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AT THE

BLICAN OFFICE

MY BIRD AND I.

The day is young and I am young,
The red-bird whist'es to his mate;
He s ts the tender leaves a mong,
I swing upon the garden gate;
He sings that life is always gay—
"A day so fair can never die."
I laugh and cast my flowers away;
We are so happy, he and I.

Deep wading through the yellow wheat,
My sheaves unbound within my hand,
I sink, to rest my tired feet,
And noonday heat broods o'er the land;
The red-bird falters in his song—
We fear the day will never die;
The minutes drag the hours along:—
We are so weary, he and I.

I stand alone; my work is done;
The bird lies dying at my feet;
There's promise in the setting sun;
The evening air blows soft and sweet.
My binded sheaves I lay aside;
The day is dead; I too must die.
When stars come out at eventide,
We shall be resting, he and I.

Susie's Gift.

The days were growing dark for George Graham. His studious habits had resulted in an affection of the eyes that threatened to grow serious.

This was his last term at school, and if he passed his examination creditably, he was to have a place in Solomon Grant's store, with wages that would not only take care of himself, but greatly help his mother.

His mother was a widow, and George's love for her was a sort of passion of devotion.

He was very fond of Susie Hale, but Susie was only a nice girl to him—a dear, sweet, good girl, such as any fellow would like; but his mother was the lady to whom was due his love, his care, his uttermost duty.

The plans he made in life were all for his mother sake.

What if this growing dizziness about him was to increase until all was dark? What if he must be no help to his mother, but only a burden on her forever?

His scholarship had been so fine that his tutor hesitated to reprove his now continual failures; and George said nothing of the increasing darkness around him to his mother, for he felt that it would break her heart; nothing to teacher or schoolmates, for it seemed to him that his grief would be nothing to them. But one afternoon the crisis came.

No one who was present that day—not even the smallest child—will ever forget the look of wild despair that swept over George Graham's face, or the gesture of helpless anguish with which he stretched out his hands, as if to seek among them all some friend, as he cried—

"God help me, I have been going blind, and now I cannot see one figure in my book!"

There was a silence after this, through which came no sound but the audible beating of George Graham's tortured, despairing heart.

Then the master sent away the others, for school hours were nearly over, and tried his best to comfort his stricken pupil.

The words of the teacher entered his ears, but they did not reach his heart or kindle his hope.

As soon as he could he went away. He did not go straight home. How could he face his mother and tell her what he must tell her now?

He sat down on a bank a little removed from the road side, a bank which overhung a swift, deep yet narrow stream.

An awful temptation came over him.

To be sure to die would be to leave his mother to fight her battle of life alone; but also it would relieve her from the heavy burden he must needs be to her if he lived.

The river rushing down there below invited him with its murmur.

He bent forward over the stream. Then he drew back, for a longing came over him to go home first and see his mother just once more.

"See her! What am I talking about? Do I not know I shall never see her again."

And a girl's voice, sott and tender, an unexpected voice, answered him—

"Yes, you will see her again. Surely you will see her again!"

The boy turned his face towards the sound.

"How did you come here, Susie Hale? he asked.

"Don't be angry, George," the gentle voice entreated. "I waited for you. I could not go home till I had told you how sorry I was, and tried to comfort you. You must take heart and try to be cured. I have known people who could not see at all, to be helped, and why not you? At least you must try."

An evil mood was upon George Graham, and he answered, harshly—

"Where is the money to come from, if you please? It has been all mother could do just to live, and she has struggled on in the expectation of my being able soon to help her. She has no money for experiments. There is nothing for it but for me to rest a dead weight upon her hands, or—die."

"You believe in God, George Graham, and you will not defy him. If he means you to bear this you will bear it like a man, and not try to get rid of the burden. Just now, it seems to me, you ought to go home. Would you like your mother to hear this from someone else?"

He rose slowly.

"You are right," he said, "and you are a good girl. Good bye, Susie."

She did not try to go with him; she followed him only with her eyes.

His mother met him at the gate.

When she took his hands in hers the poor fellow felt that she knew all. She was very quiet and self controlled.

"Your tutor has been here," she said, "and he has told me. My darling, why have you sat in the darkness, and shut your mother out from any share in your trouble?"

"Oh, I couldn't tell you, mother," he sobbed. "I couldn't. I thought it would break your heart."

Meanwhile, Susie Hale had gone home full of an absorbing purpose.

Somehow money must and should be raised to try what a skillful oculist could do for George Graham.

Susie was the orphan niece of Solomon Grant,

She knew that she had a modest little fortune of her own, but it was all in her uncle's hands, and without his consent she could not dispose even of her slender income.

But would he not be persuaded to let her have enough of her own money to accomplish her desire?

She asked him, using her utmost power of persuasion to touch his heart, but he refused with peremptory decision.

Susie had in the world one treasure, a diamond ring, which had been her mother's, with a stone white and clear as a dewdrop.

This must, she knew, be worth hundreds.

It was her own.

She had meant to keep it all her life for her mother's sake, but surely this great need of George Graham's justified her in parting with it.

She had one friend in whose good faith and judicious management she felt implicit confidence, and to him she sent her mother's ring, with the request that he would sell it as speedily and on as good terms as possible, and remit her the price of it in bank notes, and keep for her the secret that she had disposed of it.

It was a week after George Graham had given up hope, when a most unexpected hope came to him.

A neighbor, going by from the post office, handed in at the door a letter addrsssed to him. Mrs. Graham opened it.

"George," she cried, after a moment, in an eager, trembling voice, "here are one hundred dollars, and this is the letter that comes with them—

"'This money is from a true friend of George Graham's, and is to be applied to taking him to an oculist, in the hope that his sight may be restored. The giver withholds his name, both because he desires no thanks, and because he wishes to make the return of the money impossible.'

"It is from Heaven itself," the mother cried. "George, I feel in my soul that you are to be cured."

The next day a mother and her blind son sought rooms at a quiet little house in the city, and the day after that they were among the earliest patients of Doctor Annesly.

The first examination of George's eyes was unpromising enough, and the doctor wanted to see him daily.

There were weary days and weeks that followed, and it was curious that the mother was always hopeful, and the son always despairing.

At last it almost irritated him to hear her speak of hope to him, and one day he turned on her with the first burst of passionate impatience she had ever experienced from him.

"Mother," he said, "for the love of Heaven do not talk to me as if it was a sure thing that I am going to see again. I want to think it doubtful, almost impossible. If you should make me expect a sure cure, and then it shouldn't come, don't you see that I should go mad? I think I should dash my head against the wall. I can only live by expecting nothing."

After that the mother held her peace, but whenever she went out of that darkened room those who saw her marveled at the light of joy in her eyes.

At last the time came; the bandag was removed, there was just one wild cry—

"Mother, I see you!" and then George lay at the doctor's feet, swooning in his great joy.

It was weeks yet before he went home again, but the good news preceded him,

The mother wrote to Solomon Grant, who had agreed still to keep the place open while awaiting the result of the experiment.

Solomon read the letter in full family conclave.

He little knew how his niece longed to snatch the paper from his hand and read it for herself; nor did he heed the tears that swam in her dark eyes, tears of such deep, unselfish joy as only a loving woman knows.

Another letter came afterwards to tell when the widow and her son were to return.

It was Susie who walked over early in the afternoon, carrying with her a basket of dainties for the travelers' supper.

Susie's black eyes danced, and her heart sang within her as she set the table in the little parlor and lighted a fire in the kitchen stove, ready to make a fresh cup of tea whenever the widow and her son should arrive

And at last the travelers came, as at last everything does come, if we wait long enough for it.

They had expected to find an empty house; they found instead warmth, and brightness, and good cheer, and Susie Hale.

Had George Graham grown through his trial into a man's perception of a girl's charms, or had his eyes been holden before, that he should not see?

I only know that that night, for the first time in his life, it dawned upon him that another woman might some day dispute with his mother the empire of his heart.

But it was not until five years afterwards, when Mr. Grant had taken him into partnership, and Mr. Grant's niece, Susie, had become his wife, that George Graham ever guessed from whose tender hands had come the gift by means of which he had been restored to hope and happiness.

The Farmer, the Gunner, and the Birds.

It has been gravely asserted by men who have given the subject serious and patient study, that the locust and grasshopper pests, which, from time to time, devastate some of our Western States and Territories, are due to the wholesale destruction of game birds of the Rocky Mountains slopes and the Mississippi Valley. Prof. Riley, State Entomologist of Missouri, declared that one grouse would in a season consume eggs and larvæ of locusts enough, if hatched out, to destroy the crops upon one hundred acres of land. These birds are the guards which nature has set over the fields, and we might as well poison the soil as to remove them from their appointed work. And what the grouse is to the Western farmer the beautiful Virginia partridge is to the Eastern—for it comes in numbers proportioned to the fields sown, and takes as the recompense of its guardianship of the young crops only the scattered grains of the harvest. Even the ungainly crow has at last found favor in the eyes of the husbandman. He pays for the few grains he steals from the first planting by an incessant warfare upon countless unseen enemies of the corn. But these are not all. The trees, the hedges, and the grass are alive with smaller birds which contribute their share to the security of field and orchard, and which are swept away in multitudes by the foolish gunners who infest the country from the first of October to the first of January.

Samson was a strong man, yet we doubt if he was able to lift a big mortgage.

High Art.

"Well!" I cried eagerly.

"You make that picture?

"I did!" I exclaimed triumphantly. "Henceforth the wife of your bosom devotes her life to the divine art. Is it not fine?"

"Very—very fine, but could you not have found a pleasanter subject than a battle field? Although that group of Indians to the right there—"

"Indians!"

"Yes, in the corner." Very natural to be sure, but—"

"Indians? There are no Indians. That is a group of trees just tinted with the touch of Autumn's finger."

"O, yes! to be sure! I see. Surely, I am growing near-sighted. A graveyard scene. Very touching. And whose monument is that in the centre?"

"Monument? Graveyard scene?"

"Yes. But is it not rather unusual to see camels grazing in a country churchyard?"

"Camels? Where do you see camels?"

"Why, here. I would not have believed you could have got them so natural. And those five graves all in a row. Quite a family shuffled off the mortal coil. But you are excited. This painting has been too much for you."

"It is too much for me. That beautiful rustic mill a monument! And camels! You will kill me! They are cows! Don't you see they are cows? And those graves as you call them, are moss-covered rocks. Such ignorance!"

"I beg your pardon, it is my poor eyes, and I see aright this time. That wind mill is just the thing, but don't you think it should be nearer the mill? It's just a suggestion, you know. I may be wrong."

"You will make me desperate? A windmill! That lovely elm tree a windmill! Have you no touch of the divine genius in your soul? Have I encouraged this divine talent but to meet scorn and sarcasm?"

"My dear Absinthe, draw it mild. I dyn't know much about the divine art, but you have done—yes, I will say it—better than myself should under like circumstance. It really is a marvel, but knowing so little about it, it isn't strange if I mistook your effort for a battle or even a graveyard scene. It is a Swiss scene—the Alps. These glaciers are grand. But no; I must be wrong again, for surely you wouldn't put trees and cows on icebergs. No, my dear, it's all very pretty, but I give it up. What is it?"

"Oh, you miserable wretch! I've a great mind not to tell you. It's a beautiful New England farm scene. Any one could see. I'll never paint another picture! There!" And one stroke of the brush ruined my painting forever, and I marched Aminidab grimly from the room, slamming the door. What is my one talent?

Measurement of Distances.

A new instrument for measuring distances by sight is among the recent inventions in England. In this arrangement the distance of any object is ascertained by simply reading off upon a scale marked on the base of a right angled triangle the number of divisions which are equivalent to the angle of two lines of sight denoted by an index scale; the two sides of the triangle—that is the perpendicular and the hypothenuse—are the two lines of sight to the object, and the length of the base varies with the distance of the object observed at the apex of the triangle. The distance of the same is measured by the length of base required to enable the line of sight to meet the object of the oblique line. The oblique line of sight in the instrument is obtained along a radius arm, the angle of which to the base may be set at pleasure. The part of the instrument forming the other line of sight at right angles to the base has a sliding action along the base, so as to enable the latter to be lengthened or reduced, but is always at right angles to it. For the base, a space is divided of 6.282 inches thus allowing the decimal readings of the length of the base to be obtained—6.282 being the proportion of circle circumference to radius. A scale is provided by means of which the radius arm may be set for oblique line of sight to the decimal of a degree. The process of reading off the distance of an object on the instrument is in this wise: As the chord of arc of an angle is to the radius as 1 to 57.35, then if then the radius arm be 57.35 inches, it follows that for an angle of one degree it will be one inch out of perpendicular to the base. The oblique line of sight being along the radius arm, will therefore meet at 57.35, the perpendicular line of sight with one-inch base, and the object—at the apex of the triangle—will be distant 57.35 inches from the observer, that is 57.35 times the length of the base line. The base line being divided to scale, the distance of the object may thus be read off.

Didn't Work it Right

The ticket-seller at the Union Detroit Depot, has had another experience in human nature, though he long ago made up his mind that he was familiar with all the tricks and traits ever employed by those who travel. Recently he noted a middle-aged husband and wife holding a close confab and pointing his way, and after a time the man longed up and said:

"I want to go to Niles."

"Very well."

"I 'spose I'll have to pay full fare," continued the man, "but that old woman, you see over there is a fool and I'm taking her home to her friends. I 'spose fools travel for half-fare, don't they?"

"No! we charge just as much for a fool as anybody else. We have only one price."

"Well, that's kinder singular," mused the stranger. "They always let fools into circuses and balls and other shows for half-price, and sometimes for nothing. Seems as if you ought to have some pity on her."

"I have pity on her, of course, but we have only one rate."

"Besides being a fool she has crazy spells, too, couldn't she take advantage of the lunatic act and go for half fare?"

"She must pay full fare!" was the decided answer.

The woman had been skulking forward during the conversation, and as her husband turned from the window, she whisperingly inquired: "Kin I go as a fool?"

"Naw!" growled the man as he turned upon her—"fools have to pay as much as anybody!"

"Well, I can't help it, can I?" she asked.

"I 'spose not, but we didn't work it right, I ought to have thrown snuff in yer eyes, put yer false teeth in my pocket, and tried to pass ye along as a poor blind woman going back to gaze on her husband's grave!"

One can't excel in Everything.

Ideals of excellences, if not excellences themselves, are so graduated as to fit the different orders of mind in which they take their rise.—Greatness is not a positive quality; it is simply a relative attribute.

The man who has never succeeded in ensnaring a single "speckled beauty" from some "tortuous stream" may truthfully boast of his eminent success in catching sculpins.

The man who cannot sing may yet have a voice peculiarly adapted to crying clams, oranges or charcoal.

He who is no dancer may be good at hitch-and-kick or shimy.

The man who was not born to command, to set a squadron in the field, may surpass all his acquaintances in the untiring devotion he evinces in the coloring of his meerschaum.

The boy who is ever at the foot of his class may still be an expert in the formation and propulsion of spitballs.

The lad who is not a pronounced success at arithmetic may be simply excellent at mumble-peg and taw.

The woman who cannot make a loaf of bread may excel in the making of frills and furbelows.

She who cannot play the simplest air on the washboard may execute the most difficult themes upon the pianoforte.

She who cannot darn a stocking may be the envy of her circle for her skill and taste in worsted work, in marrying sky-blue dogs to pink backgrounds.

The mother who cannot command the respect of her children may yet be fawned upon by half a score of male bipeds without a spot on their dainty linen or an idea in their heads.

The son who never does a stroke of work at home may be superlatively active in the bowling alley or billiard room.

The daughter who is too feeble to wash the dishes may dance till the small hours of the night after having been shopping all day.

The girl who cannot sew may chew gum with tireless jaw.

A great singer may not be able to smoke the mildest of cigars without turning pale.

A general who has led armies on to victory may be surpassed in profanity by the raggedest street-boy in the city.

The hand that has penned the divinest poetry may be clownishly awkward with the billiard cue.

The man who is capable of organizing and carrying forward gigantic business enterprises may be easily outdone at caucus management by the shabbiest politician of his ward.

The artist who gives birth to such exquisite creations may not be able to tie his neck-cloth nearly so well as Augustus, who in his turn can do nothing else.

Teaching at West Point.

A West Point recitation, by the way, is something unique. When a visitor makes his appearance every cadet rises and "fronts," and you feel as you did when you entered your first freshman society, where the walls were lined with your tender initiators. This severe military carriage is relaxed at a sign from the instructor, and the recitation goes on. The teaching is undoubtedly the most thorough in the country if not in the world. The reason will probably be found in the fact that not only are the cadets held to a strict accountability for the work they go over, but in addition to that the assistant instructors are also strictly responsible to the professors in charge of their department. Thus a professor of mathematics will have one hour's instruction with his class during the forenoon, and the remainder of the time he devotes to inspecting the work of his assistant professors who are instructing other sections in the same subject. As there are only nine men in a section, it will be readily seen that no one can escape. The fact that a professor is known to make the rounds of the section rooms is a guaranty to the cadet that no injustice will be done him by a young instructor who for any reason many betray partiality. The professor is sure to seek an explanation for any great difference between his mark and that on a tutor's book when the same man is under consideration. It is the curse of the marking system at our American colleges that a man is at the mercy of a young tutor who by his mark-book sits in judgment from which there is no appeal. Every college man knows how much injustice is done by a few callow instructor who have perhaps forty men to hear at a time, who hear each man perhaps every other day, and must determine his stand by the two or three minutes he is on his feet. There are so many opportunities for the dishonest student to impose on the tutor, and the tutor is so quick to suspect of laziness the man who is too honest to "pony" or hand in "sick-excuses," and, moreover, the divisions are so large and the examinations so infrequent, that the marking system, in my judgment, is fruitful of evil. No educational institution in this country has probably so large a teaching force in proportion to the students as West Point. At Yale and Harvard the proportion is about 1 to 10; at the Military Academy it is 1 to 5. At Yale a professor has sometimes 60 men in a recitation-room; here he has nine. Here the student must learn; there he may. Here he must learn so much and no more; there he must learn a little less than so much, but may learn a great deal more.

Up Popocatapetl.

When a stranger goes to Mexico, everybody who has ever been there asks, "Are you going to climb Popocatapetl?" and the stranger almost invariably replies, "Certainly." He almost invariably changes his mind. Popocatapetl is private property, owned by a resident of the Mexican capital. In our own country where there are plenty of things to get, nobody would take a volcano for a gift, but in Mexico, where there are so few things to own, they snap up volcanoes as we would gold mines and brag of owning them. There is something not only unique but impressive in owning a volcano. I was going down stairs in the Iturbide hotel in Mexico one day with a native, when the native pointed out a gentleman coming up stairs, and said he was the owner of the volcano Popocatepetl. I rather expected to see fire belching out of his mouth and brimstone oozing out of his ears. But there was nothing of the kind. His name was General Ochoa, and the guide-book says "he is a perfect gentleman," so it must be so. If he is, I should think he would start up his old worn out volcano when a lot of strangers go down to see it. But he doesn't. It is not within the memory of man that this fraud of a volcano has done any real work. We might as well say that old Roundtop up in the Catskills, is a volcano, and put it in all the geographies and advertise it all over the world. Gen. Ochoa who owns this defunct volcano is a very ordinary looking person, and no one, to look at him, would think that he pays his board bills from the income derived from the sale of brimstone, but he does. Some of his enemies say that he is under contract to supply an unmentionable country with brimstone, but this is hardly to be credited. There are a good many reasons why it is not worth while to climb Popocatapetl. The first and foremost is, several women have climbed it, and where a woman can climb it is no great feat for an American young man to go. In the second place it is sixty miles from the capital which in Mexico means two days' journey over bad roads and in uncomfortable stages. On the upper part of the mountain the atmosphere is so rare that weak persons have frequently been attacked with hemorrage of the lungs, and some have died. The journey is laborious one, and a good mile of the way, straight up hill is through ashes and cinder a foot deep. Last, but not least, the journey is very expensive for stages, board, guides and costumes. Postscript.—The game is not worth the powder. It is a great satisfaction to see this mountain from a distance: to sit on the upper piazza of a hotel, with your feet on the railing and a good cigar, thinking, "So that is Popocatapetl, is it? That is the mountain my old country schoolmaster used to say was the highest in America, with a pronunciation eighteen degrees wide of the mark. And now there she is. Who'd ever have thought it in those old days of school house benches and wander-ng school atlases?" While you are looking at it, if you choose the right time of day—after the sun goes down—it disappears before your cigar is finished. It is quite possible that the reader may have heard that there is no twilight in the tropics—the sun goes and in a few minutes it is dark. The mountain grows dim and disappears like the school-day memories of its unpronounced name. There is no fire and brimstone coming out of the crater, as there ought to be out of any genuine volcano; there is nothing but a dim spot in the distance to be seen only when the moon gets behind it and lights up its outline. Almost any stranger looking at the mountain from any elevation in the capital, will estimate that it is four or five miles away, unless he knows better, for it is sixty. The air is so clear there you can see a long distance. It is so clear a Mexican will see a five-cent piece two miles off, and go for it.

His Pretty Indian Nurse.

Just beyond the Moosic river, a few miles northeast of Scranton, in the primitive village of Salem, there lives a centenarian whose history reads like a page plucked from one of the Leatherstocking romances. Abraham Johnson is now 106 years old—hale, hearty, unimpaired in intellect, and gifted with a remarkable memory. His family record shows that he was born in the State of Vermont early in the year 1773, near Lake Champlain. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, at a short time before General Burgoyne's surrender, October 13, 1777. Abraham Johnson was Captain of a company of Oneida Indians in 1814, under General Macomb, who commanded at Plattsburgh in the absence of General Izard. He refers with great pride to the battle of Plattsburgh, and shows two wounds which he received on that occasion. One of them is a bayonet thrust below the knee, and the other a sword cut on the neck. He says that after he was cut down by a gigantic "Redcoat" another thrust a bayonet through his leg to ascertain if he were dead. He says he bore the punishment rather than suffer the indignity of being taken prisoner, and was accordingly left for dead. The Indians carried their bleeding and battle-scarred commander to their village, where he was nursed and cared for by Oneida, the beautiful daughter of an Indian chief, whose gentle care soon restored him to strength and health. But while she healed his bodily wounds, she inflicted one still deeper on the warrior's heart, and he fell desperately in love with her. She eventually returned his affection, and they were married after peace had been restored between the United States and Great Britain. They made their home in Sussex county, N. J., where the dark eyed daughter of the forest taught her husband how to earn a livelihood by basket making. A daughter was born to them, and they named her Martha. She is at present known as Mrs. Ellsworth, and lives in Madison township, Lackawana county, Pa. As years went by Abraham Johnson's Indian wife began to pine for her old home and the rude associations of her childhood. She gradually failed in health, and finally, in response to her repeated longings for her people, her husband carried her back to the Oneidas, where she died and was buried as became the daughter of an Indian chief.

Little Martha found a home and shelter for a time with an uncle in Sussex county, but when she grew up she joined the Oneida Indians, and lived among her mother's kindred, where she married a man with the unromantic name of Brown. After his death, she married Ellsworth, her present husband, and returned to civilization. She is as proud of her princely ancestors as if they bore the proud name of the Plantagenets, or possessed the high and haughty spirit of the Tudors. Since the loss of his Indian wife, Abraham Johnson has remained single. He still talks of General Jackson to the day of his death. Although entitled to a pension for his soldierly services in the defence of the flag, he does not receive a penny, and is permitted to remain a charge on Salem township. He is probably one of the oldest men in Pennsylvania.

A Race with Thumbs on their Feet.

Mr. Tremlett, the British Consul at Saigon, in his report this year, mention as a remarkable peculiarity of the natives of the country, that they have the great toe of each foot separated from the others, like the thumb of the hand, and it can be used in much the same manner, though not to the same extent. This distinctive mark of an Annamite is not, however, usually seen in the vicinity of Saigon, but is now confined to the inhabitants of the more northern section of the empire, where the race has remained more distinct. This peculiarity is the meaning of the native name for the Annamite race; and that the name and peculiarity are of great antiquity is shown by the mention in Chinese annals 2,300 B. C., as that for those of one of the "four barbarian" tribes that then formed the boundaries of the Chinese empire.

THE miser is the great original ghost protector.

Cleansing Beds and Pillows.

Two little children were almost simultaneously attacked with canker rash in its worst form. There had been no cases in the vicinity for years, and they had been kept entirely at home for the whole winter, so there was no possibility of their having taken the disease from any exposure to contagion. It was a mysterious Providence, the clergyman said, when he was called to perform the burial service. Afterward it was ascertained that the mother had bought a feather bed of a peddler a few weeks before and used it on the trundle-bed for her little ones to make them a comfortable nest for the cold weather. Upon further investigation it was discovered that the peddler had bought it at a house some twenty five miles away, and that two children had been sick and died of scarlatina upon the same bed the year before. The bed had been laid away in an open chamber till the family sold out their place to move away, and they sold the bed to a traveling peddler for a trifling sum, thus distributing sickness and death through a distant town for the disease spread in every direction and became a regular epidemic. Had that bed, immediately after the death of the first children, been washed thoroughly and soaked in water with either a little carbolic acid or spirits of ammonia added to it, and then dried in the sun it would have been safe to be used by any one; but, as it was, it carried grief and desolation into many households. Of course, it was not a premiditated wrong; it was a case of ignorance or carelessness. Diphtheria has been conveyed by using beds in the same manner, and, if individuals would only consider for a minute how much suffering might be prevented, they would be more careful. There is never an effect without a cause, but perhaps the cause may not be discovered till too late to prevent the evil. It is very little labor to cleanse pillows and beds, if done in a proper manner, and common sense will show that it is advisable to have it done often, even if no sick person has lain upon them. A day's exposure to the hot sun—turning over and shaking them up often—is a great benefit, and makes them sweeter as well as lighter. An occasional washing is a sure purifier. Carbolic acid is a powerful disinfectant, and it sweetens beds which will accumulate a disagreeable odor if not thoroughly cleansed and aired. Pillows can be washed without ripping so that they will be delightfully renovated. Use scalding suds in a washtub to soak them well, and then pass through rinsing waters till the water is not colored at all. This is all that is required unless they really smell badly. In that case, either carbolic acid or spirits of ammonia should be added to rinsing water. Let them drain well and then hang them where they will get air and sunshine.

Progress in Iceland.

