No 13.

Northeast quarter of northeast quarter, section 11, township 16, range 8—40 acres.

State tax	37
Co tax	20
Total tax	$ 55
Levy by collector	$1.00
Probate Judge notice	20
Decree of sale	50
J F & L W Grant, adv.	$4.00
	$6.25

Owner unknown. Precinct No 12.

North half of section 32, township 15, and range 9.—320 acres

State tax	$17.50
Co. tax	$10.00
Total tax	$27.50
Levy by collector	$1.00
Probate Judge notice	20
Decree of sale	50
J. F. & L. W. Grant	$4.00
	$33.20

J. M. WEBSTER,
Tax Collector,
Calhoun County. Ala.

April 19, 1879—3t.

The Roper Mineral Well

IS LOCATED 3 MILES EAST OF GREENVILLE, ALABAMA.

For the information of persons desiring to use the Roper Well Water, I will state some of the cures it has effected: Dyspepsia in its worst form, Chronic Diarrhoea, Diabetes, or any derangement of the Urinary Organs, Sick or Nervous Headache of long standing, Piles, Sores or Eruption of the skin, Ulceration of the Womb and Billious Colic. It is also one of the most strengthening Tonics in use. The following is analysis of the water made by Prof. W. C. Stubbs of A & M College, of Alabama: The amount of water used was one litre, which is a little more than one quart. The litre is equal to one quart, a five thousand six hundred and seven, Ten Thousandths of a Quart, (1,0567 quarts.) Bearing in mind the difference between the litre and the quart we can estimate the strength of the water.

One litre was found to contain—

Sulphuric Acid	84⅓	Grains.
Feric Oxide	27⅝	"
Ferron "	17⅝	"
Calcic "	10 7-10	"
Potasic "	2⅓	"
Magnestic "	4⅝	"
Sodium "	4-10	"
Chlorine "	3-5	"
Sillica "	23	"
Carbonic Acid	5 7-10	"

The Price of the Roper Mineral Well Water is $1 per Gallon.

GREENVILLE ALA., Oct 9th, 1879.—Messrs Roper & McCall: Gents—I am glad to inform you that the use of one gallon of your Mineral Water has cured my mother of Chronic Diarrahoea. It was a case of eight years standing. The best medical aid had fa ile to arrest it. Very Respectfully,

P N. WEATHERLY.

SANDY RIDGE, ALA., June 29 1878.—Messrs. Rope & McCall. Proprietors of Mineral Well, This is to certify that for five years I have been terribly afflicted with Tetter on the head which had covered it. I have spent much money in remedies and for prescriptions from our physicians, but all without any good result. I heard of your well and concluded to try it—I did so, and the result was far beyond my expectations. I used it for some weeks—am now fully and completely free from Tetter. I give you this certificate, which you can use as you see proper. J. D. GAFFORD.

GREENVILLE, ALA., July 16 1878.—Messrs McCall & Roper This is to certify that during the past six months I have been using the Roper Well Water for Diabetes and Dyspepsia, from which diseases I have been suffering for many years (particularly the latter) and am now proud to say from its use I have received the greatest benefits, and further certify that it has been used in my family for chronic sore throat and catarrh to great advantage. J W MALLET.

Direct all orders to ROPER & McCALL.
Greenville, Alabama.

Feb 22—3m.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court for said county—
Regular Term. March 10th 1879.

This day came John F Walker administra or of the estate of Elizabeth Walker deceased, and filed his statement, account and vouchers for an annual settlement of his administration.

It is ordered that the 17th day of April 1879, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement. At which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement if they think proper.

L W. CANNON
Judge of Probate.

March 15—2

NEW FAMILY GROCERY.

The undersigned has opend out near the depot, a large and varied stock of Family Groceries, at prices certain to attract attention. I will also do a

GENERAL COMMISSION

business, both buying and selling at reasonable commission rates. I will also sell the

Standard Sewing Machine,

delivered in Jacksonville for $20 cash. It is one of the best machines now in use, and has more attachments than belong to any other machine. See Sign near depot of

C. W BREWTON,
Jacksonville, Ala.

March 29—2m.

NOTICE.
STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court for said County—
Special Term, March 26 1879.

This day came C. W. Brewton county administrator and the administrator of the estate of John Maddox, deceased, and filed his petition in writing and under oath, praying an order of sale of certain lands described therein, and belonging to the said estate, for the purpose of paying the debts due from said estate.

It is ordered that the 6th day of May 1879, be appointed a day on which to hear and determine upon said petition; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to the non-resident, heirs at law of said estate (if any) as well as all persons concerned, to appear and contest the same if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

March 29—3t.

FINL SETLEMENT NOTICE.
THE STTE OF ALBAMA
CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court for said County—
Special Term, March 3d 1879.

This day came T. J. Morgan, guardian of Jessie Ross, a minor, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his said guardianship.

It is ordered that the 31st day of March 1879, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement. At which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

March 8—3t.

LETTERS TESTMENTRY.
THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court of Calhoun county.

Letters testamentary under the last will and testament of Elizabeth Prater deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 4th day of March, 1879 by the Hon. L. W. Cannon, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county. Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred

W. B. GREEN,
Executor.

March 8—3t.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRTION.
STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Maddox deceased, having been granted to the undersigned as general administrator on the 6th day of March, 1879, by the Hon. L. W. Cannon Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred

C. W. BREWTON,
General Admr.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Under and by virtue of an order issued by the Judge of the Probate Court in and for Calhoun county, Ala. on the 6th day of March 1879, the undersigned as executor of the last will and testament of Eliza A. Prater, deceased, will proceed to sell the personal property belonging to the estate of said deceased, at her late residence six miles north of Jacksonville, on the

21ST DAY OF MARCH, 1879.

Terms: all amounts under five dollars *cash*, over five dollars, credit until 25th day of December next: Notes required with good and approved securities.

Said personality consists of corn, wheat cotton seed, fodder, blacksmith's tools, one four horse wagon, one milch cow & yearling, and many other articles.

W. B. GREEN,
Executor

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all bilious complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE' LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

POSTPONED.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of three fifas issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, and to me directed—one in favor of J. C. Francis and against A. Woods, one in favor of Wm. H. Forney and G. C. Ellis, and against A. Woods, and one in favor of Oscar Crook and against A. Woods.—

I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door, in the town of Jacksonville Calhoun county Alabama, within the legal hours of sale, on the first Monday in April, 1879, that being 7th day, the following described property, to-wit:

One house and lot in the town of Jacksonville Ala. bounded as follows: East by the Jacksonville and Rome road, North by Mrs E. Martin's land, west by Thos. Pitts' and A. B. Clark's lots, south by J. W. Burke's place—known as the Alexander Woods residence, containing eighteen acres more or less; also one house and lot in the town of Jacksonville Ala. bounded as follows: South by Depot street, west by an alley, northern boundary unknown, and east by A. Griffin's place—now occupied by P. J. Hines, containing seven acres more or less. The above lots being and lying in Section 11, Township 14 Range 8. Also one undivided half interest in the Woods & Clark mill, bounded on the north by B. G. Douthit's place, east and south by E. L Woodward's lands and on the west by Mrs. Abernathy's place, being and lying in Section 14, Township 14 and Range 8 Levied upon as the property of Alexander Woods, to satisfy said fifas

D. Z. GOODLETT,
Sheriff, Calhoun county.
Per J. L. MATSON Deputy.

Jan. 11 1879.—5t

TAX ASSESSOR'S

NOTICE!

SECOND ROUND.

The Tax payers of Calhoun county will please meet me on the days and at the places mentioned below, for the purpose of assessing their taxes for the year 1879.

Precinct No 10 Rabbit Town, Monday April 21 1879.
Precinct No 11 White Plains, Tuesday 22
Precinct No 12 Davisville, Wednesday 23
Precinct No 13 Oxford. Thursday 24
Precinct No 15 Anniston. Friday 25
Precinct No 3 June Bug (Court Ground, Saturday 26
Precinct No 2 Alexandria. Monday 28
Gannaway's School House, Tuesday 29.
Precinct No 14 Sulphur Springs, Wednesday April 30 1879
Precinct No 5 Polkville, Thursday May 1 1879
Precinct No 6 Peeks Hill Friday May 2
Precinct No 7 Hollingsworth's Court Ground, Saturday 3
Precinct No 9 Cross Plains, Monday 5
Precinct No 16 Ladiga, Tuesday 6
Precinct No 8 Green's School House, Thursday 8
Precinct No 1 Jacksonville, Friday and Saturday, May 9 & 10 1879.

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

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

March 22

WM. W. HARRISON,

Physician & Surgeon,

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA.

"BLUE MOUNTAIN RO

Change of Schedule

S. R. & D. R. R.

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

Mail Trains Daily.

No. 1, North.	Stations.	No. 2, South.
4.40 a. m	Lv Selma Ar	9.30 p. m.
6.38 a. m	Randpolh, Lv	7.05 p. m
7 25 a. m	Montevallo	6.00 p. m.
8 15 a. m	Calera	5 00 p. m.
10.47 a. m	Talladega	2.35 p. m.
11.54 p. m	Oxford	1.30 p. m.
12 45 p. m	Jacksonville	12.45 p. m.
3.45 p. m.	Ar Rome Lv	10.22 a. m.
5 50 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	12.30 p. m.
7.05 p. m	Randolph Lv	9 45 a. m.
8 20 p. m	Montevallo	8 34 a. m.
9.40 p. m	Calera Ar	7.00 a. m.
12.55 p. m	Talladega	3 50 a. m.
2.25 a. m	Oxford	2.25 a. m.
3 55 a. m	Jacksonville	12.50 a. m.
8.30. a. m	Ar. Rome Lv	8.15 p. m.
11.06 a. m	Dalton	5.51 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. & Ga. railroad and W. & A. railroad, making close connection at Calera with mail train of L. & N. & Gt. So. railroad from all western cities.

Sleeping cars on all night trains.

Tickets as low as by any other route.

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

Memphis and Charleston RAILROAD.

MEMPHIS, TENN—On and after Dec 1st 1878, the following passenger schedule will be operated:

Going East	Going West
Read down.	Read up
Lve 12.20 night	Memphis 12 10 pm arr
" 3 02 am	Grand Junction 9.37 am lve
" 3.56 am	Middleton 8 50 am "
" 5.08 am	Corinth 7 44 am "
" 10.15 am	Decatur 2.35 am "
" 3 00 pm	Stevenson 10. 15 pm "
Arr 4 50 pm	Chattanooga 8 00 pm lve

GREAT CHANGNS
have been made on this line.

This road has been newly ballasted, and the track repaired with steel rails. These improvements make it second to no other road in the south

TO THE EAST

Close connection is made for all eastern and southern cities.

Only Line running through Palace Sleeping Cars and day coaches, between Memphis and Chattanooga without change.

TO THE WEST

Close connections made for all Arkansas and and Texas points, a full first class and emigrant tickets on sale at all principal station.

Round Trip emigrant tickets at greatly reduced rates now on sale at Chattanooga, to principal Texas points.

Day Coaches run between Bristol and Memphis, and between Montgomery, Alabama, and Texarkana, Arkansas, without change.

Baggage checked through. No Sunday delays.

For further information as to rates, schedules etc. address either JAS. R. OGDEN, Gen. Passenger Agent, Knoxville, Tenn

T. S. EAVANT,
Asst. Gen Passenger agent, Memphis, Tenn.
P. R ROGERS.
Gen. Western Agent, Dallas, Texas.

Cancers Cured.

SCROFULA,

SCROFULOUS ULCERS AND CANCERS ARE CURABLE.

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

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

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

Charges moderate,

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

April 6th, 1878—1y.

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.

Special Notice to the Public

C. H. RANGER

HOUSE, Sign and Ornamental Painter. HE is ready to do all class of

PAINTING

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

Address Republican Office, R.

C. H. RANGER,
Jacksonville, Ala.

July 27—3m.

CALHOUN COLLEGE,

FOR MALES AND FEMALES

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA

The winter session of 1878-9. the 6th of November, 1878.
from the 20th to the 30th
Terms of tuition, fro
according to grade
Board in
per month
For
Cata

The Republican.

WANTED.—For the purpose of populari[zin]g our wanted co.umn, and making it [wh]at we designed it to be—a means of [fa]cilitating exchange and sale of property by our [pe]ople.

We have concluded to reduce our [ter]ms of advertisement under that head, [n]ot to exceed five lines,) to 25 cents; or, [ju]st half the price that we have heretofore [ch]arged.—This certainly brings it within [th]e reach of every body—who has anything [to] sell. That an advertisement of this kind [wi]ll bring about the sale of property [ad]vertised, stands to reason. A man can [ha]rdly have anything that he is willing to [se]ll but that there is some one anxious to

BUY

[th]at identical article, if he only knew [w]here to find it. If it is advertised, he will [k]now exactly who has it, and thus a trade [w]ill be brought about; or if he

WANTS

[a]n article, and does not know where to buy [it], he can *quickly find it*, by advertising [th]at he wishes to buy such an article. As [th]e price we charge for this kind of ad[v]ertisement is *only one-fourth* of our pub[li]shed rates, we shall insist on cash pay[m]ents for every advertisement under the [h]ead of

WANTED.

No advertisement of the kind will be in[s]erted unless accompanied by the cash. If [y]ou have anything in the way of farm pro[d]ucts—a cow, hogs, wagon, buggy, or any[t]hing to sell, advertise it in the

WANTED

column. If you want to buy any of these things, advertise for them in the wanted column, and you will be quickly supplied.

We thank those gentlemen who have come forward and paid us subscriptions during Court. There are others yet behind who ought to pay up. We trust they will no longer neglect this important duty.

ANOTHER VETERAN.—Mr. Wm. H. Flemming, of this place, calls our attention to the fact that he was one of the first men who subscribed to the very first number of the Republican and has taken it regularly since—over a period of forty-three years. Moreover in all this time he has never paid a dollar in money for subscription. This does not mean, however, that he is to be classed among the delinquents. He is a worthy mechanic, and has regularly swapped work with the Republican.

Dr. Teague, of Cross Plains, paid our office a social call, while in town for a short time last week, attending court. We are always glad to have our friends drop in this way for a social chat.

Professional burglars paid Oxford a call last Saturday night. They entered the store of Mr. Robertson, blew open a safe and took therefrom about three hundred dollars.

If you have an item of news worth recording, drop us a postal card containing it. For this purpose we constitute all our subscribers in the county special correspondents of the Republican.

To those who observed our notice last week of early vegetables from Anniston the following note will be clear:

Dear Sir.

Thanks for your notice. Please mail me two copies for my friends in 'La Belle France.' What you called a head of wheat was a corn tassle. The pea and tomato bloom weae raised in the open air. The other plants were started under forcing frames. Your's Truly,

JOSEPH RAMELET.

Anniston, 4 | 13 | 79

Lost Mule!

On Saturday night, April 12, one light sorrell mule, about ten or twelve years old, 14 hands high, was either stolen or strayed from my place near Middleton. Any information in regard to it will be appreciated.

W. P. COOPER,
Alexandria, Ala.

About Lamar, the early wheat crop is said to be injured to some extent, but no serious damage to that crop.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing at Jacksonville, Ala., in the name of ROSENBURG & L. SELLER has this day been dissolved by mutual consent of the parties.

The business will be continued at same place in the name of L. SELLER.

I. ROSENBURG.
L. SELLER.

April 17th. 1879.

A bill has been introduced in the Virginia legislature to make the striking of one person by another with a cowhide, horsewhip or other instrument with intent to humiliate or degrade, a felony, punishable by imprisonment of not less than two nor more than three years.

A fine steam gin, mill and cotton press, belonging to Mr. Foster, near Gadsden, was burned last Friday. Loss three or four thousand dollars.

The Medical College of Alabama turned out 19 M. D's the 26th.

Alcohol will clean out an inkstand. It will also clean out a pocket-book.

The Episcopal Church building at Livingston has been greatly improved.

George Hughes, who escaped from the Talladega jail, has been recaptured.

Miss Julia Tutwiler, of Greene Springs, has returned from Europe.

Sam Gellerstedt fell from a ladder in Troy and broke both arms.

There are no fewer than 4,000 women postmasters in the United States, and that the number is on [th]e increase.

[W]aive Notes at.

[Of]fice for sale

REMARKABLE PROPHECY.

Our attention has been called by a correspondent in this county whose studies have lead him to make a deep research into the predictions contained in Holy Writ, to the following remarkable, not to say alarming prophecy, found in the book of Esther XII, 13, which would seem to have a direct reference to our country, day and circumstances. It is as follows:

"In the time of three score, nineteen and eighteen hundred, and at the season that followeth the two days of Purim, when the children of Israel have entered into the land where raiment groweth upon trees, do sell the wares in the streets and have taken possession thereof, then shall abundance be upon that in that year, and in the year which followeth, and strange visions shall be upon the people therein; but woe unto them which heed not the time, for the visitation is at hand."

This is indeed a weird and mysterious prediction, the time seems easy of ascertainment, there can be no question we presume, that our country and section, where cotton is so extensively grown, indicating "the raiment growing upon trees," is here referred to; but what the terrible visitation is to be is more than we can determine from the text. If any of our friends are disposed to investigate the subject, and we hope they will, and can arrive at any rational interpretation of it, our colums will be gladly thrown open to them.

· Greensboro Watchman.

The above is no doubt a hoax. There is no XII chapter of Esther.

The friends of Dr. Renfroe, of Talladega, will be pained to learn that his physicians have advised him to retire from the ministry, his health requiring absolute rest. His salary will be continued as though he was actively serving the church.

A dispatch from Agusta, Ga., says the late extreme cold weather killed fruit and early vegetables in Georgia and South Carolina.

It cost William H. Vanderbilt $250,000 counsel fees to defend himself against the demands of his brothers and his sisters and his aunts. The law is so nice that it is necessarily expensive; but what would happen to some of those New York lawyers if they didn't get rich in three weeks?

The Albany Argus gives a strange account of a little girl afflicted with the diptheria. In looking into the child's throat, the mother saw a micrococcus moving which she removed, together with another, which are now on exhibition in a dragstore there and being discussed by the medical fraternity. They are easily seen by the naked eye, though a glass helps one to the true inwardness of the critters. The largest one is fully one quarter of an inch long, covered with hair, with a head something like a caterpillar, tapering body and long hairy tail. Its body is formed in rings, its color is about that of one of those dark yellow thousand legged worms found under old boards and stones. The smaller one is about one sixteenth of an inch long, being whitish in color, and requiring the glass to bring out its beauty of conformation. It is not a pleasant thing to imagine such things in your throat; but they get there and from there into the blood, heart and other organs producing paralysis and sudden death when least expected. They are vegetable parasites, and exist in large colonies in the diptheritic membrane.

THE EMIGRATION SWINDLE

Special Telegram to the N. O. Times,

WASHINGTON, April 10.—There is an impression among Southern people here that the new emigration scheme which is being worked up here by some leading Republican senators, is only another huge job—which will result in a greater swindle than the Freedmen's bureau robbery did a few years ago.

Some of the persons who are so philanthropically engaged in pushing it are interested in land grants belonging to Western railroads.

Windon is interested—if not directly—at least indirectly in the Northern Pacific, and and when he alludes so pathetically to the "prairies of the West whose fertile lands are awaiting the plow of the humble agriculturist from the South," he no doubt refers to the Red River country, where the thermometor falls to 40 degrees below zero in winter and it lasts until the first of May, and the cheerful grashopper devours every green thing about four years out of five.

There are reasons for believing that some infernal swindle and job is at the bottom of all this new zeal for the colored man—just as it was when the freedmen were encouraged to send their little savings to the Freedmen's Bank here, and they were devoured by the friends of "the greatest modern Presidents." Certain gentlemen from Mississippi are keeping a close lookout, and will soon expose the scheme, if there is any job in it.

The Chinese Won't Come South.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—The following card is furnished for publication:

The Chinese Six Companies are daily in receipt of aplications for laborers to go to the Southern States, notably Mississippi and Louisiana, to take the place of the negro labor now emigrating. The officers of these companies wish to be distinctly understood that they have no control over their people's labor, and have never brought or caused to be brought here one of their countrymen; and have never contracted for their labor or collected their wages in any manner whatever, the press of California to the contrary notwithstanding.