The casual traveler, unless he passes a longer time in the country than tourists are wont to do, can hardly estimate the progress now making by the people of Iceland. Many causes are contributing to this advancement besides the new constitutional government. The purchases of horses for the English market have brought into the country considerable sums of mony. The growing demand for Icelandic codfish in Spain and the establishment of several fish-oil manufactories on the northern and western coasts have enchanced the number of boats engaged in the coust fisheries, and have, of course, tended to increase the national wealth. The farm products—sheep, wool and tallow—have increased in quantity and value in consequence of the introduction of better processes. There are likewise now may more eider-down establishments than formerly, the down finding an increased sale in Russia. Until the present year there has also been a steadily growing hay crop, but the northern districts have suffered this summer from droughts, Salmon, which formerly was rarely sent from the country, has lately been largely exported, although the season just closed was an unfavorable one for this product also. As a result of all this, the habitations of the farmers and fishermen are rapidly becoming better—greatly to the improvement of the physical condition of their occupants. The number of houses of stone and timber built within the last six years is very considerable. Small towns are rising at various points on the northern and western fjords—Akureyri, the principal port on the north; Isafjord on the northwest peninsula, Stykkisholm on the great Breidafjord, Skagi on Akranes, a bustling hamlet of fisherman, and Reykavik, the capital, are fast becoming important centers of industry and trade.

Fairy Stories of the Rhine Outrivaled.

The Courier of Tiemeen, Algeria, describes an interesting discovery recently made at the cascades near that place. Some miners had blasted an enormous rock near the cascades, and, on the removal of the debris, found it had covered a large opening into a cave, the floor of which was covered with water. Constructing a rude raft, and providing themselves with candles, the workmen sailed along this underground river, which, at a distance of sixty meters, was found to merge into a large lake of limpid water. The roof of the cavern was very high and covered with stalactites, the brilliant colors of which sparkled in the light of the candles. Continuing their course, the workmen had at certain places to navigate their craft between the stalactites, which, meeting stalagmites from the bed of the lake, formed massive columns which looked as if they had been made expressly to sustain the enormous arches. Thus they reached the extremity of the lake, where they noticed a large channel extending southward. This is supposed to be a large fissure, which has baffled exploration hitherto at Sebdon, and which connects the cascades with that locality, and thus with the mysterious sources of the Tefna. It is possible that here they have found an immense natural basin, supplied by powerful sources, and sending a part of its waters toward the lake, while the rest goes to Sebdon. The workmen estimated the distance underground traversed by them at three kilometers, and the breadth of the lake at two. They brought out with them a quantity of fishes, which swarmed round the raft, and which were found to be blind.

Though we should examine the whole world, we shall not find one man so happy as to have nothing left to wish for; but we see thousands, who by suicide, show us they have nothing left to hope for. In this life, then it appears that we cannot be entirely blessed, but yet we may be completely miserable.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, DEC. 6, 1879.

It now looks like Grant for the Presidency, and after Grant—the EMPIRE!

CONGRESS.

Congress met Monday. The President sent in his annual message, but it was marked by no unusual features. The House stands as follows:

Democrats	150
Republicans	152
Nationals	11
Democratic majority over all	7

The Senate has a majority equally as reliable. The Greenbackers will vote with the Democrats on most political questions. The currency question will not play so great a figure this session as previously, owing to the general revival of business and more plentiful circulation of money. This being a session usually devoted to President making, the Democratic party, if it is wise, will avoid an issue on which there is so much difference of opinion among the people. Whatever position the Democratic party may take on political questions, there we desire to see it stand; though defeat follow. The people love brave men and brave parties. They want to know where to find a man or party. This continued brag and bluster on the part of the Democratic party both in the Tilden-Hays contest, and the last session touching the appropriation bills and the subsequent backing down on both occasions has greatly injured the Democratic party. If the Radical party have one virtue it is that of courage. It is what people love, particularly the Southern people, and had the Radical party been one of right principle and respectable composition in the South since the war, this virtue of courage would have won for it converts by the thousands in the South. Again we say let Democratic Members carefully consider every step, and then having taken a position, stand by it right or wrong. A few more retreats and the troops will become discouraged. Never before have party shackles hung so loosely on the people of the South as now—never before has the party had so little discipline—and it is a critical time for the party. Already the Grant "boom" has begun rolling South. Complacent Congressmen may sneer as they please; but there is something in the strange, romantic and dazzling career of this silent man that challenges the attention and admiration of men, and where this is, respect follows.

But twenty years ago a drunken woodhauler in St. Lonis; to day the foremost man in the eyes of the world, the recipient of honors at the hands of imperial Europe, such as no American ever received, whose appearance in an American city is the signal for the wildest enthusiasism and most dazzling display. Ambitious as Ceasar was, he would despise the example of Washington and enter the White House a third time. Once there, farewell to the Republic. We should soon see the career of this wonderful child of fortune culminate in a crown and this peaceful and now prosperous country turned into a vast military camp. The "Nation" is the synonym for "Empire" in the vocabulary of the Radical party. The Democratic party is the only barrier to a complete change in our form of government. Never before has such tremendous responsibility rested on any party. It will require unselfish patriotism, tact and courage to meet it. This session of Congress will shape and make the policy of the party. With no power or ability to control it on a single point, we can but hope it may be wise.

A LIVE SUBJECT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.

The Tribune has an interview with Abram S. Hewitt upon recent publications made about him. He was asked, "Is that not true, recently published as coming from a well known gentleman, that you expended $200,000 in the campaign of 1876 for Tilden, of which he still ows you $100,000."

"It is untrue that money relations ever caused me to transfer my support from Tilden to any other candidate. What our money relations are have nothing to do with anybody but himself and myself, but if any one supposes there is a quarrel between us they are mistaken. There has never been one. I will say, also, that he does not owe me money. I had no grievance on this score against Tilden, but I have a grievance against Tilden that he should allow Mr. Watterson to go around and lie about me and my connection with the campaign and take no trouble to stop it. I have made great sacrifices for Mr. Tilden, and he ought not to have allowed this lie to go out. That is my grievance against Mr Tilden. I have not seen Mr. Tilden but once in a long time, and I have had no further conversation with him on political topics. He does not always take the large view of things that he should, and he lacks the determination necessary to a presidential candidate."

"Do you think he will be nominated, or that he seeks the office?"

"He did want it sometime ago, but I do not think he will again be nominated."

TOM EWING BOOMS FOR PARKER.

The Tribune has the following interview with Gen Ewing:

"What are you Democrats going to do in Washington this winter?"

"The session preceding the presidential election is usually occupied with making candidates and sharpening up issues."

"What issues will Democrats devote themselves to sharpening?"

"We shall have only one, if you nominate Grant. The third term—we will need no other issue. On that we Democrats can all agree."

"Have you made up your mind as to whom you want for your candidate?"

"Not fully. I think, however, Joel Parker, of New Jersey, would be an excellent man. He was a war governor, and has a good record. Probably we shall have to take a candidate from one of the metropolitan States."

General Ewing made no allusion to Tilden.

"If all our party would come up solidly to the support of Judge David Davis, I should regard him as an exceedingly desirable candidate; but I fear they would not. He has never been a pronounced Democrat, and his present position is not clearly defined. However, if you nominate Grant, it will not be so important who the Democratic candidate may be. We shall give you a lively fight on the third term question."

"Suppose Grant should not be nominated?"

"Oh, I think it's already as good as settled that he will be. He evidently wants the nomination, and you can't get rid of him."

A daring and high-handed outrage was perpetrated at Deatsville, on Saturday evening, a little after dark, At that hour a freight train of the South and North Alabama Railroad was standing on the track at Deatsville, awaiting the departure, when suddenly eight well-armed tramps assaulted the train and began beating in doors of the cars with axes, chisels and heavy pieces of timber. At the time the assault was made there were but few persons about the place, not enough to oppose the body of tramps, who displayed their arms and evinced a desperation which would no doubt have led them to commit any act rather than be thwarted in their purposes. The train hands being taken completely by surprise were, of course unable to resist the desperadoes, The main object of the tramps seemed to be to get something to eat, as they smashed in door after door of cars until they found a lot of crackers, canned fruits and other eatables, when they proceeded to help themselves. Immediately after the assault upon the train was made known, a telegram was sent to Wetumpka to inform the sheriff, and that officer responded promptly. A call for a posse aroused the entire neighborhood, and black and white citizens alike armed themselves and joined the posse. In the meantime the robbers had helped themselves and left the vicinity of Deatsville, but the Sheriff with his posse began scouring the country and additions were made to the posse until it had reached a pretty large number The search for the robbers was prosecuted with such spirit and determination that they were finally captured. They resisted, however, until they saw that there was a cordon of well armed, brave men surrounding them. After the capture the robbers were carried to Wetumpka to be placed in jail, but upon reaching that place, one of the robbers succeeded in making his escape. Capt. Whitfield who is in this city, was informed at once of the facts by telegraph, and he had an engine made ready and carried up a force of police officers to arrest the escaped robber. The latter was seen in the neighborhood of the railroad bridge on the South and North road, at an early hour yesterday morning, but as no one is allowed to cross the bridge, the robber is supposed to be making his way to the city by the Jackson's ferry route. A sharp lookout will be kept for the highwayman and if he escapes finally, it will be almost a miricle. Such desperadoes ought to be put where they can do no future harm. Highway robbery can never flourish in Alabama. Examples will be made of these desperadoes which will forever deter men of their sort from seeking a livelihood within the boundaries of our State.

An Eloquent Condemnation.

Ex-Gov. Chamberlain, of Maine, is a Republican and ex-soldier, but not a believer in sectional politics.. In a recent speech at the dedication of a soldier's monument, he said:

"There are some who will not have it that the war is over till they have their way. From much of the talk of late one would think that all the toil and trial of the war was in vain; that these soldiers and sailors of yours did nothing of lasting value; that glorious war and God victory must count for naught, and that the real way to save the country is to keep certain politicians in office, and that servile following of them is the only test of loyalty to the Union. For one, I resent this perversion of motives, and this belittling of our achievement. I am indignant at this insult to the memory of that great company of noble sons who are martyrs in a sacred cause and a triumphant cause Do not mistake the issue. Your sons will not have died in vain because the rebellious States are brought back into the Union and send their best men to represent them in Congress, even though they had the courage to wield a sword instead of pen in the time of mortal struggle. Men who freely poured out their heart's blood for their convictions, though wrong, are less to be feared than they who skulk in the rear and gloat over the strife so long as they can fill their pockets with plunder, snatched alike from foe or friend.

The fire at the gin house just across the street from Berrys & Co.'s platform last Saturday evening, brought to light a fact not known by many before that time. that this firm has every necessary appliance right at hand of their own for putting out any ordinary fire that may occur about their premises. As soon as the fire was seen Saturday Pres. Foster, Chief of Berrys & Co.'s" Fire Department," sounded the alarm with his own stentorian lungs and summoned all hands on deck; quick as thought hundreds of feet of hose of the best manufacture were unwound from a reel under the shelter, and while one man was giving it a few turns to fasten it to a fire plug which they have placed at a convenient point near the edge of the platform another had carried the nozzle across the platform near two hundred feet and as quick as water could be driven through with a pressure sufficient to throw it seventy five feet in the air, it was turned loose upon the flames, and as smoke now and then would show the fire taking hold on the platform, a well directed steam would soon drown it out.

With this hose Messrs. Berrys & Co. can reach any part of their large establishment warehouse, storehouse or platform upstairs. With a watchman always on the premises at night, and watchful and faithful men on hand all day, there is little danger of any serious damage to them from fire.

We are glad to hear that Messrs. Berrys & Co., in acknowledgement of the services rendered not only themselves, but the whole city, intend to compliment the Fire Department with a present of one hundred dollars. And we think that the insurance companies that would have had the loss to bear had the fire reached the cotton on the platform, ought to plank up liberally, and do the hand some for "the boys."

Rome Courier.

Some Kaffir customs and rules of etiquette are perplexing; such, for instance, as the one which forbids, under the penalty of absolute social ostracism, a Kaffir lady to pronounce the name of her husband, or otherwise indicate him save by some such figure as the sun, or the star, or other similar metaphors. And, though in the new-made bride a few such slips are, by common common consent, forgiven, for a man to commit such a hideous breach of decorum as to breathe the name of his mother-in-law, or even to hint at the existence of the lady, constitutes so great an enormity that I have never been able to meet with an authenticated instance of its having been committed.

Temple Bar.

Ex-Senator John B. Henderson, (Rep.) of Missouri, declares himself inflexibly opposed to Grant, and says that if the Republicans nominate Grant and the Democrats Bayard, he will support the latter. He thinks Secretary Sherman the strongest man whom the Republicans could nominate.

Berrys & Co.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

Commission Merchants,

AND

COTTON FACTORS,

At Old Rail Road Depot and Steamboat W'f,

Rome, Georgia.

☞Liberal Cash Advances made on COTTON and PRODUCE Consigned to us.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun county.

In Probate Court of Said County. Special Term. Dec. 1st, 1879.

This day came J. Henderson and filed in court his petition in writing, and also a paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Virginia W. Hendree, deceased, and ask in said petition that said paper writing be probated and admitted to record as the last will and testament of Virginia W. Hendree, deceased. It is ordered that the

30TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1879,

be appointed a day on which to hear and pass upon said petition, and for the probating and admitting to record said will, and that notice thereof be given by publication for a successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, as a notice to John P. Woodson, a non-resident devisee of said estate, and who resides in Amelia county, State of Virginia, as well as all other persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the court house of said county on said 30th day of Dec., 1879, and contest the probating of said will if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Dec., 6'79.—3w. Judge of Probate.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said County, Special Term. Nov. 15th, 1879.

This day came D. P. Forney, administrator of the estate of Daniel Hoke, deceased, and filed in court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his administration of said estate, and at the same time filed in court his resignation as said administrator. It is ordered that the

27TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 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,
Dec.6,'79—3w. Judge of Probate.

STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court for said County. Special Term. Dec. 2d 1879.

This day came John M. Patterson administrator of the estate of Nancy McCollum deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for a partial settlement of his administration thereof.

It is ordered that the 30th day of Dec. 1879, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the making of the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON.
Dec. 6 3w. Judge of Probate.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Estate of Thomas K Cook, Deceased.

In Chancery Court of Calhoun county, Ala.

Dec 1st, 1879

This day came Wm C Scarbrough, Executor of the estate of Thomas K Cook dec'd, and filed in my office his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the undersigned Register and Master of said Chancery court that Monday the 29th day of December, 1879 be and the same is hereby set for auditing, passing and allowing the account and vouchers of the said Wm C Scarbrough, executor as aforesaid. And it is further ordered that notice be given all persons interested in the estate of the said Thos. K Cook, dec'd, of the time and place of said settlement by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county for three successive weeks prior to the said 29th day of December, 1879, requiring all persons interested in said estate to be and appear before the undersigned Register and Master on the said 29th day of December, 1879, at my office in the town of Jacksonville, Ala, and file their objections and exceptions to the account of said executor if they should desire to do so.

Given under my hand this the 1st day of December, 1879.

WM. M. HAMES,
Register and Master of
said Chancery Court.

Dec 6—3

SHERIFFS' SALE.

By virtue of a venditoni exponas, issued from the Hon, Circuit Court of Calhoun county, State of Alabama, and to me directed against Henry Burroughs and in favor of Rowan, Dean & Co., I will proceed to sell on Monday, the 29th day of December, A. D. 1879, at the Court House door of Calhoun county, between the legal hours of sale. The following described lands as the property of the said Henry Burroughs to-wit:

N E qr of S E qr of Section 10, Township 13, Range 7; also the East half of N E qr of section 10, township 13, range 7, except 20 acres that have been sold off from the north end of said E half of N E qr, section 10, township 13, range 7, containing in all about one hundred acres lying in the county of Calhoun and State of Alabama.

D. Z. GOODLETT,
Nov22—5w. Sheriff.

WALTER NESBIT

Is now prepared to furnish to the public the best and latest improved

Cooking Stoves,

At prices which defy competition. He warrants every Stove he offers for sale, and his long experience in this line enables him to procure the very best Stoves in the market. He trims them at his own shop and the public may feel assured that the very best material will be used, and the work done in a skillful and scientific manner. He will barter Stoves for country produce at fair rates. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his Stoves before purchasing in northern markets. Job work in tin respectfully solicited, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

Guttering and Sheet Iron work solicited. If you want a good Stove come and see me and if you want two or three you can get them at your own price.

FOUND AT LAST!

An Infalliable Pile Remedy.

Let the Afflicted Give it a Fair Trial.

Having been a suffer for eight years; having sought relief at the hands of the surgeon, the physician and the compounder, but in vain; I concluded that somewhere in the great store-house of nature a sure and effective remedy could be found. To prove the faith that was in me, I went diligently to work to make the discovery. I spent hours, days, weeks and months searching, testing and experimenting with different plants, roots, herbs and barks to no purpose; I did dispair, but searched on, and after five years I was enabled to say EUREKA! And am now entirely relieved.

The remedy is a compound of four different vegetable productions of the country, is entirely harmless, and from experience I can say it has entirely effected one cure.

If you are a suffer from this most distressing disease, (and who is not) Try it and be well.

Price, $1 per box. Prepared by the undersigned. JARRETT THOMPSON, Talladega, Ala.

NOTICE NO. 109.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Nov. 29th, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: James T. Skinner, Homestead Entry, No. 5492, for the N half of N E qr of section 35, in Township 16 south, of range 12 east, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Edward A. Farlow and Arington Henderson, of Cleburne county.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON.
Register.
Nov.29,'79—5w.

NOTICE NO. 110.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Nov. 29th, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Edward A. Farlow, Homestead Entry No. 5764, for the S W qr of N W qr, N W qr of S W qr section 25, township 16 south, range 12 east, and names the following as his witness, viz: James T. Skinner and Jonathan Gabrel, of Cleburne county, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON,
Nov29,'79—5. Register.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun county.

Probate Court for Said County. Special Term, Nov. 26th, 1879.

This day came G. W. Roundtree, guardian of Josepheine Foster, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his said guardianship.

It is ordered that the 22nd day of December, 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.

NOTICE NO. 80.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA..
Nov. 8th 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz:

Andrew J. Huckeba. Homestead Entry No. 5476 for the N half of N W qr of section 26, fraction A of section 22, and N E qr of N E qr of section 27, Township 13 South, Range 11 east and names the following as his witnesses, viz: James M. Treadaway and Eli M Abney of Cleburne county, Ala.

P. J. ANDERSON,
Nov. 8th.—5w Register.

Administrator's Sale of LAND.

Under and by virture of an order of the Probate Court of Calhoun county Ala., made on the 13th day of Nov. 1879, I will as the administrator of the estate of James M. Jones dec'd., sell at Anniston Calhoun county, to the highest bidder on Monday the 8th day of Dec. next the following land belonging to said estate. All that portion of the E ½ of the N E ¼ of section 6 T 16 R 8, and the N W ¼ of the N E ¼ of said sec. 6, T 16, R 8, and the N E ¼ of the N W ¼ of said sec. 6, T 16, R 8, and the S E ¼ of the S W ¼ of sec. 31 T 15, R 8, that lies west of the Selma Rome and Dalton R. R. all of said land being East in the Coosa Land District Calhoun county Ala., and within, and near to, the coporate limits of said town of Anniston; and on Tuesday the 9th of Dec. next, I will sell at Jacksonville Ala. One house and lot, lote residence of the said James M. Jones dec'd.

DISCRIPTION.

Hose and lot, very handsome, and desirably located; beautiful dwelling, good kitchen, and smoke house; fine garden spot, never failing well of good water. The land lies near Anniston and is finely timbered, (pine forest) land, good and has upon it large quantities of Iron and Manganese ore. Terms of sale: One half cash, the remainder on a credit of twelve months with note bearing interest from date, with two approved securities.

Wm. M. HAMES,
Administrator.

NOTICE NO. 72.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Nov. 15th 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz:

Wesley R. Akridge Homestead No 6061 for the Northeast qr. of Southeast qr. and Southeast qr. of Southeast qr. of section 32 Township 13 South, Range 6 East and names the following as his witnesses, viz: William M. Cockran and Thomas Phillips of CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON.
Register.

NOTICE NO. 88

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Nov. 15th 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz:

George W. Chandler Homestead Entry No 5867 for the Northeast qr. of section 5, in Township 15 South, of Range 12 East and names the following as his witnesses, viz: John C. Hooper and Floyd Junior of CLEBURNE COUNTY. ALA.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON.
Register.

WALKER'S IMPROVED

COTTON GIN BRUSH

AND

WIPER.

Superior to any other brush in every particular

1st, Gins wet cotton as well as dry

2nd, Does not clog with any cotton, wet or dry.

3rd, It gives greater, speed, and also gives better sample by knocking the cotton off the saws clean and admitting straight current of air.

4th, Cheaper, by far, than any other brush.

5th, Cost not exceeding one dollar for renewing brush after right has been purchased.

Until further notice I will furnish material and attach brush to the gin of any party purchasing a right of me, at the gin, charging nothing for the material or work. No money demanded until purchasers are satisfied. Orders ordinarily filled in three days after I receive notice. I own the right for Calhoun, Cleburne and Talladega and parties in these counties can only purchase the right to use this brush through me or my outhorized agents. I have; recently attached these brushes to the gins of T. H. Arnett, 7 miles east of Jacksonville, Mrs. Brock of Cane Creek, 4 miles south of Alexandria, and my own gins, and parties are referred to these for information. It will pay any man to cut the bristles off his gin brush and attach this brush. Further information will be cheerfull given and correspondence is urgently solicited. A model can be seen at the Republican office.

Address Z. HENDERSON,
Brunor of Cane Creek, Ala.

Nov. 1—3m

NOTICE NO. 108.

U. S. OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Nov. 29th, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure, final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Jonathan Gabrel, Homestead Entry No. 5330, for the E half of N E qr, S W qr of N E qr, Section 26, Township 16 south, Range 12 east, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: James T Skinner and Arington Henderson, of Cleburne county, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON,
Register.
Nov.29,'79.—5w.

NOTICE NO. 107.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Nov. 29th; 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Arington Henderson, Homestead Entry No. 5351, for the N E qr of S E qr Section 27, Township 16 south, Range 12 east, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Jonathan Gabrel and James T. Winner, of Cleburne county.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON,
Register.
Fov.29,'79—5w.

Register's Sale of Real Estate.

Under a decree rendered at the July term, 1879, of the Chancery court for Calhoun county, Alabama, in the case of Daniel F. Hoke, administrator, &c., of John D. Hoke, deceased, vs. John Kee, Martha Kee, et al, I will as Register of said court, sell to the highest bidder, before the court house door, of Calhoun county, Alabama, on Monday the 5th day of January, 1880, the following described real estate to-wit: An undivided half interest in lot No. 78 in the old plan of the town of Jacksonville, Ala.; A prorata interest in the S. E. qr. of Sec. 4. Township 14, Range 8; The N E qr of the S W qr. of Sec 32, T 14, R 9; also the S E qr of the S E qr of S 24, T 14, R 8, and the S W qr of the S E qr of S 18, T 14, R 9—all in Calhoun county, Ala., east in the Coosa Land District.

TERMS OF SALE.

The above lot and lands will be sold on a credit of six months, purchaser executing his note bearing interest from date of sale, with two solvent resident free-holders as securities

WM. M. HAMES,
Nov. 25.'79. Register.

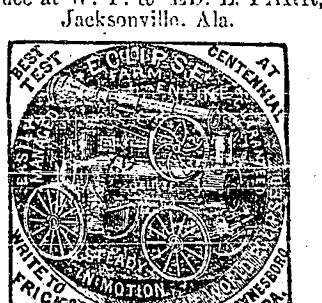
W. Z. OVERBAY,

GENERAL AGENT

For the Celebrated Eclipse Engines—all sizes—and Cotton Gins, Presses, Feed Cutters, Threshers, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Reapers, Mowers, &c.

ALL SIZES AND KINDS OF BELTINGS.

Office at W. P. & ED. L. PARR, Jacksonville, Ala.



Agents Wanted.

☞For particulars and terms address me, in care of W. P. & Ed. L. Parr,
Oct 18 3m Jacksonville, Ala.

Tax Collector's Notice.

LAST ROUND.

The undersigned, Tax Collector of Calhoun Co., Alabama, will attend at the following places, at the times specified, for the purpose of collecting the State, County, and Poll Tax for the year 1879:

Rabbit Town X-Roads, Precinct No. 10, Monday, Nov. 24, 1879.
White Plains, Precinct No. 11, Tuesday, Nov 25, "
Davisville, Precinct No. 12, Wednesday, Nov. 26, "
Oxford, Precinct No. 13, Thursday, Friday, Nov. 27, 28, "
Anniston, Precinct No. 15, Saturday Nov. 29, "
June Bug, Precinct No. 3, Thursday, Dec. 4 "
Jacksonville, Precinct No. 1, Friday, December 5, "
Gannaway's School House, Precinct No. 4, Monday, Dec 8, "
Sulphur Spring, Precinct No. 14, Tuesday, Dec 9, "
Polkville, Precinct No. 5, Wednesday, Dec 10, "
Alexandria, Precinct No. 2, Thursday, Friday, Dec. 11, 12, "
Peck's Hill, Precinct No. 6, Saturday Dec. 13, "
Ladiga, Precinct No. 16, Tuesday, Dec. 16, "
Cross Plains, Precinct No. 9, Wednesday, Dec 17 "
Green's School House, Precinct No. 8, Thursday, Dec 18, "
Hollingsworth's School House, Precinct No. 7, Friday, December 19, "

Tax payers are requested to be prompt, as this is my last round.

J. M. WEBSTER,
Tax Collector
Oct 25—td

NEW HARNESS AND SADDLERY SHOP.

The undersigned having bought out D J Privett, will hereafter run a SADDLERY AND HARNESS SHOP, in connection with and in the same building with his carriage and wood shop. The business will be enlarged to meet the wants of the public, and orders for Bridles, saddles or harness will be filled at once at satisfactory prices. Repairing a specialty.

Ready made goods in this line always on hand at prices that cannot be undersold.

THE WAGON & BUGGY SHOP

is fully supplied with first class material, and work turned out from it is guaranteed to give satisfaction, both as to price and quality.

Custom respectfully solicited.
JOE H. PRIVETT.
Aug 30, 1879.

FAMILY FAVORITE.

THE IMPROVED

WEED

Sewing Machine.

LOCK STITCH,
VERY LIGHT RUNNING,
VERY LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

We sell with this excellent Machine 6 different sized Hemmers, 1 Quilter, 1 Corder, 1 Gatherer, 1 Tucker, 1 Ruffler, making 11 attachments, or more than are given with any other machine.

PRICE ONLY - - - - - - - - - - $30.

Call and examine the machine at
ROWAN, DEAN & CO.,
Sep 13—3m Jacksonville, Ala.

SPRINGVALE STOCK FARM.

JAMES CROOK,

—BREEDER OF—

Thorough-bred Merino Sheep, Angora Goats, Herd Registered Jersey Cattle, Berkshire and Essex Hogs,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Queensware at *Wholesale.*

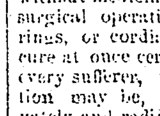
French China in Sets or by the single piece.

SILVER PLATED GOODS

Fine and CHEAP Table knives & Forks, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Glass-ware, **Lamps, and Lampfixtures.**

Orders solicited from merchants. We will duplicate any bill that can be bought in America.

J. B. CARBER & Co.,
China Hall, Rome, Ga.
Jan28—3m.



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 Spermatorrhaea, 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.

Guide to Success WITH FORMS FOR business AND SOCIETY

is BY FAR the best Business and Social Guide and Hand-Book ever published; and much the latest. It tells both sexes completely HOW TO DO EVERYTHING in the best way, HOW TO BE YOUR OWN LAWYER, and contains a gold mine of varied information indispensable to all classes for constant reference. AGENTS WANTED for all or spare time. To know why this book of REAL value and attractions sells better than any other, apply for terms to H. B. SCAMMEL & CO., ST. LOUIS, MO. June 28—6m

AGENTS who know enough to WANTED try to sell only thoroughly useful and first class works, send for our liberal terms on the famous Dr. W. W. HALL'S great Family Medical book.

HEALTH AND HOME

by far the best out, and one with which Agents succeed better and longer than on any other. To get in the way of making money for all the part of your time, write to STANDARD PUB. HOUSE, ST. LOUIS, MO. June 22—6m

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR SPERMATORRHŒA.

THE

"SEMINAL PASTILLE"



A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions & Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostate Gland, and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no Nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction.—During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will stop emissions and restore vigor in the worst cases,) $7. Sent by mail, sealed, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected. Sent Sealed for stamp to any one. Sold ONLY by the

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G CHEMISTS.
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.



"BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE."

Change of Schedule.

S. R. & D. R. R.

On and after Sunday, May 25th 1879 trains will run on the Selma, Rome & Dalton railroad as follows:

No. 1, North.	Stations.	No. 3, South
	Going North	
6.00 a. m	Lv Selma	4.00 p. m.
8.15 a. m.	Randolph	7.15 p. m.
9.35 a. m.	Calera	10 00 p. m.
11.45 a. m.	Talladega	1.50 a. m.
12.41 p. m.	Oxford	3.20 a. m.
12 55 p. m.	Anniston	3.50 a. m.
1.28 p. m.	Jacksonville	5.00 a. m.
3.31 p. m.	Cave Spring	8.10 a. m.
4.20 p. m.	Rome	9.55 a. m.
6.15 p. m.	Ar Dalton	12.50 p. m.
No. 2. South.	Stations.	No. 4, South.
	Going South.	
8.00 a. m.	Lv Dalton	3.10 p. m.
9.55 a. m.	Rome	6.35 p. m.
10 39 a. m.	Cave Spring	7.45 p. m.
12 23 p. m	Jacksonville	10.40 a. m.
12.55 p. m.	Anniston	11.30 a. m.
1.03 a. m	Oxford	12.20 a. m.
1.57 p. m	Talladega	1.50 a. m.
4.35 p. m	Calera	6.00 a. m.
5.50 p. m	Randolph	7 50 a. m.
8.00 p. m	Selma	12.30 p. m.

No. 1 connects closely at Dalton with E T & G for all Tenn & Va Mineral Springs and for all eastern cities, and with W & A R R at Dalton for Chattanooga and all western cities.

No. 2 connecting with E T & Ga & W & A at Dalton makes close connection at Calera for Montgomery, Mobile and New Orleans.

No. 3 connects at Calera with through mail train of S & N Great So. R R for eastern and western cities.

No. 4 leaving Dalton at 3:10 connects at Calera with S N Great So. R R for Montgomery, Mobile and New Orleans.

NORMAN WEBB, Supt. | RAY KNIGHT, G. P. A.
J. W. FULENWIDER, 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
3.02 am	Grand Junction	9.37 am
3.56 am	Middleton	8.50 am
5.08 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

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 Texas points, a full first class and emigrant tickets on sale at all principal stations.

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

JAMES HUTCHINSON,

Barber & Hair-dresser,

Room on Office Row, recently occupied by Dick Walker.

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

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC OR VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

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

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

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

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

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

—:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

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

AGUE AND FEVER.

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

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

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

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

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

The Republican.

...niston is still on a big boom. ... more new brick houses to ... shortly.

...have had several gentlemen ...he busy and thriving town ...ford with us this week.

...ss Plains has been giving ...id prices for cotton this sea... especially since the late ..." in the fleecy staple.

...RRIED.—At the residence of ...ide's father, Tuesday the 25th ...y Rev. Mr Boggs, Mr. Wy... ...wart and Miss Fannie Green.

...e Scottsboro Herald goes for ... in that town who mistreats ...ife. To call such creatures ...s a misnomer. They are ...y things and mighty small ...s at that.

...e spacious new livery stable ...r. J. D. Hammond is rapidly ...aching completion. It is sit... ...on Broad street on the lot ...ied by the one burned some ... ago. Mr. Hammond is one ...r most enterprising citizens.

...e cattle display of Gen. ...e and Capt. Crook, at the State Fair is receiving praise ...the press of all parts of the ...

...P. & Ed L. Parr, late fami... ...rocery Merchants of this ..., have removed to Gadsden. ... are exemplary young men ...ighly deserving of success in ...ess. Our Gadsden friends ...ike them.

...e have heretofore failed to no... the new bakery established ...some weeks ago. Now that ...re assured it is a complete ...ss and a fixture of Jackson... ...we call attention to it. It is ...at convenience to our people ...should be sustained liberally.

...ttention is directed to the ad... ...sement of Mr. Andrew J. Kerr ...nother column. He has been ...successful in the treatment of ...eye as his testimonials, only a ...of which are published, will ... We know Mr. Kerr to be ...iable gentleman who will not ...ny money make a misrepre... ...ation.

...he erection of seats in the ...rt house, for the convenience ...arties attending court, is en... ...tically progressing under the ...ction of the Messrs Morris. ...seats are raised one above an... ...r so as to afford a full view of ...ge, bar and jury to all, and ...be a great convenience to the ...lic.

...Look Here.

...l those indebted to me are earnestly re... ...ed to come forward and make payment. ...t I owe *must be paid*; consequently, I ...*collect*. Please call *soon* and pay me ...ou can. If you cannot pay all now, ...*an pay some*. Be so good as to do the ...ou can, for I am needing the money. ...efer you to a portion of the 13th chap... ...d 8th verse of St. Paul to the Romans, ...h is as follows: "Owe no man any... ...but to love one another." ...ke warning and obey the word for dis... ...ience is dangerous.
...espectfully, E. L. WOODWARD.

...n a few days Messrs Rowan, ...n & Co. will receive another ...load of the celebrated Tennes... Wagons. These wagons have ...ined a wide celebrity as the ... wagon at a moderate price ... manufactured. The rapidity ...which the farmers took the ...load last brought on by Messrs ...wan, Dean & Co. attest their ...ularity in this county. Look ...for the new shipment and go ...y and get first choice of the ...

...Messrs John Pike and John A. ...Arman after giving Texas a ...trial, have returned with their ...illies and are now on their old ...mping grounds. We are glad ...welcome them back among us, ...trust they may find in old ...houn homes for the remainder ...heir lives. We see from our ...hanges that a great many emi... ...nts are returning, and they re... ...t that if the railroads would ...e the same rates coming that ...y do going, emigrants would re... ...n by the thousands. Mr. De... ...man says that if he had the ...ans to offer, and should go to ...xas and give Alabamians there ...e transportation back, with the ...derstanding that they work their ...nsportation out on arrival; he ...ld, within a few counties near ...ere he lived, get five hundred ...ple to start at once. The hard ...es have just struck Texas and ...re is wide-spread dissatisfaction ...n the State. It is besides un... ...lthy.

Capt. Hames has been in Montgomery this week attending the Grand Lodge.

Judge W. L. Haralson, of Dekalb county, has announced his name in some of the papers of this Circuit as a candidate, for Judge of the Circuit.

The Grand Council, lately in session at Montgomery, elected Mr. Alex. Mc Collister, of Patona G. P. S. and Mr. A. J. Sitton of Cross Plains. G. C. G.

The examination at the College has been progressing for the greater part of the week, but we have been so busy we could not attend. The patrons, we learn, are highly satisfied with the progress made by their children.

Mr. Ellison, a very pleasant gentleman from Cross Plains, has been in Jacksonville the past few days.

In view of the grave dangers threatening our institutions and involving the liberties of the people, it behooves all good Democrats to hold fast to the faith that is within them.

It is said the Atlanta railroad reaching out for the St. Clair coal fields will go by Oxford. Forty miles of it is already graded and Atlanta is "booming" on the subject. We wish our neighbors all the success it will bring them.

We thank the Cherokee Advertiser for a highly appreciated compliment to the old REPUBLICAN, in connection with its mention of the suspension of the Oxford Record. The compliment is the more highly appreciated in that it comes from a paper so respectable and true as the Cherokee Advertiser.

Mr. W. G. Caldwell has our thanks for a package of the celebrated Beauty brand of chewing tobacco. There is not a stem in it and it has a most pleasant taste. Every merchant in the county ought to have at least a small lot of this brand of tobacco for customers who love and are willing to pay for a fine article.

From accounts, a terrible shooting affray occurred at Cross Plains last Saturday. Four men were shot, we learn, but none seriously. In common with all the friends of the people of that section we deplore the occurrence, and hope the matter will end where it is.

Our distinguished Representative Gen. Wm H. Forney, left for Washington last week. He arose from a sick bed to start, so great is his devotion to duty and his fidelity to any trust the people have reposed in him. Gen. Forney's services in Congress have won for him high rank among members and every session he serves he advances to higher and more responsible places on committees. He is a worker rather than a talker, and experience proves that these are the men who most benefit the country at last. We trust that he reached Washington completely restored to health and adequate to the discharge of the duties that are upon him.

We had long promised our better half an "overland" trip to Atlanta—that is over the old State road by horse and buggy. Two weeks and part of a third were consumed in the trip and our stay there. We intended on return to write it up, but neglected to do so immediately, and now it has grown so old and other duties press us so hard, we have neither the inclination nor time to do so. We will say, however, that in going and during our stay there with kind friends, we had a very pleasant time, the weather being very fine; but the return trip was very rough. Rain, slight snow, sleet and head winds were encountered alternately all along the route. The first night out, in going, we spent with the hospitable family of Senator Howell, a gentleman who has served both Cleburne and Calhoun in public capacity several times and always acceptably to the people. The evening at his home, with his amiable family, was one of the most pleasant events of the journey.

Mrs. J. F. Grant left last week for Washington city, where she will spend the winter with a daughter—Mrs. J. H. Francis.

Good bye, dear old mother! It is the first respite from home cares you have given yourself these twenty years past, and richly you deserve it.

Find happiness in the embraces of loved ones you will meet there and in looking at the great city with its magnificent streets, its palaces, its splendid capitol, its august assemblage of the great men of the country, its superb statues of departed patriots, its parks, museums, art galleries, and its entrancing garden of flowers. Ah, its flowers! There we see you linger longest, and as you look at the wonderful beauty of that garden that costs the country a fortune every month, we know, in thought, you will run back to the little collection of modest plants, at home your loving hands have trained for years, and we expect you will drop a tear for them, in that they seem so small and poor beside their stately sisters there; but you will love them none the less, dear heart, for their lowly lot.

Enjoy your rest, mother, and know that every day and hour the spirits of your children here walk with you, and when the icy breezes of that clime shall have kissed roses to your cheeks, come back and tell us in your own dear homely way of the wonders and the beauties you have seen.

With Winters coming you left us, and our hearts are cold. When Spring, with her balmy breath, breathes the flowers into life, return and make our hearts warm again.

DIED, at her brothers' residence in this place, after a long and distressing illness, Friday the 28th inst., Miss Eliza Laird, aged about 60 years.

Deceased was an almost life-long christian and member of the M. E. church. Her unaffected piety and virtues won for her the affection and esteem of all and her death is universally regretted. She was full of philanthropy and her heart ever beat in sympathy for the suffering. Wherever sickness sorrow and death were, Miss Eliza was to be found, to soothe the suffering and comfort the sorrowing. She was a true sister of charity in spirit. Relieved of pain here, she is now basking in the eternal sunshine of God's love, and for her sake we rejoice that it is so.

A Just Rebuke.

Scathing Answer of a Lawyer to an Attorney who Had Jeered at His Infirmity

The Kokomo Dispatch relates an incident that occurred in the court room during the recent term of the Circuit court, which placed Mr. Milton Garrigus at the mercy of Edward T. Johnston, Esq., of this city, affording Mr. Johnson an opportunity to administer to the Kokomo attorney a rebuke as severe as it was merited. Mr. Johnson is quite deaf, and the infirmity is so serious as to require the constant use of an ear trumpet. The man Garrigus made the use of the trumpet the occasion for sundry vulgar flings and jeers, In his closing speech, Mr. Johnson referred to the matter as follows:

Several times during the trial the gentleman has sneered contemptuously at my infirmity, and at the unsightly eartrumpet which it compels me to use. My dear Sir it this trumpet is so distasteful to you, try to imagine how loathsome it is to me. I never look at it without a shudder. My hand never touches it that I do not struggle with the impulse to fling it from me as the most hideous thing on earth. Should you put that trumpet to your ear you would hear sounds that would make your eye balls start from their sockets: you would hear the heaving and tossing of the most dreadful billows of suffering that ever rolled across a human soul. You would hear groaning unutterable, denoting the agony, both physical and mental, through which I have passed during the last five years. You would hear the fierce shock of a lofty ambition suddenly dethroned, and the tumbling and falling of crushed and ruined hopes. Try again, and you may hear the heart broken cry of a young father, as he strained his deaf ears in vain to catch the last whispered words of his dying child Jesus Christ, blessed be his sacred name, often wept but never jeered at the misfortunes of humanity; My friend I know you did not mean what you said The words came from your lips; not from your heart. And I now give back your flings with this assurance; If the heavy hand of misfortune should ever be laid on you, stripping you of your splendid and perfect manhood, in all this wide world no heart will offer you more profound and sincere sympathy than mine.

The Dispatch;

When the last words fell from his lips there was scarcely a dry eye in the room; Several of the jurors, great strong men, wept warm tears of sympathy for the injured man, and many of the lawyers present cried with mingled joy and sorrow. Every face was blanched and a dead silence rested on the scene. Every heart present went out in tender sympathy to the unfortunate man, whose infirmity was the cause of the brutal insult, and utter contempt for him who gave the cruel stab filled every breast. Mr. Johnson himself was visibly affected he had been touched to the soul; but his words were not steeped in gall, but tempered with forgiveness and deep hurt The scene was highly dramatic and deeply thrilling. Old lawyers who heard it declared that its like in force, in dramatic effect and scathing rebuke has never been before heard in our court house. Mr. Garrigus' discourtesy and insult are unqualifiedly condemned by the entire bar of the city. The sentiment is unanimous that a similar infraction of common decency, not to say professional decorum, will result in the expulsion of the offender from practice in this court. Mr. Garrigus sat with ashen lips and heard the speech through and wisely attempted no reply. He even failed to apologize to the wronged man. Such conduct on the part of a State Senator and lawyer of some pretensions is utterly unpardonable, and writes him down as a man of coarse instincts, and wanting in those finer sensibilities that mark the true gentleman. For the sake of the city's reputation, the Dispatch will desist from a further characterization in fit and merited terms this breach of Mr. Garrigus' professional conduct. His punishment has already been severe. The lesson should not be lost on the bar.

30 DAY OFFER:
READ! READ! READ!

Down! Down!! Down!!!

PRICES REDUCED

33 1-3 PER CENT.

We have in store and on the road the largest and most complete stock of Pianos and Organs ever brought to this market, which we offer cheap for cash; will take old instruments instrument in exchange for new, or will sell on the installment plan.

Don't fail when you visit Rome to give us a call if you wish anything in our line, or if you wish to order write to us.

C. W. LANGWORTHY & CO.,
90 Masonic Temple,
Rome, Ga.

TRUST SALE.

By virtue of a deed in trust made to me, W. A. Wilson as trustee by Abner Horton, to secure a debt, due by promissory note therein specified, in which was conveyed to me as trustee, to secure the payment of said debt, as foresaid, on the 15th Jan. 1859, and is recorded on the 22nd Jan. 1859, in book N pages 435. 436, of Calhoun County.

The following lands to wit:

The tract or parcel of land that the said Abner Horton now lives on, known as part of S half of section 32, T. 12, Range 12 East, containing 80 acres.

I will sell said lands on the premises, for cash, at public outcry, to the highest bidder on Monday the 22nd of Dec. 1879.

W. A WILSON.

NOTICE NO. 94.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Nov. 22nd, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz:

George T. Kemp. Homestead Entry No. 6219 for the E half of N W qr, and W half of N E qr, section 11, township 16 south, range 12 east, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: William M. Albright and Ancel J. Freeman, of Cleburne county, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON,
Register.

Nov22'79—5w.

Administrator' Sale of Personal Property.

By virtue of an order issued out of the Probate Court of this county, on the 13th, day of Nov 1879. I will as the Administrator of the estate of Wyly Woodall deceased:

ON THE 8TH DAY OF DECEMBER 1879

Proceed to sell on the late residence of said decedent, a portion of said estate, to wit:

7 head of cattle, 10 head sheep, 10 head hogs, 3 head goats, 1 mule, buggy and harness, 1 wagon, plows and plow-gears, 1 lot of fodder and cotton seed, carpenters tools, blacksmith tools and many other articles of smaller value.

TERMS—Cash for all amounts under five dollars. All amounts over five dollars, twelve months credit, with note and two approved securities.

JNO. J. WOODALL,
Administrator estate of
WYLY WOODALL, deceased.

NOTICE NO. 87

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Nov 15th, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz

John C. Hooper, Homestead Entry No. 5350 for the West half of Southwest qr. of section 8, and North half of Southeast qr. of section 7, Township 15 South Range 12 East and names the following as his witnesses, viz: George W. Chandler and Floyd Junior of CLEBURNE COUNTY, ALA.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON.
Register.

A Card To The Public.

We ask a careful reading and a thoughtful consideraton of what follows It is now over twelve years since a new cure for chronic diseases was discovered, known as "Compound Oxygen." The results which have followed its use up to this time have been so remarkable that it is beginning to attract the widest attention. Many intelligent physicians in various parts of the country have, after a careful investigation of its scientific and pathological claims, used it in cases where all other known remedies had failed, and with a success alike surprising to themselves and their patients. In Consumption, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Headache, Dyspepsia, and the wide range of Neuralgic disorders from which so many suffer life-long tortures, it has rarely failed to give relief, and in many cases it made permanent cures. It is not a drug, but a new combination of the two elements which make up our common air giving oxygen in excess. It is taken by inhalation, and cures by natural and orderly processes—first, by eliminating the excess of carbon, which has accumulated in the system; and secondly, by a revitalization of all the great nervous centres. In order to give the public an opportunity to learn all about this new treatment, we have prepared a carefully written treatise, in which is presented a history of the discovery of "Compound Oxygen," a statement of its Scientific Basis and Mode of Action, and large details of the results, which have followed its administration. This is sent free by mail to any one who may desire to receive it. Address Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1112, Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN MUSICIAN.

"What's the good of me buying a Piano or an Organ? I can't even play a jewsharp, tho' I love music mity well. I wish to goodness somebody would invent an instrument that I could play." So say thousands of genuine music lovers; and at last a musical genius has given them their heart's desire. This new musical wonder, THE ORGUINETTE, is no toy or humbug, but the most marvellous musical instrument of the age It plays Hymn Tunes, Quadrilles, Waltzes, Operatic Selections, or Popular Songs with perfect accuracy. *A child can play it.* Has full sweet tone—durable—not liable to get out of order. Weighs only 12 lbs: PRICE, WITH 6 TUNES, $10; extra tunes 25 cents each. Guaranteed to give more satisfaction than any other instrument in the world. MONEY REFUNDED AFTER 5 DAYS TRIAL IF NOT SATISFACTORY. Thousands already sold and not one returned. Local agents wanted in every Southern city and village. For Illustrated Catalogues and full particulars address LUDDEN & BATES, SAVANNAH, GA., Manufacturer's Sole Southern Agents.

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

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

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

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

Cheap Groceries for Cash a the old Forney Corner.

Fresh Lard at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Fresh Meal at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

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

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

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. CALDWELL'S.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
Pianos & Organs.

H. A. SMITH
ROME, GA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Bookseller and Music Dealer

Has just received from the Manufacturers, the

Largest Stock of Pianos

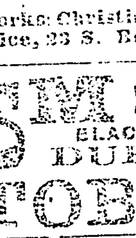
ever brought to this market. These Instruments having been bought for cash at

LOW PRICES,

will be sold to cash customers at

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER KNOWN in this country.

Purchasers, by calling early, can have the advantage of selecting from the large stock on hand. Large lot of School & Miscellaneous Books always on hand, at LOW RATES.



BURNHAM'S ... WARRANTED BEST AND CHEAPEST. Prices reduced. Pamphlet free. ALSO MILLING SUPPLIES.
Works: Christiana, Lancaster co Pa
Office, 23 S. Beaver St., York, Pa

SMOKE BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO

NOTICE NO. 98.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
November, 22nd 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz:

Joseph Laminack. Homestead Entry No. 5700 for S. W. fractional quarter, Section 10, Township 14 South, Range 12 East and names the following as his witnesses, viz., William P. Shealey and Wilson M. Hart of Cleburne county, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON.
Register.

Grand Reduction in Prices.

B. F. CARPENTER

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE AND ... COMPLETE Assortment of Family Groceries, which he proposes to sell at bottom prices. Very best brands of Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Finely flavored Cigars, Western Bacon, Meal, Snowdrift Flower, Molasses, Crockery, Hardware, Kerosene oil, Buckets, Tinware: Every thing kept in a well stocked grocery establishment.

He also has on hand a large assortment of Harness, Saddles, Bridles, made of the very best leather, and designed and executed by workmen of superior skill. He invites all to call, for he is determined to sell at such prices as to deserve the patronage of the public. Give him a call, and examine his prices, before going elsewhere

LAND TO RENT.

Under and by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, made on the 21st day of Nov., 1879, I will as the administrator of the estate of B. F. Brown, deceased, on Monday the 15 day of Dec. next, within the usual hours, rent to the highest bidder, for the year 1880, the late residence and farm of said deceased. Said farm is located near Aderholt's mills, 5 miles west of Jacksonville; is in a high state of cultivation. Land good, water never failing.

Terms, standing rent note, with two good securities, due 12 months after date. JAMES D. BRYANT,

Nov21,'79—4w.

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions, Shoes and Hats,

39 & 41 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

FINE DRESS GOODS A SPPECIALTY

Please send for Samples.
JOHN E. NISBET, formerly of Jacksonville, is with this house.
We will pay express on all orders amounting to $10 00 or over.

JOHN M. HILL & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, &C.,

16 *Decatur Street, Atlanta, Ga.*

NEW STORE!
Common Sense Bargains:

The undersigned have just opened a new and select stock of Dry Goods; consisting of Dress Goods, Notions, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Uunderwear, Jeans, Flannels, Shirtings, Sheetings, Linen and Oil Cloth Table Cloths, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Ready Made Clothing, Hardware, Crockery, Wooden-ware etc. etc. Also a good line of

GROCERIES,

Both Staple and Fancy, Leather, Shoemakers' Findings; In fact, everything to be found in a first class General Store.

No trouble to show Goods and tell prices. Knowing that these times demand Goods to be sold on a close margin, we defy competition in prices of Goods.

WILSON BRO'S & HARBOUR,

Oct 4 '79 1y North-east Corner Public Square, JACKSONVILLE, ALA

City Bar, Billiard Saloon
JOHN RAMAGNANO,
Jacksonville Ala.

Keeps constantly on hand a full line of First Class Whiskies, Peach and Apple Brandies, Wines, Lager and St. Louis bottled Beer, Cider and other Liquors, Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Cigarettes &c. I buy my whiskies direct from the distillery, thus securing a pure, first class article. Among specialties I keep

PURE IMPORTED COGNAC BRANDY,

And the Finest and Purest Wines for sacramental purposes. Parties needing a pure article of Whiskey for medicinal purposes, will find my Bar the best place to secure it. All my goods will be sold at reasonable rates for cash.

JOHN RAMAGNANO.

Oct 4—3m

INSURANCE

The undersigned is Agent for (4) four good and reliable FIRE COPMANIES of the South, to wit:

GEORGIA HOME INSURANCE CO.,	COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.
HOME PROTECTION " "	HUNTSVILLE, ALA.
CENTRAL CITY " "	SELMA, ALA.
COLUMBUS INS. & BANKING CO.,	COLUMBUS, MISS.

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

Fine Shoes.

We keep constantly on hand a beautiful assortmsnt of Gents' Fine Hand and Machine made Shoes, of the best Manufactures in the United Stotes.

ALSO, a beautiful assortment of Ladies' Fine Dress Shoes, including all the Latest Styles, by the best makers: A beautiful line of Ladies' Summer Shoes, including Newport Ties and Slippers.

Orders from a distance for Single Pairs will receive our careful attention. Shoes sent In this way, can be returned, if desired.

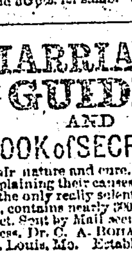
M. F. GOVAN & CO.,
21 Broad St., Rome, Ga.