This is signed by the Chinese Six Companies.

$3 100 ONE HUNDRED & SIXTY CRES 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.

In the Lamar neighborhood, in Randolph county, corn was frozen four inches under the ground. A portion of the peach crop is lost, but plenty left.

Senator Houstan Getting To Work.

The Washington Correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal says;

Many Senators are beginning to see that they have made a grave mistake by their haste in confirming Haye's nominations. There is no let up or mercy on his part or that of his Attorney-General for the Southern people who are in the clutches of the Federal judiciary. It is stated by certain correspondents that Senator Houston proposes to look more closely than has been done heretofore into the nominations sent in by the President. He wants to see the letters and recommendations upon which they are made. Senator Houston is going to kick up trouble in those Executive sessions. He goes slow but he gets in healthy licks at the end.

The Washington Post of Monday, speaking apparently with the voice of authority, says: "There will be no more extra sessions of Congress. If Mr. Hayes vetoes the appropriation bills, recess will be taken until December, and no proclamation can call the two houses together again. But Mr. Hayes will think twice, and sign them.

THE RED MEN.

St. Louis, April 12.—A dispatch to the Globe-Democrat from Topeka, Kansas, says: "Governor St. John had a consultation to-day with Jim Cannon, an Indian guide, scout, and interpreter from the Southern Indians to make another raid north this season. Cannon said that the Cheyennes and Arapahoes were sulky, and would bear close watching. The capture and turning over to the civil authorities for trial of the Cheyenne chiefs who led the raid last year caused a great deal of dissatisfaction in the tribe, and other tribes sympathise with them. Cannon thinks they can be quieted, however, and kept on their reservation if prompt and early measures are taken.

—Another story of lynch law. The citizens of Davis City, Iowa, without a law or jury, on the 31st ult., hanged a desperado named Tucker. His associate, Tarter, was taken from the mob by the police and safely locked up. These lynchings, unfortunately, are common events enough; but at Davis City there was a difference. The friends of the lynched man, seeing that the laws were suspended, tried their hands at the business and set fire to The Commercial newspaper office. More skirmishing, if not a pitched battle, was expected.

—In view of the verdict rendered by the court in the Fitz-John Porter case, so completely in contrast with the original finding, how unfortunate that some other cases cannot be reopened and reheard, that may have been as unjustly determined as Gen. Porter's case was. The cool scrutiny, more than a decade removed from the fierce passions of a bitter era, might find in the circumstances of the trial, conviction and execution of Mrs. Surratt no better warrant for her sacrifices than the deference of her judges to the blind rage of a populace clamorous for a bloody offering.

New York Star.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
CALHOUN COUNTY. }

LETTERS of administration on the estate of J. W. Maddox, deceased having been granted to the undersigned, August 15th, 1878, by the Hon. L. W Cannon, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law. or the same will be barred.

D. J. PRIVETT,
Admr.

April 12—3w.

SPRINGVALE STOCK FARM.

JAMES CROOK,

—BREEDER OF—

Thorough-bred Merino Sheep, Angora Goats,

Herd Registered Jersey Cattle,

Berkshire and Essex Hogs,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
CLEBURNE COUNTY. }

Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1879.

Daniel D. Draper & Son, }
Vs. }
Jno. H. Silvey, defendant, }
and }
A. C. Jone, garnishee. }

This day came the plaintiff by attorney, and it appearing to the court that this writ was commenced by attachment, and that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and that his particular place of residence is unknown, and that the attachment was levied by serving a writ of garnishment upon A. C. Jones as garnishee. And it farther appearing from the answer of garnishee that John Silvey, and Marsh, Moore & Co, of Atlanta, Ga., claim some interest in the indebtedness of garnishee to the defendant.

It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in Calhoun county, Alabama, for four consecutive weeks, notifying the said John H. Silvey of this attachment suit, and requiring him to appear at the next term of this court, to answer plaintiff's complaint. And also the said John H. Silvey, Marsh, Moore & Co., to appear at the next term of this court, and propound their claim, if they have any to the indebtedness of said garnishee, and that this cause be continued.

Wm. P. NOEL,
Clerk Circuit Court.

April 5—4t.

Why Will You

Allow a cold to advance in your system and thus encourage more serious maladies, such as Pneumonia, Hermorrhages and Lung troubles, when an immediate relief can be so readily attained. *Boschee's German Syrup* has gained the largest sale in the world for the cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung Diseases. It is Dr Boschee's famous German prescription, and is prepared with the greatest care, and no fear is need be entertained in administering it to the youngest child, as per directions. The sale of this medicine is unprecedented. Since first introduced there has been a constant increasing demand and without a single report of failure to do its work in any case. Ask your Druggist as to the truth of these remarks. Large size 75 cents. Try it and be convinced.

LOCAL MATTERS.

MAKE MONEY

By buying your goods of W P & ED L PARR.

They have just received 2,000 lbs of flour which they sell from $3 to $3.50.
1,000 lbs meat from 5ct to 7ct lb
860 lbs lard from 9 to 10cts lb
500 lbs Coffee from 18 to 20cts lb
800 lbs Sugar from 9 to 11cts lb
75 bushels Eastern seed Irish potatoes cheap
5 bushels red and yellow Davies Silver Skin onion sets
1,000 packages Garden seed of all kinds
350 lbs Mackerel and White fish at bottom prices
250 lbs of sole and upper leather at manufacturer's prices
200 pieces Tin Ware of all kinds that are generally needed for family use
200 gallons of Stone Ware of every variety
2,500 Segars of all grades from 2 to 10cts
200 lb Chewing Tobacco from 48 to 90cts lb
Handsome Stock Smoking Tobacco
250 lbs Cream and Young America Cheese

Money Saved is Money Made!

Go to

PARRS,

where you can

get better goods

with

LESS MONEY

than any store

in town

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 Creamine, 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.

NOTICE TO STOCK-HOLDERS

of Calhoun College.

Pursuant to a resolution passed by the Board of Trustees of Calhoun College, at a meeting held in Jacksonville, Saturday the 8th day of March 1879, the original stockholders in said College are requested and notified to meet in convention in Jacksonville, at the court house, 10 o'clock A M, Saturday May 2 1879, for the purpose of transacting important business, affecting the title of said college building and grounds.

Wm H FORNEY,
Pres Board Trutees.
Wm M HAMES,
Secy.

March 15—2m

Marriage and Wagon MANUFACTORY.

The undersigned having bought the building formerly occupied by W. H. Fleming as a wagon shop, will henceforth carry on at that stand the business of carriage and wagon making, repairing, &c &c. Good work guaranteed, and low prices asked for all kinds of work. I am also prepared to repaint vehicles of all kinds, and paint new work in good style, with lasting material.

Jos H. PRIVETT.

January 18 1879.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, HARD WARE QUEENS WARE, DRUGS, &C,

In fact, everything kept in a first class establishment Our Mr. Rowan attends personally to our purchas in New York, and buys to such advantage that we are enabled to give our customers the *VERY BOTTOM OF THE MARKET. TRY* us and see if you can't get *BETTER BARGAINS* than you can get elsewhere. We have the *LARGEST and BEST* assorted Stock in NORTH ALABAMA.

THE TENNESEE WAGON, THE BEST WAGON on the market, sold by us.

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.

[IN]SURANCE.

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

R. T. HOYT.

WHOLESALE T,

NO 43 BROAD STREET, *ROME, GA.*

W I L L S E L L

clover & grass seed

TO THE FARMERS AT WHOESALE PRICES.

Send for Price List and descriptive Catalogue.

R. T. HOYT,
WHOLSALE DEALER.
ROME. GA.

POSTPONED.

TRUST SALE.

Under and by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned as Trustee by John Maddox and Jonathan Phillips on the 10th day of April, 1878, to secure J. R. Loyd in the payment of a certain promissory note therein mentioned, and which said Deed of Trust was recorded in the Probate Court of Calhoun County, State of Alabama, in Book "H" 2nd Volume, Register of Deeds on pages 178 and 179, on the 17th day of May 1878. I will as Trustee for said, sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door, in the town of Jacksonville in said county, on the day of , 1879, the following described Real Estate, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land in the west half of South west quarter and South east fourth of South west quarter of Section 35, Township 13 and Range 7; also a part of North east quarter of North west half of Section 2, Township 14, Range 7, commencing at the half mile stake on North side of said Section running thence south one quarter thence West to centre of hill to said corner; thence North to a line stake on Section line, thence back to the beginni corner and situated in Calhoun cou Alabama.

Said Real Estate will be sold to fy said promisory note described ng Deed of Trust. This Jan. 20th 187

G. W. LOYD,
Trustee.

Jan. 25—3t.

CITY BAR!

JNO. RAMAGNANO,

the proprietor of the above named popular Bar, has recently received a new invoice of first class goods in his line, embracing Fine Whiskeys, Brandies, Gin and Rum.

All kinds of wines, including Wine for SACRAMENTAL PURPOSES.

Segars, Tobacco, etc, etc. All at reasonable prices for cash. Good pure goods!

A splendid new Monarch Billiard Table has been added to his Billiard room, making it one of the most pleasant resorts in town.

Good order preserved.

Feb. 15—2m.

G U A N O

AT OLD PRICES.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the farmers of Calhoun and surrounding counties, that he has ready for delivery

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO,

which he will sell at the rate of one ton for 500 lbs middling cotton, delivered Nov. 1st, 1879. Also Acid Phosphate for composting, at cheap rates. Call on

J. D. HAMMOND,
Jacksonville Ala.

PETITION FOR PROBATE OF WILL.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun County. }

Probate Court for said county—Special Term, March, 1879.

This day came Elijah W. Teague, and produces and filed in court a paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Elijah Teague deceased, and moves the court to admit said will to Probate.

It is therefore ordered that the 14th day of April 1879, be set for hearing the said application; and that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day as a notice to Lidie M. Evans, Sarah A. Kelley and Lurana J. Brock, who are neices at law and next to kin to the deceased, and who are non residents of the State of Alabama, to be and appear at a Regular Term of said court to be holden at the court house of said county on said 14th day of April 1879, and shown if anything they have to allege why said will should not be admitted to Probate.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

March 23—3t

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.

TALLADEGA NURSERIES.

R. D. HUNDLEY,

Talladega.......................Alabama.

Southern Raised, No. 1 Trees.

Apples, Pears, Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Cherries, Quinces, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Strawberries &c. &c cheap. Send orders through Rowan, Dean & Co., Jacksonville, Ala.

Nov. 30 1878—3m

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.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope—Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, induced by Self-abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the Green Book, &c.

The world renowned author, in the admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and with out dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any adderss, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers, THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL Co., 41 Ann St, New York; Post Office Box, 4586.

W. C. LAND,

W A

Jeweler.

JACKSONVILLE

For all the purposes of a Family Physic; and for curing Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Breath; Headache, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia; as a Dinner Pill, for purifying the Blood,

Are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain. Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathartic medicine that can be employed: cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vigorous health.

AYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness.

Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these Pills may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take: while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

W. M. NISBET, Agent.
Sep 21 '78 ly Jacksonville, Ala

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 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—60 cts. each; both in one volume, $1; in cloth and gilt, 25 cts extra. Sent under seal, on receipt of price in money or stamps.

SINGLE LIFE

SMOKE BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO

BURNHAM'S WATER WHEEL

WARRANTED BEST AND CHEAPEST.

Prices reduced. *Pamphlet free.*

AND MILLING SUPPLIES.

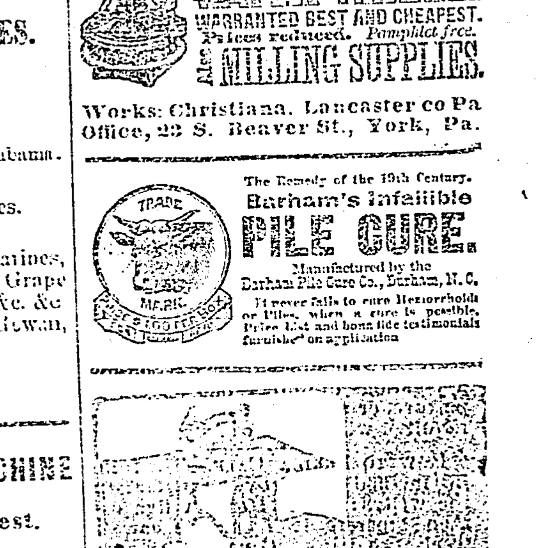
Works: Christiana, Lancaster co Pa
Office, 23 S. Beaver St., York, Pa.

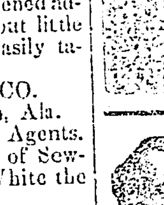
The Remedy of the 19th Century.

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





Madison Dispensary,

262 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. BIGELOW, having 30 years experience, treats SEXUAL AND CHRONIC DISEASES in both sexes SAFELY, SURELY, PRIVATELY. NERVOUS DEBILITY, from sexual abuse or excesses, producing IMPOTENCY, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, &c., rendering MARRIAGE IMPROPER, can be positively and permanently cured. Will warrant every case. Pamphlet, 36 pages, 6 cents. His MARRIAGE GUIDE OR SEXUAL PATHOLOGY, 250 large pages, ILLUSTRATED, containing much that was never before published, Price 50 cts. Letters CONFIDENTIAL. Female Pills, $5, Extra Strong, $10. Send 50 cts. for sample Rubber Goods, &c. by Express.

MARRIAGE GUIDE AND BOOK of SECRETS,

DR. BOHANNAN'S Marriage Guide teaches all the inquisitive should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the sexual system, Philosophy of Reproduction, who should marry, the impediments to marriage, their cause and cure. Treats on all Private Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and means of cure; it is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, containing nearly 350 pages and is complete in every respect. Sent by Mail securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. C. A. BOHANNAN, 619 North Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1847.

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.

OPIUM and Morphine habit cured. The Original and only Absolute Cure. Send stamp for book on Opium Eating. W. P. Phillips, M. D., Gallatin, Tenn.

Watches $3 to $87. Revolvers $2.50. Over 100 latest Novelties. Agts wanted. So Supply Co. Nashville, Tenn

AGRICULTURE.

Feeding Bran With Meal.—For winter feeding, where cattle are kept in stalls and heavily fed, there is no better divisor for corn meal than wheat bran. It is also cheap, and furnishes what the corn meal lacks. When cattle are fed on corn meal as the principal food for fattening, it is apt to cloy if fed in too large quantities. Hence our best feeders are in the habit of using bran as the cheapest and best means for rendering the meal fed more digestible. In this each feeder must use discretion as to the proper quantity to be used. One-quarter of the bulk of feed in bran to three quarters of corn meal may be taken as a good general rule, to be varied according to circumstances. For working-horses fed on cut-feed, this proportion will also be found to be nearly right. For horses doing fast work, oats fed whole are of course the best possible feed. In winter, for driving horses, about one-quarter the weight of the feed may be good sound corn, mixed with the oats. Where bran is cheap it will be found a valuable adjunct for dairy cows in the winter, in connection with corn meal. These will be found among the most valuable of any used, in proportion to the cost, for making milk in winter. That there is no longer doubt as to the value of corn, or its manufactured product, corn meal, as among the very best of the materials either for fattening or for animals at work, we have the evidence of most respectable authorities both at home and abroad. Feeders in all our large stables agree now pretty generally as to the value of Indian corn, either in the grain or ground. Feeders now generally agree upon this, and especially for working stock. Nevertheless we should not lose sight of the value of bran. It should find a place in every stable contains fattening stock, workers or young things being raised for future usefulness.

Gentle Words for Horses.—If horses were next thing to deaf, there would be some excuse for the shoutings and yellings so generally indulged in, but they are not, and therefore need not be spoken to so loudly and harshly. The ear of a horse is very sensitive, and save in exceptional cases, it is possible to control his motions by a command in a moderate tone of voice.

A horse is a teachable animal, and is always affected by kind treatment. The fact of the matter is that if kind words and gentle treatment throughout were given to those noble animals instead of oaths, curses and blows, we should find their docility greatly increased. Just imagine, if you will, a gee! or whoa! uttered in a tone sufficiently loud to be heard half a mile distant, and this command given to an animal five or ten feet of the party giving it. What is the necessity of it? Why not resort to more rational and certainly more pleasing means? Why not speak in a moderate tone? This is all that is required. The horse, if not deaf, can hear the command, and will obey as readily as if it were given in thundering tones. One of the best managed teams ever seen was controlled by the driver without the indulgence of this unmusical yelling. The driver rarely spoke above his ordinary tone of voice, and yet his horses laid into their work with as much willingness and apparently greater earnestness than if they had been driven to it by fearful shouts and blows. The horse is an intelligent animal. None of the brute creation more readily appreciate kind words and kind treatment. Such facts should be considered always by those who have the care of these animals.

Ayrshires and Their Milk.—A good Ayrshire cow will give 520 gallons of milk, 480 pounds of cheese, or 200 pounds of butter per annum. She herself weighs about 850 pounds, and many instances are known where the annual milk product weighed six times the cow which gave it. Prof. Arnold quotes one which, weighing 1,080 pounds, gave from 6,000 to 8,000 pounds of milk annually, that of 1874 being 8,271 pounds. The milk of the Ayrshire, when tested with the microscope, is found well stocked with nitrogenous matter, and the butter globules are numerous but very unequal in size. The defect is, no doubt prejudicial to the Ayrshires in butter comparisons, for the butter is not all got, except by very skillful churning. A pound of butter is usually obtained from 22 pounds or 2½ gallons of milk; but on old rich pasture, or when well fed, the quantity required will be reduced by a fifth.

How to Feed a Calf.—The following method has proved satisfactory to the writer: Let it suck for five days; then separate it from the cow and teach it to drink. Give it one quart of fresh milk at each milking time, and a quart of warmed sweet milk at intervals of three hours. After a week of this, gradually increase the supply until at a month old it is getting eight quarts a day. After the calf is two months old it may have ten quarts a day in four meals: and between these a pint of dry mixed bran and oats, finely ground. The meal may be gradually increased to a pint a day. A little cut hay mixed with the meal may be given at four months old; then some corn meal may be added.

Two Lone Hands in One Game.

Some time ago there was an amateur dramatic performance given in the back room of a saloon of New York. The play was The Lone Convict, and just as the star dressed in his stripes, come out some one yelled "fire!" A stampede followed, and in the hurry of getting out the star forgot to change his clothes. Away he went, over the beer tables, and chairs; and out of door into the street. Discovering that the alarm was false, he turned around to re-enter the house when a policeman grabbed him and remarked:

"Ha! out so late, trusty? Guess you'd better come in."

"Discovering there was no fire, I was just—look out, don't twist me around that way."

"Come on or I'll clip you."

"What do you mean?"

"What do 'you' mean?"

"Why I'm playing the 'Lone Convict.'"

"And I'm playing the 'Lone Policeman.'"

The poor fellow yelled for help, but the policeman dragged him away, threw him and with the assistance or another policeman, handcuffed him and carried him to the penetentiary, where they put him in a dark cell. Next day with a lot of refractory negroes, he was sent up to the country to work on a farm. Finally after a due course of blue, red and striped tape he was liberated.

Why run any risk with your cough, cold, hoarseness, or indeed any pulmonary or Bronchial complaint, when a remedy safe, thorough, and so easily obtained as Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant can be had? If you have contracted a severe cold, save your lungs from the dangerous irritation and inflammation, which frequently brings about consumption, by promptly resorting to the Expectorant; and if troubled with any affection of the throat, you will find this remedy equally effectual in affording relief from obstructing phlegm, and in healing the inflamed parts.

SCIENTIFIC.

It has been supposed that the so-called magic mirrors of the Japanese have their strange properties imparted to them either by stamping or cooling so as to produce an inequality of density of surface of the metal of which they are made. Profs. Ayrton and Petty have just given a new explanation. They say that there are extremely slight irregularities in the curvature of the polished surface of such a nature that the thicker parts, corresponding with the raised patterns on the back, are flatter than the remaining convex surface, and that thus there is less dispersion of light from the thick portion than from the thinner. This theory of the structure of the mirrors was thoroughly tested, and it was found to account for all the phenomena. After some trouble, Prof. Ayrton discovered the method producing the convexity of the face of the mirror. The surface, while cold, was scratched with a *megebo*, or distorting rod, and during this operation the mirrors became visibly concave, but receiving a "buckle," they sprang back again so as to become convex when the pressure of the rod was removed. The thicker parts yielded less under the pressure, and their assumed convexity was therefore less.