JOSEPH HOFFMAN,
Fancy Boot & Shoemaker,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA,

Have now on hand, and will continue to keep, the finest lot of **FRENCH CALF SKIN, GOOD SOLE LEATHER,** and findings ever brought to this market. An inspection will certainly prove what I here state.

After having worked in Paris, France, and London, England, for several years and in some of the largest cities in the United States since coming to America, I feel that I am prepared to give all, who may favor me with their orders, value received for their money and promptness, guaranteeing in every instance a perfect fit. Thanking the public for past favors, I asolicit a liberal share of their patronage.

Very Respectfully,
JOSEPH HOFFMAN,
Jacksonville, Ala.

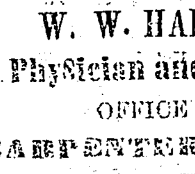


Madison Dispensary,
261 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. BIGELOW, having 25 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, 25 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 pts. 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 200 pages and is complete in every respect. Sent by Mail securely sealed on receipt of 30 cts. Address, Dr. C. A. BOHANNAN, 619 North Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1837.

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

W. W. HARRISON,
Physician and Surgeon,

OFFICE OVER
CARPENTER'S STORE.

Robertson, Taylor & Co
Successors to
GEO W. WILLIAMS & CO.

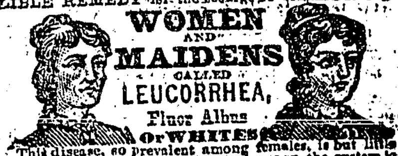
COTTON FACTORS,
WHOLESALE GROCERIES
And Commission Merchants,

Nos 1 & 3 HAYNE STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

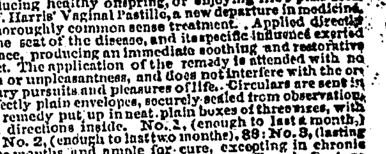
Will give all business their most careful attention. Consignments of cotton solicited.

RADICAL CURE FOR LEUCORRHEA or WHITES

THE VAGINAL PASTILLE



Prof. Harris, after many years of study, aided by chemical research and experiment, together with experience gained in the treatment of a large number of cases under his care, has at last succeeded in compounding an INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the scourge so common among



WOMEN AND MAIDENS CALLED **LEUCORRHEA,** Fluor Albus or WHITES.

This disease, so prevalent among females, is but little understood by physicians. Its drain upon the system is so excessive and debilitating, that our American women are rapidly becoming a "race of invalids," incapable of producing healthy offspring, or enjoying life's pleasures. Prof. Harris' Vaginal Pastille, a new departure in medicine. A thoroughly common sense treatment. Applied directly to the seat of the disease, and its specific influence exerted at once, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect. The application of the remedy is attended with no pain or unpleasantness, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits and pleasures of life. Circulars are sent in perfectly plain envelopes, securely sealed from observation, and remedy put up in neat plain boxes of three sizes, with full directions inside. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (enough to last two months), $5; No. 3, (lasting three months, and ample for cure, excepting in chronic cases) $10. With each box we send a Female Syringe and some Tonic Pills, as auxiliaries to the remedy.

Send stamp for a pamphlet giving full description of Remedy, and illustrated by plates showing its application. This pamphlet alone is worth a hundred times its cost to any lady in delicate health, being a thoroughly practical treatise on this disease.

Prof. Harris' Vaginal Pastilles can be obtained only from

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G. CHEMISTS.
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

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

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

The PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE
The PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER

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

POPULAR PRICES—50 cts. each; both in one volume, $1; in cloth and gilt, 25 cts. extra. Sent under seal, on receipt of price in money or stamps.

SINGLE LIFE

A Female Crusoe.

An interesting account is published of an Indian who was accidentally abandoned on St. Nicholas Island, off the coast of Southern California, and spent eighteen years alone there, before she was rescued. The fact of her existence was discovered by a man who went from the mainland to hunt for otters, and who found foot-prints sunk deeply in the ground. He was unable to follow up these indications till nearly three years, when one of a party who accompanied him came suddenly upon the object of their search. She was in a small enclosure made of brush wood, about five feet high and six feet in diameter, with a small opening on one side. She was clothed with a garment made of the skins of a species of duck that can neither walk or fly. This garment reached almost to her ankles when she stood erect. She was sitting cross legged, skinning seal blubber with a rude knife made of a piece of hoop-iron driven into a piece of wood. There was no covering on her head except a thick matted mass of yellowish-brown color, probably owing to the sun and the weather; it was short, as if the ends had rotted off. There were some wild dogs on the island, a few of which kept near her, and seemed to regard her as a mistress. She had lived on a plant resembling a cabbage called by the Californians *palo santo*, and a root known by the name of *corcomite*, also blubber of the various kinds of seals, etc., She had a rude apparatus for catching shellfish, and strong fishing lines made of seal sinews, which seemed to indicate that she fished in the ocean. The expression of her face was pleasing, her features were regular, her complexion much fairer and her form more symmetrical then that of the Indian women of the adjoining mainland. Some suspect that she belonged to a tribe much further north. She could not understand anything said to her in any of the Indian dialects of South California, but she had a wonderful capacity for conversing by signs. She retained all her teeth, but they were worn low, supposed to be due to her chewing tough and hard articles of food. Her age appeared to be about fifty years. She bowed to all who came near her, greeting them with a smile. She freely accompanied her discoverers to their vessel, but her conduct at once convinced them that she retained the virtue of female modesty. She showed singular dexterity in making water-vessels from grass and asphaltum, a substance which is plentiful both on the island and the mainland. She seemed to recognize various appliances of civilzation. She died about seven weeks after reaching the mainland, partly from the effects of a fall, partly from dysentery, brought on by eating fruits and vegetables. Padre Gonzalez, the superior of the mission of Santa Barbara, has sent her dress of skins, her baskets and implements to Rome to the Museum of the Propaganda.

A Strange Story.

"You will remember," said a young English lawyer to his wife "that on my return here after marriage we took a small house in one of the principal streets of London, not by any means an old building, or in any way different from the ordinary run of houses of the same size. It so happened that after we had settled ourselves I was obliged to be away in England, leaving my wife here alone. On my return she mentioned to me that she had dreamed four or five times running the same dream, and that 'it always took place when she had been in bed about an hour. She was not in the least nervous about it, nor gave me the smallest hint that she suspected anything out of the common. About three days after our conversation, we were dressing for dinner, and the door leading from my dressing-room to my wife's room was open, when she called out to me: 'Is not that curious; I feel exactly as if there was some one in my room with me? Are you still dressing?' I replied that I had not left my room. That night, shortly after going to bed, I distinctly saw a little man, with blonde *cendre* beard, come into our bedroom and walk through into my dressing-room; the fire was burning brightly at the time, as also a rushlight at the further end of the room. I jumped quickly out of bed and came behind the figure, which was standing at my dressing-table, and was perfectly visible from our room, saying: "Come, I have got you now!" As you know, I am a pretty strong-minded individual, and have never had much leaning toward 'spiritual fancies' even when a medium has held most of the spectators entranced by his performances; but I confess I had a bad moment when the figure, instead of giving me a crack on the head or begging for mercy, adopted the more unusual course of vanishing altogether. I said nothing to my wife about the affair, but the next evening, at very nearly the same time, in walked the figure again and stood in the doorway between the two rooms, looking at us. I woke my wife, and we both had a good stare at him. I felt it was no good getting up after him, and in about two minutes he walked leisurely through the doorway out of sight. Personally speaking, I don't care a rap how often the gentleman comes. My wife is also averse to leaving a comfortable house on account of what she is pleased to term 'a bogey,' so we have never moved, and from time to time our old friend appears and goes through the same performance. I have made inquiries from some neighboring shop-keepers, and from my description they at once recognized the figure I saw as the former owner of my house, who died twelve years ago." I reproduce the story in almost the identical words my friend used, and leave it to my readers to explain away or believe in it as the fancy takes them.

A Blockade that Should be Raised.

The egress from the system of waste material through the natural channels should be rendered free, without loss of time, when a blockade is produced by an attack of constipation, a disorder which if it becomes chronic, is productive of serious bodily mischief. Jaundice, severe headaches, nausea, dyspepsia, the usual concomitants of the malady mentioned, all indicate that the bodily functions are materially interfered with. Hostetter's Bitters is particularly efficacious in cases of this sort, and renders the habit of body perfectly regular. It is a medicine greatly to be preferred to drastic cathartics, which are well calculated to drench, but unhappily also to weaken the intestines. We say unhappily, since such medicines are the favorite resource of many ill advised persons, who resort to them upon the most trivial occasion, and greatly to their discomfort and injury.

AGRICULTURE.

Curing Bad-Tempered Horses.—The stable-boy told me a year or so ago that my horse had got to acting very ugly when he drove him out of the carriage house—prancing, jumping, backing, and cutting up generally. On taking the reins myself the next time he was harnessed I found that this was indeed the case. I had some difficulty in getting into the street without knocking the carriage to pieces against the gate-posts, and when we got there there was quite a circus exhibition before we behaved ourselves. I took a night to meditate upon the difficulty, for it seemed to me a pretty serious one, as I had known many horses to fall into a vicious habit of that kind and never get out of it. The next day when he was put to the carriage I carried out an apple and gave him, and while he was enjoying it got into the buggy and took up the lines, and he walked out of the barn as quietly as a kitten. For more than six months afterward he never showed the slightest return of his rebellious behavior, thinking, no doubt, every time he was harnessed, of that delicious apple, though the luxury of bribery had not been once repeated. But, a few weeks ago, the lad who takes care of him told me that Bobtail (so called because his tail sweeps the ground) was getting into his old tantrums again; I told Phil to give him a potato the next time he took him out, apples being out of market. This worked an equally sudden cure which lasts until the present writing. Now, I deem, as General Jackson used to say, that this same treatment will cure balkiness also, as well as any other bad habit of a horse that grows out of vexation of mind. The mental constitution of this animal, and his moral constitution too, are much like that of a child. Now you can never beat anger out of the bosom of your children, but rather does every blow make it hotter; neither can you argue it out, nor trick it out; but a stick of candy will do it, or any other indulgence to which the patient is not accustomed.

A Driving Horse.—It is not always such an expensive luxury on the farm as some seem to think, when we consider the wear and strain it takes from the regular farm horses. On all large farms, or on small ones where there is much driving to do, a good driving horse is a real necessity. Although it is not generally known known, yet it is a fact that a half day's drive, even at an ordinary gait, is more severe on a regalar farm work horse than two days' regular work on the farm. The reason for this is apparent when we take into consideration the fact that a horse's muscles become set to a particular kind of work and the strain is unusual and severe when put to other purposes than the regular one. It is about as hard for a family driving horse—we mean a good stepping one—to be put to regular farm work, such as plowing, harrowing and cultivation, as it is to take a plow horse and put him to road service. Keep the farm horses on the farm where they belong and if you live far from post-office, store and church, keep a driving horse and you will make by it in the increased good looks and longevity of your farm animals. Many a farmer stays away from church on Sundays because his horses have been hard at work all the week and should rest on that day. Social intercourse with neighbors is also put off until slack time with the horses on the same account, and for the want of a good driving horse, which the farmer can raise for himself, many pleasures are given up.

Be Gentle With Cows.—A New York State dairyman gives his method of treating cows as follows: "The cows are generally driven to the barn each night and morning if they do not, as is usually the case, come of their own accord, when they take their places in the stable, each in its own particular stancheon with mathematical preciseness. No dog, no fright or worry is permitted, and the milking is done quietly and orderly, with no loud talking, no sudden and startling voices. There is no patting of the cows on the back with the stool, no persuading with the toe of the boot, no coaxing at the top of the voice. They are made to 'give down' by generous feeding and gentle treatment, and the principle of kindness is illustrated by the depth of the cream on their milk."

Lima Beans.—The success is chronicled the past year of an experiment which is not new—cultivating Lima beans without poles, by simply pinching off the ends as soon as they showed a disposition to vine, This caused the plants to assume the form of a thick set bush, and they were "nearly as productive as when allowed to climb as nature designed."

A little dry sand covered over potatoes when they are first put in the cellar will, it is said, destroy any unpleasant odor they may have. A sprinkling of dry, air-slaked lime will mitigate a remedy to rot.

A teaspoonful of ground bone or bone flour every two or three days mixed in their food is good for laying hens

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it know to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, *149 Powers' Block, Rochester, New York.*

Almost Young Again.—"My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy, inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."—A lady in Providence, R. I.

Congestion of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Throat, and Difficulty of Breathing, frequently result from a severe Cold. The remedial properties combined in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant are especially designed to break up feverish and inflammatory tendencies, remove Constriction of the Throat, and by bringing about a free expectoration, promote natural respiration, and a speedy cure A reputation maintained for forty years, affords to all a guarantee of the practical merit of the remedy.

DOMESTIC.

Broth for the Sick.—Pectoral Chicken Broth.—Cut a young fowl into several pieces, put in a stew-pan with three pints of spring water, set on the stove to boil; skim well and add a little salt; take two tablespoonfuls of pearl barley, wash it in several waters, and add it to the broth, together with an ounce of marsh mallow roots cut into shreds, for the purpose of better extracting its healing properties. The broth should then boil an hour, and be passed through a napkin into a basin to be kept ready for use. Here is a recipe for another good broth: Take three pounds of the scrag-end of a fresh neck of mutton, cut it into several pieces, wash them in cold water and put them into a stew-pan with two quarts of cold spring water; place the stew-pan on the fire to boil; skim well, and then add a couple of turnips cut into slices, a few bunches of parsley, a sprig of green thyme and a little salt. When it has boiled gently by the side of the stove for an hour and a half, skim off the fat from the surface, and then let it be strained through a lawn sleeve into a basin, and kept until needed.

Veal Cutlets and Peas.—Take a small neck of veal, divide it into cutlets with a bone to each, trim them all neatly in the same manner as mutton cutlets, Take a piece of rather clean bacon, cut it into slices one eighth of an inch thick, and trim each slice to the size of the cutlets, sprinkle the veal cutlets with pepper and salt, and fry them on both sides in butter till well done. Fry the bacon separately. Have some parsley and a very small quantity of thyme finely minced together. Arrange the cutlets and bacon alternately in a circle on a dish, sprinkle them freely with the minced parsley and thyme, and in the middle place the peas cooked as follows: Put them with a small bundle of mint in plenty of water, salted to taste, and let them boil as fast as possible, keeping the saucepan uncovered; when done, remove the mint, strain off the water, give the peas a toss or two in a saucepan with a piece of butter.

Noodles.—When vermicelli cannot be had, noodles make an excellent substitute. 1. Take two eggs, separate yolks from whites, only using yolks. 2. Beat up yolks thoroughly. 3. Stir eggs into a pound of best sifted flour, making a stiff paste. 4. Flour a board and roll out the paste into a thin pieces not more than one-eighth of an inch thick. 5. As each piece is made set it aside to dry; this will take about twenty minutes. 6. Fold over the cakes in one roll, and with a very sharp knife cut through the roll at all angles, making fine shreds. Shake them, so as to divide them. They can be used in any clear soup that is ready for serving, and are all cooked when the soup is on the boil. If they must be kept they should be put away in a cool place. They are better when fresh.

The reason that cooking vegetables renders them more digestible is because the heat separates and dissolves the fibres, drives out the water they contain, and bursts their starch-cells, so that their ultimate atoms are more readily brought under the action of the stomach.

Old potatoes may be freshened up by plunging them into cold water before cooking them,

Boiled fowl with sauce over which grate the yolk of eggs, is a magnificent dish for luncheon.

Tepid water is produced by combining two-thirds cold and one-third boiling,

Training Shepherd Dogs.

When riding in Scotland it is a common thing to meet a large flock of sheep guarded by one or two dogs, at the distance of some miles from any house or man. I often wondered how so firm a friendship has been established. The method of education consists in separating the puppy, while very young, from its mother, and in accustoming it to its future companions. A ewe is held three or four times a day for the little thing to suck; and a nest of wool is made for it in the sheep pen. At no time is it allowed to associate with other dogs, or with the children of the family. From this education it has no wish to leave the flocks; and, just as another dog will defend its master, man, so will these dogs defend the sheep. It is amusing to observe, when approaching a flock, how the dog immediately advances barking, and the sheep all close in his rear, as if round the oldest ram. These dogs are easily taught to bring home the flock at a certain hour in the evening. Their most troublesome fault when young, is their desire to play with the sheep, for in their sport they sometimes gallop the poor things unmercifully. The shepherd dog comes to the house every day for some meat, and as soon as it is given him he skulks away as if ashamed of himself. On these occasions the house dogs are very tyrannical, and the least of them will attack and pursue the stranger. The minute, however the latter his reached his flock, he turns around and begins to bark, and then all the house-dogs take quickly to their heels. In a similar manner, a whole pack of hungry wild dogs will scarcely ever venture to attack a flock guarded by even one of these faithful shepherds. In this case the shepherd dog seems to regard the sheep as its fellow-brethren, and thus gains confidence; and the wild dogs, though knowing that the sheep are not dogs, but are good to eat, yet, when seeing them in a flock with a shepherd dog at their head, partly consent to regard them as he does.

A Wise Legislator.

He is successful because he has the manly courage to rise above all personal motives or interests and casts his vote and influence on the side of measures which will contribute to the well being of his fellow-men. The good of the many, even though it proves injurious to the interests of the few, is the maxim of the wise legislator. But certain men will never admit the wisdom of this doctrine, any more than some selfish practitioners will admit the superlative value of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets, because these remedies have injured their practice. Of course, no man in his right senses will pay a physician $5.00 for a consultation, a bottle of bitters, a few powders, and a prescription, when one bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and a bottle of his Pleasant Purgative Pellets, both costing but $1.25, will accomplish the same result, viz: cleanse the liver and blood, regulate and tone the stomach, and impart a healthful action to the bowels and kidneys.

HUMOROUS.

Got 'Em Tight—A gentle-minded old citizen, in Detroit, has for the past year visited the Chief of Police about once per week to cousult with him on the best methodsof keeping burglars out of his house. Although having nothing in it to attract the cupidity of this class of bad men, the old gent has lived in mortal terror of a nightly visit. He has nailed down his windows, put extra locks and bolts on the doors, set up a burglar alarm of his own invention, and neglected no advice tendered by the police. One day, recently, he entered the Chief's office and confidentially remarked:

"I've got the best thing yet! I'm going to put iron shutters on the inside of every window."

The Chief advised against any such expense, and the old man retired to invent some cheaper precaution. He returned in a short time smiling and happy.

"I've got 'em now—got 'em tight!" he whispered as he rubbed his hands. "We all sleep upstairs, and to-night I'm going to take up the carpet and paint every step from top to bottom, and go over it with a new coat every night! Just imagine how taken back a burglar will be when he sees the trick!"

A True Case.—"What makes you look so glum this morning?" asked a man as he dropped into a friend's office the other morning.

"We have had trouble at the house."

"Water pipes burst?"

"No."

"Wife lick you?"

"Not much."

"Come, now, what is it, a boy or girl?"

"Girl."

"I congratulate you."

"What for? She died last night."

"O , then it's death?" said the other. "Well, I'm really sorry. Laura was a fine girl."

"Yes, she was; and she was just fourteen, and was getting interesting and strong enough to help do the washing and housework."

And then No. 1 passed out and left the mourner to his meditations.

A "cap festival" is the latest social caper. Each lady makes two caps of paper cambric, one of which is sold for fifty cen's, while the buyer seeks one to match it, and escorts the lady to supper. These "festivals" cap the climax in the way of offering a young lady an opportunity to "set her cap" for a man. The ingenuity of woman is past finding out.

Miss Miller, of Ferris, Texas, chloroformed her father's dogs and eloped with the young man whom her father had forbidden the premises. The probabilities are that about a year hence she will conclude that her life would have been less miserable if she had chloroformed the young man and eloped with her father's dogs.

A tramp sat himself down in a farmer's house, saying, "I'm a rootabaga, and this is the way I plant myself." "We bile ourn," said the farmer's wife, as she calmly took the kettle of boiling water off the fire. He was gone before the cooking began.

There a is touching beauty in the pale wild rose that grows by the dusty wayside, half-choked with thistle-down; but it is all lost on the man who breaks both his back suspender-buttons when he stoops to pluck it.

A man who is bothered to know just what fees to extend to a hotel-waiter doesn't enjoy his meals as much as the man who decides right off that he wont be juggled out of one red cent.

The report that an impecunious young man had "passed in his checks" arose from the fact of his having pawned his pantaloons.

The difference between a pocket-measure and a vegetarian is: one is a foot-rule and the other a root-fool.

Blue ointment and kerosene mixed in equal proportions, and applied to bedsteads, is an unfailing bed-bug remedy.

Kerosene will soften boots or shoes which have been hardened by water, and render them as pliable as new.

The common poke weed has been found a good material for paper.

Book agents travel on their cheek—the silver dollar on its chink.

The bounding clam is beginning to figure in politics,

A doughmestic difficulty—Heavy bread.

Vegetine.—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the Vegetine will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

With all the competition in soap, Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.,) is first in popularity, because it is pure, uniform and honest. Have your grocer get it and then try it at once.

"My Mother-in-law is a walking advertisement for Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup," a subscriber remarked yesterday; "she recommends it everywhere."

Fennel tea is a simple remedy to quiet the baby, and this innocent article is embodied in Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, which puts the baby to sleep without the evil use of opiates. Price 25 cents.

A Great French Philosopher

once defined a doctor to be "a person who pours drugs about which he knows little, into a body concerning which he knows less, in order to cure diseases of which he knows nothing," and the empirical, barbarous, useless treatment of piles since the days of Hypocrates, when doctors burned the tumors off with red hot iron, down to the absurd wonder cures and nostrums of modern quacks, would seem to bear testimony to the wisdom of the Frenchman. The great modern benefactor of the modern race is now admitted by every one to be Dr. Silsbee, the discoverer of an infallible pile remedy in *Anakesis*. This miraculous cure for the most painful of all diseases is regarded as the scientific triumph of the age, and is prescribed and endorsed by physicians of all schools. It is not taken internally but applied as a suppository directly to the affected part. It gives instant relief, soothes pain as a poultice, presses up the tumors as an instrument, and ultimately cures piles by its medication. *Anakesis*, Dr. S. Silsbee's External Pile Remedy, is sold by all first-class druggists. Price $1 00 per box. Samples mailed free to all sufferers on application to P. Neustaedter & Co., Box 3946, New York.

Get out of Doors.—The close confinement of all factory work, gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out of doors or use Hop Bitters, the purest and best remedy, especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. They cost but a trifle. See another column

A Death-Haunted Farm.

There is a farm near Evergreen Park, Chicago, known as Shipp's Place, that bears the reputation of being fatal to nearly every one coming within its boundaries. The last incident was the death of the owner, Mr. Alfred Shipp, on the first instant, by being impaled upon the horns of an angry bull. He had gone into the field to feed the animal, when he was pinned to an upright post by a thrust of the horn that passed entirely through his body. This ill-fated locality has within the last ten years been the scene of seven violent or sudden deaths, without counting a dozen narrow escapes from horrible accidents. About three years ago, during the absence of the family, August Franks, a hired man, was killed by William Orvitt, a fellow-laborer, for the purpose of robbery. Franks lived two days, and Orvitt is now in prison serving a term of two years. Six years ago two brothers, laborers, who occupied a cabin, were found dead, each with a bloody knife in his grasp, while the scattered cards gave the only indication of the cause of the quarrel. The last incident was preceded by an Irishman perishing under one of the trees during a violent snow storm. An accidental discharge of a fowling-piece caused the death of a man at the hands of a brother sportsman while aiming at a rabbit. A few years since a Mr. Smith, a lawyer of Chicago, purchased ten acres of the farm, and commenced the building of an elegant country residence. After the house was partly up the purchaser brought his wife to view the premises, and she was to stay a few days at the farmhouse. She was suddenly prostrated with illness, and notwithstanding the best medical attendance, she survived only a few days. The unhappy purchaser never finished his suburban residence, and the unfinished barn stands lonely in the grove, a melancholy evidence of neglect, seeming a silent witness to some sad and mournful history. The farm seems, indeed, to be fated. Its history is a history of tragedies; each one sadder than its predecessor. The last one breaks up a happy home and scatters a happy family.

Is a shoestring a foot trace?

Hieskell's Tetter Ointment will cure Sore Eyelids, Sore Nose, Barber's Itch on the ace, or Grocer's Itch on the hands. It never fails. 50 cents per box, sent by mail for 60 cents.
Johnston, Holloway & Co.,
602 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

If you are Nervous and Depressed, tak Hoofland's German Bitters.

To whom it may concern. We are not in the habit of puffing, but since we came across the Right Bower of cigarettes, the Lone Jack, we are constrained to deviate and find ourselves continually puffing. We would say to our readers that the Lone Jack cigarettes are considered by old puffers to be by far the most superior article extant, and if you will give Lone Jack cigarettes a trial we feel puffed up to say you will be a first-class puffer, and our efforts will not end in smoke.

Hieskell's Tetter Ointment will cure all scabby or scaly diseases of the skin.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the whole System.

ITS MEDICINAL PROPERTIES ARE

Alterative, Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic.

Vegetine is made exclusively from the juices of carefully-selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of **Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach**, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. **Sciatica, Inflammatory** and **Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout** and **Spinal Complaints**, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For **Ulcers** and **Eruptive Diseases** of the **Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scaldhead** and **Ringworm**, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female weakness, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and General Debility, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know, to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed before the public.

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PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

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THEY CURE
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.
$1000 IN GOLD.
Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.
Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.
Hop Cough Cure is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask Children.
The Hop Pad for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. Ask Druggists.
D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. Send for circular.
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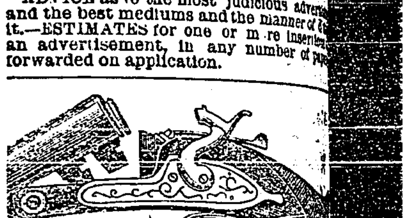
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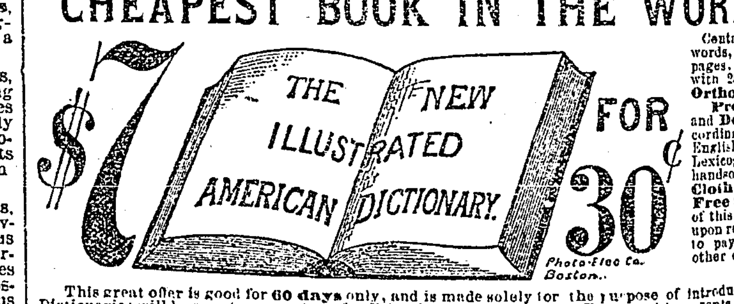
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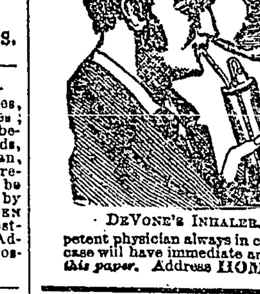
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THE ROSARY OF MY YEARS.

The dials of earth may show
The length, not the depth of years,
Few or many they come—few or many they go,
But our time is best measured by tears.

Ah! not by the silver gray
That creeps through the sunny hair,
And not by the scenes that we pass on our way-
And not by the furrows the fingers of care

On the forehead and face have made;
Not so do we count our years;
Not by the sun of the earth—but the shade
Of our souls—and the fall of our tears.

For the young are ofttimes old,
Though their brow be bright and fair;
While their blood beats warm their heart lies cold—
O'er them the springtime—but winter is there.

And the old are ofttimes young.
When their hair is thin and white;
And they sing in age as in youth they sung.
And they laugh, for their cross was light

But bead by bead I tell
The rosary of my years;
From a cross to a crown they lead—'tis well!
And they are blessed with a blessing of tears.

Better a day of strife
Than a century of sleep;
Give me, instead of a long stream of life.
The tempest and tears of the deep.

A thousand joys may foam
On the billows of all the years;
But never the foam brings the brave bark home;
It reaches the haven through tears.

The Poor Man's Temptation

Among the passengers aboard the ship Petrel, bound from New York to San Francisco, were Thomas Warren: his wife and their six-year-old daughter, Flora.

Warren had been unfortunate.

By careful saving from his income as a clerk in a dry goods store he had built a little house one story and a half high and there for four years, with his wife and child he had lived, happy and contented.

Then the firm employing him failed, He looked about him perseveringly for steady, honest work of some kind—not caring what—but could not obtain it.

One day a laborer who was obliged to be absent from his place of toil—a bank of earth which was being removed—permitted him to act as his substitute for ten hours. Warren plied the pick and shovel manfully and received one dollar when his task was done. His health not being good, such heavy work made him ill. He could not leave his bed for months. What little money he had was all spent by that time.

He sold his house and with some of the proceeds took passage for San Francisco, as stated, hoping to there better his fortunes.

"San Francisco," said his wife Mary thoughtfully when they were within two days' sail of that port. "It is the place where papa went, years ago, to look for Tom Marston, my poor brother, who ran away from home. But as you know, Tom was never found. We never could learn what became of him."

At that moment a terrible cry went through the craft.

"Fire! Fire! Fire!"

The captain and crew did all in their power to save the vessel, but in vain.

Very soon the lurid flames, roaring and hissing enveloped nearly every part of the ship.

Down went the boats and they were presently occupied by crew and passengers.

Warren had brought up from the cabin a tin box, containing five hundred dollars, which remained from the sale of his house.

With his wife and child he got into one f the boats.

"The petroleum!" yelled the first mate. "Pull away lively!—the ship's going to blow up!"

The boat in which Warren sat was ten fathoms from the ship, when with a roar like a bursting volcano, she flew to pieces, her fiery fragments shooting high in air.

The frightened passengers made a rush, which capsized the boat. Warren's box of money sank to the bottom. He could swim and contrived to save his wife and child from drowning by holding them until one of the other boats came and picked up all the persons who were in the water.

"My box!" groaned Warren.

"Oh my!" cried his wife turning deadly pale and clasping her hands.

"It has gone to the bottom of the sea!" he said wildly, his fingers twitching nervously in his agony.

"If I could swim I'd dive and get it!" said little Flora. "Never mind, papa, we can fill it wis' gold when we get to the gold town."

And taking a piece of cake from her pocket, she commenced to eat it.

Warren bowed his head. He looked white and limp and gasped for breath.

Then the true spirit showed itself on the part of his wife.

There is no describing how she consoled him. She did it with the strange subtle power of her sex.

He was still grief stricken, but somehow the horror and dismay caused by his loss were nearly gone.

Before night the passengers were picked up by a brig bound into the port of San Francisco. And thus Warren and his little family arrived there.

He had a few dollars in his pocket-book, and he hired lodgings in a small house, near the outskirts of the town.

He set about looking for employment at once.

To his surprise, it was as difficult here to obtain work as in New York.

Day after day he went about on his hopeless rounds.

He could find nothing to do.

"Give me a piece of bread," said Flora, one morning—"a piece of bread 'wis' salt on it."

"What! have we no sugar "said Warren. "I thought we had a little."

"No, papa," said Flora, climbing on his knee. "Sugar's all gone and so I can't have bread 'wis' sugar, but there's plenty of salt, and I like 'yat' on bread," she added, claping her hands.

A few days later it was still worse.

The last morsel of bread had been eaten.

Flora called stoutly for more, for the child was hungry.

Her mother and father were still hungrier.

They were weak from the want of food.

Warren went his rounds as usual, in vain.

At length he found himself on the outskirts of the city.

He hoped he might be lucky enough to kill some bird or rabbit with a stone.

But bird and rabbit kept shy of him; he failed to obtain either.

By this time he was faint, and his brain reeled. He felt strangely bewildered.

All at once he heard a piteous voice. It came from a rude hut a few feet distant.

There he discovered a dying man—a wan, emaciated creature in patched garments.

"Give me a little water!" he gasped.

Warren gave him water from a jug near him.

"Have you no friend, no relative, that I can go to and bring here?" inquired Warren.

"I do not think I have a relative living," gasped the man. "I was dying here alone before you came. Will you do me a favor? Lift up those bricks in the fireplace and bring me my keg."

Warren removing the bricks, which were loose, discovered a paint keg, and brought it to the man.

It was filled to the brim with silver half dollars!

"I have been a miser," groaned the sufferer, "but you can see for yourself I have not saved much. Will you take this keg—to—"

Before he could finish he gave a shudder and his eyes became glazed.

He was dead!

Warren looked at him awhile; then his gaze wandered to the keg of coins!

The whirling sensation was still in his head. His mind seemed to have become weak. He continued to stare at the silver heap.

The man had owned, he was a miser—probably he had no relative. In that case there was no heir to the money.

How much good that amount would do little Flora and his wife! They were hungry—almost starving.

His gaze was caught by a slip of paper among the silver pieces.

He took it out and read it:

"This keg of money to be taken to Roger Barmont, merchant, No. ——— street, San Francisco in case of my death."

Roger Barmont! Warren had seen the name over the wholesale store of this wealthy merchant.

A few days before he had unsuccessfully applied there for employment. There were probably about one hundred dollars in the keg.

To Barmont, the rich wholesale dealer, this would be a mere trifle—to Warren it would be food and shelter—perhaps *life* itself!"

Why should this trifle go to the golden hoards of the merchant when Warren needed it so much more?

The poor man glared at the coins, he looked at them long and wistfully.

Then at last, he flung his arms into the air, as if to hurl the temptation from him.

To take that money would be to *steal*.

"My God! No!" he cried. "I cannot do it! I feel ashamed of myself for even thinking of such a thing! Had my brain been right, I would not have thought of it! My mind is strangely weakened."

He picked up the keg and took it straight to Roger Barmont.

The merchant read it through his gold spectacles.

"It's all right," he said quickly after Warren had explained. "I am much obliged to you. I will have the body decently buried."

Warren looked around him, wistfully. Stalwart men were moving hither and thither handling bales, boxes and casks. A legion of clerks were making their pens fly over the pages of the ledgers.

There was one cask, half full of sugar, outside, partly open. A drizzling rain was falling, wetting this sugar.

"Would you not like to have that cask moved into the store?" he inquired faintly.

Mr. Barmont looked up.

"Oh! I believe I have not rewarded you for bringing me these silver pieces," he said.

He took a quarter from his pocket and put it on the counter.

"No, thank you," said Warren; "but I will take it for moving the cask, if you like."

"Very well," said Barmont more gently. "Move it as soon as soon as you can."

Warren tugged at the heavy cask. It was too much for his strength, in his present weakened condition.

But he got it in the store. Then he staggered against it nearly fainting.

"A glass of wine, here," called Mr. Barmont.

One of the clerks brought it. It revived the sufferer, although he still look bewildered.

"What makes you so weak? Have you been ill?" inquired the merchant.

The other's gaze, as if by a sort of fascination, against which he vainly struggled, was fixed, with a greedy look, upon a box of damaged biscuit, which one of the men was about to throw into a refuse cask! Mr. Barmont drew Warren to one side.

"What is your name, and where do you live?" he inquired.

"Thomas Warren. I live at No. ——— street."

"Have you a family?"

"A wife and child. Would that Mary Marston had never married a poor wretch like me!"

"Mary Marston! Was that your wife's name?" cried Barmont starting.

"Yes, sir."

"And had a brother. What was *his* name?"

"Thomas Marston. He went away years ago, and has not been heard of since."

"Your wife was in Boylston, Massachusetts—was she not?"

"Yes, sir."

"Very good; and so you did not know that the miser who just died was Tom Marston, her brother?"

"Good heaven! No!"

"It is the fact—he was. Here is half a dollar for moving the cask. I will call upon you to night."

Warren went home with some provisions bought with the half dollar.

To his astonished wife he told his story.

Not long after, the old merchant, Mr. Barmont came.

He made a few inquiries of Mrs. Warren which fully satisfied him of her identity—that she was really Mary Marston.

He unlocked a small satchel he had brought with him and exhibited the contents—fifty thousand dollars in crisp bank notes.

"What does this?" cried the bewildered Warren and his wife, simultaneously.

"It means," said Mr. Barmont, "that your brother, Thomas Marston, who was a miser, looked upon me as his only friend. Every penny which he hoarded, except just enough to supply his few wants, he placed in my keeping, for he was afraid of being robbed. I kept all his money locked up in my safe for him.

With him he always had a keg full of *counterfeit half dollars* so that in case robbers should steal from him, they would obtain only those worthless coins. He has been away for many years, and must have but just returned. Before he went, he informed me that, in case of his death he would send me the keg of counterfeits, as he would rather they should not be found about his premises. He was afraid it would make people think he had been a counterfeiter. After his death I was to advertise for his sister. He did not know whether she was living or not, but if I found her, I was to give her his money which I had in charge. This was the request he made to me, and which I promised to comply with. It was also arranged, that, if I did not hear from him, or hear of his death within twenty years after his departure, I was to keep his money for my own use, and not trouble myself to make any inquiries about his sister. I expostulated with him on this point, but he had always been eccentric, and he would now have his own way. Had I not heard of his death to-day, by to-morrow the twenty years would have expired, and I should have kept my agreement by retaining the money. I hope you will believe me when I say that I am really glad of the chance which has been afforded me of giving it to the rightful heir."

When he was gone Warren said to his wife:

"How fortunate I did not yield to the temptation to retain that keg of coins. Had I done so I would probably soon have been arrested for passing counterfeit money, besides which you would never have heard of your fortune or have received a penny of it!"

"True," said Mary. "And oh! husband!" she added, embracing him. "I would sooner have starved than have known that you kept those coins! I am sure you would never have thought of doing it had your mind not been weakened by care and hunger combined."

"I believe my brain was nearly turned at the time," he answered.

A week after Warren went into business with some of his wife's money.

He is now one of the most thriving wholesale merchants in San Francisco.

Iridescent Glass.

It is not generally known, that the beautiful vases and other forms of iridescent glass, which have recently begun to adorn the windows of our chinaware dealers, mark the revival of one of the lost arts of old Roman days. Most of the old glass brought to light from the buried cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum, from Roman tombs, and more recently from the treasures of the Cypriote cities or temples, possesses this curious property of iridescence, by means of which it reflects light with all the colors of the rainbow. There has been some dispute as to whether this glass was iridescent when made, or whether it acquired this quality subsequently by some natural agency. The more reasonable conclusion, and the one adapted by Mr. Peligot, the celebrated French chemist, is that the glass originally plain, became iridescent from long exposure to the action of the air and moisture at a high temperature, these conditions being admirably fulfilled in the old Roman tombs, where most of the glass is found. All glass has a tendency to become iridescent under certain conditions; but in some kinds this tendency is more strongly marked than in others. In glass for optical instruments a tendency to become iridescent is a serious fault and different kinds of glass are combined to form a perfect colorless lens. Modern chemists and glassmakers have long been trying to discover the art of making glass iridescent by some more speedy means than that of burying it in a damp soil for the benefit of a thankless posterity. With all the progress made in kindred branches of the art, nothing of note was done in this direction until two French chemists quite recently succeeded in artificially producing this iridescence. The process they make use of is said to consist essentially in submitting the glass, under a considerable pressure, and at an elevated temperature, to the action of water containing fifteen per cent. of hydrochloric acid. Only certain kinds of glass are suitable for this operation. The action of this acid is thought to be analogous to that of the elements upon the older glass in dissolving the alkaline silicates and leaving the surface of the glass finely ridged or corrugated, and thus capable of refracting the lights with prismatic or rainbow colors, like those of mother-of-pearl. The modern glass stands any amount of rubbing or cleaning without losing its curious property; but, if the exposed surface be cut or ground off, the iridescent effect is instantly lost, showing that its cause is merely superficial and not structural, as is the case with mother-of-pearl. The Bohemian glass, so far, seems to be the favorite for embellishing with the new iridescence. Bohemian glass will resist a much greater heat than any other kind, and is made in graceful shapes, and is clear and transparent. At present the leading Bohemian factory is producing a good deal of this iridescent glassware, principally for the European market, as the American public is hardly yet acquainted with this novel and beautiful glassware. One of the greatest charms of this new glass is its infinite variety and freshness. No two pieces are alike in color, and no piece remains the same when placed in a new position or regarded from a different point of view. All show a greater or smaller range of the spectrum, curve or bent, according to the shape of the glass; but while some pieces flash with red and yellow, others are tender, with a silvery blue or rich gold gray, and still others exhibit all the colors of the rainbow.

Don't.

Don't believe every senseless rumor you may hear respecting reputable citizens; don't retail a calumny against any man unless you have good foundation for believing it true; don't bite off your own nose to spite your face; don't let passion knock down judgment and choke its life out; don't go back on principle to gratify personal feeling; don't betray the confidence of your friends; don't give your friend the "dirty shake," as the boys say, because he don't look through your spectacles; don't harbor animosity against a neighbor because his opinions conflict with yours.

THE bounding clam is beginning to figure in politics,

Conjugal Chess.

If you are a married man and don't know chess never learn it. The reason I give you this advice is because up to three evenings ago such a thing as a chess board was never known in Mr. Grattan's house. He and his aged partner have managed to pass the long evenings very pleasantly, and he supposed they were happy enough together until a friend paid them a flying visit, and asserted that the game of chess served to quicken the perceptive faculties, enlarge the mind, and render the brain more active. After giving the subject due thought Mr. Grattan walked down town and purchased a chess board, and when evening came he surprised his good wife by saying:

"Well, Martha, we'll have a game or two. I expect to beat you all to flinders, but you won't care."

"Of course not; and if I beat you, why you won't care," she replied.

They sat down and he claimed the first move. She at once objected, but when he began to grow red in the face she yielded and he led off. At the fourth move she took a man, chuckling as she raked him.

"I don't see anything to grin at," he sneered, as he moved.

"Here, you can't move that way!" she called out.

"I can't, eh? Perhaps I never playe chess before you were born."

She saw a chance to fork two men, and gave in the point, but as she moved he cried:

"Hold on! I've concluded not to move there,"

She gave in again, but when he took a man she had overlooked her nose grew red and she cried out:

"I didn't mean to move there!"

"Can't help that, Martha."

In about two minutes he shoved a pawn three squares, and went into the royal row shouting:

"Queen him! Queen him! I've got another queen."

"One would think by your childish actions that you never played a game before," he growled out.

"I know enough to beat you!"

"You do, eh? Some folks are awful smart."

"And some folks ain't," she snapped, as she captured another man.

"What in thunder are you moving that way for?"

"A rook can move any way."

"No it can't!"

"Yes it can!"

"Don't talk back to me, Martha Grattan! I was playing chess when you were in your cradle?"

"I don't care! I can capture a man whichever way you move!"

He looked down on the board, saw that such was the case, and roared out:

"You moved twice to my once!"

"I haven't!"

"I'll take my cash you have! I can't play against any such blackleg practices!"

"Who's a blackleg? You are not only cheating, but tried to lie out of it!"

Board and men fell between them. He could get on his hat quicker than she could find her bonnet, and that was the reason why he got out of the house first.

Caught in a Swamp.

About a fortnight ago a widow named Avery, about forty-five years old, left her home, near Salem, Wayne county, Penn., to visit a brother, living near the Lackawaxen river, in Pike county, Penn. She was making the trip on foot. While passing through a dense piece of woods in the western part of Lackawaxen township, it being after dark, she lost her way and wandered into Tinkwig swamp, a short way to the right of the public highway, where she became fastened in the mire. When she found that she could not extricate herself, she called lustily for help, but as no one lived within some distance her cries were not heard. Her struggling to free herself caused her to sink deeper and deeper in the mire in which she was caught. In this position she remained for eight days, with no food except bark from the bushes which grew within her reach. The water which she drank she dipped from the bog with her hands. Mrs. Avery's brother, whom she was on her way to see, was not aware of his sister's intended visit, and no search was made for the missing woman. A man named Basden, residing in Lackawaxen township, happened to pass through Tinkwig swamp a few days ago. He was returning from Rowland's, a few miles distant, to his home in the western part of Lackawaxen township, and carrying his gun in the hope of killing some game. As he was passing along the edge of the swamp he heard a peculiar moaning noise. He at first thought it was the moaning of cattle that might be grazing in the woods. He paid no further attention and passed on. Soon the same noise was heard again, this time more distinctly. He followed in the direction of the noise, and was soon in the very heart of the swamp. He stopped again to listen further, when, looking to his right he saw an object moving which he found to be Mrs. Avery, struggling between life and death. He attempted to extricate her, but failed, and was obliged to walk some distance for help. After giving notice to the nearest neighbors he returned, accompanied by a number of men with a wagon. They finally succeeded in extricating the woman, and she was driven to a neighboring house, and medical assistance summoned. Although Mrs. Avery is yet very weak from the terrible ordeal through which she passed, she will recover. When questioned concerning her feelings while imprisoned in the mire, she replied that they were beyond description. She had, on the seventh day, given up all hope of being rescued alive, but on the morning of the eighth day she had a presentiment that help would reach her. Mrs. Avery's mind is somewhat impaired by the terrible struggle between life and death.

Terrible Experience of a Woman.

About two weeks ago a widow named Avery, about 45 years old, left her home near Salem, Wayne county, Pa., to visit a brother, living near the Lackawaxen river, in Pike county, Pa. She was making the trip on foot. While passing through a dense piece of woods in the western part of Lackawaxen township, it being after dark, she lost her way and wandered into Tinkwig Swamp, a short way to the right of the public highway, where she became fastened in the mire. When she found that she could not extricate herself she called lustily for help, but, as no one lived within some distance. her cries were not heard. Her struggling to free herself caused her to sink deeper and deeper into the mire in which she was caught. In this position she remained for eight days, with no food except bark from the bushes which grew within her reach. The water which she drank she dipped from the bog with her hands. Mrs. Avery's brother, whom she was on her way to see, was not aware of his sister's intended visit, and no search was made for the missing woman. A man named Basden, residing in Lackawaxen township, happened to pass through Tinkwig swamp a few days ago. He was returning from Rowland's, a few miles distant, to his home in the western part of Lackawaxen township, and carrying his gun in the hope of killing some game. As he was passing along the edge of the swamp he heard a peculiar moaning noise. He at first thought it was the moaning of cattle that might be grazing in the woods. He paid no further attention, and passed on. Soon the same noise was heard again, this time more distinctly. He followed in the direction of the noise, and was soon in the very heart of the swamp. He stopped again to listen further, when, looking to his right he saw an object moving, which he found to be Mrs. Avery, struggling between life and death. He attempted to extricate her, but failed, and was obliged to walk some distance for help. After giving notice to the nearest neighbors he returned, accompanied by a number of men with a wagon. They finally succeeded in extricating the woman, and she was driven to a neighboring house, and medical assistance summoned. Although Mrs. Avery is yet very weak from the terrible ordeal thought which she passed, she will recover. When questioned concerning her feelings while imprisoned in the mire, she replied that they were beyond description. She had, on the seventh day, given up all hope of being rescued alive, but on the morning of the eighth day she had a presentiment that help would reach her. Mrs. Avery's mind is somewhat impaired by the terrible struggle between life and death.

What Should be the Legal Standard of Kerosene?

These are two widely prevalent errors in regard to the use of kerosene. One is that kerosene explosions are always the result of carelessness; the other, that the use of kerosene is necessarily attended with more danger than accompanies the use of animal or vegetable oils; in other words that it is impossible to make an illuminating oil from petroleum which will not be more or less risky under ordinary household conditions. But these errors are due to popular ignorance, with regard to the nature and properties of the mixture of petroleum products properly denominated kerosene, and the conditions under which low grades or adulterated kerosenes explode. Crude petroleum, from the complexity of its composition, has been aptly compared to a book; the products given off at successive temperatures being the leaves, each showing more or less pronounced characteristics. Its more volatile parts are given off at a temperature as low as the freezing point of water. At summer heat appears rhigoline which boils at 65 deg. Fah.; at temperatures below 170 deg., gasoline is given off; and between that and 300 deg., the product is called naphtha. The naphtha distilled at a temperature above 280 deg. is distinguished as benzine. All these products are without oily properties; are volatile at common temperatures; take fire readily; and when their vapors are mixed with from seven to nine times their volume of air they burn with an explosion, even when not confined. Between 300 deg. and 400 deg. kerosene is distilled a mixture of products rangiug in character between benzine and the heavy parafine oils, too thick for use in lamps. According to Professor Chandler, 100 parts of crude petroleum yield by distillation, 1 1-2 parts of gasoline, 10 of refined naphtha, 4 of benzine, 55 of kerosene, 17 1-2 of paraffine, (lubricating) oil, 2 of paraffine, and 10 of coke, gas, and loss. Benzine is worth about half as much as kerosene; naphtha and paraffine oil about one-third as much. The temptation of refiners of petroleum is to mix their oils with the lighter and cheaper naphtha, then bring up the product to the appearance of kerosene by an admixture of paraffine oil, also lower in price than pure kerosene. It is the naphtha, with its low flashing point that causes all the mischief. The legal standard for kerosene in New York and many other States is 100 deg. fire test; the United States Standard is 110 deg. In Michigan all oils are forbidden which flash at 140 deg. or below. Obviously if the law is enforced in the last named state, kerosene accidents are quite impossible there. An effort is being made in Boston to have the standard raised from 100 deg. to 110 deg.; some insist that it should be made as high as 135 deg. Professor Chandler, President of the Board of Health of New York city, asserts that the standard of 135 deg. should be adopted everywhere; in which case there would be an end of kerosene explosions, provided, of course, that law be rigidly enforced. Should the standard be so raised the actual cost of the oil, he says would not be increased more than a cent or two a gallon.

A Peck of Trouble.

One of the letter carriers who has a district in the northern part of Detroit, was bustling along Woodward avenue at his best gait, when he met a portly, motherly woman, who hailed him and asked:

"Be you acquainted all around town?"

"Yes'm," was his hurried reply.

"You know where the City Hall market is, then?"

"Yes'm."

"Well, I'm in a peck of trouble. This morning I sent down by my old man after tomatoes, onions, red pepper and cauliflower, to make chow-chow. He sent us everything but the onions, and I can't go ahead until I get 'em. Now you look sort o' honest, and if you would only take fifteen cents and run down for the onions, I'd think it a great favor indeed."

"Why, ma'am, I couldn't think of it," he replied.

"Couldn't do just that much to oblige a woman who has always been kind to boys?"

"I'm a letter carrier you see, and——"

"I'll hold the sack while you are gone. Come, now, that's a good boy. Remember to get the same white onions, and if there's any change left over you can keep it."

He tried to convince her how utterly impossible it was, but as he hurried on she called after him:

"I never saw such a disobliging young man! I don't believe you'd even bring in my ice if I should promise you a fried cake!"

How Chinese Ladies Dress.

Lady Alcock has given a reception at her London home to the Ladies of the Chinese embassy. Only one gentlemen was present. This was the Chinese ambassador himself, who appeared very magnificent in an overdress of deep yellow brocade. His wife and sister wore skirts of a red material, with over-dresses and long hanging sleeves of purplish black brocade. Splendidly embroidered between the shoulders. The sleeves of one was bordered with a broad band of magnolia satin, exquisitely embroidered with white stocks and silver leaves; the other had a band of pale mauve satin embroidered with silver and gold. The hair of both was drawn tightly back and stiffened with pomatum into a curious protuberance at the back, edged with beads and tinsel ornaments. Ornamental pins and red, violet and yellow flowers were worn also. A little child, the son of the ambassador's sister, wore an over-dress of the richest Sevres blue brocade, intermingled with some lighter stuff, the headdress was on a foundation like a skull cap of stone-colored felt, and was composed of beads and spangles.

Dress Plain on Sundays.

It would lessen the burden of many who find it hard to maintain their places in society.

It would lessen the temptations which often lead men to barter honor and honesty for display.

If there were less style in dress at church, people in moderate circumstances would be more likely to attend.

Universal moderation in dress at church, would improve the worship by the removal of many wandering thoughts.

It would enable all classes of people to attend church better in unfavorable weather.

It would lessen on the part of the rich the temptation to vanity.

It would lessen on the part of the poor the temptations to be envious and malicious.

It would save valuable time on the Lord's day.

It would relieve our means of a pressure, and thus enable us to do more for good enterprises.

About Lightning.

It is never too soon to go into the house when a storm is rising. When the clouds are fully charged with electricity they are most dangerous, and this fluid obeys a subtle attraction which acts at great distances and in all directions. A woman told us of a bolt that came down her mother's chimney from a rising cloud when the sun was shining overhead. N. P. Willis writes of a young girl killed while passing under a telegraph wire on the brow of a hill, while she was hurrying home before a storm. People should not be fool-hardy about sitting on porches or by open windows, whether the storm is hard or not. Mild showers often carry a single charge which falls with deadly effect. It may or may not be fatal to stay out; it is safe to in the house, with the windows and doors shut. The dry air of a house is a readier conductor of lightning than the damp air outside, and a draught of air invites it. A hot fire in a chimney attracts it, so to speak.