People have found vulcanized rubber so useful that they will be as unwilling to dispense with the articles made of it as a generation back they would scout the idea of refraining from the use of lucifer matches on account of the grave injury caused the persons who manufactured them. It is very philanthropic of men like Poincairé to point out the serious action of the vapors of carbon disulphide upon those engaged in the manufacture of vulcanized rubber, and to desire that its use be restricted to the preparation of articles that are indispensable. Human nature is intensely selfish; it will not abandon what ministers to its selfishness without a substitute. As the present method of preparing caoutchouc for use in the arts is hurtful to those engaged to it, the true and efficient remedy is to stimulate the invention of a process which will do away with the evils of which complaint is justly made.

The Dundee Advertiser says it has been informed by a gentleman from London that an ingenious mechanic has discov- a simple method of generating the electric current without the machine power required for the Gramme, Siemens, and other methods, and by this system, after an outlay of about £20, a house can be lighted by electricity at the cost of only a few pence per month. This invention has met the approval of an influential engineer, who is supplying the means for perfecting it, and it is expecting that before long it will be brought before the public.

A number of powdered substances have been subjected to great pressure by Mr. W. Spring, with some interesting result, which he has communicated to the Royal Academy of Belgium. Sawdust was pressed into a substance three times as dense as the wood from which it came; and the nitrates of potash and soda were transformed into hard masses, homogeneous in structure, but translucent, and resembling porcelain. The pressure employed is reckoned to have been equal to 20,000 atmospheres.

Mr. F. De Chaumont, of the Army Medica School, Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, writes to the *Standard*, stating that the placing of filters in cisterns is a very undesirable and even dangerous plan of filtration, especially with a charcoal filter. Experiments made at Netley have shown that water left in contact with the filtering medium (if that medium be charcoal) is certain to take up organic matter from it, sometimes becoming more impure than before. It also places the filter at a disadvantage, by depriving it of any access of air.

A lubricator is now manufactured from soapstone dust carefully prepared chemically, and then mixed with common grease or lard for heavy bearings.

Tighteners should be applied to the slack side of the belt.

A Ghostly Fleet.

Rumors were afloat in New York, recently in relation to a mysterious fleet which had been discovered somewhere between the Caribbean sea and the Bermudas. Capt. Hay, of the British ship Tantellon Castle, 100 days from Calcutta, says: "At 1 A. M., on February 6, in latitude 30 degrees north, longitude 65 degrees west, I suddenly found myself in a forest of lights. We were going about seven knots with every stitch of canvass set, steering northwest. The strange sail lay all around us, and some of them were very large. They were all steamers, some of them with two funnels, and all lay on the port bow except one. We passed within a few hundred yards of the last. They lay within hail of each other, and their yards and running rigging were braced and trimmed in regular man-of-war fashion. None of them hailed us nor paid any attention to us. Two of the sail were ironclad rams, I should judge, from the way in which their bows sloped at an angle of 45 degrees. It was a magnificent sight. There was a full moon and the sea was calm as a mill pond. They also carried the regulation side lights, a green light on the starboard and red light on the port bow. They had lights at their foremast head, and two at each gaff end. Although they were all three-masters, none of them had any canvass set. We were then 130 miles south of Bermuda, and the strangers were steaming to the southward very slowly. Peacock, my second officer, noted them first, and then called me up. When we lost sight of them they were heading for the Mona passage, between Santo Domingo and Porto Rico. The next morning at 7 o'clock we saw a long, low black steamer, bark-rigged, about seven miles off, following in the track of the strangers. He had his top-gallant yards down and was steaming to the northeast. A quarter of an hour after we sighted him he bore down upon us, keeping on that course for half an hour. He flew some kind of a flag, but, though I studied it with the glass, I could not make it out. Suddenly the stranger sheered off and kept on after the others. We were going then at the rate of ten knots an hour and soon lost sight of him. When last seen he was bearing southwest.

DOMESTIC.

Calf's-Head Stew.—Have the head split by the butcher, so that it can be cut in six or eight pieces. First take out the brains, taking care not to break them, and lay them for two or three hours in cold salt and water. Then take out the tongue whole, cut the head up, and wash it carefully in two or three waters, removing all hairs and membrane that may be in the nostrils, throat, eyes and ears. Lay the pieces of bread and the tongue in large pot, with two gallons of cold water, put it on the fire, and as soon as it boils, skim constantly so long as a thick scum rises; when this ceases, season with two tablespoonsful of salt, a large onion stuck with six cloves, a dozen or more allspice, three whole blades of mace, a grated nutmeg, a saltspoonful of white pepper, a teaspoonful each of dried sage, marjoram and thyme, and as much black pepper as you can take on the blade of a pocket-knife. The herbs and whole spices should be tied loosely in a cloth, so as to be easily taken out. The pot must then be put back on the range to simmer for four hours. The tongue, however, must be taken out in an hour, or as soon as the skin is perfectly loose, skinned, and put aside for use. At the end of four hours, or when all the meat is loosened from the bones, take all the pieces of head from the broth, remove all the bones, cut the meat in pieces two inches square, steam the broth, and put it aside to cool, when all the fat can be removed. Slice the tongue, and put it with the rest of the head; take a tablespoonful each of flour and butter, rub them to a cream, put them into three half-pints of the broth, with a tablespoonful of chopped parsley; add your meat, and put it on the fire long enough to boil, then dish, and dress with two hard-boiled eggs, sliced, and a thinly-sliced lemon. The broth, put in a cold place, will keep for several days, and is admirable stock for any kind of soup.

A Joyful Announcement

to suffering millions is the glad tidings that at last a certain cure for piles has been discovered. 500,000 persons who have used Dr. Silsbee's Anakesis, pronounce it infallible. Doctors of all medical schools prescribe it in practice; empirics and nostrum venders counterfeit and imitate it, and all, without exception, admit that it is entitled to the name of "Medical Miracle." Nothing in medicine is more simple, rational, prompt and certain. It is not an accidental blunder of inexperience, but the scientific solution of a most difficult problem, by an accomplished physician of 40 years' practice and study. Anakesis is a happy combination of a soothing poultice, supporting instrument and curative medicine. It alleviates at once the most excruciating pain; it holds up the raw, sensitive tumors, and by firm, continued pressure and medication applied to the swollen veins is able to cure the most inveterate cases of blind or bleeding piles. The inventor of "Anakesis" may well be regarded as a public benefactor, and sufferers from this terrible disease will thank us for calling attention to a discovery so worthy. It is not less singular that in the circular concerning Anakesis, full directions are given for preventing Piles, a fact never before observed in any medicine the proprietors wished to sell. "Anakesis" is sold by druggists everywhere. Sent free on receipt of price, $1.00 per box; *samples gratis* by P. Neustaedter & Co., Box 3946 New York, sole manufacturers of "Anakesis."

A Home-Made Smoke House.—The device consists of a barrel, of any suitable size. An ordinary flour or apple barrel will smoke four or five moderate sized hams or shoulders. Both heads are removed, and a movable cover provided for the top. This may be of board, or an old oil-cloth or tight blanket will answer. A short trench is dug in which is laid a length of an old stove-pipe. A larger excavation is then made in which a pan of burning cobs or chips can be placed. This is covered by a tightly-fitting plank. One end of the stove-pipe communicates with this excavation; over the other end the barrel is placed, the earth banked up around the bottom of the barrel and over the stove-pipe, to keep all tight. The meat may be suspended from a stick laid across the top of the barrel, and then all covered tight with an oil-cloth or blanket. On placing a pan of smoking cobs or chips in the place provided, the smoke passes through the stove-pipe into the barrel, filling it with a *dense, cool smoke*. Should the support of the hams, etc., break, the latter cannot be hurt by coming in contact with the fire or ashes, as sometimes happens in the regular smoke-house.

Lemon Meringue.—Beat the yolks of six eggs with a patent beater until they are thick, add the juice of two lemons and the rind, grated, and a cup of sugar. Cook in a farina kettle. When the mixture begins to thicken, add the whites of the eggs beaten till they stand alone. Stir constantly till quite stiff. Line a deep dish with sponge cake; pour in the mixture, and cover all with the beaten whites of two eggs, and four spoonsful of sugar. Brown in a quick oven. This is a nice substitute for jelly cake.

How to Prepare Celery for Table.—To three pints of chopped celery, boil two eggs hard, mash the yolks with a broad-bladed knife, add one small teaspoonsful of salt, the same of mustard, one-half teaspoonsful of pepper, and two tablespoonsful of sweet oil or salad oil; mix all together thoroughly; add two tablespoonsful of vinegar; chop the whites of the eggs fine; then mix the celery and dressing all together. If you chop some cold chicken and add to it you will have chicken salad.

An account is given in the French journals of a new and interesting invention, namely, a method of producing a cloth from glass, which has some special advantages over ordinary textiles, that is, it is produced in all colors, and of different strengths, and is also incombustible, this latter property rendering it valuable for those who have to work near a fire or flames. It is also adapted for ladies' dresses, and for other purposes, in plate of silk, as it is said to be more glossy and lustrous, and is moreover easily washed. It is stated to have all the appearance characterizing heavy silk, and is soft and elastic like the latter. Its usefulness, however, must of course depend in a great degree on its durability.

Why, Verily!

Why be an animated tallow-shop when Allan's Anti-Fat is a safe and sure remedy for obesity or corpulence, and will reduce the most ill-proportioned form to a graceful outline within a few weeks. It contains no ingredients that can possibly prove deleterious to the system. A well-known chemist, after examining its constituents and the method of its preparation, gives it his unqualified endorsement as a remedy that "cannot but act favorably upon the system and is well calculated to attain the object for which it is intended."

Baltimore, Md., July 17th, 1878.
Prop'rs Allan's Anti-Fat, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sirs—I have taken two bottles of Allan's Anti-Fat and it has reduced me eight pounds.

Very Respectfully,
Mrs. I. R. Coles.

HUMOROUS.

Rather Green.—A verdant Irish girl, just arrived, was sent to an Intelligence Office by the Commissioner of Emigration, to find a place of service. She was sent to a restaurant, where stout help was wanted, and while in conversation with the proprietor, he took occasian to light his cigar, by igniting a loco-foco match on the sole of his boot. As soon as the girl saw this, she ran away half frightened to death, and when she reached the Intelligence Office, she was almost breathless.

"Why, what's the matter with you," said the proprietor, seeing her rush in, in such confusion.

"Och, sure, sar, but ye's sent me to the old divil himself, in human form."

"What do you mean? Has he dared to insult a help from my office?" inquired the man.

"Yes, sur," returned the girl—"he's the divil."

"What did he do to you? Tell me, and I'll fix him for it," said he, quite exasperated.

"Why, sur, whilst I was talking to him about the wages, he turned up the bottom of his fut, and wid a splinter in his fingers, sur, he jis' gave one strike, and the fire flew out of his fut, and he lighted his cigar wid it, right before me own face. He's the divil, sure, sir."

Maine News.—Hop Bitters, which are advertised in our columns, are a sure cure for ague, biliousness and kidney complaints. Those who use them say they cannot be too highly recommended. Those afflicted should give them a fair trial, and will become thereby enthusiastic in the praise of their curative qualities.—*Portland Ad.*

David Crockett once visited a menagerie at Washington, and, pausing a moment before a particularly hideous monkey, exclaimed, "What a resemblance to the Hon. Mr. X——!" The words were scarcely spoken, when he turned, and, to his astonishment, saw standing at his side the very man whom he had complimented. "I beg your pardon," said the gallant Colonel; "I would not have made the remark had I known you were near me, and I am ready to make the most humble apology for my unpardonable rudeness; but"—looking first at the insulted member of Congress, whose face was anything but lovely, and then at the animal compared to him—"hang it if I can tell whether I ought to apologise to you or to the monkey!"

If every one of our readers would try Dobbins' Electric Soap, (Cragin & Co., Philadelphia,) they would, like us, become firm believers in its wonderful merit. Have your grocer order it.

An Asaantee negro, who spoke a little English, on seeing a cake of ice for the first time, felt of it and tasted of it, and then added, "Him be water fass asleep."

A hair-dresser hopes to flourish in this world, and also in the world which is to comb.

A Kentucky paper boasts of a society editor who has no "peer outside the lunatic asylum."

A classical farmer named his pigs after the Greek roots.

There will always be an S.-N.-tial difference between the North and South.

"I hope I see you well," as the bucket said when it touched the water.

Rearing Sponges by Artificial Means.

During the past few years, Dr. Oscar Schmidt, professor of Zoology at the University of Graatz, and a well-known authority on sponges, has employed several weeks of the early summer in artificially producing and rearing the bath sponge. His labors have met with such success that his system has been adopted by the Austrian Government, and is now carried out on the coast of Dalmatia. It has for some time been a well-known fact that several families of zoophytes have such great powers of reproduction, that a portion of one will grow and form on an entire new body. Dr. Schmidt has taken advantage of this property, his process being to cut the sponge into pieces, fasten each portion to a pile, and immerse it in the sea. The pieces then grow, and eventually from each one a spherical sponge is obtained. According to the estimates of Dr. Schmidt, a small piece of sponge at the end of three years will represent a value of about ten cents. The total cost of raising 4000 sponges, including the interest on the expended capital for three years, is estimated at $45, and the income at about $80, leaving, therefore, a net profit of $35. There is no doubt that the practice of this new branch of industry will prove a source of considerable benefit to the inhabitants of the Idrian and Dalmatian coasts.

A Disease that Wrecks the System.

Every function is deranged, every nerve unstrung, every muscle and fiber weakened by fever and ague. It is, in fact, a disease which, if unchecked, eventually wrecks the system. In all its types, in every phase, it is dangerous, destructive. Stupor, delirium, convulsions, often attend it, and cause swift dissolution. But when combatted with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters its foothold in the system is dislodged, and every vestige of it eradicated. That benign and anti-febrile specific and preventive of the dreadful scourge is recognized not only within our own boundaries, but in tropic lands far beyond them, where intermittents and remittents are greatly prevalent, to be a sure antidote to the malarial poison and a reliable means of overcoming disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, of which a vitiated torrid atmosphere and brackish miasma-tainted water are extremely provocative. All emigrants and travelers should be supplied with it.

Hieskell's Tetter Ointment Will cure every form of Tetter.

RHEUMATISM,

This dreadful disease, the doctors tell us, is in the blood, and believing this to be true, we advise every sufferer to try Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. It is taken internally and positively cures the worst case in the shortest time. Sold by every Druggist in town.

For Pimples on the Face, use *Hieskell's Tetter Ointment.* It never fails to remove them.

If Your Liver is Disordered *Hoofland's German Bitters* will set it aright.

KANTNER'S Illustrated Book of Objects for Children, containing over 2000 engravings of every day objects, with their names—making the simplest, most agreeable and effective method for the preliminary instruction of children. Price in boards $1.00, cloth $1.50. Canvassers wanted. Lee & Walker, 1113 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

If Troubled with Constipation, take *Hoofland's German Bitters.*

If You are Dyspeptic *Hoofland's German Bitters* will cure you.

Worms. Worms. Worms.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worm can be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store, free. The doctor can tell whether or not the plaintiff has worms. Thousands are dying daily, with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms. E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00. (For Tape Worm write and consult the doctor.) For all others, buy of your druggists the Worm Syrup, and if he has it not, send to Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 259 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail, free; send three-cent stamp.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

A sure cure for Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Weak Stomach, General Debility, Diseases of the Nervous System, Constipation, Acidity of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a Tonic. Every bottle guaranteed, or the money refunded. Price, $1. Get the genuine. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other. Price $1.00, or six bottles for $5. If your druggist does not have it send to Proprietor, 259 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free; enclose three-cent stamp.

If You Would Enjoy Good Health Take *Hoofland's German Bitters.*

NATURE'S REMEDY. VEGETINE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Is better than any MEDICINE.

Henderson, Ky., Dec. 1877.
I have used H. R. Steven's Vegetine, and like it better than any medicine I have used for purifying the blood. One bottle of Vegetine accomplished more good than all other medicines I have taken.
THOS. LYNE,
Henderson, Ky.

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

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Three Comic Operas.

The Sorcerer, by Gilbert & Sullivan........... $
H. M. S. Pinafore, by Gilbert & Sullivan...$1.00
The Little Duke, words by Williams & Sullivan, $1.00

The above three operas are alike in being easy to sing, and are all very pleasing. They need but little scenery, and are easily given by amateurs as well as professionals. The Sorcerer is a jolly English Opera, full of innocent wit and has fine music. The Little Duke has carefully revised words, and is a charming and graceful production. Pinafore is already famous.

Mason's Pianoforte Technics contains thousands of exercises of the most useful nature. The book is the best possible companion or successor to a good Piano Instruction book. By Wm. Mason and W. S. B. Mathews. $2.50.

Johnson's New Method for Thorough Bass is the best, easiest and most thorough method for learning to play Church Music, Glees and Chord-music of any kind. $1.00.

The Weekly **Musical Record** is the most successful, most interesting and useful MUSICAL WEEKLY ever published $2.00 per year. Send 6 cents for sample copy and get 50 cts. worth of music, in any number.

Send 25 cents for "10 Easter Carols."

Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston.

J. E. DITSON & CO., 922 Chestnut St., Phila.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

TO ONE AND ALL.—Are you suffering from a Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often end in Consumption? If so, use "*Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime,*" a safe and sure remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

FOR SALE.

A VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY.—A GOOD INVESTMENT.

TWENTY-SEVEN ACRES OF LAND, with well-built commodious Stone Residence, furnished with every city convenience except gas. Barn and Carriage house and frame cottage on one portion, and good frame dwelling, with barn and stabling on the other portion. Beautifully situated in the Twenty-Second Ward, five miles northward from Market street, Philadelphia, fronting on the Second Street Turnpike, New Second street road and the Olney road, adjoining the village of Olney and Olney Station, on the Philadelphia and Newtown Railroad, and half a mile eastward from Tabor Station, on the North Penn. Railroad. The land is very productive, and the buildings are in excellent order. Terms easy. Apply to S. M. PETTENGILL, No. 37 Park Row, New York, or J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 733 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION!

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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.

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TRADE MARK. 'VIBRATOR' Reg. March 31. 1874.

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WITH IMPROVED

MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,

And Steam Thresher Engines,

Made only by

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THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wastage of Grain & the inferior work done by the other machines, when once posted on the difference.

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AFTER USING THEM FOR SEVERAL YEARS

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The Deacon's Experiment.

"I hope the children haven't been any trouble to you Miss Peck?" said Deacon Grinder, as his own horse chaise drew up on the green in front of Miss Philena Peck's house.

Miss Peck hurried out, all smiles, to greet the portly widower.

"The little darlings," cried she, effusively. "Trouble indeed!" Why, deacon how you talk! It's a positive pleasure to have 'em here. I should like to keep them a week."

The deacon smiled and shook his head. "That would be a little too much," said he "Come children, jump into the wagon."

And the three apple-cheeked little Grinders—two girls and a boy—were kissed and hugged, and lifted into the wagon by the beaming spinster.

"I shall be lonely when they are gone," she said. "I do so dote on children! Remember, darlings, that the gooseberries will be ripe next week, and that your own Pecky will be only too happy to see you again."

The widow Clapp came hurrying out, as the chaise rattled by, with a tin pail in her hand.

"Dear me, Deacon Grinder," said she, "you are always in such a hurry. Do stop a minute can't you? I haven't seen the children in an age. Here's a pail of our new honey in the comb. I know the darlings will like it on their bread and butter of an evening. When are they coming to spend the day with me? I declare Josie is growing to be a perfect beauty!"

"Tut, tut, Mrs. Clapp!" said the deacon, his face shining all over with satisfaction. "Handsome is that handsome does. That's my motto."

"And nobody can't do handsomer than my little Joe," said Mrs. Clapp. "And there's Tommy grown as never was, and Dolly the very picture of you; drop into tea some evening this week."

The deacon had hardly guided his old horse around the corner of the villiage green when Miss Barbara Boyer tripped out of the milinery store.