A Typical Western Outlaw.

Barker, the Cherokee desperado, who was hunted down and killed near Muskogee, in the Indian territory, recently stood at the head of the list of western outlaws. He was of white skin, though his blood was tainted and he claimed Cherokee citizenship. He was six feet tall, straight as an arrow and of stout frame. Twenty-eight years of crime (for his life was full of it from the cradle) had stamped fiercely upon his Indian features the marks of the dare-devil who expected to die with his boots on and with the whistle of bullets in his ear. His first crime was that of wholesale cattle stealing. So imperfect are the laws of the Indian territory that Barker and his men rode with free boots and boldly for many years. Triplet, a half-breed Cherokee; Scogden, the Mexican, and Mason, the Texan, were his lieutenants. Men were waylaid, murdered and robbed by them time and again. It is said that every citizen of the Cherokee country carried a special bullet in his pocket for Barker. The culminating atrocity of the band came about on the morning of the 2d of August last, when they galloped into the village of Caneyville, Kansas, and in broad daylight sacked the place, driving the residents, men, women and children, like a flock of sheep, out into the woods. Two men who resisted were shot through the heart. Not long ago ten Cherokee and two white men caught the outlaws in ambuscade. Scogden and Mason escaped, the 12 rifles cracking for Barker's benefit. Barker fell and offered resistance with the only limb that was uninjured, the left leg. His right leg and both arms were broken and all three limbs were amputated shortly before his death. Triplet crawled off through a corn field, but limping into the house of his mother at Vinita on the following day laid at her feet and died.

Table Etiquette.

Never eat very fast.

Never fill the mouth very full.

Never open your mouth when chewing.

Never make a noise with your mouth or throat.

Never attempt to talk with the mouth full.

Never leave the table with food in the mouth.

Never soil the table cloth if it is possible to avoid it.

It is easy to find reasons why others should be patient.

Never carry away fruit or confectionary from the table.

Never explain at the table why certain foods do not agree with you.

Never encourage a dog or a cat to play with you at the table.

Never introduce disgusting or unpleasant topics for conversation.

Never pick your teeth or put your hand in your mouth while eating.

Never cut bread; always break it, spreading with butter each piece as you eat it.

Never come to the table in your shirt-sleeves, with dirty hands or dishevelled hair.

Never express a choice for any particular part of a dish, unless requested to do so.

Never hesitate to take the last piece of bread or the last cake; there are probably more.

Never call loudly for the waiter, nor attract attention to yourself by boisterous conduct.

Never hold bones in your fingers while you eat from them. Cut the meat with a knife.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, DEC. 13, 1879.

Ben Hill thinks the people of the South will not fight again even to preserve their liberties. Perhaps everybody in the South was not as badly whipped as Mr. Hill, albeit he did no fighting when the fighting was going on. Mr. Hill makes the mistake of measuring the Southern people by his own standard. The desperate struggle of the Southern people against fearful odds for four long years stirred no martial blood in *him*, and it is not strange that a man who could contemplate this desperate fight of his friends without raising a hand to help them or firing one shot in defence of his own hearthstone, should be ready to accept the chains of a tyrant before a manful resistance. A Confederate soldier, who smelt powder, would never have been guilty of inviting tyranny in advance by a surrender before attack as Mr. Hill has done. These are troublous times we have fallen upon, and Mr. Hill's letter shows that he is not a man for the times. The people should put no cowards on guard, and we for one should feel safer if a Confederate Brigadier occupied the seat Mr. Hill now holds. The men who proved true to the South in the late war have been tried and will do to trust. Those who stood aloof or shirked during that fearful struggle have not been tried.

Washington News and Gossip

The Gleaner of the news and Gossip to be found in this column does not claim as orginal anything that may appear here. He will give such news and rumors as he may hear, and items from the city press, in no way vouching for the correctness of anything unless it is so stated.

Mrs Roberts has reopened her penny lunch room, at 529 10 th Street.

COUNTERFEIT TRADE DOLLAR—The agents of the secret service in New York city have arrested James Burns, alias Stephenson, for having in his possesion a quantity of counterfeit trade dollars.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES for redemtion to the amount of $505,000 were received at the Treasury department during the week ended to day; for the corresponding week of last year these receipts were $1,906,000.

Do you raise pears in Louisiana, Mr Sheridan, said President Hayes to our genial recorder of deeds last week at the white House while a delegation of horticulturists were present. "We do. whenever we hold three of a kind," replied the gentle George at which various of the fruit growers smiled audibly.

The experience of each year gives proof of the propriety of changing the time for convening Congress. The meeting in December is a mistake. Both houses potter and fritter away the time profitlessly between the first Monday of the month and the holiday recess, and then the members go home about as they came here, unsettled and with no methodical arrangement for resumption of legislative work. The law requiring the meeting upon the first Monday in December should be repealed, and in its stead provision should be made for commencement of the winter session on the second Monday or Tuesday of January. Another suggestion is that the session shall begin on the second Monday or Tuesday of November. But the fall elections come so close upon that date that the November meeting would not be satisfactory to the politicians.

Gen. Forney has returned from a short visit to his daughter in Baltimore.

Messrs Herndon, Herbert and Shelly are accompanied by their families at the present session of Congress.

Senator Houston, at this writing, has not arrived in Washington.

THE DADDY DOLLARS.—An interesting calculation has been made in the Treasury department on the subject of standard silver dollars. The number of standard silver dollars struck at the mints since their coinage was re-authorized has been 47,705,200—one for every man, woman and child in the United States. If these pieces were laid side by side they would form a continuous line 1,129 miles long, and if piled upon each other the column would be nearly 85 miles high.

After inexcusable delay, the Shanghai consulate is to be cleaned out. The corruptionist, Bailey, is recalled and O. N. Denny, of Oregon, who is said to be an honest man, takes his place. Under both Seward and Bailey this consulate has been the theatre of shameless fraud, and all this was known last year as well as it is now.

The New York Times, the ablest Republican journal in the country, characterizes Mr. Hayes' "attempt to explain away his own words," on the financial question, as "merely a development of the characteristic cowardice which has proved fatal to his pretentions as a reformer." This is a hint of the tone which this discussion will take when the Republicans in Congress start in.

By the death of Mr. Lay, of Missouri the fourth vacancy is created in the forty sixth Congress. Mr. Schleicher, Mr. Rush Clark, of Iowa, and Mr. Smith of New York, being the other three. Of these only two took their seats. Mr. Lay was a gentleman of decided ability, and had his health been spared, would have made a first class record both as a debater and practical business member. Just as he was able to congratulate himself on the prospect of rapid recovery he was stricken down with a second attack of paralysis and died almost without a struggle.

Owing to the demand for small gold coin the philadelphia mint is turning out eagles and half eagles at the rate of about $200,000 daily.

It is the purpose of the Senate Elections committee to continue the investigation of the Louisiana Senatorship over in this city. The work will be begun at an early date and will be conducted vigorously. The testimony so far adduced before the committee creates the impression on its members that neither Kellogg nor Spofford were honestly elected, and that neither should be permitted to occupy the seat. Such a report to the Senate would undoubtedly result in the vacating of the seat, which would necessitate an entirely new election.

The last Republican was interesting. Go ahead and keep her up and I will send the News and Gossip every week.

J. H. F.

THE EMPIRE.

A Letter from Ben. Hill to an Illinois Editor.

Letter to the Editor of the Islander, Rock Island, Ill.

I trust that the discussions now to be had will show the Northern people the immeasurable difference between State rights and secession, and thereby save our Constitutional system of limited State and Federal Government from final and disastrous overthrow.

Equally wicked, though not so dangerous, is the Republican charge that "the South has been made solid by the shot-gun." This is simply a disgraceful untruth. The South has been made solid by the policy of the Republican party, and the "shot-gun" slang is resorted to for no purpose but to hide the truth from the masses of the Northern people.

The Republicans have made the South solid by unmitigated wrong upon the Southern people, and are now seeking to make the North solid by unmitigated slanders of their victims.

We have bad men in the South. You have bad men in the North But the greatest criminals in either section are those men who teach the people of one section to hate and distrust people of another section of our country.

If the Republican party will let alone the issues settled by the war, and treat them as settled, and will cease to maltreat, slander and malign the southern people, and will thus allow the parties to form on economic and proper political questions, the people of the south, like all other people, will divide.

This whole matter must be decided by the intelligence of the Northern people. If they are unable to see the very plain motives of the Republican leaders and papers in keeping alive the sectional passions and issues, or if they are unwilling to rebuke these motives, we shall have a solid North against a solid South, and very soon a solid despotism for all.

I repeat, we of the South accept the results of the war in good faith. We will soon recover from the losses of the war if Republican rogues and slanderers will permit us to do so. We are strongly in favor of preserving and perpetuating to our children our constitutional system of Federal and State Government. We do not believe a better system can ever be devised for this county. But sectional despotism, accomplished by sectional slanders and administered in sectional hate, is the very worst form of all possible despotism. We are opposed to any more civil wars for any purpose. even to maintain liberty. If sectional despotism maintained through sectional malignity, can not otherwise be avoided, we will respond to an honest proposal to change our system from a free to a strong govern ment, peaceably and regularly.

It will be better—inexpressibly better for the Southern people to be governed by a wise, able and just man as emperor and king, than by an infuriated sectional demagogue as President.

Will intelligence save or will monopoly destroy our our constitutional system of government?

This is the question. The North must answer and the south must abide the answer, be it what it may, insisting only that the peace be preserved.

You can do as you please with this letter, as I am a public man, full of earnest desires for the public good, and entirely without secrets in my public opinions, and without shakeles in uttering them.

Yours very truly.
BEN. H. HILL.

Confederate Bishops.—The Philadelphia Times of the 24th says. "The Confederate Brigadier is coming into considerable prominence in the Church as well as in the State. At least half a dozen of the younger Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church were officers in the Confederate army, who entered the ministry after the war, and whose military experince doubtless laid the foundations of the character and capacity that are recognized in their elevation to the episcopate. It is not only the Southern dioceses that show a predilection for ex-soldiers. Bishop Quintard of Tennessee, Bishop Dudley of Kentucky, Bishop Peterkin of West Virginia, Bishop Harris of Michigan and two or three others, including the Bishop elect of Louisiana, Dr. Galliher, all served in the Confederate army, and so did at least three of the missionary bishops appointed by the House of Bishops—Elliott, of Western Texas, Wingfied, of Northern California, and Penick of Cape Palmas. We believe that no instance of this kind has yet occurred at the North which is unfortunate for there is no doubt all of these men will make better bishops for having been good soldiers. The fact is that all the young men in the South, 15 to 20 years ago, who were good for anything were in the army, and in choosing a man for almost any position, in Church or State, an ex soldier is sure to turn up.

The Advertiser published several weeks ago the particulars of a desperate affray at Calera, between a Mr. Pope and a Mr. Rae. The trouble between these parties was renewed on Saturday as Rae was walking into Calera from the lime kiln about half a mile east of Calera up the S. R. & D. railroad, and Pope was walking out of town, when they met on the track just above Rockett's old brick store. Both were armed with double-barreled shot guns and pistols. They fired at each other with their guns, when Pope drew his pistol and fired, the ball passing through Rae's coat sleeve and grazing his arm. Pope fell shot in several places and almost immediately expired. It is reported that Rae gave himself up and was bound over in the sum of $3,000 to appear at the next term of the Shelby county circuit court.

TAX ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

FIRST ROUND.

I will attend the places mentioned below, at the times stated for the purpose of assessing the State and County tax for the year 1880.

Precinct No. 10—Rabbit Town, Monday January 12, 1880.
Precinct No. 11—White Plains, Tuesday January 13, 1880.
Precinct No. 12—Davis Town Wednesday January 14, 1880
Precinct No. 13—DeArmanville Thursday January 15, 1880.
Precinct No. 13—Oxford, Friday January 16, 1880.
Precinct No. 15, Anniston, Saturdry January 17 1880.
Precinct No. 4—Gannaway's School H. Monday January 19, 1880.
Precinct No. 14—Sulphur Springs Tuesday January 20, 1880.
Precinct No. 5—Polkville, Wednesday January 21 1880.
Precinct No. 6—Pecks Hill Thursday January 22 1880.
Precinct No. 7—Hollingsworth's Friday January 23 1880.
Pcecinct No. 3—June Bug Monday January 26 1880.
Precinct No. 3—Weaver's Station Tuesday January 27 1880.
Precinct No. 2—Alexandria Wednesday January 28 1880.
Precinct No. 1—Jacksonville Thursday January 29 1880.
Precinct No. 8—Greene's School House Friday January 30 1880.
Precinct No. 9—Cross Plains Monday February 2 1880.
Precinct No 16—Ladiga Tuesday February 3 1880.

Parties are requested to meet me promptly at these appointments.

A. B. LEDBETTER
Tax Assessor Calhoun Co.

Dec 13—td

Christmas!

B. F. CARPENTER has in stock now the largest variety of Christmas Goods ever brought to this market, consisting of

TOYS

of all kinds and Confectioneries in great profusions and richness, as well as all kinds of

FIRE WORKS

for the boys. Among the toys may be mentioned wax dolls from $2 down, and among articles for Christmas gifts, suitable for older people, beautiful flower vases and China gift cups and saucers. Besides these are minor toys and gifts suitable to the taste of every age and sex. His stock of confectioneries for the holidays is simply unrivaled, and parties intending to buy would do well to call at his store and examine his stock before making their Christmas purchases either of toys and confections or more substantial articles for the table. He will not be undersold.

B. F. CARPENTER.

Dec. 13—1mo.

Calhoun College,

MALE AND FEMALE,

JACKSONVILLE, - - - - ALA.

THE SIXTH SESSION of this Institution will commence on the *second Monday* in Jan., 1880, and continue five months.

EXPENSES PER SESSION.

PRIMARY—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Primary, Arithmetic, &c. &c. $10 00
INTERMEDIATE—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Ele. Gram. Written Arithmetic, Mental Arithmetic, Ele. Geography, Ele History, &c., 15 00
ACADEMIC—Practical and Commercial Arithmetic, Pract'al Eng. Gram., Philosophy, Rhetoric, History, Geography, &c., &c., 20 00
COLLEGIATE—The Sciences, Latin and Greek Languages, the Higher Mathematics, and all the branches usually taught in our colleges, 25 00
MUSIC—Instrumental—Piano or Organ, 25 00
Elocutionary Reading and Declamation by the pupils throughout the session.

No shows, exhibitions nor concerts tolerated in connection with the school.

A thorough and rigid examination at the close of each term.

Those pupils, and *those only*, are wanted who are fully determined to comply *cheerfully* with the regulations of this Institution, and who are willing *to work earnestly* and *zealously* as they are directed.

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

For further particulars adddress
W. J. BORDEN,
Principal.
Jacksonville, Ala, Dec. 13th. '79.

Sight Restored!

The undersigned having had remarkable success in treating numerous cases of sore eyes, cataract, dimness of sight, and persons suffering from any inflimation of the eyes, impaired vision, etc., desires to make known to the public how such sufferers may avail themselves of his wonderful remedies. The following certificates—obtained without solicitation—speak for themselves. Persons desiring treatment can be visited by me if preferred A. J. KERR,
White Plains, Ala.

DAVISVILLE, ALA., Dec. 19th, 1879.

This is to certify that Dr. A. J. Kerr has been treating my eyes for one, and they are much better—think they will get entirely well. Cheerfully recommend his treatment to the public. J. F. DAVIS.

This is to certify that Lucinda McDowell's eye became affected by loss of sight four or five years ago, and remained so till three or four weeks since, when she went under the treatment of Mr. Andrew Kerr, and in six or eight days afterward she could see with that eye as well as ever.
WASHINGTON WILLIAMS.

—I certify that this is a true statement with regard to my daughter.
JNO. W. McDOWELL.

Dec. 26th, 1877.

STATE OF ALABAMA, ETOWAH COUNTY, Feb. 7th, 1879.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that my grand-daughter, Nancy Griffith, was afflicted with sore eyes for three years, to such an extent that she could scarcely see to go about. Six months ago Mr. A. J. Kerr came and took her under treatment, and to our astonishment, she could soon see to thread the finest needle or do any kind of fine sewing. I hereby recommend Mr. Kerr's medicine to any person similary afflicted.

Given under my hand, day and date above mentioned. W. N. CHANDLER.

NOTICE NO. 130.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA., Dec. 13th, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Francis M. Traylor, homestead entry No. 5,599, for the N half of N W qr of fractional section 15, township 15 south, range 12 east, and names the following as his witnesses, viz. John W. Thompson and George F. Thompson, of Cleburne county, Ala. PELHAM J. ANDERSON,
Register.

Dec.13—5w.

NOTICE NO. 128.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA., Dec. 13th, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Jackson Harbour, homestead entry, No. 5447, for the N E qr of N W qr. of section 30, township 12 south, Range 11 east, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Benjamin Perry and Ephraham McColumn, of Cherokee county, Ala. PELHAM J ANDERSON.
Dec.13—5w. Register.

NOTICE NO. 129.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA., Dec. 13th, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Benjamin Perry, homestead entry No. 5,448, for the S W qr. of N E qr S E qr of N W qr of section 25, township 12 south, Range 10 east, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Ephram McCollum and Jackson Harbour, of Cherokee county, Ala.
PELHAM J. ANDERSON,
Dec.13—5w. Register.

Berrys & Co.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

Commission Merchants,

AND

COTTON FACTORS,

At Old Rail Road Depo. and Steamboat W'f,

Rome, Georgia.

☞Liberal Cash Advances made on COTTON and PRODUCE Consigned to us.

FOUND AT LAST!

An Infalliable File Remedy.

Let the Afflicted Give it a Fair Trial.

Having been a suffer for eight years; having sought relief at the hands of the surgeon, the physician and the compounder, but in vain; I concluded that somewhere in the great store-house of nature a sure and effective remedy could be found. To prove the faith that was in me. I went diligently to work to make the discovery. I spent hours, days, weeks and months searching, testing and experimenting with different plants, roots, herbs and barks to no purpose; I did dispair, but searched on, and after five years I was enabled to say EUREKA! And am now entirely relieved.

The remedy is a compound of four different vegetable productipns of the country, is entirely harmless, and from experience I can say it has entirely effected one cure.

If you are a suffer from this most distressing disease, (and who is not) Try it and be well.

Price, $1 per box. Prepared by the undersigned. JARRETT THOMPSON,
Talladega, Ala.

NOTICE NO. 109.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA. Nov. 29th, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: James T. Skinner, Homestead Entry, No. 5492, for the N half of N E qr of section 35, in Township 16 south, of range 12 east, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Edward A Farlow and Arington Henderson, of Cleburne county.
PELHAM J. ANDERSON.
Register.

Nov.29,'79—5w.

NOTICE NO. 110.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA. Nov. 29th, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Edward A. Farlow, Homestead Entry No. 5764, for the S W qr of N W qr, N W qr of S W qr section 25, township 16 south, range 12 east, and names the following as his witness, viz: James T. Skinner and Jonathan Gabrel, of Cleburne county, Ala. PELHAM J. ANDERSON,
Nov29,'79—5. Register.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun county.

Probate Court for Said County. Special Term, Nov. 26th, 1879.

This day came G. W. Roundtree, guardian of Josepheine Foster, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his said guardianship.

It is ordered that the 22nd day of December, 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.

Register's Sale of Real Estate.

Under a decree rendered at the July term, 1879, of the Chancery court for Calhoun county, Alabama, in the case of Daniel F. Hoke, administrator, &c., of John D. Hoke, deceased, vs. John Kee, Martha Kee, et al, I will as Register of said court, sell to the highest bidder, before the court house door, of Calhoun county, Alabama, on Monday the 5th day of January, 1880, the following described real estate to-wit: An undivided half interest in lot No. 78 in the old plan of the town of Jacksonville, Ala.; A prorata interest in the S. E. qr. of Sec. 4. Township 14, Range 8; The N E qr of the S W qr of Sec 32, T 14, R 9; also the S E qr of the S E qr of S 24, T 14, R 8, and the S W qr of the S E qr of S 18, T 14, R 9—all in Calhoun county, Ala., east in the Coosa Land District.

TERMS OF SALE.

The above lot and lands will be sold on a credit of six months, purchaser executing his note bearing interest from date of sale, with two solvent resident free-holders as securities

WM. M. HAMES,
Nov. 25,'79. Register.

NOTICE NO. 80.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA., Nov. 8th 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz:

Andrew J. Huckeba, Homestead Entry No. 5476 for the N half of N W qr of section 26, fraction A of section 22, and N E qr of N E qr of section 27, Township 13 South, Range 11 east and names the following as his witnesses, viz: James M. Treadaway and Eli M Abney of Cleburne county, Ala.
P. J. ANDERSON,
Nov. 8th.—5w Register.

NOTICE NO. 72.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA. Nov. 15th 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz:

Wesley R. Akridge Homestead No 6061 for the Northeast qr. of Southeast qr. and Southeast qr. of Southeast qr. of section 32 Township 13 South, Range 6 East and names the following as his witnesses, viz: William M. Cockran and Thomas Phillips of CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA.
PELHAM J. ANDERSON.
Register.

TRUST SALE.

By virtue of a deed in trust made to me, W. A. Wilson as trustee by Abner Horton, to secure a debt, due by promissory note therein specified, in which was conveyed to me as trustee, to secure the payment of said debt, as foresaid, on the 15th Jan. 1859, and is recorded on the 22nd Jan. 1859, in book N pages 435. 436, of Calhoun County.

The following lands to wit:

The tract or parcel of land that the said Abner Horton now lives on, known as part of S. half of section 32, T, 12, Range 12 East, containing 80 acres.

I will sell said lands on the premises, for cash, at public outcry, to the highest bidder on Monday the 22nd of Dec. 1879.
W. A WILSON.

WALKER'S IMPROVED COTTON GIN BRUSH AND WIPER.

Superior to any other brush in every particular

1st, Gins wet cotton as well as dry:
2nd, Does not clog with any cotton, wet or dry.
3rd, It gives greater speed, and also gives better sample by knocking the cotton off the saws clean and admitting straight current of air.
4th, Cheaper, by far, than any other brush.
5th, Cost not exceeding one dollar for renewing brush after right has been purchased.

Until further notice I will furnish material and attach brush to the gin of any party purchasing a right of me, at the gin, charging nothing for the material or work. No money demanded until purchasers are satisfied. Orders ordinarily filled in three days after I receive notice. I own the right for Calhoun, Cleburne and Talladega and parties in these counties can only purchase the right to use this brush through me or my authorized agents. I have, recently attached these brushes to the gins of T. H. Arnett, 7 miles east of Jacksonville, Mrs. Brock of Cane Creek; 4 miles south of Alexandria, and my own gins, and parties are referred to these for information. It will pay any man to cut the bristles off his gin brush and attach this brush. Further information will be cheerfull given and correspondence is urgently solicited. A model can be seen at the Republican office.

Address Z. HENDERSON,
Bruner or Cane Creek, Ala.

Nov. 1—3m

NOTICE NO. 108.

U. S. OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA. Nov. 29th, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Jonathan Gabrel, Homestead Entry No. 5330, for the E half of N E qr, S W qr of N E qr, Section 26, Township 16 south, Range 12 east, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: James T Skinner and Arington Henderson, of Cleburne county, Ala.
PELHAM J. ANDERSON,
Register.

Nov.29,'79.—5w.

NOTICE NO. 107.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA. Nov. 29th, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Arington Henderson, Homestead Entry No. 5351, for the N E qr of S E qr Section 27, Township 16 south, Range 12 east, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Jonathan Gabrel and James T. Winner, of Cleburne county.
PELHAM J. ANDERSON,
Register.

Fov.29,'79—5w.

STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court for said County. Special Term. Dec. 2d 1879.

This day came John M. Patterson administrator of the estate of Nancy McCollum deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for a partial settlement of his administration thereof.

It is ordered that the 30th day of Dec. 1879, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the making of the said settlement if they think proper.
L. W. CANNON.
Dec. 6 3w. Judge of Probate.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Estate of Thomas K Cook, Deceased.

In Chancery Court of Calhoun county, Ala. Dec 1st, 1879

This day came Wm C Scarbrough, Executor of the estate of Thomas K Cook dec'd, and filed in my office his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the undersigned Register and Master of said Chancery court that Monday the 29th day of December, 1879 be and the same is hereby set for auditing, passing and allowing the account and vouchers of the said Wm C Scarbrough, executor as aforesaid. And it is further ordered that notice be given all persons interested in the estate of the said Thos. K Cook. dec'd, of the time and place of said settlement by publication in the Jacksonville Republican; a newspaper published in said county for three successive weeks prior to the said 29th day of December, 1879, requiring all persons interested in said estate to be and appear before the undersigned Register and Master on the said 29th day of December, 1879, at my office in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., and file their objections and exceptions to the account of said executor if they should desire to do so.

Given under my hand this the 1st day of December, 1879.

WM. M. HAMES,
Register and Master of
said Chancery Court.

Dec 6—3

SHERIFFS' SALE.

By virtue of a venditoni exponas, issued from the Hon. Circuit Court of Calhoun county, State of Alabama, and to me directed against Henry Burroughs and in favor of Rowan, Dean & Co., I will proceed to sell on Monday, the 29th day of December, A. D. 1879, at the Court House door of Calhoun county, between the legal hours of sale. The following described lands as the property of the said Henry Burroughs to-wit:

N E qr of S E qr of Section 10, Township 13, Range 7; also the East half of N E qr of section 10, township 13, range 7, except 20 acres that have been sold off from the north end of said E half of N E qr, section 10, township 13, range 7, containing in all about one hundred acres lying in the county of Calhoun and State of Alabama.

D. Z. GOODLETT,
Nov22—5w. Sheriff.

WALTER NESBIT

Is now prepared to farnish to the public the best and latest improved

Cooking Stoves,

At prices which defy competition. He warrants every Stove he offers for sale, and his long experience in this line enables him to procure the very best Stoves in the market. He trims them at his own shop and the public may feel assured that the very best material will be used, and the work done in a skillful and scientific manner. He will barter Stoves for country produce at fair rates. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his Stoves before purchasing in northern markets. Job work in tin respectfully solicited, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

Guttering and Sheet Iron work solicited. If you want a good Stove come and see me and if you want two or three you can get them at your own price.