"I do hope you'll excuse me Deacon Grinder," said she, with all the pretty confusion which naturally belongs to a maiden of six and thirty summers, "but I was so edified with your be-yu-tiful remarks in prayer meeting, Monday night, that I couldn't help setting myself to work to think what I could do for you. And here's a collar I've stitched for dear Tommy, and a handkerchief I've embroidered for Josie, and a doll as I've took the liberty to dress for Dorothy. Oh, don't thank me, pray. It aint nothin' compared to the peace o' mind I got, listening to your precious remarks!"

But Naomi Poole, sitting at her needle work, by the old red farm house window, had only a smile and a nod for the party as they drove by.

"Pa," said Josie, who was a shrewd sallow faced child of eleven, don't Miss Poole love us as well as Miss Peck, and Mrs. Clapp and Miss Barbara Boyer?"

"I hope so, my child," said the benign deacon. "Why do you ask the question?"

"Because she never gives us anything," said Josie.

"She is poor child—she is poor," said the deacon. "But I am sure you all have her good wishes.

"I'd rather have her honey," said Tommy.

"And gooseberries and doll's" added little Dorothy.

But when the deacon sat alone by his hearthstone, that evening, his sister, Miss Mahala Ann Grinder expressed herself on the subject with great plainness and perspicacity.

"If you've really made up your mind to marry again Joshua—" said she.

I think it would add to my domestic felicity," said the deacon serenely.

"In that case," said Miss Mahala Ann, "I do hope you'll make a sensible choice, and not allow yourself to be imposed upon by a pack of selfish widows and schemeing old maids."

"Sister," said the deacon mildly, "you are severe."

"No I aint," said Miss Mahala Ann. "If u wasn't well to do in the world, and hadn't a nice home and farm, and money at interest, they wouldn't none of 'em look twice at you."

"Don't you think so?" said the deacon; and he pondered the question long and earnestly in his own mind. "Upon the whole, said he bringing down his palm upon the table, "I ain't sorry that those investments of mine in the Mariposa Silver Mining Company have proved a failure."

"What do you mean?" said Miss Mahala Ann, curiously eyeing him over the top of her spectacles.

But the deacon only shook his head and smiled.

"Time will show, said he—"time will show."

The news that Deacon Grinder was wrecked in Mariposa Silver Mining stock flew like wildfire through the peaceful community at Fitchville Four Corners.

"Well," said Miss Philena Peck, "I am beat!"

"He never had no judgment in money matters," said the widow Clapp.

"I've thought all along he was living too fast," said Barbara Boyer.

"Those poor little children—what is to become of them?" said Naomi Poole, wistfully.

The next day, the deacon made his appearance at Miss Pecks homestead, pale and rather shabby, with a child in each hand, and one following him. "Miss Peck," said he, "I suppose you have heard the news?"

"Yes," said Miss Peck, looking vinegar and tack nails. "If it's your failure as you mean."

"I think of going to California," said the deacon, "to see what I can do, and if in the meantime, you could be induced to give my children a home—"

"Oh, dear no!" said Miss Peck. "I never could get along with a pack of children! I dare say you can find some half orphan asylum, or place of that sort, by inquiring around a little."

Miss Peck sat so very upright and glared so frightfully out of her light blue eyes at the deacon that he was fain to beat as rapid a retreat as possible.

He knocked next at the widow Clapp's door. A slip shod servant maid opened it.

"Is Mrs. Clapp at home?" he asked.

A head was thrust over the stair railing and the widow's shrill voice cried out:

"Is that Josiah Grinder, with his swarm o' young one's? Tell him I am particular engaged. Do you hear, Betsy?—particular!"

Miss Barbara Bowyer was arranging trimmed hats and rolls of bright colored ribbons in her bow window as the deacon entered the shop.

"Miss Bowyer," said the deacon, "you were ever a genial and charitable soul, it is to you that I trust to make a home for my motherless little ones, while I endeavor to retrieve my fortunes in the Far West."

"I couldn't think of such a thing!" said Misss Barbara, dropping a box of artificial rosebnds in her consternation. "And I really think, Deacon Grinder, you haven't no business to expect it of me! It's all I can do to support myself, let alone a pack of unrly children! I dare say the poor master could do something for 'em or—"

"I thank you," said the deacon with dignity. "I shall trouble neither you nor him."

"Well," said Miss Boyer with a toss of her head, "you needn't fly into a rage because a neighbor offers you a bit of good advice!"

But Naomi Poole ran out to the little barden gate as the forlorn deacon went gy.

"Deacon Grinder," hesitated she, turning rose-red and white by turns, "is this true?"

"About my Mariposa investment? Yes."

"And that you are going to California?"

"I am talking of it," said the deacon.

"Would—could you let me take care of the little one's while you are gone?" said Noimi, tenderly drawing little Dolly to her side. "I am very fond of children, and I would take the best of care of them. And you have been so kind to mother and me, Deacon Grinder, that we should feel it a privilege to be able to do something for you."

And poor, soft hearted little Naomi burst into crying.

There was a moisture on the deacon's eyelashes, too.

"God bless you, Naomi!" said he. "You are a good girl—a very good girl."

* * * * *

"Aint it true? said Philena Peck.

"Well," said Mrs. Mopsley, "it is, and it aint. He did lose what he invested in them Mariposa mines, but it was only a thousand dollars; and the rest of his money is all tight and safe in United States bonds and solid real estate."

"Bless me!" said Barbara Bowyer.

"Well, I never!" said the widow Clapp, with a discomfited countenance.

"And went on Mrs. Mopsley, with evident relish in the consternation she was causing, "they are building a new wing to the house, and he is to be married to Naomi Poole in the fall."

"A child like that!" said Mrs. Clapp.

"With no experience whatever!" said Barbara Bowyer, scornfully.

"I only hope he won't repent of his bargain," sighed Miss Philena Peck.

And Miss Philena's charitable hopes were fulfilled. The deacon never did repent his bargain."

Applying the Sermon.

The Rev. Mr. Blank, of the Unitarian Church in a neighboring State, preached a sermon a few Sundays since on the importance of saying "No," and in the course of it dwelt impressively on the moral courage required to use that monosyllable at the right time. After the sermon a collection was taken for a very deserving charity. When the congregation was dismissed a certain man waylaid the pastor in the vestibule, and seizing him by the hand, thanked him effusively for the sermon—one of the most effective he had heard. The pastor modestly replied; "I'm glad you think so, but cannot see why you should."

"Why," replied the man, "when I went into church I was fully determined to give five dollars to that charity, but your sermon impressed me so deeply that I found courage to resist the temptation, and let the plate-passer go by with an emphatic "No."

Workingmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Billous or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait. See another column.

Arizona's Stone Wells.

A wonderful place is Tinajas, about 30 miles southeast of Mission Camp. The mountains have one face of hard, smooth granite. All the water falling upon this basin has to flow through nine tanks, one above the other. The lower tanks are of easy access, and are often drained of their contents by men and animals traveling between Yuma and Sonora. The upper tanks are approached only by circuitous and difficult climbing over rocks. To one standing below they afford no indication of their existence, nor does climbing the smooth, steep mountain side seem possible to one unacquainted with the way to do it. In the upper tanks water has never been known to fail. To this water comes game of all kinds in great numbers from the great waterless country around Tinajas. Antelope, mountain sheep and deer of several kinds, come in herds. Rabbits and hares are as plenty as anywhere and are prey for many coyotes and beautiful little rock foxes. One would think that all this game would be thinned out by the Papago Indians who inhabit the country. But these Indians are superstitious and avoid Tinajas with abject horror. Within two miles of this water are certainly 150 graves and probably more, each marked by rows of stones laid in the form of a cross. Scores of men, famished for water, have expended their last strength in reaching Tinejas, only to find the lower tanks dry and ignorant of the upper ones have lain down in despair to die. The remains have been buried by later travelers and the graves marked, Mexican fashion, by a cross of stones. During the rush to the gold fields of California, cholera attacked travelers on the road from Mexico, as it did American immigrants along the Platte, pestilence combined with thirst to gather corpses at Tinajas. Recollections of bleaching bones and grinning skulls protect the game from Papago arrows and flint-locks. After passing through its usual fermentation the water becomes clear and pure as any in the world; it comes from the clouds only, and, flowing into the tanks over insoluble granite, it carries no mineral matter. Every heavy rain pours a whirling torrent through the tanks, washing them out to the very bottom—no organic matter stays behind. The number and variety of birds here is marvelous, many of them appearing to be of new and undescribed species. At morning and evening the din of the irsong, confined by the sides of the mountains is almost deafening. All around Tinajas is the remarkable vegetation of the desert; near its tanks are many and curious plants nourished by their moisture. The place is one of much interest.

John Champe's Desertion.

All Americans know how anxious Washington was to capture Benedict Arnold. But all do not know the weightiest reasons for this anxiety. If Arnold had fallen, who could be trusted? Who could tell how far the treason had sapped its way unsuspected? Strange rumors were in the air about other officers high in rank, one of whom enjoyed in an eminent degree the confidence and esteem of Washington. On his arrival at the camp he sent for Major Henry Lee, the father of the late Robert E. Lee, unbosomed himself fully to him, and asked if among the bold Virginia spirits under his command there was one who would be willing to risk life, liberty and honor on a desperate stake for the good of his country. Lee replied that he had such a man in his legion, a native of his own county of Loudon, John Champe, his Sergeant-Major, who, although but twenty-four years of age, possessed a courage equal to any danger. His only doubt was whether Champe would accept any service on which the shadow of dishonor rested. Washington gave minute and accurate instructions to Major Lee, who repaired to his camp and sent for Champe. He was a handsome, finely-proportioned young man, of grave countenance, with deep-set black eyes. When the scheme was unfolded to him, Champe shrank from the idea of desertion. He declared his life was at the service of Washington, but that his honor was his own. Lee, as a last inducement, pronounced the name of the suspected General whose character Washington was anxious to clear. Champe started, declared that the army held no man more loyal, and yielded. He hastened to make his preparations. He knew that his first danger was from the pursuit of his own comrades, rendered doubly watchful and suspicious by the crime of Arnold. Major Lee was sitting in his tent when it was reported to him that a dragoon had been seen to leave the camp, who, when challenged by the sentry, put spurs to his horse and escaped. Anxious to give his Sergeant every possible opportunity, Lee first affected to misunderstand, and next to doubt the correctness of the report. It was undoubtedly, he said, some countryman. It was impossible any member of the Virginia legion could be guilty of such an act. The officer making the report was somewhat indignant, and replied that the deserter was believed to be no less a person than the Sergeant-Major, as his horse and arms were missing. A pursuing party was soon equipped. After inspecting them, Lee suddenly remembered that he had other duty for the Lieutenant in command, and sent for Cornet Middleton to take his place. He did this partly to create a delay, partly from a knowledge of Middleton's kindly disposition. His instructions were to bring the man alive to camp that he might suffer, if guilty, in the presence of the army, but to kill him if he resisted. It was midnight, and the rain fell in torrents. Just at daybreak, from an eminence some miles from Bergen, near the "Three Pigeons," a tavern kept at the present day, the dragoons described Champe about half a mile in advance. He put spurs to his horse, and made for the village of Bergen, determined to seek refuge on board one of the two British galleys, which usually lay in Newark Bay, a mile or two distant. Presently he heard the pursuers again at his heels. But a few hundred yards separated them. A long marsh and deep waters lay between him and safety. He sprang from his horse and plunged into the morass. His pursuers came up and dismounted also. Struggling through the mud and slime, with his drawn sword held above his head, Champe reached the river's brink, plunged in and swam toward the galleys. His cloak and scabbard had been thrown away, but for a time he still grasped his trusty blade. This slipped from his hand and was lost. The scene had been watched with great interest and rightly interpreted by those on board the galleys. Fire was opened on the dragoons, some of whom were preparing to follow Champe in the water, while a light boat quickly picked up the fugitive. Champe was kindly received on board the British galley and sent at once to New York. After the usual interrogations by the Adjutant-General he was taken before Sir Henry Clinton, who put gold in his hand and sent him to Arnold. Champe found Arnold quartered in an elegant private mansion, surrounded by the luxury which was so dear to him. The traitor regarded his visitor with a keen, inquisitorial look. The Virginia cavalry had borne such a high reputation for fidelity that he could scarcely believe one of them stood before him in the character of a deserter. But as he read the letter from the commander of the galleys, who had witnessed the escape, his doubts vanished. He congratulated Champe, promised him the same position in his legion that he had held in the patriot army, and assigned him quarters near himself. Some days later, by the hands fo another spy, Major Lee received a letter in cipher, of which this was the important part:

"I am able confidently to assure you that the suspicions excited by Arnold are false as himself. Not one of our officers is supposed by the British to be otherwise than inimical to their cause. Only one has fallen—one son of perdition. To have the pleasure of doing this justice to fidelity balances the evils of my situation. I was yesterday compelled to a most afflicting step, but one indispensable to the completion of my plan. It was necessary for me to accept a commission in a traitor's legion that I might have uninterrupted access to his house. Thither he usually returns at midnight, and previously to retiring walks a short time in his garden. There I am to seize and gag him, and with the assistance of a trusty spy bear him to a boat which will be in readiness. In case of interrogation we shall say that we are carrying an intoxicated soldier to the guard house. Some of the pales from the garden fence are to be previously removed, that our silent passage to the alley may be facilitated. On the night which the bearer is commissioned to appoint meet me at Hoboken with twenty of the Virginia cavalry, those brothers of my soul, and there, God willing, I will deliver to your hand the troubler of Israel.

JOHN CHAMPE."

Lee, on the appointed day, repaired to Hoboken with a party of dragoons, carrying three led horses, one of them the beautiful steed of Champe. He concealed himself with his party in a thick wood. His anxiety many well be imagined as evening drew on, midnight passed, and morning dawned. Disappointed and full of apprehension, he returned with his party to consult Washington. Several days passed before the arrival of the trusty spy, from whom they learned that a sudden movement of Arnold, who changed his quarters only a few hours before the time fixed for the execution of their plans, had frustrated them. Poor Champe was obliged to accompany the traitor to Virginia. At the peril of his life he escaped in North Carolina, hiding for whole days in the thickets, and at length rejoined the army which was in pursuit of Lord Rawdon. He sought Major Lee, who received him with fraternal emotion, and introduced him to Gen. Greene. The veteran treated him with all the consideration due to his heroism. Major Lee, restoring to him his favorite horse, sent him to Washington, who comforted him as only a noble mind could, and gave him an honorable discharge, fearing for him the vengeance of the enemy should the chances of war place him in their power. Champe retired to his home in Loudon county, Virginia, where he lived several years, honored and respected. When our brief war with France occurred, and Washington was appointed Lieutenant-General, he sought out Champe to confer on him a Captain's commission, but the brave Sergeant had gone to answer a higher muster roll.

Floors Versus Carpets.

There is a strong protest offered, in different ways and various sources, against our long established practice of making poor floors, with the design of keeping them covered with carpets stretched and fitted to every part, and carefully tacked down. Carpets in daily use cannot be kept clean except by way of frequent shaking and beating, and they do much toward corrupting the air by retaining impure gasses, hiding the finest, most penetrating dust in their meshes and underneath them, and by giving off particles of fine wool into the atmosphere, with other dust, as they are swept or walked upon. There is a demand for better floors, not necessarily inlaid or mosaics, of different kinds of precious wood, but made double, of strong seasoned wood, that will not shrink or warp (spruce, however well seasoned, is almost sure to warp) and then carefully finished so as to be durable and easily cleaned. Carpeted floors seem a relief to the housekeeper when once the carpets are procured and fitted to the rooms and tacked down, because they do not show the dirt as the bare floors do. But oh! when they do get full of dust? And when house-cleaning time comes and they must be taken up and shaken and whipped as they well deverve. With warmly made floors and large warm rugs, could'nt we do without these abominations even in winter. Certainly our rooms would be cooler and sweeter without them in summer. But in that case we must have something better than the common unpainted ones. Oiled floors are better liked than those painted, even for kitchens. Woman find that they can oil their floors themselves, and many a kitchen floor has, within a few years, been made comfortable and decent in that way. Boiled linseed oil is used, and two or three coats are put on, one after another, as fast as they are dry. Floors of alternate boards of different kinds of woods are pretty for some rooms, and sometimes a border made in this way, with diagonal stripes, bordered by a straight board on each side, or wood of two kinds laid in checks or diamonds, is very satisfactory. These bordered rooms are especially designed for parlors, or rooms where a heavy bordered carpet or large rich rug is intended to merely cover most of the floor, leaving a margin of about two feet around the edges—a carpet which can often be carried out and shaken free from dust. Oiled floors do not need hard scrubing, like unpainted floors, but simply a good washing with warm (not hot) water, often changed as you go over it. Strong suds of course will gradually remove the oil with which you have carefully filled the pores. Grease spots do not have the same effect as upon an unpainted or unoiled floor, which must be kept free from grease in order to look well, for now you have it greased all over; whatever grease gets on it now, tha tean not be scraped or wiped up, may be thoroughly rubbed in.

An unkind word from one beloved often draws blood from the heart which would defy the battle-axe of hatred or the keenest edge of vindictive satire.

A Land Rich in Wonders

Major Morris, of California, returned the following answers to questions asked in relation to Alaska.

"What kind of people, Major, are the natives?"

"They are Indians of two classes. The first is the coast savage who lives in villages and subsists on fish of his own catching. He is partially civilized from intercourse with the whites. He also trades with the tribes of the interior and with the whites."

"Who are the second class of people?"

"They are the interior tribes, of whom little is known. They will allow no white man to enter their domain, and they only trade with the coast Indians. Their country is partitioned off for each tribe. They are warlike, dangerous, and in fact perfect savages. Both classes of Indians are more of an Asiatic type than our red men of the plains, and clearly show their Tartar origin. The temperature of Southeastern Alaska is no colder than at the mouth of the Columbia River, Oregon, and three degrees warmer than at Ottawa. This is owing to the warm current which flows from Japan, known as the Japanese Gulf Stream. Snow is very rarely seen in the streets of Sitka, though in the winter time the mountains in the vicinity are covered. The same clothing is worn there as you wear in Washington. The dampness of the air is much more to be feared than the cold. These remarks, however, do not apply to the entire country west of the Aleutian Islands, which is barren and inhospitable."

"Has Alaska any rivers?"

"Yes, sir, the principal one being the Yukon, which flows through Central Alaska and empties into Norton Sound. It has never been thoroughly surveyed, but Capt. Raymond navigated it for 2,000 miles. It is believed to be larger than the Mississippi or the Amazon. It is frozen up in the winter time, and its breaking up in spring is a grand and terrific sight. Alaska is full of coal. It can be found cropping out everywhere. But it cannot be utilized because there is so much of it in Washington Territory, which is nearer California and Oregon. The best coal for steaming purposes is found near Nanaimo, but anthracite coal is known to exist. Its development will prove a fortune to somebody, as we have no anthracite coal on the Pacific slope. Gold, silver, iron, copper and platinum have also been found in paying quantities, but none of the mines have ever been prospected or developed, owing to the dangers which miners are subjected to in making explorations. In the Cassiar district, however, which is British Columbia, and which is annually visited by 3,000 miners, who have to pass through Alaska, the mines have yielded millions of dollars of surface gold. Recently numerous rich deposits have been discovered in a part of the territory which is now in dispute between the United States and Great Britain. The Indians wear ornaments of gold, and state that gold exists, but are very reticent as to its locality. It must, however, be borne in mind that prospecting in Alaska is not like Arizona or the Black Hills. The distance is great, the season is short, a great deal of money is needed to get there, and even when they reach Alaska there is no guarantee that they will not be scalped by savages. Timber and fish are the remaining principal treasures. The forests are immense, principally of yellow cedar, which is most valuable for building purposes. White spruce is also plentiful. I believe that Alaska will eventually supply the world with salmon. The Oregon fisheries are giving out. From the mouth of the Columbia River, below Astoria, there are stretched across it every night for forty miles seine after seine, and the salmon cannot get up the river to spawn. But the Alaska fisheries are inexhaustible, and a catch of from 4,000 to 7,000 salmon with one haul of the seine is no uncommon occurrence. Two wealthy San Francisco firms have started canneries up in Alaska, and last year sent down between 7,000 and 8,000 cases, each case containing four dozen one-pound cans. There is no government whatever. There are no courts, and a man there has no civil or political rights. No person can acquire title to property, for there is no law to enforce the collection of debts or the conveyance of deeds, wills or other instruments. Nor can he even acquire land by pre-emption. He can neither vote, hold property, nor is he guaranteed trial by jury."

"How large is Alaska?" was asked in conclusion.

"It contains 560,000 square miles, about one-tenth the size of the United States. It has 2,000 miles of sea-coast, or more than all the sea-coast of the United States together.

The Lottery Ticket.

An Italian gentleman with a nice little income had a nice little servant girl, who said to him one morning: "O, if you please, won't you give me 3 francs to buy a lottery ticket with? I dreamed last night that No. 41,144 was going to draw the capital prize, and I want to buy that number."

He gave the girl the 3 francs, and, next day, on happening to look at the report of the drawing, saw that No. 41,144 had drawn the capital prize of 518,652.85 lire, or, to speak more accurately, $100,000.

Returning quietly to the house he concealed his emotion and said to the servant girl, "Susan, I have long observed with approbation your piety, beauty, modesty, skill in the art of cookery, and other good qualities calculated to adorn the highest station. Be mine. Led me lead you to the hymeneal altar. No delay. Just as you are."

"Honest Injun?" said the blushing virgin.

"You bet. I swear by yonder silver spoon that tips with beauty all the fruit-pie top"——

"Then count me in, and regard me hereafter in the light of your turtle-dove."

"Hasten, then, Susan; put on your bonnet and shawl, and let us take a walk around the blocks to the old friar's cell, where we shall be made one."

In a few minutes the bride-elect returned clad in a red shawl, with a black velvet bonnet trimmed with sunflowers and *Victoria regia*. In a few minutes more the ceremony had been performed, and the twain were one. They returned to the house, where the husband carelessly took up the paper, and said with a well-counterfeited start of surprise:

"Darling, everything is bright for us upon our wedding-day. You remember the ticket in the lottery that you dreamed about and I gave you three francs to buy? Where is it, my own——"

"Oh! I didn't [illegible] ney for this duck

There was a la[illegible] shortly afterwards.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Only the truly great know how to use advice as well as to give it.

I am convinced that men do more harm to themselves than ever the devil could do to them.

Many men claim to be firm in their principles, when, really, they are only obstinate in their prejudices.

Some thoughts are prayers. There are moments, whatever be the attitude of the body, the soul is on its knees.

Do not call ill names. Thou shalt avoid all anger, hatred and bitter language. Thou shalt not speak of injuries.

Hate is an active, envy a passive displeasure; it need not surprise us, therefore, to see how quickly envy becomes hate.

Never retire at night without being wiser than when you rose in the morning by having learnt something useful during the day.

The man who violently hates or ardently loves cannot avoid being in some degree or sense a slave to the person he detests or adores.

Bad habits are the thistles of the heart, and every indulgence of them is a seed from which will come forth a new crop of rank weeds.

Censure is most effectual when mixed with praise; so, when a fault is discovered, it is well to look up a virtue to go in company with it.

No one is so greatly to be feared as the man who is willing to tell you all he knows, because the chances are that he will tell you a great deal more.

Leave your grievances, as Napoleon did his letters, unopened for three weeks, and it is astonishing how few of them by that time will need answering.

The golden everlasting chain described by Homer as reaching from heaven to earth, and embracing the whole moral world, was no fable. That chain is love.

The habit of resolving without acting is worse than not resolving at all, inasmuch as it gradually sunders the natural connection between thought and deed.

There is one virtue possessed by the colored people of this continent which does not prevail among the whites. If you tell them a secret they are sure to keep dark about it.

Consult your friend on all things, especially on those which respect yourself. His counsel may then be useful, where your own self-love might very naturally impair your judgment.

The difference between those whom the world esteems as good, and those it condemns as bad, is in many cases little else than that the former have been sheltered from temptation.

Profanity, vulgarity, disrespect to the old, and to parents, and disregard to order and authority, go in company. A habit formed in one most often begets other vile habits.

Many a true heart that, like a dove to the ark, would have come back after its first transgression, has been frightened beyond recall by the angry look and menace of an unforgiving spirit.

The fear of the opinion of others is one of the most prevalent of all feelings in our society; a feeling which is more destructive than almost any other to sincerity and manliness of character.

Aim at perfection in everything, though in most things it is unattainable. However, they who aim at it and persevere, will come much nearer it than those who give it up as unattainable.

He that is found reasonable in one thing is concluded to be so in all; and to think or say otherwise is thought so unjust an affront and so senseless a censure, that nobody ventures to do it.

There is no funeral so sad to follow as the funeral of our own youth, which we have been pampering with fond desires and ambitious hopes, and all the bright berries that hang in poisonous clusters over the path of life.

As folly on the one side, though it should enjoy all it can desire, would, notwithstanding, never be content; so on the other, wisdom ever acquiesces with the present, and is never dissatisfied with its immediate condition.

The most common business mistake of the present day is that of undertaking too much. It is done usually by men of limited capital, but also by some who have plenty of means at their command. In their case the effect is detrimental to a satisfactory return of profits.

The man who, with small means, tries to do a large business, not only throws away his chances of profit, but he also imperils his capital; for, being forced to run in debt for his goods, he has to pay high for them, and, if unable to pay, places himself in the creditor's power.

Lord, I find David making a syllogism mood and figure. Two propositions he perfected:—"If I regard wickedness in my heart, the Lord will not hear me. But verily he hath attended to the voice of my prayer." Now I expected that David should have concluded thus:—"Therefore I regard not wickedness in my heart." But far otherwise he concludes:—"Blessed be God who hath not turned away my prayer, nor his mercy from me." Thus David hath deceived, but not wronged me. I looked that he should have clapped the crown on his own, and he puts it on God's head. I will learn this excellent logic; for I like David's better than Aristotle's syllogisms, that, whatsoever the premises be, I make God's glory the conclusion.

What, then, is the happiest period of human life? I am sure there is only one answer. It is now. If I am doing my duty, to-day is the best day I ever had. Yesterday had a happiness of its own, and up to this morning it was the best day of all. I would not, however, live it over again. I string it, as a new bead, on the chaplet of praise, and turn to the better work and the higher thoughts of the present time. Of all the many days of life, give me to-day. This should be our feeling always, from the cradle to the hour when we are called to come up higher. Childhood is best for children, manhood is best for men, and old age for the silver-haired. We will all join in a chorus of common thanksgiving to God, and when asked "Which is the happiest period?" will say, Childhood, manhood, and old age, alike. "Oh Father, it is now!"

The Republican.

SATURDAY, APR [illegible] 1879.

The New York Herald makes the extraordinary announcement that the Democrats in congress are treating the "green-back squad" with favor and consideration, for fear that the greenback ultraists will run independent tickets in some of the State Elections of the present year: the result of which conduct may prove disastrous to Democratic plans for the next presidential canvass.

We humbly confess to a different opinion, and must say that we can see nothing in the doings of our leaders at Washington to authorize the position taken by the Herald. We know of nothing done from the organization of the house, when it was predicted by wiseacres that the green-backers would have some choice and voice in naming its officers, down to the present time, that has in the faintest degree compromised the position of our party, or encouraged the green-backers to the belief that a combination could possibly be accomplished at the hazard of a single interest, the sacrifice of a single tenet, or the forsaking of a single principle of Democracy.

It is true the Democratic party is willing to receive recruits from whatever source they may come: but it cannot afford, and will not form an alliance with any party or faction at the sacrifice of its time-honored principles. Under its battle-scarred banners it is marshalling its hosts, and gathering its strength for another heroic effort to save the country from Radical mis-rule and ruin, and when the next Presidential canvass shall begin—when the two grand armies already organized are once more drawn out in battle array—when the key notes of the Democratic party, "home rule," "local selfgovernment," "free elections," and a "pure ballot," as against fraud, corruption, centralization, military rule and bayonet force, shall be heard reverberating throughout the length of the land: then, we feign hope the Green-back party will realize and appreciate the smallness of its proportions as a fighting factor in the mighty struggle, and, in a spirit of patriotic devotion will earnestly co-operate with those who would restore the Government to the Constitution of its fathers and bring back its administration to the purer days of the republic.

We know our leaders in their wisdom will not disregard the "figures" shown up with such flippancy by the Herald, but will exert every energy to overcome the small and fictitious Republican majorities in New York, Penn. and Ohio. Encouraged by the constant gains made all over the country they confidently expect to win the fight. Not by the trickery knavery and fraud that has stamped with dishonor recent events in American politics, but by that resistless might which righteousness of cause, and the employment of honorable means in the enlightment of the people, gives, do they expect to crown the increasing victories made for the last ten years, with complete and perfect triumph in 1880.

We of the South expect the Democratic party to make the next Presidential fight upon the broad principles of truth and right and upon the glorious history it has written for itself during the past eighteen years, and no act has been committed by our representatives, within our discernment, to detract from the grandeur, or pale the splendor of that record.

We believe in patronizing home industry and unless this is done, unless the merchant patronizes the mechanic and the mechanic the farmer, and farmer the merchant, every character of business must languish and decline.

If our people send to other markets for wearing apparel and groceries, and the merchants with good mechanics and cheap labor at their very doors, order from other hands leather work, wood work and tinware, that could be obtained right here; or if the mechanic resolves to retaliate and in self-defense buys his dry goods and clothing over distant counters, and furnishes his larder from stores abroad, every industry must fail, and the glorious sight of a common success must be reserved for the eyes of a wiser, more generous people.

We would gladly greet the time when to every business in our midst would be accorded its legitimate patronage and profits, and the efforts of every trade and profession united in the promotion of each other and thereby the upbuilding of common prosperity.

GRAND JURY REPORT

CALHOUN COUNTY SPRING TERM, 1879.

TO HON JOHN HENDERSON,

JUDGE PRESIDING.

The Grand Jury sworn and empannelled at the Spring Term, 1879, of the Circuit Court for Calhoun county, having completed the duties enjoined upon them by your Honor's charge, herewith submit this as their final written report, together with divers presentments.

We have diligently enquired into all indictable offences committed or triable in this county, and we trust that the number and character of our presentments will greatly tend to check an increase of crime in our midst. The number of evil-doers within our borders are comparatively small, and it is unfortunate that the good order and good name of our county should be reflected upon because of the misdeeds of a few chronic law-breakers: though if the officers of the law, and the Petit Jurors will do their duty in this regard, as well as we feel that we have done ours, the day will come in the near future when our criminal docket will not be burdened with their names, but will be a spotless, unwritten page. No county in the State can boast of quieter security to life and prosperity: nor furnish a more law-abiding and industrious class of citizens: and we reflect with pride upon the fact that we have done our best to preserve her good name by presenting those who stain her escutcheon with crime.

We recommend and insist that the Commissioners' court have convenient, permanent seats placed in the court room. If we are not mistaken, former Grand Juries have made the same request, but it has not been attended to; we therefore urge the necessity of placing neat raised seats in the court room, before the session of our next court.—Some slight repairs are needed upon the court house building. In the jail building some of the piping is very defective, and the water leaks upon the floor of the dungeon, making it damp and unwholesome. There has been a decided improvement in the cleanliness of the jail since the last court, and the sheriff has the building well disinfected. The prisoners confined therein are comfortably clad—well fed, and have a sufficient amount of bed-clothing.

The books of the county officers, so far as we have been able to ascertain, are properly kept.—Of course a Grand Jury's examination of an officer's books is necessarily hasty and superficial—but with the assistance of the officers we have made as thorough an examination as was possible under the circumstances; and we take pleasure in saying that the books are well written—neatly kept and properly indexed. The bonds of every county officer, without exception, is properly endorsed—filed sufficient in amount, and signed by good and solvent securities. It is very seldom the case that the bonds of every official meet with the approval of a pains-taking Grand Jury; and we think we have reason to be proved of this fact.

We append to this report a condensed statement of the condition of the school fund marked "A", and a report from the Treasurer upon the fairness of the county, marked "B". At present there is a balance in the county treasury of $7132, which is largely more than sufficient to pay all indebtedness.

The poor of the county are in good hands—well fed and clad, and have sufficient clothing and bedding.

The public roads are about as passable as usual: and have probably been better worked than is customary, during the past twelve months.

We are under obligations to your Honor for many courtesies to us individually and collectively, and for your careful written charge. We have attempted to remember and comply with each requirement of your charge.

It is with much pleasure that we acknowledge the invaluable assistance rendered us in the discharge of our duties by J. W. Vandiver, Solicitor for the 12th Circuit, as a body and citizens, we state that he has efficiently discharged his whole duty, since his first coming among us as Solicitor—without fear or favor, and has faithfully endeavored to advance the welfare of the commonwealth. We return him our thanks, and assure our people that he is well worthy of the trust reposed in him.

Having completed our duties under the law, we submit this as our final written report, and respectfully ask to be discharged.

FRANCIS W. SAVAGE

To the Hon. Grand Jury of Calhoun county, Spring term, Circuit Court, 1879. The undersigned as County Treasurer for said county, begs leave to submit for your examination the following abstract report, of receipts and disbursements by me, as Treasurer, from April 8 1878, to April 7 1879.

1879.	Dr	Cr
April 8 To balance on amt	$3109,07	
To amt reec'd from D Z Goodlet hire of convict	$2,65	
G. B Douthit Co tax on suit	1235	
S M Penland J P special coroner	315	
Sale of per prop'ty turned over Cor	152	
E McClelen bal'e taxes of 1877	396,90	
L W Cannon Judge Probate for License, estrays Co court costs	363,97	
L W Cannon, back taxes rec'ed by suit from S R & D R R	2500,00	
Jas M Webster T C on tax of 1878		
	$7082,00	

—Cr.—

By amt disbursements from April 8 1879 to date.	$6037,81	
By Commissioners on $6037,81 @ 5 ½	301,88	
By balance on hand carried down	7132,01	
	$13,471,70	$13,471,70

1879

April 7 Balance in the Treasury $7132,01

TIME AND FORFEITURE &c.

1878.	Dr. $	Cr. c $
April 8 To amt of fines paid in from April 8 to April 8 1879	91,50	
To balance due Treasury carried down	35,75	

—Cr.—

By amt claims paid in on fines and cancelled	88,00	
By balance due Treasury on 8 April '78	34,85	
By Com's on $88,00 at 5 &c	4 40	
	$127,25	$127,25

1879 April 7 By balance due Treasurer 35,75

I. L. Swan County Treasurer for Calhoun County, hereby Certify that the foregoing accounts are correct. The first of which shows a balance in the Treasury of $7132. 01, out of this amount has been set aside the sum of [illegible],00 for the two Circuit Courts [illegible] of Commissioner Court, an[illegible] Stationery for the v[illegible] rious Cour[illegible]. There are unpaid Re[illegible] istered Claims amounting to about $.20- most of which are unmatured Bridge Claims add to these two sums $2100 00 a liberal estimate for all other ordinary County expenses up to the 1st Nov., 1879, which gives total sum of $5529,00 deduct this last Am from $7132.01, leaves a balance of $1612,00. and add to this about $300,00 county tax yet to be paid in, and on the 1st of Nov. '79 would have a surplus in the Treasury of $1912 00. In my opinion a small reduction on the county levy might safely be made for 1879, say ½ mill on the dollar, which would be some relief to the tax payers: but this, however, is a matter left to the judgement of the Hon's Commissioners of our county, who, I feel sure, will readily give any relief in that direction, which the financial condition of the county will justify.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I. L. SWAN,
County Treasurer.

WHOLESALE ROBBERY!

Wednesday night last the store houses of J. W. Coker and J. H. Howel, dry goods, and Capt. J. Millsap's drugstore were broken into by some "sun of a gun" between midnight and day, getting in all between $75 and $100 from the three stores. This is one of the most daring and successful burglaries that has been perpetrated in this county for years. The thief, who ever he was, seemed to know exactly what he was about, the work in breaking in the stores being done in such a systematic order. While in Howel's store he took every stamp (except the official stamps) the three cent pieces, not leaving the postoffice with a single postage stamp. Howel's and Millsap's stores were broken into by boring in the front windows and in the same manner got into Cokers, only boring into the front door instead of the window. $50 to $100 reward offered.

We stop the press now to inform our readers of the fact that Mr. T. B. Haynes and Mr. Johnny Hale have overhauled the thief, got everything he stole from our merchants here and $200 or $300 in money and jewelry, and he in safe custody here. He gives his name as Williams. He is supposed to be one of the gang who robbed Oxford of $400 or $500 last Tuesday night. The gang seems to have separated.

Coosa River News.

The Decatur News: Joe Miller, a son of the Emerald Isle, came very near being despatched to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns," on Tuesday night. Joe was in the employ of Mr. J. C. Pruitt, and his sleeping apartment was on the second floor of Mr. P.'s grocery house, adjoining Collier & Co.'s store. During the early part of the night he had imbibed too freely of the "oh! be joyful," and not wanting his employer to find it out, tried to get to his bedroom by means of a ladder, through a rear window. His vision not being very clear, he mistook Mr. Collier's store for Mr. Pruitt's and in trying to raise the window sash woke Mr. E. W. Collier, who was sleeping over his store, and who very naturally supposed the intruder to be a burglar, drew his pistol and fired twice, burying the balls in the wall close by the inebriate man. Before he fired the third shot the situation was comprehended and Joe escaped unharmed.

Remarks by the Abbeville Register: Our farmers should not fail to put every acre of tenable land in cotton this year—even their gardens and horse lots should be planted in cotton—the wood should be moved in the house and put under the bed, and the land that it now takes up planted in cotton—the public square in every country village should be plowed up by the county officials and put in cotton.

If this is done, we may then rest assured that if we can possibly manage to catch gophers, bull frogs, etc., enough to feed the hands of the factories to make up this cotton, then we will have, when starvation takes place, plenty of cheap cotton goods to be laid away and buried in. This should be very consoling. By all means plant every foot of your ground in cotton.

If "Wide-a-wake" is correctly informed, Capt. Hannah was certainly one of the oldest men in the world. This is the second record on record of remarkable longevity Jackson county has furnished within the last year. A few months ago, near Scottsboro, "Old Aunt Hannah," a colored woman, died at the age of 120 years.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.
Probate Court for said County—
Regular Term April 14th 1879.

Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of Elijah Teague dec'd, having been granted to the undersignd, on the 14th day of April 1879, by the Hon. L. W. Cannon, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same be barred.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
OF PERSONALTY;

Under and by virture of an order this day issued out of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, we as Executors of the last will and testament of Elijah Teague dec'd will Expose to sale at Davisville Ala 17th. day of May.

A considerable portion of the personalty of said Elijah Teague towit, 150 bu. corn, 1 yoke oxen, 2 old wagons 1 mule 1 buggy & harness, 10 head hogs, carpenter's tools & farming implements besides many other articles of personal property.

Terms: twelve months time, with two good and approved securities.

ROBT. J. TEAGUE,
ELIJAH W. TEAGUE.

Tax Sales!

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following lands and lots, were decreed by the Probate Court, on the 14 day of April 1879, to be sold for the taxes and costs due thereon, and said lands and lots will be sold on the 20th day, of May 1879, it being the 1st Monday in said month, before the court house door, in the town of Jacksonville Ala, to satisfy said taxes and costs

Mrs. Sarah Adams, Precinct No 1.
½ interest in lot in Jacksonvile Ala,

State tax	$1 40
Co. tax	80
Total tax	$2. 20
Levy by tax collector	$1 00
Serving notice "	25
Probate Judge notice	25
Decree of sale	50
	$4.15

Mrs. McAfee, Pre. No 1,
½ interest in lot in Jacksonville, Ala,

State tax	$1.40
Co. tax	80
Total tax	$2 20
Levy by collector	$1.00
Serving notice "	25
Probate Judge notice	20
Decree of sale	50
	$4.15

T. H Sanford, Pre No 1,
Southeast quarter of Southeast quarter. Section 32 township 13 range 8. N. E ¼ section 5, township 14 range 8: Northwest quarter section 4, township 14, range 8.—310 acres.