NEW HARNESS AND SADDLERY SHOP.

The undersigned having bought out D J Privett, will hereafter run a SADDLERY AND HARNESS SHOP, in connection with and in the same building with his carriage and wood shop. The business will be enlarged to meet the wants of the public, and orders for bridles, saddles or harness will be filled at once at satisfactory prices. Repairing a specialty.

Ready made goods in this line always on hand at prices that cannot be undersold.

THE WAGON & BUGGY SHOP

is fully supplied with first class material, and work turned out from it is guaranteed to give satisfaction, both as to price and quality.

Custom respectfully solicited.
JOE H. PRIVETT.

Aug 30, 1879.

FAMILY FAVORITE.

THE IMPROVED

WEED

Sewing Machine.

LOCK STITCH,
VERY LIGHT RUNNING,
VERY LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

We sell with this excellent Machine 6 different sized Hemmers, 1 Quilter, 1 Corder, 1 Gatherer, 1 Tucker, 1 Ruffler, making 11 attachments, or more than are given with any other machine.

PRICE ONLY - - - - - - - - - - $30.

Call and examine the machine at
ROWAN, DEAN & CO.,
Sep 13—3m Jacksonville, Ala.

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 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.

Guide to Success WITH FORMS FOR business AND SOCIETY

is BY FAR the best Business and Social Guide and Hand-Book ever published, and much the latest. It tells both sexes completely HOW TO DO EVERYTHING in the best way, HOW TO BE YOUR OWN LAWYER, and contains a gold mine of varied information indispensable to all classes for constant reference. AGENTS WANTED for all or spare time. To know why this book of REAL value and attractions sells better than any other, apply for terms to H. B. SCAMMEL & CO., ST. LOUIS, MO. June 28—6m

AGENTS who know enough to WANTED try to sell only thoroughly useful and first class works, send for our liberal terms on the famous Dr. W. W. HALL'S great Family Medical book.

HEALTH AND CURE

by far the best out, and one with which Agents succeed better and longer than on any other. To get in the way of making money for all the part of your time, write to STANDARD PUB. HOUSE, ST. LOUIS, MO. June 28—6m

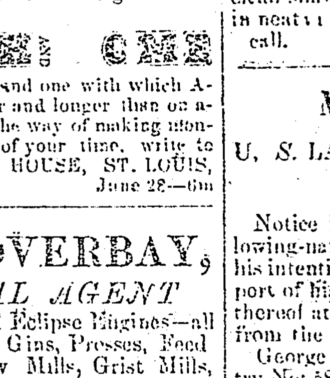
W. Z. OVERBAY,

GENERAL AGENT

For the Celebrated Eclipse Engines—all sizes—and Cotton Gins, Presses, Feeders, Threshers, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Reapers, Mowers, &c.

ALL SIZES AND KINDS OF BELTINGS.

Office at W. P. & ED. L. PARR,
Jacksonville, A'a.



Agents Wanted.

☞For particulars and terms address me, in care of W. P. & Ed. L. Parr,
Oct 18 3m Jacksonville, Ala.

Tax Collector's Notice.

LAST ROUND.

The undersigned, Tax Collector of Calhoun Co., Alabama, will attend at the following places, at the times specified, for the purpose of collecting the State, County, and Poll Tax for the year 1879:

Rabbit Town X Roads, Precinct No. 10, Monday, Nov. 24, 1879.
White Plains, Precinct No 11, Tuesday, Nov 25, "
Davisville, Precinct No. 12, Wednesday, Nov. 26, "
Oxford, Precinct No. 13, Thursday, Friday, Nov. 27, 28, "
Anniston, Precinct No, 15, saturday Nov. 29, "
June Bug, Precinct No. 3, Thursday, Dec. 4 "
Jacksonville, Precinct No. 1, Friday, December 5, "
Gannaway's School House, Precinct No. 4, Monday, Dec 8, "
Sulphur Spring, Precinct No. 14, Tuesday, Dec 9, "
Polkville, Precinct No. 5, Wednesday, Dec 10, "
Alexandria, Precinct No. 2, Thursday, Friday, Dec. 11, 12, "
Peck's Hill, Precinct No. 6, Saturday Dec. 13, "
Ladiga, Precinctt No. 16, Tuesday, Dec. 16, "
Cross Plains, Precinct No. 9, Wednesday, Dec 17, "
Green's School House, Precinct No. 8, Thursday, Dec 18, "
Hollingsworth's School House, Precinct No. 7, Friday, December 19, "

Tax payers are requested to be prompt, as this is my last round.

J. M. WEBSTER,
Tax Collector

Oct 25—td

"BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE." Change of Schedule.

S. R. & D. R. R.

On and after Sunday, May 25th 1879, trains will run on the Selma, Rome & Dalton railroad as follows:

No. 1, NORTH.	STATIONS.	No. 3, SOUTH.
	Going North	
6.00 a. m.	Lv Selma	4.00 p. m.
8.15 a. m.	Randpolh	7.15 p. m.
9.35 a. m.	Calera	10 00 p. m.
11.45 a. m.	Talladega	1.50 a. m.
12.41 p. m.	Oxford	3.20 a. m.
12 55 p. m.	Anniston	3.50 a. m.
1.28 p. m.	Jacksonville	5.00 a. m.
3.31 p. m.	Cave Spring	8.10 a. m.
4.20 p. m.	Rome	9 55 a. m.
6.15 p. m.	Ar Dalton	12 50 p m.
No. 2. SOUTH.	STATIONS.	No. 4, SOUTH.
	Going South.	
8.00 a. m.	Lv Dalton	3.10 p. m.
9.05 a. m.	Rome	6.35 p. m.
10.39 a. m.	Cave Spring	7.45 p. m.
12 23 p. m.	Jacksonville	10.40 a. m.
12.55 p. m.	Anniston	11.50 a. m.
1.03 a. m.	Oxford	12.20 a. m.
1.57 p. m.	Talladega	1 50 a. m.
4.35 p. m.	Calera	6.00 a. m.
5.50 p. m.	Randolph	7 50 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	Selma	12.30 p. m.

No. 1 connects closely at Dalton with E T & G for all Tenn & Va Mineral Springs and for all eastern cities, and with W & A R R at Dalton for Chattanooga and all western cities.

No. 2 connecting with E T & Ga & W & A at Dalton makes close connection at Calera for Montgomery, Mobile and New Orleans.

No. 3 connects at Calera with through mail train of S & N Great So. R R for eastern and western cities.

No. 4 leaving Dalton at 3.10 connects at Calera with S N Great So. R R for Montgomery, Mobile and New Orleans.

NORMAN WEBB, Supt. | RAY KNIGHT, G. P. A.
J. W. FULENWILDER, 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	8.56 am "
" 5.08 am	Corinth	7 44 am "
" 10.15 am	Decatur	2.35 am "
" 3. 00 pm	Stevenson	10. 15 pm "
Arr 4 30 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 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.

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. RAYANT,
Asst. Gen Passenger agent, Memphis, Tenn.
P. R. ROGERS,
Gen. Western Agent, Dallas, Texas

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

NOTICE NO. 83

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA. Nov. 15th 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz:

George W. Chandler Homestead Entry No 5867 for the Northeast qr. of section 5, in Township 15, South, of Range 12 East and names the following as his witnesses, viz: John C. Hooper and Floyd Junior of CLEBURNE COUNTY. ALA.
PELHAM J. ANDERSON.
Register

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said County, Special Term. Nov. 15th, 1879.

This day came D. P. Forney, administrator of the estate of Daniel Hoke deceased, and filed in court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his administration of said estate, and at the same time filed in court his resignation as said administrator. It is ordered that the

27TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 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.
Dec.6,'79—3w. Judge of Probate.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun county.

In Probate Court of Said County. Special Term. Dec. 1st, 1879.

This day came J. Henderson and filed in court his petition in writing, and also a paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Virginia W. Hendree, deceased, and ask in said petition that said paper writing be probated and admitted to record as the last will and testament of Virginia W. Hendree, deceased. It is ordered that the

30TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1879,

be appointed a day on which to hear and pass upon said petition, and for the probating and admitting to record said will, and that notice thereof be given by publication for a successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, as a notice to John P. Woodson, a non-resident devisee of said estate, and who resides in Amelia county, State of Virginia, as well as all other persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the court house of said county on said 30th day of Dec., 1879, and contest the probating of said will if they think proper.
L. W. CANNON,
Dec.,6'79—3w. Judge of Probate.

e Republican.

G. Teague has paid fur- l than any other sub- our books.

ED—To buy 200 bushels orn, delivered to me at ille, for which cash will

JNO. M. CROOK.

Oxford this week we learned oshua Draper, Sr., that there lk of the Cincinnati Southern uying the Southern end of the me and Dalton Railroad and with it at Jacksonville over ed almost entirely graded is point and Gadsden.

Nesbit has received and now nd a very fine line of Stoves s he can sell them cheaper any other dealer or he will away. He knows all about d his guarantee may be taken ve evidence that it is a good Nesbit's before you buy a see and price his.

nville at last has what long needed—that is a s market. Mr. Aenis, a butcher, has rented a the Stevenson block next tel and will keep beef, pork, kid, sausage &c. on ularly. It will be very nt to our people and be liberally supported. ho have fat beeves to sell a purchaser in Mr. Aenis. only buy on foot. He does slaughtering.

e under many obligations ilgrim, proprietor of the bakery recently estab- Jacksonville, for a large, trimmed cake. We have ing of late so beautiful baked perfectly. As we re said our people ought this enterprise—it is of convience. If you are not your baking, give your o Mr. Pilgrim for the s holidays. It will cost a trifle more and save a l of trouble.

TICE FARMERS.

undersigned will have in a few days a large stock le Pacific Guano and es, Chemicals &c. for ng, at low prices, cotton Call early and supply es for the coming crop

JNO. D. HAMMOND.
-4t.

Monday Messrs E. D. Mc- nd D. H. Aderholt start h Carolina to dispose of ights for the manufacture of the churn power pat- R. C. Rockett in 1874, e best and most economi- tions in this line that is nd Arnolds' patent Grave atented by two gentlemen lace. Of the latter inven- an speak knowingly, for been fully tested in our and has for years stood d most severe tests. Eve- it has been sold it has money to purchasers of nd beat rights where pur- have worked it up. Both Clelen and Mr. Aderholt es of Calhoun and belong good families as we have ounty. Both are thorough- le gentlemen and will make esentations outside of the We commend them to the f North Carolina as gen- n every respect.

all shortly send out some subscription accounts for n. We trust that subscri- not become offended at ked for the money. We nd must have it to suc- conduct our business. By man to pay us what he s no reflection on him. It ns we need the money nd upon our friends for es we have worked hard year, perhaps three or rs, and it is but right we ave it. So don't, get an asked to pay your ac- t pay it at once and con- ur patronage and good the paper. We have not e to make improvements paper this year that we make, because our sub- did not come up to our e expected and had a expect they would; but to do so, *if they will only* The amounts due us at st office in the county are d if we could but collect give our readers a much per.

OXFORD—Business called us to our sister town Tuesday. A year had almost elapsed since we were last there and evidences of improvement and growth were very perceptible. The whole town seemed to be alive with thrift and business and we did not see an idler while there. The streets were crowded with cotton wagons from Cleburne, Clay, Randolph, Talladega and Calhoun counties, and buyers were busy sampling and bidding on the fleecy staple. Her many buyers and sharp competition give Oxford a great advantage as a cotton market, and the prices she pays attracts trade from long distances. We were shown cotton wagons that had come at least thirty miles to that market. We were there only about three hours, but we saw enough to convince us that a very large business is done there and that the town is on rising ground. Every dwelling house of consequence in town is occupied and more will have to be built to accommodate new comers. There is one thing that distinguishes Oxford from every interior town we have ever visited, and that is the genial courtesy of her people to visitors and their genuine hospitality; and it contributes in no small degree to her success as a commercial point. After sharing this hospitality at the hands of one of her best and truest citizens, whose modesty would forbid our mention of his name in print, we are prepared to speak by the card on this point. Every one who has once mixed with the people of Oxford and felt the touch of their kindly regard can but carry away a warm feeling of friendship for her. As we have said, this spirit builds her up friends and contributes in no small degree to her success as a commercial point, and we speak of it for the benefit of other towns, that they may profit by her example. Having transacted our business, we prepared to leave, but found some difficulty in threading our way with horse and buggy through the cotton wagons that crowded the two principal streets from one end to the other, and at one time thought we should have to accept the advice of a 'stalwart' Oxfordite and call a policeman to clear the jam. We rejoice heartily to see these evidences of Oxfords' thrift, and as we have before said, we hope to live to see the day when Oxford and Anniston will spread over the intervening two miles that separate them and become one great city, distinguished both as a manufacturing and commercial centre.

Rev. J. A. Thompson has furnished us the following partial list of appointments by the last M. E. Conference. He has been made a presiding elder and goes to the Huntsville district.

Talladega district—Anson West P. E.
Talladega station—C C Ellis.
Talladega circuit—L F Whitten.
Munford circuit—J T Morris.
Oxford circuit—F T J Brandon.
Alexandria circuit—John G Walker.
Fayetteville circuit—W R Kirk.
Harpersville circuit—P K Brindley.
Columbiana circuit—L P Roberts.
Ohatchie circuit—R H Thompson.
Cross Plains circuit—J T Curry.
Coosa Valley circuit—T W Hoges.
Chandler's Springs circuit—N H Self.
Plantersville circuit—A S Whitehurst.
Montevallo station—H D Hill.
Tuckaloosa district—L M Wilson.
The next session of the Conference will be held in Oxford Ala.

Cotton in Jacksonville to-day—10½ to 12c
Corn—60c.

The Beasley who murdered the woman in New Orleans has the same initials of a printer who once lived in this county and worked in this office.

A TERRIBLE CRIME.

W. W. Beasly Murders a Woman in New Orleans.

We find in the New Orleans Picayune an account of a murder committed by W. W. Beasley, a former resident of Montgomery.

"A most atrocious act, resulting in the death of Mrs. A. N. Herbert, was committed at her residence No. 64 Royal street, last evening, at half past 5 o'clock, by W. W. Beasley, a compositor employed in the Times office. Mrs. Herbert keeps furnished rooms at the above place, and Beasley was one of her boarders. During an altercation between the two, Beasley, who was intoxicated, seized the unfortunate woman, who was frail and delicate, and threw her over the balusters of the third story gallery. His victim fell a distance of fifty feet to the flag-stones in the yard, striking on her forehead and fracturing one of her arms. She lingered a few minutes and expired. The body was immediately removed to one of the rooms in the basement and there left to await the action of the coroner. Upon hearing of this most foul deed, a reporter of the Picayune repaired to the place and first directed his steps to the room where the

CORPSE HAD BEEN LAID

The scene was a sad one. In the glare of a gas jet lay the lifeless form of Mrs. Herbert. Above her left eye was a ghastly wound, from which blood oozed, and her eyes, sunken in their sockets, were shaded with a dark blueish tinge. Turning from this horrible tableau, the reporter ascended to the upper story where he met Mr. John Petolan, one of the boarders in the house, from whom he learned the following details of the tragedy.

"Beasley, Petolan said, has been boarding here for the past eighteen months. For some time past he has been drinking a good deal, and annoying Mrs. Herbert on account of money she owed him. She promised to pay him, depending upon the prompt settlement of her boarders, but was delayed. Wednesday Beasley borrowed $15 from me, promising to return the amount Friday. Thursday, evidently not being prepared to repay me, he again had an altercation with Mrs. Herbert. In the morning she requested him to go into a room in the front of the house, formerly occupied by her, and get from one of the drawers of a bureau the necessary amount to purchase groceries. He did so and took all there was in the bureau, $17 and some cents. She expostulated with him, and later he returned a portion of it.

HE DRANK HEAVILY

during the day, and returned in the evening. Upon returning he quarreled with Mrs. Herbert for the money, and I told her say to him it was all right. If he wanted the money to pay me, I would wait. Mrs. Herbert was sick and in bed, and he went to her room and there used very harsh language to her. Her little daughter requested him not to do so, but he struck the child and put her out of the room. He then again demanded the money, and she told him it was under her pillow. He commenced searching the bed and treating her very roughly. I expostulated with him, but he abused me. Knowing him to be a desperate man when in liquor, I left the room and he closed the door. I then heard them scuffling and heard her say, 'I have found the money.' I attempted to force open the door to go to her assistance, but failed. I called upon one of the boarders, and as he was coming up Mrs. Herbert ran out of the room, half clad and screamed. I turned around and saw Beasley holding her. She screamed a second time; and before I could reach her, Beasley had picked her up and thrown her over the balusters. He then ran back into the room, where I followed him. I seized him and struck him in he face, saying 'Why did you throw Mrs. Herbert over the balusters?' He replied, 'I did not.' I took him and gave him in charge of two gentlemen, requesting them to detain him, and went to the police station, where I reported the facts of the affair. When I returned he had been arrested.

"Maggie Shepard, one of the servants employed in the house, said: When Beasley came in, I went to his room to ask him to come down to dinner. He said, (speaking of Mrs Herbert's boy.) "Get the boy out of the way; I have

HELL IN ME TO-NIGHT,

and I am going to commit murder in this house." Later, when he was quarreling with Mrs. Herbert in her room he threw me out of the open window, and I seized the railing of the steps to prevent my falling down below.

"Lizzie Gilmore, another servant, corroborated Maggie's statement, saying that she, too, heard Beasley say he was about to commit murder.

"Mrs. Herbert was 39 years of age, and a native of Iberville. A widow since about two years, she leaves two young orphans to mourn her tragic fate.

Coroner Bezou viewed the body and postponed the inquest to a future day.

The murderer was locked up in the Third Precinct Station 77.

The New Orleans Democrat of yesterday says:

W. W. Beasley, after remaining in a cell at the Third Station all night, awoke at dawn in full possession of his faculties only to realize that he was a prisoner, but upon what charge he knew not. It was not long before he was informed of the horrible deed that he had committed the evening before at the house No 64 Royal street, and then it was that he realized all that had happened, and which he had been the principal actor.

The excitement, his threat to murder some one before the sun went down, the mangled remains of the victim, besmeared with her lifeblood; as it lay on the granite rocks below the gallery from where he had thrown her, haunted him at that moment, and seemed to threaten sure and swift retribution.

From that moment to the time that he was brought before the recorder for arraignment, remorse took possession of him, and sitting himself down in his cell, he buried his head in his hands and remained in that condition until removed from the cell to the court dock.

The officers in charge of the prison, fearing that he might attempt self-destruction kept a close watch on him.

When court opened Officer Tiller made an affidavit against him, charging him with the murder of Mrs. Herbert.

As soon as the affidavit was made Beasley was arraigned at the bar of the court, and the Judge said to him;

W. W. Beasley, you are charged with the murder of Mrs. A. N. Herbert, at No. 64 Royal street, on the evening of the fourth of December. Are you guilty or not guilty?

The prisoner's eyes filled with tears and in a tremulous voice he said "Not guilty as God is my judge."

The Judge then remanded him to the Parish Prison, without bail, to await the result of the coroner's investigation.

The prisoner was then placed into the Red Maria and conveyed to the Parish Prison.

When in the prison a Democrat reporter called on him, to whom he spoke as follows;

I am in great trouble, sir, and do not desire to make a statement. I have made up my mind to write to a brother-in-law of mine, who is a lawyer, and who, I am sure, will come and assist me out of my troubles. When I have conversed with him I shall then perhaps be prepared to make a statement; until that time I shall keep silent. But I will say this much: I know why Mrs. Herbert threw herself over the gallery; but, as true as I am standing talking to you, I never laid hands on her. I am a man of family, sir. I have a wife, but she is not in the city at present.

This ended the conversation and the reporter left the prison.

The Census District.

For the purpose of taking the census next year, Alabama has been divided into four districts and each district will be entitled to one supervisor, as follows:

First District—Blount, Cherokee, Colbert, Cullman, DeKalb, Etowah, Fayette, Franklin, Jackson, Lamar, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison, Marshal, Marion, Morgan, Walker and Winston.

Second District—Bibb, Calhoun, Chambers, Chilton, Clay, Cleburne, Coosa, Shelby, St. Clair, Tallapoosa, Talladega and Tuscaloosa.

Third District—Baldwin, Choctaw, Clark, Dallas, Green, Marengo, Mobile, Monroe, Sumpter, Washington and Wilcox.

Fourth District—Autauga, Barbour, Bullock, Butler, Coffee, Conecuh, Covington, Crenshaw, Dale, Elmore, Eshambia, Geneva, Henry, Lee, Lowndes, Macon, Montgomery, Pike and Russell.

A telegram in the Nashville Banner of Tuesday last states that the commissions of United States commissioners for the Northern district of Alabama, appointed prior to the October term of court, have been ordered by Judge Bruce been revoked. The grounds for removal are, that too many arrests have been made and that expenditures were too great. This leaves only four out of seventeen commissioners in that section We have no doubt in the world that the same order might be very judiciously made in this district.

Hon. Alburto Martin, a promising attorney of Birmingham, died recently, after a lingering illness. He graduated at the University of Alabama, raised a company for the Confederate service, and distinguished himself as its Captain on many a battle field. After the war, he faithfully and ably represented Jefferson County in the Legislature, and (we believe) in the last Constitutional Convention.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

Parties who are in arrears for town taxes for the year 1878–9 are earnestly requested to come forward and pay the same to the town marshal at once. The Council and officers of the town have been as ledient as they can be. Interest on the bonded debt of the town is past due and *must* be met. The Council dislikes to advertise property for sale to pay taxes, but will be compelled to make such an order if parties do no at once settle up.

JNO. D. HAMMOND.
Mayor.

Look Here.

All those indebted to me are earnestly requested to come forward and make payment. What I owe *must be paid*; consequently, I *must collect*. Please call *soon* and pay me all you can. If you cannot pay all now, you *can pay some*. Be so good as to do the best you can, for I am needing the money.

I refer you to a portion of the 13th chapter and 8th verse of St. Paul to the Romans, which is as follows: "Owe no man anything, but to love one another."

Take warning and obey the word, for disobedience is dangerous.

Respectfully, E. L. WOODWARD.

30 DAY OFFER:

READ! READ! READ!

Down! Down!! Down!!!

PRICES REDUCED

33 1-3 PER CENT.

We have in store and on the road the largest and most complete stock of Pianos and Organs ever brought to this market, which we offer cheap for cash; will take old instruments instrument in exchange for new, or will sell on the installment plan.

Don't fail when you visit Rome to give us a call if you wish anything in our line, or if you wish to order write to us.

C. W. LANGWORTHY & CO.,
90 Masonic Temple,
Rome, Ga.

NOTICE NO. 87

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Nov 15th, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz:

John G. Hooper, Homestead Entry No 5350 for the West half of Southwest qr. of section 8, and North half of Southeast qr. of section 7, Township 15 South Range 12 East and names the following as his witnesses, viz: George W. Chandler and Floyd Junior of CLEBUENE COUNTY, ALA.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON.
Register.

A Card To The Public.

We ask a careful reading and a thoughtful consideraton of what follows It is now over twelve years since a new cure for chronic diseases was discovered, known as "Compound Oxygen." The results which have followed its use up to this time have been so remarkable that it is beginning to attract the widest attention. Many intelligent physicians in various parts of the country have, after a careful investigation of its scientific and pathological claims; used it in cases where all other known remedies had failed, and with a success alike surprising to themselves and their patients. In Consumption, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Headache, Dyspepsia, and the wide range of Neuralgic disorders from which so many suffer life-long tortures, it has rarely failed to give relief, and in many cases it made permanent cures. It is not a drug, but a new combination of the two elements which make up our common air giving oxygen in excess. It is taken by inhalation, and cures by natural and orderly processes—first, by eliminating the excess of carbon which has accumulated in the system; and secondly, by a revitalization of all the great nervous centres. In order to give the public an opportunity to learn all about this new treatment, we have prepared a carefully written treatise, in which is presented a history of the discovery of "Compound Oxygen," a statement of its Scientific Basis and Mode of Action; and large details of the results which have followed its administration. This is sent free by mail to any one who may desire to receive it. Address Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1112 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN MUSICIAN.

"What's the good of me buying a Piano or an Organ? I can't even play a jewsharp, tho' I love music mity well. I wish to goodness somebody would invent an instrument that I could play." So say thousands of genuine music lovers, and at last a musical genius has given them their heart's desire. This new musical wonder, THE ORGUINETTE, is no toy or humbug, but the most marvellous musical instrument of the age It plays Hymn Tunes, Quadrilles, Waltzes, Operatic Selections, or Popular Songs with perfect accuracy. *A child can play it.* Has full sweet tone—durable—not liable to get out of order. Weighs only 12 lbs. PRICE, WITH 8 TUNES, $10; extra tunes 25 cents each. Guaranteed to give more satisfaction than any other instrument in the world. MONEY REFUNDED AFTER 5 DAYS TRIAL IF NOT SATISFACTORY. Thousands already sold and not one returned. Local agents wanted in every Southern city and village. For Illustrated Catalogues and full particulars address LUDDEN & BATES, SAVANNAH, GA., Manufacturer's Sole Southern Agents.

ED. G. CALDWELL,

(At the old Forney Corner.)

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

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

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

Cheap Groceries for Cash a the old Forney Corner.

Fresh Lard at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Fresh Meal at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

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

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

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 CALDWELL'S.

Queensware at Wholesale.

French China in Sets or by the single piece.

SILVER PLATED GOODS

Fine and CHEAP Table knives & Forks; Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Glass-ware,

Lamps, and Lampfixtures.

Orders solicited from merchants. We will duplicate any bill that can be bought in America.

J. B. CARBER & Co.,
China Hall, Rome, Ga.

Jan28—3m.

SPRINGVALE STOCK FARM.

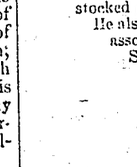
JAMES CROOK,

—BREEDER OF—

Thorough-bred Merino Sheep, Angora Goats, Herd Registered Jersey Cattle, Berkshire and Essex Hogs,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

BURNHAM'S



WARRANTED BEST AND CHEAPEST. Prices reduced. *Pamphlet free.*

Also MILLING SUPPLIES.