State tax	$4.90
Co. tax	$2.80
Total tax	$7.70
Levy by collector	$1.00
Serving notice "	25
Probate Judge notice	20
Decree of sale	50
	$9 65

A. Woods & Jessie W. Woods, Precinct No 1.
House & lot, known as the residence now occupied by A. Woods & Jessie W. Woods, being the house & lot situated in the town of Jacksonville, Ala containg twenty acres more or less, bounded on the north by Mrs. M. E. Martin's land, on the West by W. H Forney, and the lots T W Pitt & A B Clark, South by the land of J. W Burke, and on the East by the road leading from Jacksonville to Cross Plains Ala. and in southeast quarter of section 11, township 14, and range 8

State tax	$25.84.8
Co. tax	$14.7 .4
Total tax	$40.60 2

Owner unknown, Precinct No 8.
Fraction B section 4, township 13, and range 9.

State tax	$00.28
Co tax	$00 16
Total tax	$00 44
Levy by collector	$01.00
Probate Judge notice	20
Decree of sale	50
J. F & L W Grant adv.	$4.00
	$6 14

Owner unknown, Precinct No8.
East ½ of Northwest quarter, and West half of northeast quarter—Section 23, township 13 range 8.

State tax	$ 56
Co tax	32
Total tax	88
Levy by collector	$1.00
Probate Judg notice	20
Decree of sale	50
J F & L W Grant Adv.	$4 00
	$6.58

Owner unknown, Precinct No 13.
Northeast quarter of northeast quarter, section 11, township 16, range 8—40 acres.

State tax	35
Co tax	20
Total tax	$ 55
Levy by collector	$1.00
Probate Judge notice	20
Decree of sale	50
J F & L W Grant, adv.	$4.00
	$6.25

Owner unknown, Precinct No 12.
North half of section 32, township 15, and range 9.—320 acres

State tax	$17.50
Co. tax	$10.00
Total tax	$27 50
Levy by collector	$1.00
Probate Judge notice	20
Decree of sale	50
J. F. & L. W. Grant	$4.00
	$33.20

J. M. WEBSTER,
Tax Collector,
Calhoun County, Ala.

April 19, 1879—3t.

The Roper Mineral Well

IS LOCATED 3 MILES EAST OF GREENVILLE, ALABAMA.

For the information of persons desiring to use the Roper Well Water, I will state some of the cures it has effected: Dyspepsia in its worst form, Chronic Diarrhoea, Diabetes, or any derangement of the Urinary Organs, Sick or Nervous Headache of long standing, Piles, Sores or Eruption of the skin, Ulceration of the Womb and Billious Colic. It is also one of the most strengthening Tonics in use. The following is analysis of the water made by Prof. W. C. Stubbs of A & M College, of Alabama: The amount of water used was one litre, which is a little more than one quart. The litre is equal to one quart, a five thousand six hundred and seven, Ten Thousandths of a Quart, (1,0567 quarts.) Bearing in mind the difference between the litre and the quart we can estimate the strength of the water.

One litre was found to contain—

Sulphuric Acid	84½	Grains.
Feric Oxide	27¾	"
Ferrou "	17¾	"
Calcic "	10 7-10	"
Potssic "	2½	"
Magnestic "	4⅝	"
Sodium "	4-10	"
Chlorine "	3-5	"
Sillica "	2½	"
Carbonic Acid	5 7-10	"

The Price of the Roper Mineral Well Water is $1 per Gallon.

GREENVILLE ALA., Oct 9th, 1879.—Messrs Roper & McCall: Gents—I am glad to inform you that the use of one gallon of your Mineral Water has cured my mother of Chronic Diarrahoea. It was a case of eight years standing. The best medical aid had failed to arrest it. Very Respectfully,

P N. WEATHERLY.

SANDY RIDGE, ALA., June 29 1878.—Mssrs. Rope & McCall, Proprietors of Mineral Well. This is to certify that for five years I have been terribly afflicted with Tetter on the head which had covered it. I have spent much money in remedies and for prescriptions from our physicians, but all without any good result. I heard of your well and concluded to try it—I did so, and the result was far beyond my expectations. I used it for some weeks—am now fully and completely free from Tetter. I give you this certificate, which you can use as you see proper.

J. D. GAFFORD.

GREENVILLE, ALA., July 16 1878.—Messrs McCall & Roper This is to certify that during the past six months I have been using the Roper Well Water for Diabetes and Dyspepsia, from which diseases I have been suffering for many years (particularly the latter) and am now proud to say from its use I have received the greatest benefits, and further certify that it has been used in my family for chronic sore throat and catarrh to great ad[illegible]

J W MALLET.

Direct [illegible] ROPER & McCALL,
Greenville, Alabama.

Feb 23

STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.
Probate Court for said county—
Regular Term, March 10th 1879.

This day came John F Walker administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Walker deceased, and filed his statement, account and vouchers for an annual settlement of his administration.

It is ordered that the 17th day of April 1879, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement. At which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement if they think proper.

L W. CANNON
Judge of Probate.

March 15–3t

NEW FAMILY GROCER[Y]

The undersigned has opend ou[t] the depot, a large and varied s[tock] Family Groceries, at prices cer[tain to] attract attention. I will also do a

GENERAL COMMISSIO[N]

business, both buying and selling a[t reas]onable commission rates. I will also [sell]

Standard Sewing Machin[es]

delivered in Jacksonville for $20 ca[sh] is one of the best machines now in us[e] has more attachments than belong [to any] ether machine. See Sign near depot of

C. W BREWTO[N]
Jacksonville,

March 29—3m.

N O T I C E.
STATE OF ALABAM[A]
CALHOUN COUNTY
Probate Court for said Cou[nty]
Special Term, March 26 1879.

This day came C. W. Brewton ad[ministrator] and the administra[tor of] the estate of John Maddox, dec[eased] and filed his petition in writing un[der] oath, praying an order of sale [of cer]tain lands described therein, and be[long]ing to the said estate, for the pur[pose of] paying the debts due from said es[tate].

It is ordered that the 6th day of [May] 1879, be appointed a day on whi[ch to] hear and determine upon said pet[ition] and that notice thereof be give[n by] publication in the Jacksonville Re[pub]lican, a newspaper published in [said] county, for three successive weeks [prior] to said day, as a notice to the no[n-res]ident, heirs at law of said estate (if a[ny] as) well as all persons concerned, to ap[pear] and contest the same if they think [prop]er.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate

March 29—3t.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY,
Probate Court for said county—
Special Term, March 24th 1879.

This day came C. W. Brewton county administrator and the administrator of the estate of Benjamin F. Easley decess'd and filed his statement, accounts, vouchers and evidences, for a final settlement of his administration.

It is ordered that the 22d day of April 1879, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement. At which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON.
Judge of Probate.

March 29–3 Pd.

FINAL SETTLEMENT NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County
Probate Court for said county—
Regular Term, March 15 1879.

This day came A. J. Boads administrater with will annexed of the estate of P. D Boad's, deceased and filed his statement, accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of his administration thereof

It is ordered by the court that the 5th day of May 1879, 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.

March 22—3t.

FINL SETLEMENT NOTICE.
THE STTE OF ALBAMA
CALHOUN COUNTY.
Probate Court for said County—
Special Term, March 3d 1879.

This day came T. J. Morgan, guardian of Jessie Ross, a minor, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his said guardianship.

It is ordered that the 31st day of March 1879, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement. At which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

March 8—3t.

LETTERS TESTMENTRY.
THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court of Calhoun county.

Letters testamentary under the last will and testament of Elizabeth Prater deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 4th day of March, 1879 by the Hon. L. W. Cannon, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county. Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred

W. B. GREEN,
Executor.

March 8—3t.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRTION.
STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Maddox deceased, having been granted to the undersigned as general administrator on the 6th day of March, 1879, by the Hon. L. W. Cannon Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, notice is hereby given that all persods having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred

C. W. BREWTON,
General Admr.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Under and by virtue of an order issued by the Judge of the Probate Court in and for Calhoun county, Ala. on the 6th day of March 1879, the undersigned as executor of the last will and testament of Eliza A. Prater, deceased, will proceed to sell the personal property belonging to the estate of said deceased, at her late residence six miles north of Jacksonville, on the

31ST DAY OF MARCH, 1879.

Terms: all amounts under five dollars *cash*, over five dollars, credit until 25th day of December next: Notes required with good and approved securities.

Said personality consists of corn, wheat, cotton seed, fodder, blacksmith's tools, one four horse wagon, one milch cow & yearling, and many other articles.

W. B. GREEN,
Executor.

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is ir-
[...]eeds;
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AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C MCLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

POSTPONED.
SHERIFFS SALE.

By virtue of three fifas issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, and to me directed—one in favor of J. C. Francis and against A. Woods, one in favor of Wm. H. Forney and G. C. Ellis, and against A. Woods, and one in favor of Oscar Crook and against A. Woods.—

I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door, in the town of Jacksonville Calhoun county Alabama, within the legal hours of sale, on the first Monda in April, 1879, that being 7th day, the following described property: to-wit:

One house and lot in the town of Jacksonville Ala. bounded as follows: East by the Jacksonville and Rome road, North by Mrs E. Martin's land, west by Thos. Pitts and A. B. Clark's lots, south by J. W. Burke's place—known as the Alexander Woods residence, containing eighteen acres more or less; also one house and lot in the town of Jacksonville Ala. bounded as follows: South by Depot street, west by an alley, northern boundary unknown, and east by A. Griffin's place—now occupied by P. J. Hines, containing seven acres more or less. The above lots being and lying in Section 11, Township 14 Range 8. Also one undivided half interest in the Woods & Clark mill, bounded on the north by B. G. Douthit's place, east and south by E. L. Woodward's lands and on the west by Mrs. Abernathy's place, being and lying in Section 14, Township 14 and Range 8. Levied upon as the property of Alexander Woods, to satisfy said fifas

D. Z. GOODLETT,
Sheriff, Calhoun county.
Per J. L. MATISON Deputy.

Jan. 11 1879.—5t

TAX ASSESSOR'S
N O T I C E!
SECOND ROUND.

The Tax-payers of Calhoun county will please meet me on the days and at the places mentioned below, for the purpose of assessing their taxes for the year 1879.

Precinct No 10 Rabbit Town, Monday April 21 1879.

Precinct No 11 White Plains, Tuesday 22

Precinct No 12 Davisville, Wednesday 23

Precinct No 13 Oxford, Thursday 24

Precinct No 15 Anniston, Friday 25

Precinct No 3 June Bug (Court Ground, Saturday 26

Precinct No 2 Alexandria, Monday 28

Gannaway's School House, Tuesday 29.

Precinct No 14 Sulphur Springs, Wednesday April 30 1879

Precinct No 5 Polkville: Thursday May 1 1879

Precinct No 6 Pecks Hill Friday May 2

Precinct No 7 Hollingsworth's Court Ground, Saturday 3

Precinct No 9 Cross Plains, Monday 5

Precinct No 16 Ladiga, Tuesday 6

Precinct No 8 Green's School House, Thursday 8

Precinct No 1 Jacksonville, Friday and Saturday, May 9 & 10 1879.

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

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

March 22

WM. W. HARRISON,
Physician & Surgeon,
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

"BLUE MOUNTAIN RO[UTE]"
Change of Schedu[le]
S. R. & D. R.

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

Mail Trains Daily.

No. 1, NORTH.	STATIONS.	No. 2
4.40 a. m	Lv Selma Ar	[illegible]
6 38 a. m	Randpolh Lv	[illegible]
7.25 a. m	Montevallo	[illegible]
8.15 a. m	Calera	[illegible]
10.47 a. m	Talladega	[illegible]
11.54 p. m	Oxford	[illegible]
12 45 p. m	Jacksonville	[illegible]
3.45 p. m.	Ar Rome ar.	[illegible]
5.50 p. m	Ar Dalton Lv	[illegible]

Accommodation Trains
Daily—Sunday excepted.

No. 3. NORTH.	STATIONS.	No. 4
3.40 p. m	Lv Selma Ar	[illegible]
7.05 p. m	Randolph Lv	[illegible]
8 20 p. m	Montevallo	[illegible]
9.40 p. m	Calera Ar	[illegible]
12.55 p. m	Talladega	[illegible]
2.25 a. m	Oxford	[illegible]
3.55 a. m	Jacksonville	[illegible]
8.30 a. m	Ar. Rome Lv	[illegible]
11.06 a. m	Dalton	[illegible]

The 5.30 a. m. train connects at [Selma] with mail trains of L. & N. and Gt. [S.] R. R. for all points west, and at [Dalton] with trains of E. T. Va. & Ga. R. R. [for] all eastern cities, Tennessee and Va. springs, and with W. & A. railroad for [Chat]tanooga and north western cities.

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

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

Sleeping cars on all night trains.

Tickets as low as by any other route.

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

Memphis and Charles[ton]
R A I L R O A D.

MEMPHIS, TENN—On and after Dec [..] 78. the following passenger schedule will be [o]perated:

Going East Read down.		Going West Read up.
Lve 12.20 night	Memphis	12 10 pm
" 3 02 am	Grand Junction	9.35 am
" 3.56 am	Middleton	8.50 am
" 5.08 am	Corinth	7 41 am
" 10.15 am	Decatur	2.35 am
" 3 00 pm	Stevenson	10. 15 pm
Arr 4 50 pm	Chattanooga	8 00 pm

GREAT CHANGNS
have been made on this line.

This road has been newly ballasted, the track, repaired with steel rails. [The] improvements make it second to no road in the south

TO THE EAST

Close connection is made for all eastern [and] southern cities.

Only Line running through Palace Sleep[ing] Cars and day coaches, between Mem[phis] and Chattanooga without change.

TO THE WEST

Close connection made for all Arkansas and Texas points, a full first class and [emi]grant tickets on sale at all principal stations.

Round Trip emigrant tickets at greatly reduced rates now on sale at Chattanooga [to] principal Texas points.

Pay Coaches run between Bristol [and] Memphis, and between Montgomery, Alabama, and Texarkana, Arkansas, without change.

Baggage checked through. No Sunday delays.

For farther information as to rates, schedules etc. address either JAS. R. OGDEN, Gen. Passenger Agent, Knoxville, Tenn

T. S EAVANT,
Asst. Gen Passenger agent, Memphis, Tenn

P. R ROGERS,
Gen. Western Agent, Dallas, Texas

Cancers Cured

OFUA

SCROFULOUS ULCERS AND CANCERS ARE CURABLE

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

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

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

Charges moderate,

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

April 6th, 1878—1y.

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.

Special Notice to the Public

C. H. RANGER
HOUSE, Sign and Ornamental Painter
HE is ready to do all class of

PAINTING

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

C. H. RANGER,
Jacksonville, Ala.

July 27—3m.

CALHOUN COLLEGE
FOR MALES AND FEMALES
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

The winter session of 1878-9, commences the 6th of November, 1878, with a recess from the 20th to the 30th of December.

Terms of tuition, from $2 to $5 per month according to grade, payable in advance.

Board in good families at from $8 to [..] per month.

For further particulars address L. Cannon, Secretary, or

WANTED.—For the purpose of popularizing our wanted column, and making it what we designed it to be—a means of effecting exchange and sale of property by our people.

☞ We have concluded to reduce our terms of advertisement under that head, (not to exceed five lines,) to 25 cents; or, just half the price that we have heretofore charged.—This certainly brings it within the reach of every body—who has anything to sell. That an advertisement of this kind will b r i n g a b o u t the sale of property advertised, stands to reason. A man can hardly have anything that he is willing to sell but that there is some one anxious to

BUY

that identical article, if he only knew where to find it. If it is advertised, he will know exactly who has it, and thus a trade will be brought about; or if he

WANTS

an article, and does not know where to buy it, he can *quickly find it*, by advertising that he wishes to buy such an article. As the price we charge for this kind of advertisement is *only one-fourth* of our published rates, we shall insist on cash payments for every advertisement under the head of

WANTED.

No advertisement of the kind will be inserted unless accompanied by the cash. If you have anything in the way of farm products—a cow, hogs, wagon, buggy, or anything to sell, advertise it in the

WANTED

column. If you want to buy any of these things, advertise for them in the w a n t e d column, and you will be quickly supplied.

Wanted

To trade a GOOD buggy for a horse.—Apply to

JOE H PRIVETT,
Jacksonville, Ala.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing at Jacksonville, Ala., in the name of ROSENBURG & L. SELLER has this day been dissolved by mutual consent of the parties.

The business will be continued at same place in the name of L. SELLER.

I. ROSENBURG.
L. SELLER.

April 17th. 1879.

Waive Notes at this Office for sale.

Court over.

Eggs are scarce.

We've had abundant rains.

Our jail has but few inmates.

The spring fights have not opened.

The streets of our town are greatly improved.

The Grand Jury preferred a bill of Indictment against Hagar Maddox for the murder (by poisoning) of her husband John Maddox.

The "John Pelham" Rifles will have a shooting match to-day, east of Gen. Burke's.

Our city marshal made but few arrests during the sitting of Court here.

The Circuit Court Room is to have new elevated seats, outside the bar railing. This is a necessity that has long been apparent.

Fancy Ties, Jabots & Ladies kids at Miss Kate Crawford's.

The best Saddlds. Bridles and Harness at B. F. Carpenter's.

Laces, Embroideries and Ladie's Hats of handsomest styles at Miss Crawfords.

A fine assortment of "something to eat" at the Parr's.

Dresses made to order on short notice at Miss Crawford's.

An immense stock of heavy groceries at Carpenter's.

The Parr's keep a large and fresh stock of groceries. They will not be undersold.

A fine lot of Candies, Fruits and Fancy Groceries at Carpenter's.

Flour, Meat, Fish, Sugar &c. at the Parr,s.

The Solicitor has kindly handed us a list of cases disposed of during the second week of court, which we lay before our readers this we ek.

Attention is called to the correction made in the date of the tax sale notice. The sale will take place the 19th. day of May.

We direct attention to the new Insurance advertisement of Mr. I. L. Swan in this issue. Mr. Swan represents the best Insurance Companies of the South and is himself a very reliable business man. Parties who desire safe fire insurance need not be afraid to go to Swan.

The Editor has gone to the Tallapoosa river, Cleburne County, for a week's fishing. His "better half," being as dear a lover of the sport as he, goes with him. The trout fishing in the Tallapoosa at this season is said to be very fine. No stream in Calhoun affords such sport with hook and line. It is clear, rapid and cold and is the home of that royalist among fish—the notable, the game trout. Veal of Rome has sent down some of his very choicest hooks and lines for the occasion, and no doubt the sportsman will be able to give a good report of himself in the capture of "large fry" upon his return. Mr. John M. Caldwell will run the local and Editorial departments during his absence

George White, who has an orchard at the "Vinyard," on the mountain east of Jacksonville, reports his fruit all safe. The plateaus along the crest of the mountains around Jacksonville are above the frost line and fruit is never killed there, which "teaches us the important lesson" that if we want a regular and never failing supply of fruit, we must go to the mountain tops for our orchord grounds. Land can be had for the entry of it, and there's more than forty-acres to every inhabitant. In Switzerland the same character of land would bring not less than $100 per acre. At least that was the price when we were there last.

The following are the cases disposed of by the Jury trials, and pleas of guilty during the second week of our Circuit Court.

The State vs. Dinah Lewis Grand Larceny, Penitentiary 5 years
" " " David Moss, grand larceny, penitentiary 3 years
" " " James Phillips, grand larceny, penitentiary 5 years
" " " Marion Petit, manslaughter Hard labor 3 years
" " " Jackson, burglary, hard labor 3 years
" " " William Clark, petit larceny, hard labor 1 year
" " " William Crook, burglary, hard labor 2 years
" " " Ike Haynes, petit larceny penitentiary 5 years
" " " Junies Draper, carrying Con. weapons Fine $50
" " " John Roberts, retailing, fine $100
" " " W. H. Smith peddling fine $30
" " " David Harcrow, carrying concealed weapons, fine $50
" " " L. W. Griffin, affray fine $5
" " " Jas. Hutchinson, petit larceny, fine $25, and 1 month.
" " " Matt Clements, mistrial, carrying pistol.

NOT GUILTY:

" " Palmer Norrid, distilling—not guilty
" " Temp Mathews resisting officers—not guilty
" " C. C. Hudson, carrying concealed weapon—not guilty.

ROME. GA.
April, 19th. 187

Dear Sir.

Will you be so kind as to announce in your columns that the Ga. Teachers' Association will meet in Rome on April 29th. that the teachers of Ga. would be most happy to have a large number of their brethren of Alabama with them.

The railroads will convey teachers to and from Rome for one fair. Ladies will be entertained by private families without charge and gentlemen will be boarded at our best hotels at the reduced rate of $1.00 per day.

Any who desire to attend or who wish futher information will please address me at Rome. I am Sir,

Yours Truly,
S. C. CALDWELL.
Vice President, G. T. A.
Chairman Social Com.

ALABAMA NEWS.

Fruit is reported to have been killed all over Jackson county.

The Edwardsville jail was broken open and two prisoners escaped.

The store of Jack McKinney, in Limestone county, was robbed of $170.

The anual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Alabama, will be held in Greensboro, beginning on the 14th of May.

Some one broke open the Clerks office in Franklin county and carried off the papers in all cases pending in the circuit court.

Mrs. T. A. Scales, of Sumter county, fell from a gallery and broke her collar bone.

E. Owen was killed at Claiborne last Saturday night by a man named Johnson.

Cicero Reeves was thrown from a mule near Troy, and his left shoulder dislocated.

Miss Sallie Newsum has put three memorial windows in the Episcopal church at Tuscumbia.

J. J. L. Stewart, tax assessor of Autauga county, has been arrested for charging illegal assessors' fees.

The Ashville Aegis remarks that: We venture to say Springville has a greater number of beautiful young ladies in it than any other town of its size in Alabama.

Springville has a base ball club.

The St. Clair wheat crop is very promising.

Says the Tuskegee News: We learn that the corn was so much injured by the recent frost in many places, that the ground is being plowed up for a thorough re-planting.

Samuel Showers, aged 89 years, recently walked from Livingston to York.

Coaling station is now a post office with Col. N. D. Johnson postmaster.

Fires in the woods have done a great deal of damage in Henry County.

A barge loaded with staves was wrecked on the Warrior near Demopolis.

Barbour county has nineteen candidates for Probate Judge.

Union Academy, in Blount county, was recently burned.

Burglars have been plying their vocation in Perry county.

While carelessly handling a gun E. McCluskie, of Tallassee, shot and killed a child.

The City building in Montgomery is advertised for sale by the United States Marshal.

The La Fayette Clipper learns that the wheat looks well throughout the country. The late freeze has injured very forward wheat to some extent but not sufficient to damage the yield.

The Talladega Reporter says this is too good to lose: It is well known that since the war, smoke houses have not been extensively used. A friend of ours killed a hog or two last winter and this spring hung the meat and raised a smoke. A neighbor passing discovered the unusual performance, rushed into the yard, and raised the alarm of "fire."

A MAN 136 YEARS OLD DIES IN JACKSON COUNTY.

According to "Wide-a-wake," the Sand Mountain correspondent of the Citizen, Capt. John Hannah, died on the mountain, and had reached the wonderful age of 136 years, 1 month and 6 days! He was born Feb. 12th 1743, and died March 20th 1879. He served under General Washington during the French war, and obtained the rank of Captain. He knew the great Irish-American orator, Patrick Henry, when he was but a mere boy in Virginia.

Capt. Hannah had never been ill, until he was a century old and his eye-sight was perfect at the time of his death.

The Butler News says: There is not a capital felony among the 89 cases for trial on the criminal docket. The most important case is for assault with intent to murder.

Not long ago a little daughter of Attorney-General Schoonmaker, of New York, was made seriously ill by wearing colored stockings. Her limbs were covered with blotches caused by the poisonous coloring matter used, and it was a long time before she fully recovered. In the same town, Rondout, a bright little girl of 11 years, has just died after a month's illness from inflammatory rheumatism caused primarily by the dye used in the colored stockings she wore. The name of the particular color is not given.

Nebraska farmers have still 50,000,000 bushels of corn to send to market, and it is becoming a serious question how to get rid of this great surplus.

Surely Mrs. Amanda Bishop, who died in Norwich, Conn., a few days ago had more than her fair proportion of sorrows. Her sister was burned to death; her husband, a Methodist minister, was fatally stricken with heart disease while preaching; her idolized grandson was killed by an accidental shot; all her property was taken from her by a trusted relative leaving her penniless; and finally her son Wesley confessed complicity in the Cobb murder. Under this last blow her health and spirits broke down completely.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
CALHOUN COUNTY. }

LETTERS of administration on the estate of J. W. Maddox, deceased having been granted to the undersigned, August 15th, 1878, by the Hon. L. W Cannon, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred.

D. J. PRIVETT,
Admr.

April 12—3w.

SPRING VALE STOCK FARM.

JAMES CROOK,

—BREEDER OF—

Thorough-bred Merino Sheep, Angora Goats,

Herd Registered Jersey Cattle,

Berkshire and Essex Hogs,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
CLEBURNE COUNTY. }

Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1879.

Daniel D. Draper & Son, }
Vs. }
Jno. H. Silvey, defendant, }
and }
A. C. Jone, garnishee. }

This day came the plaintiff by attorney, and it appearing to the court that this writ was commenced by attachment, and that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and that his particular place of residence is unknown, and that the attachment was levied by serving a writ of garnishment upon A. C. Jones as garnishee. And it farther appearing from the answer of garnishee that John Silvey, and *Marsh, Moore* & Co, of Atlanta, Ga., claim some interest in the indebtedness of garnishee to the defendant.

It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in Calhoun county, Alabama, for four consecutive weeks, notifying the said John H. Silvey of this attachment suit, and requiring him to appear at the next term of this court, to answer plaintiff's complaint. And also the said John H. Silvey, Marsh, Moore & Co., to appear at the next term of this court, and propound their claim, if they have any to the indebtedness of said garnishee, and that this cause be continued.

Wm. P. NOEL,
Clerk Circuit Court.

April 5—4t.

Why Will You

Allow a cold to advance in your system and thus encourage more serious maladies, such as Pneumonia, Hemorrhages and Lung troubles, when an immediate relief can be so readily attained. *Boschee's German Syrup* has gained the largest sale in the world for the cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung Diseases. It is Dr. Boschee's famous German prescription, and is prepared with the greatest care, and no fear be need be entertained in administering it to the youngest child, as per directions. The sale of this medicine is unprecedented. Since first introduced there has been a constant increasing demand and without a single report of failure to do its work in any case. Ask your Druggist as to the truth of these remarks. Large size 75 cents. Try it and be convinced.

LOCAL MATTERS.

A GREAT Break Down In Prices.

The Parrs are reducing their prices every day: they are buying their Goods cheaper; and consequently they are able to sell them lower.

Go to Parrs TO BUY YOUR GOODS.

They pay cash for what they buy, and can sell lower than those who buy on time. They are offering clear side meat from 6½ to 7cts per lb: lard from 9 to 12cts: Coffee 16 to 18 cts per lb; Sugar 9 to 11cts per lb. Garden Seeds of all kinds at COST! Mackerel and white Fish in abundance. Five hundred pounds of Sole & Upper Leather at Tanners' prices. Large lot of

TIN WARE

lower than ever sold before. Jug and Jar ware at 12½cts per gallon.

Taxes all off

Smoking and Chewing Tobacco Sets per lb lower than ever before.

A few more N. Y. Chedder Cheese—the last of the Season!

SOMETHING STRANGE!

The Parrs have got

MEAL!

And will keep it constantly on hand in the future.

Why Do You Grumble

about your Flour.

Go to Parrs and get the very best, and the good wife will not make a

Wry Face

at you about it.

As all stories must have an end—so do ours, and we end by saying that we sell as good goods as any one, and more of them than any one for the

MONEY.

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 Cocaine, Imported Chow Chow, Boston Baked Beans, Salmon & Canned Goods in great variety at

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

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

Cheap Groceries for Cash a the old Forney Corner.

Fresh Lard at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Fresh Meat at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTICE TO STOCK-HOLDERS

of Calhoun College.

Pursuant to a resolution passed by the Board of Trustees of Calhoun College, at a meeting held in Jacksonville, Saturday the 8th day of March 1879, the original stockholders in said College are requested and notified to meet in convention in Jacksonville, at the cou house, 10 o'clock A M, Saturday May 2 1879, for the purpose of transacting important business, affecting the title of said college building and grounds.

Wm. H. FORNEY,
Pres Board Truteos.
Wm M HAMES,
Secy.

March 15—2m

Carriage and Wagon MANUFACTORY.

The undersigned having bought the building formerly occupied by W. H. Fleming as a wagon shop, will henceforth carry on at that stand the business of carriage and wagon making, repairing, &c &c. Good work guaranteed, and low prices asked for all kinds of work. I am also prepared to repaint vehicles of all kinds, and paint new work in good style, with lasting material.

JOE H. PRIVETT.

January 18 1879.

ROWAN, DEAN & Co.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, HARD WARE QUEENS WARE, DRUGS, &C,

In fact, everything kept in a first class establishment. Our Mr. Rowan attends personally to our purchas in New York, and buys to such advantage that we are enabled to give our customers the *VERY BOTTOM OF THE MARKET. TRY* us and see if you can't get *BETTER BARGAINS* than you can get elsewhere. We have the *LARGEST and BEST* assorted Stock in NORTH ALABAMA.

THE TENNESSEE WAGON, THE BEST WAGon on the market, sold by us.

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.

INSURANCE.

The undersigned is Agent for (4) four good and reliable FIRE COMPANIES of the South, to wit.

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

COLUMBUSS INS., & BANKING CO., COLUMBUSS, MISSS.

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.

April 26th, 1879—1 y

R. T. HOYT,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

NO 43 BROAD STREET, *ROME, GA.*

W I L L S E L L

clover & grass seed

TO THE FARMERS AT WHOESALE PRICES

Send for Price List and Descriptive Catalogue.

R. T. HOYT,
WHOLSALE DEALER.
ROME. GA.

POSTPONED.

TRUST SALE.

Under and by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned as Trustee by John Maddox and Jonathan Phillips on the 10th day of April, 1878, to secure J. R. Loyd in the payment of a certain promissory note there in mentioned, and which said Deed of Trust was recorded in the Probate Court of Calhoun County, State of Alabama in Book "H" 2nd Volume, Register of Deeds on pages 178 and 179, on the 17th day of May 1878. I will as Trustee for said, sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door, in the town of Jacksonville in said county, on the day of 1879, the following described Real Estate, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land in the west half of South west quarter and South east fourth of South west quarter of Section 35, Township 13 and Range 7; also a part of North east quarter of North west half of Section 2, Township 14, Range 7, commencing at the half mile stake on North side of said Section running thence south one quarter thence West to centre of hill to said corner; thence North to a line stake on Section line, thence back to the beginning corner and situated in Calhoun county, Alabama.

Said Real Estate will be sold to satisfy said promisory note described in said Deed of Trust. This Jan. 20th 1879.

G. W. LOYD,
Trustee.

Jan. 25—3t.

CITY BAR!

JNO. RAMAGNANO,

the proprietor of the above named popular Bar, has recently received a new invoice of first class goods in his line, embracing Fine Whiskeys, Brandies, Gin and Rum.

All kinds of wines, including Wine for SACRAMENTAL PURPOSES.

Segars, Tobacco, etc, etc. All at reasonable prices for cash. Good pure goods!

A splendid new Monarch Billiard Table has been added to his Billiard room, making it one of the most pleasant resorts in town.

Good order preserved.

Feb. 15—2m.

G U A N O

AT OLD PRICES.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the farmers of Calhoun and surrounding counties, that he has ready for delivery

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO,

which he will sell at the rate of one ton for 500 lbs middling cotton, delivered Nov. 1st, 1879. Also Acid Phosphate for composting, at cheap rates. Call on

J. D. HAMMOND,
Jacksonville Ala.

PETITION FOR PROBATE OF WILL.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun County. }

Probate Court for said county—Special Term, March, 17th 1879.

This day came Elijah W. Teague, and produces and filed in court a paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Elijah Teague deceased, and moves the court to admit said will to Probate.

It is therefore ordered that the 14th day of April 1879, be set for hearing the said application; and that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day as a notice to Lidie M. Evans, Sarah A. Kelley and Larana J. Brock, who are neices at law and next to kin to the deceased, and who are non residents of the State of Alabama, to be and appear at a Regular Term of said court to be holden at the court house of said county on said 14th day of April 1879, and shown if anything they have to allege why said will should not be admitted to Probate.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

March 23—3t

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.

TALLADEGA NURSERIES.

R. D. HUNDLEY,

Talladega.......................Alabama.

Southern Raised, No. 1 Trees.

Apples, Pears, Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Cherries, Quinces, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Strawberries &c. &c cheap. Send orders through Rowan, Dean & Co., Jacksonville, Ala.

Nov. 30 1878—3m

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.

THE GREAT CAUSE
OF
HUMAN MISERY

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope—Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, induced by Self-abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the Green Book, &c.

The world renowned author, in the admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and with out dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

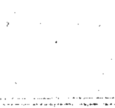
☞ This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any adderss, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers, THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL Co., 41 Ann St, New York; Post Office Box, 4586.

W. C. LAND,

WATCH MAKER

AND

Jeweler,



JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic, and for curing Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Breath, Headache, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, for purifying the Blood,

Are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain. Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathartic medicine that can be employed: cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vigorous health.

AYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood; and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness.

Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these Pills may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take; while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

W. M. NISBET, Agent;
Sep 21 '78 1y Jacksonville; Ala

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

Who has had greater experience in the treatment of 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

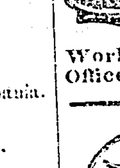
Books that are really Guides and Self-Instructors in all matters pertaining to Manhood and Womanhood, and supply a want long felt. They are beautifully Illustrated, and in plain language, easily understood. The two books embrace 545 pages, and contain valuable information for both married and single, 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—60 cts. each; both in one volume, $1; in cloth and gilt, 25 cts extra. Sent under seal, on receipt of price in money or stamps.

SINGLE LIFE

SMOKE BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO

BURNHAM'S WATER WHEEL



WARRANTED BEST AND CHEAPEST. Prices reduced. Pamphlet free.

MILLING SUPPLIES

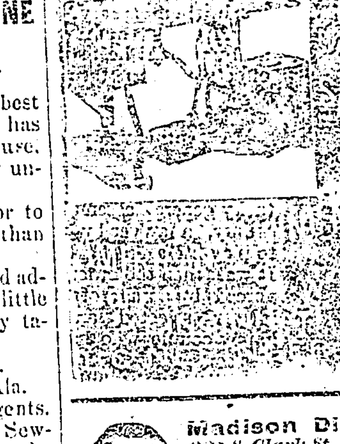
Works: Christiana, Lancaster co
Office, 23 S. Beaver St., York, Pa.

The Remedy of the 19th Century
Barham's Infallible
PILE CURE

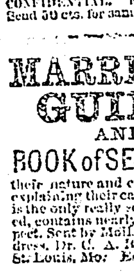
TRADE MARK
PRICE $1.00 PER BOX

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



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



DR. BIGELOW, having 30 years experience, treats SEXUAL AND CHRONIC DISEASES of both Sexes SAFELY, SURELY, Private. NERVOUS DEBILITY, from sexual abuse or excesses, producing IMPOTENCY, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, &c., rendering MARRIAGE IMPROPER, can be positively and permanently cured. Will warrant every case. Pamphlet, 40 pages, 2 cents. His MARRIAGE GUIDE OR SEXUAL PHYSIOLOGY, 280 large pages, ILLUSTRATED, contains much that was never before published, Price 50 cts. CONFIDENTIAL. Female Pills, $5, Extra Strong. Send 50 cts. for sample Rubber Goods, &c. by Express.

MARRIAGE GUIDE AND BOOK of SECRETS.

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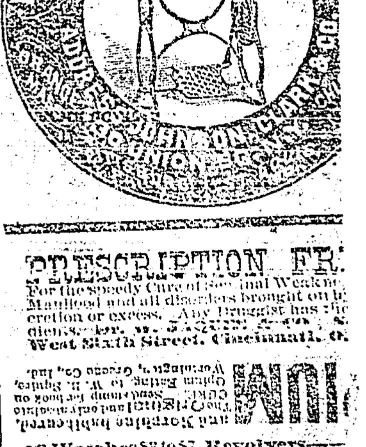

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For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. ... West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, O.

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

AGRICULTURE.

WATERING STOCK.—These same cattel were always well fed; that is they had plenty of good hay and fodder—the cows were usually dry during the winter—but the effects of the want of sufficient water in the proper places and times was very observable in the condition of the stock every spring, and I have often heard the remark, "I do not see why Blank's cattle are so poor, as he always feeds them enough." Very different from this was it at a neighbor's close by. At this farm a log aqueduct carried spring water into a long trough in the yard, where the water seldom froze entirely over, so that the cattle, whenever out in the yard, could take a drink of water at any time, consequently they would never overdrink and be so chilled and curled up. I have often watched the sheep, when taking their morning or evening meal of hay, run every few minutes to the water, drink a little, then go back to the hay-rack, eat a little, and then trot off to the water again; and the crowd at the water-tub was fully equal to the crowd at the bar of a modern liquor saloon, but not quite so noisy. For milch cows in severe weather, it is better to give water with the chill off if possible, and I always notice a falling off in milk when the cows have to drink ice-cold water. I expect a considerable shrinkage now that they have to go so far and then take ice-cold water.

SQUASHES.—The squash ranks among the first of vegetables, being a welcome dish upon the table, healthful and delicious. And as the potato crop is becoming somewhat of an uncertainty, and its production attended with greatly increased labor and cost, on account of the Colorado beetle, the squash may yet become more of a necessity than ever before. The great care and attention which have been given to the improvement of the squash has resulted in giving us valuable varieties, well adapted to the different seasons. Illustrative of this, take the Turban for a fall squash and the Hubbard for a winter squash. The labor required to raise and gather a crop of squashes is comparatively light. The cost of seed for an acre is small, even to purchase pure seed of a reliable seedsman. Of course the tender growing plant has its enemies in worms and insects, and must be protected; and herein, perhaps, lies the greatest secret. The maggot has destroyed the crop of many a farmer and gardener, even when the vines seemed plunging and reveling in luxuriant vigor. In some sections the past year the maggot caused wide and sweeping destruction, and discouraged many from expecting a crop of squashes in the future. Having lost my crop of squashes in former years by the maggot, and also been much annoyed by bugs, my efforts the past year in combating maggots and bugs were simple, easy and successful. For the benefit of those who wish to make use of my experiments, I will state them: Spread the main part of the manure upon the land and plow under, putting one shovelful of finely composted manure in the hill, with a handful of salt thoroughly mixed with it. If the maggot should appear, pour water mixed with Paris green about the roots of the plants. My trouble with bugs was to the extent of two applications of Paris green in water, requiring but little time. As these applications are made before the plants blossom, I see no danger.

GRADE PIGS are preferable to any pure bred ones for the farmer. As a rule, it will be found a mistake for a farmer to keep pure bred animals except males to produce grades. High-bred animals are nearly always smaller and more finely organized than their grade progeny. Their greatest value consists in producing an improved progeny from our common stock. This is large in size, and in every way more valuable for the market or for home use than the pure bred sire would have been. In no kind of stock is this fact more manifest than with swine. No matter what kind of a breed of pigs is kept, this rule will hold good.

LICE ON CATTLE.—A good remedy for lice on cattle is water in which potatoes were boiled. For every one of your cattle, take two quarts of water and eight middle sized potatoes cut in half. If you have ten cattle, you must take eighty potatoes and twenty quarts of water. When the potatoes are soft take them out. Get a large sponge and wash them freely, choosing a warm day. Comb them with a currycomb, and you will be astonished to see the effects of the potato water.

A Kentucky Lawyer's Divorce Fee.

Many years ago a member of the Kentucky general assembly from a Green river county, a lawyer by profession, concluded to play off a practical joke while on duty. It was then the order of the day to be divorced by an act of the legislature. The lawyer selected an old and a very happy couple who had united their destinies some forty or more years before, and had climbed the hill of life together, had kissed and were joyful at its summit, and were tottering its declining steep, hand in hand, to sleep together at its base. Their happiness was unbounded, and they were gladly drifting along through their daily routine of duties, justly proud of each other, and much more proud of their children and grandchildren, with no thought of a separation or a cessation of their union. The member of the legislature, with nimble fingers and a facile quill, drew up their petition for a divorce and presented it to the general assembly; it was promptly acted upon, and a divorce was granted to the old couple without their knowledge. After the adjournment of the general assembly the acts were scattered around quite generally, and had fallen into the hands of the friends of the old couple. They were shown the acts which concerned them and were thunderstruck. They made inquires about it and found it to be the work of their friend clothed with legislative honors and proclivitives for practical jokes. The old man looked at the situation with a practical pair of glasses, and reported at the office of the county court and purchased a license. On the way home he called on a lawyer and asked how he should proceed with the general assembly man. The lawyer replied, "get a cowhide and lay it on good the first sight you get of him." The man of legal lore thought very little of the advice he had given his old friend and client and was astonished at the straightforward manner in which it was carried out. The old man purchased a rawhide, and upon meeting the legislator made good use of it. He held him by the throat and administered a general dose of cowhiding to him. It was approved by every one, and the practical joker acknowledged that he did not get a blow amiss, and that he richly deserved every blow the old man gave him. The old couple were married again, and continued their life after the same old happy fashion, and it was ever afterward regarded as a dangerous proceeding to play off such a joke on a Green river couple.

SCIENTIFIC.

Freezing Mixtures.—It is upon the disappearance of heat in the passage of a body from the solid to the liquid state, that "freezing mixtures" depend. The most familiar of these mixtures is composed of snow or pounded ice and common salt. If chloride of ammonium (sal ammoniac) is mixed with the ice and salt (one part to five parts, and two parts of the latter respectively), the reduction of temperature is considerably greater; and a mixture of twelve parts of ice or snow, five of salt, and five of nitrate of ammonia is even more effective as a refrigerant. Other potent freezing mixtures are composed of snow (two parts) and crystallized chloride of calcium (two parts), by which a ductiotion of 82° may be obtained; equal parts of nitrate of ammonia, carbonate of soda, and water (57°); eight parts of sulphate of soda and five of hydrochloric acid (59°); and the list might be extended indefinitely. The cooling in all these cases is the result of the absorption of heat in the change from the solid to the liquid state, promoted by the chemical affinity of the substances employed. In like manner refrigeration may be effected by the rapid evaporation of a volatile liquid; as in the familiar experiment of freezing water by the evaporation of either under the receiver of an air-pump, or by the evaporation of a part of the water itself, accelerated by its affinity for concentrated sulphuric acid.

Sir William Armstrong succeeded in lighting a large room in his residence with a current produced by a waterfall, 1500 yards distant, driving by means of a turbine water wheel a small Siemen's dynamo-electric machine. The current was conveyed to and from the lamp by a copper wire of 0.3 inch diameter, suspended at intervals from iron posts. Dr. C. W. Siemens, alluding recently to this test, calculates the resistance of the circuit to be 1½ units or ohms, and says that, if a water pipe or the metals of a railway or tramway could have been pressed into service for the return of the current, one-half of the resistance might have been saved, or the distance of the light from the source might have been increased to nearly 3000 yards. This, he holds, would be the limit of distance to which the light might be carried in a town where the water and gas pipes constitute a perfect return wire for any number of electric currents. And, he further maintains, that a true comparison between the cost of the electric current and its rival, gas, cannot be instituted until central motor stations are established in populous districts where steam-power may be produced at the cheap rate of two and a half pounds of coal per horse-power per hour, and where radial conductors may supply the neighborhood within, say, a mile radius with light, and also with the mechanical power for minor industrial purposes.

An investigation recently made in France of the steering qualities of ships is stated to have completely established the fact that the reversing of the screw of a steamer with full way on very much diminishes her steering powers, so that where a collision is imminent, to reverse the screw and use the rudder as if the ship would answer to it in the usual way is a certain means of bringing about the disaster—a very important circumstance, certainly, as collisions are well known to have been caused by the very means taken to prevent them. It is further stated, in this connection, that a ship will turn faster, and for an angle of thirty degrees, in less room, when driving full speed ahead, than with her engines reversed, even if the rudder is rightly used; thus, when an obstacle is too near to admit of stopping the ship, then the only chance is to keep the engines on full speed ahead, and so give the rudder an opportunity of doing its work.

Haunt of Sea-Birds.

Most of our sea-birds are very wild, as they are much hunted by man, and on this account they build their nests and rear their young on inaccessible and uninhabited rocky islands, and the number of sea-birds which gather on these islands during the breeding seasoe is almost beyond belief; but the following account of Ailsa Craig, by Nathaniel P. Rodgers (the "Craig" is a rocky island on the west of Scotland), will give some idea of their abundance at such places: It was a naked rock, rising nine hundred and eighty feet out of the sea. A little level space projected on one side, with a small house on it. We would not conjecture the use of a habitation there. The captain of the steamer said it was the governor's house. We asked him what a governor could do there.

"Take care of the birds," was the answer.

"What sort of birds?" we asked him.

"Sea-fowls of all sorts," he said. "They inhabit the Craig, and ye'll may be see numbers of them. They are quite numerous, and people have been in the habit of firing to alarm the birds, to see them fly."

He ordered his boy to bring the musket. The boy returned, and said it had been left at Glasgow.

"Load up the swivel, then," said the captain; "it will be all the better. It will make quite a flight, ye'll find. Load her up pretty well.

The steamer meanwhile kept nearing the giant craig, which was a bare rock from summit to the sea. We saw caves in the sides of the mountain. We had got so near as to see the white birds flitting across the black entrances like bees about a hive. With the spy-glass we could see them distinctly, and in very considerable numbers and at length approached so that we could see them on the ledges all over the sides of the mountain. We had passed over the skirt of the Craig, and were within half a mile, or less, of its base. With the glass we could now see the entire mountain-side peopled with sea-fowl, and could hear their whimpering, household cry, as they moved about, or nestled in domestic snugness on the ten thousand ledges. The air, too, about the precipices seemed to be alive with them. Still we had not the slightest conception of their frightful multitude. We got about against the centre of the mountain when the swivel was fired, with a reverberation like the discharge of a hundred cannon, and what a sight followed! They rose up from the mountain—the countless millions and millions of sea-birds—in a universal, overwhelming cloud, that covered the whole heavens, and their cry was like the cry of a whole nation. Up they went—millions upon millions—ascending like the smoke of a furnace—countless as the sands of the seashore—awful, dreadful for multitude, as if the whole mountain were dissolving into life and light; and, with an unearthly kind of lament, took up their lines of flight in every direction off to sea! The sight startled the people on board the steamer, who had often witnessed it before, and for some minutes there ensued a general silence. For our own part, we were quite amazed and overawed at the spectacle. We had seen nothing like it before. We had never witnessed sublimity to be compared to that rising of sea-birds from Ailsa Craig.

DOMESTIC.

FIVE WAYS TO FIGHT ANTS. — Single articles may be protected against ants by surrounding them with a chalk line, or chalking the legs of the table on which they are set. Or the ants may be trapped by wetting a sponge and sprinkling on it some white sugar, and placing it near their haunts. When full of ants, dip it in boiling water and set again. Every effort should be made to find the nests of the ants, which may be in the house or garden close at hand. A weak solution of cyanide of potassium put on the nest will do the business for them. Try camphor. Ants detest the aroma of that gum, and will soon disperse if camphor fumes are discerned in the air. They'll lift up their aristocratic little noses and sniff (almost) audibly, back up, sniff again, run around, sniff, cuddle down and listen, sniff again, sidle up to their nearest friend and confer a moment, both sniffing meanwhile, and then scatter for home, double quick. A strong solution of carbolic acid and water, poured into holes, kills all the ants it touches, and the survivors immediately take themselves off. It is well known that ants make their homes under ground, and go out in search of food only—many are found going up and down fruit and shade trees in search of aphidæ—plant lice, from which they obtain a sweet fluid which is pleasant and agreeable to their taste. Again they act as scavengers, ridding the small dead animals of their flesh, leaving nothing else than the bones. At times they form a line and pass in and out of our homes. If they are carefully watched they will be found to belong to only one or two nests, and that they form a regular line which is traversed the entire day. The habit of the ants is to work during the daytime and rest in their homes at night; therefore, the time to work with them is early evening, when they have gathered in for the night. This can be best done by the use of kerosene oil applied at the main entrance hole by means of the oil can used in the household. One quart of oil is plenty for the nests. Hot water has been applied by many, and has, as it always will, proved unsuccessful, since the water has become cold by the time it has reached their retreat, and they prepare against heavy rains in the construction of their apartments. The many avenues made underground are destructive to shrubbery and trees when in close proximity to them. I have been troubled with red and black ants getting into my sugar bob and syrup jug. My husband got a lot of cayenne pepper, and sprinkled it around the shelves and other places where they were, and we have never been bothered since.

BAKED INDIAN PUDDING. — Pour enough boiling water on two cups of meal to wet it thoroughly; then add one-half cup of butter, well beaten with one cup of sugar, till like a cream; two well-beaten eggs, a little salt, two cups of milk, two tablespoonful of molasses, nutmeg and cinnamon to suit the taste; one tea-cup of stoned raisins, slightly chopped; bake slowly three hours. If preferred, use two-thirds of a cup of finely-chopped suet instead of butter; instead of raisins a cup and a half of dried whortleberries are very nice, or two cups of finely-chopped sweet apples instead of any other fruit is excellent.

THE French hotel and restaurant keepers are said to preserve their supplies of potatoes in the following manner: The tubers are first washed, and then, a few at a time, by means of small baskets, are plunged in boiling water, and held there for four seconds; they are then dried and stored. This treatment destroys the vitality of the buds or "eyes," and there is no tendency to sprout, but the potatoes keep sound and of good flavor until the next crop comes in.

CARBOLIC ACID TO DESTROY INSECTS. —In buying carbolic acid it is best to buy it in the form of crystals. If the bottle containing the crystals be immersed in warm water, the mass readily becomes liquid, and the addition of a little warm water prevents it from again solidifying. A pound thus prepared will last a long time, unless it is necessary to use it for a large number of animals. One part of this acid to from twenty to forty of water makes a good wash; the strength, of course, must vary with the age and vigor of the animal upon which it is to be used.

FRICASSE OF CHICKEN. — Cut the chicken in small pieces: just cover with water, season highly; add a few small pieces of pork; if a fat chicken, not a very large piece of butter; add a few potatoes cut in half; before taking from the fire remove the lid and dredge in a little flour.

TO KEEP DISHES CLEAN. — If you would have a good gloss on your dishes put a little milk in the water.

"Important Business."

A man with a comforter tied around his waist and a whip in his hand called at the postoffice for a letter, and for reasons which no human being may ever understand he suddenly decided to have his boots blacked, and not to pay more than five cents for the job, either. The first boy invited to begin work a cool survey of the boots, and then softly replied:

"I'd like the job, mister, but you see I haven't time. The Secretary of the Treasury has made another call for outstanding five-twenties, and I've got to go to bank."

The second boy had already prepared to kneel down when he realized the dimensions of the boots before him, and suddenly straightening up he said:

"Say, I haven't time. I've agreed to take charge of a sawmill up the river for a man who is going away, and I must be at his office to give $20,000 bonds in just four minutes. Some other boy'll be glad of the job.

The "some other boy" was near at hand, and when told that the boots must be polished off for a nickel, he confidentially whispered:

"Don't feel disappointed, but you see I was 'pinted assignee of a big firm up the street this morning, and I'm only here to buy ten thousand postage stamps to begin work on. I'll send you a boy as I go up."

"No he won't," was the blunt reply of the man as he got out doors. "I see the game now, but I can beat it! They're planning to git some fellow whose time is worth about twenty dollars an hour, to put in forty minits on these little boots, and then shake me for my load of wood, but they can't come it!"

Advanced Physicians.

Many of the more advanced physicians, having found Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines prompt and sure, prescribe them regularly in their practice.

Twinville, Tenn., May 28th, 1877.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—For a long time I suffered with catarrh. I finally called in Dr. Zachary of this place. He furnished me with your nasal Douche, Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and your Golden Medical Discovery. These Remedies speedily effected an entire cure.

Yours Truly, JOHN S. CHAMLESS.

HUMOROUS.

HOW LINCOLN TOLD A SECRET.—The following story about President Lincoln, which may not be new to all of our readers, was recently repeated by Bishop Simpson: I was informed one day that a committee from New York, composed of leading citizens, went to see him in reference to the conduct of the war. After they had transacted their general business, and the committee were making their way to the door—he was standing in the other part of the room—one of the gentlemen, who presumed, on his acquaintance with Mr. Lincoln, to ask particularly searching questions, stepped up to him and, in the lowest tone of voice, said: "Mr. President, I would like to know where Burnside's fleet is going." Burnside had just sailed with the fleet, but the destination was unknown. "Well," said Mr. Lincoln, in a low tone of voice, "would you very much like to know?" "Yes," he said he would. "Well, now," said Mr. Lincoln, "If I would tell you, perhaps you would tell some one else." "No," said he, "I will not." Then Mr. Lincoln, putting up his hand to his face, and, as if to whisper, said, loud enough for all to hear: "He's gone to sea!"

An Infallible Remedy.

No longer like Job need the afflicted millions cry out: "Oh, that my grief were weighed and my calamity laid in the balance! Ye are forgers of lies; ye are all physicians of no value." For an absolutely safe, reliable and certain *cure for Piles*, the most exasperating, painful of all diseases, *has been found* by Dr. Silsbee. Half a million of sufferers with piles testify to the virtues of Anakesis. Physicians of all schools endorse it and prescribe it; 500,000 persons have used it in all stages and varieties of piles, and none without benefit. It has been pronounced the "happiest medical discovery of the age," and Dr. Silsbee, an experienced and scientific M. D. of 40 years' practice, "a benefactor to his race." No remedy so simple and yet so infallible as Anakesis for Piles has been discovered. It is a happy combination of the soothing poultice of the English, the instrument of the French, and the curative medication of the American surgeons. It affords immediate relief from the most excruciating pain, holds up the painful tumors, and ultimately cures the worst cases of Piles. Samples of "ANAKESIS" are sent *free* to all sufferers on application to the sole manufacturers, Messrs. P. Neustaedter & Co., Box 3946 New York. Also, sold by druggists every where. Price $1.00 per box

CHEAP ELOCUTION.—While a Detroit Justice of the Peace sat warming his feet by the stove and his nose by a cigar, a stranger entered and presently inquired:

"Judge, how much will you charge me to read over about fifteen lines of printed matter from a book I have?"

"Why, can't you read them?" replied his Honor.

"I can, but I want to hear how the lines sound when read aloud. I'll give you a quarter to read them to me."

"All right," replied the Justice. "I can't earn two shillings any quicker."

A woman opened the door at that moment and the stranger put down the book on the desk, clasped her hand, and said:

"Begin at the pencil-mark there and read slowly."

His Honor's chin dropped exactly eighteen inches by dry measure as he saw that the reading matter was the usual form of marriage, but he didn't back down from his word. It was the cheapest marriage he ever attended, and he didn't half enjoy the chuckles of bride and groom as they went out.

THE DUTCHMAN'S DOG.—"You've lost a dog, have you? Well, walk right over to that pen in the corner; there you will see the host of lost children, and possibly the prodigal may be found."

The German went over as directed, and after carefully scanning the caged curs, returned and stated that he was not there.

"No, sir, he dond vas dhere, I didn't tink he vas dhere, by dis time he would hafe had more as a dozen fights mit efery dog as vos dhere. You might took a dog up some odder time doc, und I dond vould like to have him killed; so if you vould let me know 'bout I would come and got hot him. I'll tole you vot kind of a dog dot was; he vas a she dog, und he looks like—he looks like—vell, he dond look like notings; he was a leetle dog; he vas a kind of a brindle, mit one-half of his back down vas a black shtripe, und he vas brown mit his eyebrows over; he always runs when he walks, and vhen he meet mit an odder dog dhere's bound to be some onpleasantness before as dhey got acquainted."

A GOOD HOUSEWIFE—The good housewife, when she is giving her house its spring renovating, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than many houses and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from Spring Malaria and Miasma, and she must know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines. See other column.

NO USE TO HIM.—An old-fashioned citizen of Detroit who has been having a fire-place put in his house called on a dealer in wire-goods and said:

"My wife has been teasing me for a whole week past to call and look at what she calls a spark-arrester for our new fire-place. What is the durned thing, and what good is it?"

The dealer brought out one, showed how it fitted around the grate, and asserted that no fire could reach the carpet through it.

"Don't wan't one—wouldn't take it as a gift!" was the decided reply.

"Why, what's the matter?"

"Matter enough. If I'm sitting on the lounge and want to throw a quid of tobacco into the fire-place I've got to get up and move that blamed thing away or else let down a window from the top. Spark-arresting be hanged! I put that fire-place in for solid comfort!"

"YOU are always doctoring that clock," said a physician to one of Benson's men; "If I were to treat my patients so I should lose my credit." "Ah," retorted the man, "the sun discovers all my little blunders, but the earth covers yours."

WE WOULD no more be without Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia,) in our family than without a stove. It is pure, and does its work without the main strength of the washerwoman. Try it.

CHILDREN are expensive. A boy coasts a good deal.

STRANGE behavior—A vessel "hugging" the coast.

EXPOSURE to Drafts when Heated, and sudden changes in the temperature of the atmosphere, are prolific sources of severe Colds, from which many cases of Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Asthma, and other Pulmonary Affections are developed. Should you unfortunately contract a cold, resort at once to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a remedy that will not only promptly cure Coughs and Colds, but will relieve and strengthen the Pulmonary and Bronchial Organ, and remove all dangerous symptoms.

Canine Affection.

In one of the cemeteries of Edinburgh a monument has been erected to the memory of a dog. It appears that the dog followed his master's body to the grave, and after seeing it interred, took his position by the side of the grave, and could not be persuaded to leave it. For fourteen years he remained in the church-yard, his favorite resting-place being the foot of his master's grave. Food was furnished him by members of the family; and one morning he was found there lying dead, and his history being well known, he was buried by his master's side. Miss Coutts, one of the wealthiest women in the world, on hearing of his singular history, ordered the erection of a monument over his remains, closely resembling the faithful animal.

On our Most Distant Frontiers,

As in our busiest and most populous cities of the seaboard and interior, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is pre-eminently popular. Wherever civilization plants its foot on this continent, thither the great tonic soon finds its way. Nor is this surprising, for it is the medicine of all others best adapted to the wants of the Western emigrant, be he miner or agriculturist. It is an incomparable remedy for the diseases to which he is most subject, and which are liable to be brought on by a change of climate, hardships, exposure, unaccustomed air and diet, and miasmatic atmosphere and water. Among these are disorders of the stomach and bowels, rheumatic ailments and malarious fevers, for all of which Hostetter's Bitters is a certain specific. A course of the Bitters before departing for the new field of labor, or on arriving, will have the effect of preventing the evils for which it is such a signal remedy.

IF YOU ARE NERVOUS AND DEPRESSED take HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

WORMS. WORMS. WORMS.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worms be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store free. The doctor can tell whether or not the patient has worms. Thousands are dying, daily, with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms. E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price, $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 00. (For Tape Worm, write and consult the Doctor.) For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup, and if he has it not, send to Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 259 N. Ninth, street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail, free; send three-cent stamp.

Nervous Debility! Nervous Debility!

Debility, a depressed, irritable state of mind, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy or animation, confused head, weak memory, the consequences of excesses, mental overwork. This nervous debility finds a sovereign cure in E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It tones the system, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvenates the entire system. Get the genuine. Take only E. F. Kunkel's; it has a yellow wrapper around it, his photograph on outside. Price, $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 00. Ask your druggist for it, and if he has it not, get it of the Proprietor, 259 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free, by enclosing three-cent stamp.

RHEUMATISM.

This dreadful disease, the doctors tell us, is in the blood, and believing this to be true, we advise every sufferer to try Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. It is taken internally and positively cures the worst case in the shortest time. Sold by every Druggist in town.

HIESKELL'S TETTER OINTMENT will cure all scabby or scaly diseases of the skin.

KANTNER'S Illustrated Book of Objects for Children, containing over 2000 engravings of every day objects, with their names—making the simplest, most agreeable and effective method for the preliminary instruction of children. Price in boards $1.00, cloth $1.50. Canvassers wanted. Lee & Walker, 1113 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

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