Works: Christiana, Lancaster co Pa Office, 23 S. Beaver St., York, Pa

NOTICE No. 98.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
November, 22nd 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz:

Joseph Laminack, Homestead Entry No. 5700 for S. W. fractional quarter, Section 10, Township 14 South, Range 12 East and names the following as his witnesses, viz,. William P. Shealey and Wilson M. Hart of Cleburne county, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON.
Register.

Grand Reduction in Prices.

B. F. CARPENTER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE AND

COMPLETE

Assortment of Family Groceries, which he proposes to sell at bottom prices. Very best brands of Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Finely flavored Cigars, Western Bacon, Meal, Snowdust Flower, Molasses, Crockery, Hardware, Kerosene oil, Buckets, Tinware. Every thing kept in a well stocked grocery establishment.

He also has on hand a large assortment of Harness; Saddles, Bridles, made of the very best leather, and designed and executed by workmen of superior skill. He invites all to call, for he is determined to sell at such prices as to deserve the patronage of the public. Give him a call, and examine his prices, before going elsewhere.

LAND TO RENT.

Under and by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, made on the 21st day of Nov., 1879, I will as the administrator of the estate of B. F. Brown, deceased; on Monday the 15 day of Dec. next, within the usual hours, rent to the highest bidder, for the year 1880, the late residence and farm of said deceased. Said farm is located near Aderholt's mills, 5 miles west of Jacksonville; is in a high state of cultivation. Land good, water never failing.

Terms, standing rent note, with two good securities, due 12 months after date. JAMES D. BRYANT.

Nov21, '79—4w.

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions, Shoes and Hats,

39 & 41 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

FINE DRESS GOODS A SPECIALTY

Please send for Samples.
JOHN E. NISBET, formerly of Jacksonville, is with this house.
We will pay express on all orders amounting to $10 00 or over.

JOHN M. HILL & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, &C.,

16 *Decatur Street, Atlanta, Ga.*

NEW STORE!

Common Sense Bargains.

The undersigned have just opened a new and select stock of Dry Goods, consisting of Dress Goods, Notions, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Underwear, Jeans, Flannels, Shirtings; Sheetings, Linen and Oil Cloth Table Cloths, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Ready Made Clothing, Hardware, Crockery, Wooden-ware etc. etc. Also a good line of

GROCERIES,

Both Staple and Fancy, Leather, Shoemakers' Findings; In fact, everything to be found in a first class General Store.

No trouble to show Goods and tell prices. Knowing that these times demand Goods to be sold on a close margin, we defy competition in prices of Goods.

WILSON BRO'S & HARBOUR,

Oct 4 '79 1y North-east Corner Public Square, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

City Bar, Billiard Saloon

JOHN RAMAGNANO,

Jacksonville Ala.

Keeps constantly on hand a full line of First Class Whiskies, Peach and Apple Brandies, Wines, Lager and St. Louis bottled Beer, Cider and other Liquors, Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Cigarettes &c. I buy my whiskies direct from the distillery, thus securing a pure, first class article. Among specialties I keep

PURE IMPORTED COGNAC BRANDY.

And the Finest and Purest Wines for sacramental purposes. Parties needing a pure article of Whiskey for medicinal purposes, will find my Bar the best place to secure it.

All my goods will be sold at reasonable rates for cash.

Oct 4—3m JOHN RAMAGNANO.

INSURANCE

The undersigned is Agent for (4) four good and reliable FIRE COPMANIES of the South, to wit.

GEORGIA HOME INSURANCE CO., COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.
HOME PROTECTION " " HUNTSVILLE, ALA.
CENTRAL CITY " " SELMA, ALA.
COLUMBUS INS. & BANKING CO., COLUMBUS, MISS.

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

Fine Shoes.

We keep constantly on hand a beautiful assortment of Gents' Fine Hand and Machine made Shoes, of the best Manufactures in the United States.

Also, a beautiful assortment of Ladies' Fine Dress Shoes, including all the Latest Styles, by the best makers. A beautiful line of Ladies' Summer Shoes, including Newport Ties and Slippers.

Orders from a distance for Single Pairs will receive our careful attention: Shoes sent in this way, can be returned, if desired.

M. F. GOVAN & CO,
21 Broad St., Rome, Ga.

JOSEPH HOFFMAN,

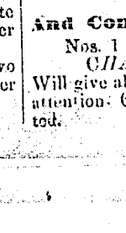
Fancy Boot & Shoemaker,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA,

Have now on hand, and will continue to keep, the finest lot of **FRENCH CALF SKIN, GOOD SOLE LEATHER,** and findings ever brought to this market. An inspection will certainly prove what I here state.

After having worked in Paris, France, and London, England, for several years, and in some of the largest cities in the United States since coming to America, I feel that I am prepared to give all, who may favor me with their orders, value received for their money and promptness, guaranteeing in every instance a perfect fit. Thanking the public for past favors, I asolicit a liberal share of their patronage.

Very Respectfully,
JOSEPH HOFFMAN,
Jacksonville, Ala.



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

DR. BIGELOW, having 30 years experience, treats SEXUAL AND CHRONIC DISEASES in both sexes. SEMINAL SUPPLY, PREMATURE 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 cures in case. Pamphlets, 10 cents. His MARRIAGE GUIDE OR SEXUAL PATHOLOGY, 230 large pages, ILLUSTRATED, containing more 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 Physiologies 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.

NOTICE NO. 94.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Nov. 22nd, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz:

George T. Kemp, Homestead Entry No. 6219 for the E half of N W qr, and W half of N E qr, section 11, township 16 south, range 12 east, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: William M. Albright and Ancel J. Freeman, of Cleburne county, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON.
Register.

Nov22'79—5w.

W. W. HARRISON,

Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE OVER

CARPENTER'S STORE.

Robertson, Taylor & Co

Successors to

GEO W. WILLIAMS & CO.

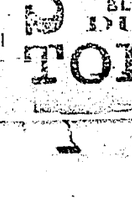
COTTON FACTORS,

WHOLESAE GROCERIES

And Commission Merchants,

Nos. 1 & 3 HAYNE STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Will give all business their most careful attention. Consequents of cotton solicited.



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

GREAT BARGAINS IN

Pianos & Organs.

H. A. SMITH

RAHWAY, N.J.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Bookseller and Music Dealer

Has just received from the Manufacturers, the

Largest Stock of Pianos

ever brought to this market. These Instruments having been bought for cash at

LOW PRICES,

will be sold to cash customers at

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER KNOWN

in this country.

Purchasers, by calling early, can have the advantage of selecting from the large stock on hand. Large lot of School & Miscellaneous Books always on hand, at LOW RATES.

SMOKE BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO

AGRICULTURE.

The Nerves as a Source of Trial.

Instead of being a vehicle for agreeable sensations some people's nerves are a most distressing endowment. Such sufferers, it will usually be found, are dyspeptic, lack vitality and flesh. What they need is more vigor. There is a means of obtaining it, if they will but avail themselves of that means. It is Hostetter's Bitters, a tonic which experience has shown to be of the utmost service to the debilitated, nervous and dyspeptic. Digestion restored upon a permanent basis by the Bitters, ministers as it should to the wants of the system, and its integral parts, of which the nerves are one of the most important, are properly nourished and invigorated. The various functions are thus more actively discharged, and obstacles to a return to health removed by increasing vitality. Instead of nervous prostration, new strength and vitality will be infused into the whole motive machinery.

CATS AS FARM STOCK.—The "harmless, unnecessary cat" is not so well treated as it deserves. One rarely considers that a well-kept cat may be more profitable than a cow. If one rat per day is destroyed, the services of the cat may be estimated as at least equal to $100 per year. Let us try to calculate the enormous damage done by 365 rats in one year, to say nothing of the ravages of the numerous progeny of the vermin. One rat per day is a moderate amount of business for an active cat. Recently the writer counted five rats captured in a stable by one cat in one day, and possibly others were not seen. The cat being well fed, hunted for amusement, and did not eat the prey. This is the principal point in the management of a cat. It should be well and regularly fed, for rats are unwholesome food. They are infested with larvæ of tapeworms, and cats are frequently tormented with the mature parasites in consequence of diseased rats. When kept free from hunger a cat will watch more patiently, and will only occasionally devour a rat or a mouse. The most successful food for a cat is a mixed animal and vegetable diet. Milk and bread, a few potatoes with meat gravy, or a little fat and a sprinkling of salt, with an occasional scrap of meat, are excellent food, and will keep the animal in good health.

THOUSANDS upon thousands of bottles of Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, have been sold, and from all over the land comes one universal cry, "Carboline, as now improved and perfected, is the best hair restorer ever used. Sold by all druggists,

CLOVERING MANURE.—It is remarkable that more attention is not given to the subject of covering manure from the weather, and especially from too much rain. Those who have given the matter particular attention have found that manure so protected is worth double that which is left out in the open air. Two loads for one is a profit few farmers can afford to lose. There is no question so vitally concerns the farmer as this one of manure. Much that he does has reference to it. Straw is not to be fed through the winter for the express purpose of manure making. Articles which scarcely pay to send to market are nevertheless taken to the city in order that manure may be brought back as a return load; and yet the whole of the manure made remains all the season exposed to the sun, wind and rain until it is diminished one-half in value. The trouble is probably that few really believe that exposed manures undergo this loss. But the matter has been too thoroughly tested to admit of a doubt. We know first-class farmers who did not themselves believe it until by actual experiment they found out its truth. In arranging farm buildings it will pay well to look as much to the preservation of the manure as to the hay or grain, and those who have their buildings already finished without these manurial arrangements will find that twenty-five or fifty dollars spent on boards for a covered shed will rank among the best investments ever made.

HUMBUGGED AGAIN.—I saw so much about the merits of Hop Bitters, and my wife who was always doctoring, and never well, teased me so urgently to get her some, I concluded to be humbugged again; and I am glad I did, for in less than two months' use of the Bitters my wife was cured and she has remained so for eighteen months since. I like such humbugging.—H. T., St. Paul.

CHARCOAL FOR SICK ANIMALS.—Nearly all sick animals become so by improper feeding in the first place. Nine cases out of ten the digestion is wrong. Charcoal is the most efficient and rapid corrective. It will cure a majority of cases if properly administered. An example of its uses. The hired man came in with the intelligence that one of the finest cows was very sick, and a kind neighbor proposed the usual drugs and poisons. The owner being ill and unable to examine the cow, concluded that the trouble came from over-eating, and ordered a teaspoonful of pulverized charcoal to be given in water. It was mixed, placed in a junk bottle, the head turned upward, and the water turned downward. In five minutes improvement was visible, and in a few hours the animal was in the pasture quietly grazing. Another instance of equal success occurred with a young heifer which had become badly bloated by eating green apples after a hard wind. The bloat was so severe that the sides were as hard as a barrel. The old remedy, saleratus, was tried for correcting the acidity. But the attempt to put it down always raised coughing, and it did little good. Half a teacupful of fresh powdered charcoal was given. In six hours all appearance of the bloat had gone, and the heifer was well.

A small percentage of silver and copper is added to gold for heating, say about 1¼ per cent. of alloy.

A Hint to Workingmen.

The honest workingmen of the country, many of whom have large and increasing families to support, have been the chief sufferers from the great financial pressure under which we have labored for the last few years. Diminished wages have not been attended by a corresponding diminution in price of every thing which the workingman needs. Rents, fuel, food, and clothing, are cheaper, but these do not constitute all his necessities. It is sometimes necessary for him to employ a lawyer or a physician, yet the fee rates of physicians and lawyers are as high as they were in "flush" times. Yet cheap medicines are as necessary as cheap rents or fuel. Cheap medicines are not necessarily poor medicines. It must be obvious to every intelligent person that medicines, compounded and put up at wholesale, can be sold at much lower rates than when retailed from the doctor's pill bags. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets have completely restored persons who had spent hundreds of dollars in vainly seeking relief from private practitioners, and all at a very little expenditure.

DOMESTIC.

WEARING FLANNEL.—Put it on at once. Winter or summer, nothing better can be worn next the skin than a loose, red woolen flannel shirt; "loose," for it has room to move on the skin, thus causing a titillation which draws the blood to the surface and keeps it there; and, when that is the case, no one can take a cold; "red," for white flannel fulls up, mats together and becomes tight, stiff, heavy and impervious; "woolen," the product of a sheep and not of a gentleman of color, not of cotton wool, because that merely absorbs the moisture from the surface while woolen flannel conveys it from the skin and deposits it in drops upon the outside of the shirt, from which the ordinary cotton shirt absorbs it, and, by its nearer exterior air, it is soon dried without injury to the body Having these properties, red woolen flannel is worn by sailors even in the midsummer of the hottest countries. Wear a thinner material in summer.

OATMEAL.—Oatmeal, Indian meal and hominy all require two things to make them perfect; that is plenty of water when first put on to boil, and a long time to boil. Have about two quarts of boiling water in a stewpan, and into it stir one cup of oatmeal, which you have already wet with cold water; boil this an hour, stirring often, then add half a spoonful of salt, and boil an hour longer. If it should get too stiff, add more boiling water? or if too thin, boil a little longer; you cannot boil it too much.

VEGETINE.—For eradicating all impurities of the blood from the system, it has no equal. It has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

BLISTERS.—If you wish a blister to heal quickly, be careful not to remove the skin. On infants this should be observed. The first dressing should be lily or cabbage leaves coddled in boiling water. Then a salve made thus: one part wax, one part lard, one part turpentine from the pine-tree; melt and strain. Resin is sometimes used instead of turpentine. This makes basilicon. If the part blistered be in a situation apt to be rubbed, cover with cotton bats, as in the case of a burn, especially if the patient be an infant.

APPLES may be kept in pits, as potatoes are. Put them on the ground, not in a hole but on the surface, and pile them in a conical heap; cover with sheaves of straw gathered together at the top and tied there. The straw be a foot thick. Then cover the straw with earth dug around the heap, leaving the extreme point of the straw uncovered for ventilation. The pit should be made in a high and dry place.

RECIPE FOR HARD SOAP.—Take 1½ gallons of soft water, 3 pounds of sal soda, 1 pound of unslaked lime; add the three together and let them come to a boil; take it from the fire and let it stand till it settles clear; then drain off the liquid from the lime, and add three pounds of clean grease to the liquid; put it back on the stove and let it boil to the proper thickness, say fifteen minutes. One ounce of essence may be added if desired.

SPRAINS AND BRUISES.—Parsnip tops beaten to a pulp and wetted with vinegar are a good application; also bran or clay, or brown paper, made wet with vinegar. But for sprains or bruises the best direction that can be given is to wrap the part with a soft cloth in many folds, and keep it constantly wet with water as warm as the patient can bear it. This treatment should be kept up for an hour or two at a time.

CUSTARD FOR CAKES.—One pint milk, four eggs, two cups sugar, and half cup of flour,; boil the milk, and while it is boiling add sugar, eggs and flour, and flavor it with lemon.

POTATO CAKES.—Take potatoes—mashed ones are best, but boiled ones can be mashed—immediately after dinner before getting too cold; add about an equal amount of flour and a small piece of butter or lard; rub thoroughly together, roll out and cut as for buscult—not too thick and bake in a rather quick oven. When done to a light brown, cut open, butter and eat warm. They are delicious.

MEAT LOAF.—Chop fine, whatever cold meat you may have, fat and lean together; add pepper and salt, one finely chopped onion, two slices of bread which have been soaked in milk and one egg. Mix well together and bake in a form. This makes an admirable tea or breakfast dish.

HE is a fool. We mean the man, who lets his baby cry all night in the arms of its mother, and does not sleep a wink, when Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup will quiet the baby by relieving its pain; a bottle costing only 25 cents.

HOW TO WASH WINDOWS.—Have a pail partly filled with clean tepid water; throw in a teaspoonful of powdered borax; have one small chamois dipped into the borax water, to wash the windows; then with a dry chamois rub the window dry, and polish. In this way windows may be cleaned in a very few moments and not wet the carpets or tire the person.

TO CURE HEADACHE.—Simple remedies are frequently the best for headache. A cup of sour milk spread upon a thin cloth and applied to the head will many times give relief. Or, a mustard plaster on the back of the neck will often ease the pain.

NO SAFER REMEDY can be had for Coughs and Cold or any trouble of the throat, than "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Imitations are offered for sale, many of which are injurious. The genuine Bronchial Troches are sold *only in boxes.*

RAW CUSTARD.—For diseases of the stomach when very delicate food is required, this custard is excellent. Beat up an egg with sugar to taste; add a cup of milk and whatever flavor liked.

A LADY said to us the other day. "Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.,) has saved my life. It has so lessened my labors when I have been worn out." Try it at once.

To preserve cider sweet and make it sparkling, bottle it in wine bottles, add a teaspoonful of white sugar to each bottle, cork tightly and tie down the cork firmly.

SO PREVALENT and so fatal has consumption become, that it s 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 strengthen the Bronchial tubes, allay inflammation, and loosen and remove all obstructions. It is a certain remedy for Asthma, and also for Coughs and Colds.

HUMOROUS.

A GRAND SCHEME.—"I have a most wonderful scheme for making money," said a man on a Jersey city ferry boat the other evening to a person whom he had never met before.

"What is it?"

"Why a new system of theology—something a little more lurid and entertaining than the old-fashioned style."

"What is it to be called?"

"I'll tell you my scheme. I intend to start a seminary out in the country somewhere to be called Lawson's Athletic Seminary. I am going to have the thing fixed so that a green hand at preaching can be developed into a crack sermonizer."

"You can't make a preacher in that time?"

"Yes, I can, if he is strong, and has any taste for athletic sports. Now, if he knows anything about the trapeze—"

"The what?" gasped the hearer.

"The trapeze. I intend to have a trapeze, horizontal bar and tumbler pitchers; and have made arrangements to have a good gymnasium erected. I am also going to have lessons given at the pupils' residences—ten lessons for $25 just like boxing."

But who will teach the Latin and Greek, and can a pupil master these languages in the space of time you mention?"

"There ain't going to be any such foolishness as that; it is going to be a sort of Delsarte affair; you will be able to tell by the manner the preacher turns in the air when he says: My idea is to have preaching by a regular star company. To have one man open a sermon by swinging around a bar, and have another take him up at the end of the paragraph by turning a somersault, and have the thing passed from one to the other until a climax and wind-up is reached."

"Do you intend to have a cornet?"

"Not at all, sir; not at all; I am going to have base drums, and have the domonies led by a regular leader standing on a flour barrel, and the presentation of bouquets is to be strictly prohibited. It will pay big money. It will supplant pedestrianism. Now, what I want you to do is to let me have a quarter. I am just raising a little money to have a plan drawn; the building is to be of granite, three stories high I think I can have you made a stockholder. Now, then if you will kindly dish me out the quarter—"

"I haven't a quarter!"

"Well, let me have fifty cents,"

"I haven't got it."

"Perhaps I can have you made President of the institution."

"I would't be President of your blamed old thing."

"No, I know you wouldn't; you are too depraved; you would rather be President of a base ball club; you don't believe in the evolution of theology, you don't, and you ain't fit to drive a hack at Tilden's funeral."

Then he went over and asked a man to give him a light as he pulled a stump out of his pocket.

A WORLD OF GOOD.—One of the most popular medicines now before the American public, is Hop Bitters. You see it everywhere. People take it with good effect. It builds them up. It is not as pleasant to the taste as some other Bitters as it is not a whiskey drink. It is more like the old-fashioned bone set tea that has done a world of good. If you don't feel just right try Hop Bitters.—*Nunda News*

IN China, men never go to a barber shop to get shaved. The barber travels around with his tools like a scissors grinder, hunting up customers, and you sit down on a doorstep or the curb stones and the barber shaves and skins you at the same time, for one price, which is ridiculously low. An American never gets shaved by a Chinese barber the second time. He would rather be shaved and talked to death by an American barber than be skinned to death by a heathen Chinee.

THE worst case of selfishness on record is that of a youth who complained because his mother put a larger mustard plaster on his younger brother than she did on him.

"WHAT'S egg's this morning?" "Eggs, of course," says the dealer. "Well," says the customer, "I'm glad of it, for the last I bought of you were all chickens."

"IT'S cool to-day," said a mother to her litele son. "Yes, it's school five days of the week," replied the embryonic paragraphist.

A CRYING baby is a bore to the whole neighborhood and the parents should be forced to keep Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup handy. Price 25 cents.

ONE is an onion boiled and the other is a bunion oiled. There is the answer. You can fit a conundrum to it at your leisure.

THE maiden with the new parasol always regret that she can't keep it up in church.

THE first lap of the girl baby is her father,s; and she never gets over the habit of sitting in men's laps.

Dr. J. D. Cook,

of Cooksville, Heard County, Ga., writes: Messrs. P. Neustaedter & Co.

Gentlemen, I am happy to inform you that *Anakesis.* Dr. S. Silsbee's Pile remedy. met with my approbation. I have tried it in three different cases, and it has not failed to relieve them at once. The patient that had it for two years says he thinks he is well, and that he always expects to keep a box on hand for fear it might come back again; another case of short duration used only three applications and says she is entirely well. It is the best thing I have ever seen for Piles. I will use it in my practice when needed.

Yours obediently,

J. D. COOK, M. D.

"*Anakesis,*" Dr. Silsbee's External Pile Remedy. is sold by druggists everywhere. Price $1 00 per box. Samples mailed *free* to all sufferers by P. Neustaedter & Co., sole manufacturers, Box 3946 New York.

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IF YOUR Liver is Disordere *Hoofland's German Bitters* will set it aright.

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Pro Bono Publico.

The man who never smoked the Lone Jack Cigarettes is like a world without a sun. Readers ponder over the condition of that man. Smoke the Lone Jack Cigarettes and you will feel pleasure with all mankind, not excepting your mother-in-law. Try the Lone Jack Cigarettes if you want a clear head and sound stomach. They are made of the best Tobacco grown, and free from any deleterious adulterations. We do not ask you to take our word for the praise bestowed on the Lone Jack Cigarettes. Only try them.

IF TROUBLED with Constipation, take *Hoofland's German Bitters.*

IF YOU are Dyspeptic *Hoofland's German Bitters* will cure you.

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Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the whole System.

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Reliable Evidence.

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MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, VEGETINE, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise; for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I never could breathe any more, and Vegetine has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as Vegetine, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs, and weak, sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the Vegetine, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.

MRS. L. GORE,
Cor. Magazine and Walnut Sts. Cambridge, Mass.

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My daughter has received great benefit from the use of Vegetine. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all her friends. A few bottles of Vegetine restored her health, strength and appetite.

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CAUTION *None genuine unless yellow wrapper has printed on it in black a Pile of Stones and Dr. J. P. Miller's signature, Phila.* $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Sent by mail by J. P. MILLER, M. D., Propr., S. W. cor. Tenth and Arch Sts., Philada., Pa.

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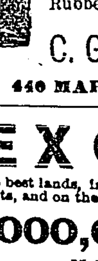
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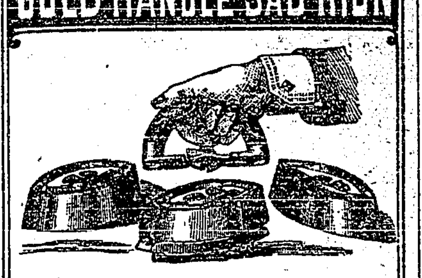
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$3 50 all wool Beavers Shawls for $2 00.
$4 00 Waterloo and Middlesex Shawls for $3 00.
$6 50 Blue and Green Long Shawls for $5.00.
$7 50 Middlesex Double Shawls for $6 00.
$9 00 Blue and Green Scotch Shawls for $7 00.
$10 00 Black Thibet Long Shawls for $6 50.
$12 00 Black Thibet Long Shawls for $8 50.
$16 00 Black Thibet Long Shawls, for $10 50.
$4 00 Gossamer Waterproofs, $2 5 .
$8 Matalasse Beaver Cloth Coats for $4 50.
$9 50 Matalasse Beaver Cloth Coats for $5.
$12 50 Matalasse Beaver Cloth Coats for $6 50.
$16 00 Matalasse Beaver Cloth Coats for $9 50.
$21 00 Diagonal Beaver Cloth Coats for $12 50.
$30 00 Fur-lined Diagonal Cloth Coats for $18 00.
$9 00 Plain Beaver Cloth Coats for $5.50.
$12 00 Plain Wool Beaver Cloth Coats for $6 50.
$18 00 Silk Velvet-trm'd Beaver Coats for $10 50
$25 00 Richly-trimmed Beaver Coats for $15 00.

Besides many very handsomely-trimmed Plain and Fancy Cloth Coats and Dolmans, all made in our own building, under the supervision of an experienced artist;

Large, good Wool Blankets, $2 50; value $3 25.
Large, good Wool Blankets, $3 50; value $4 50.
Large, good Wool Blankets, $4 00; value $5 5 .
Extra good Wool Blankets, $5 00; value $7 00.
Extra good Wool Blankets, $7 00; value $9 50.
Extra good Wool Blankets, $9 50; value $12 00.
Extra good Wool Blankets, $11 00; value $16 00.
70-inch Rich Damask Table Linen, $1; value $1 50.
60-inch Turkey Red Table Linen, 50c; value 70c.
64-inch Turkey Red Table Linen, 60c; value 75c.
76-inch Turkey Red Table Linen, 75c; value $1.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES, UNDERWEAR,

2-b. Kid Gloves, Black and Colored, 35c; were 65.
3-b. Kid Gloves, Black and Colored, 45c; were 75.
4-b. Kid Gloves, Black and Colored, 65c; were $1 25.
4-b. Kid Gloves, Black and Colored, 75c; were $1 50.
2-b. Castor Gloves, 50c; good value, $1 25.
3 Elastic Fleeced Lisle Gloves, 25c; value, 35c.
Ladies', Misses' Fancy Hose, 12½c; value 25c.
Ladies', Misses' Fancy Hose, 25; value 45c.
Ladies' Merino Vests and Pants, 50c; value 75c.
Ladies' Merino Vests and Pants, 75c; value $1.
Ladies' Merino Vests and Pants, 85c; value $1 25.
Ladies' Scarlet Underwear, $1 50; value $1 85.
Men's Scarlet Merino Underwear, $1 50; value $2.
Men's Merino Shirts and Drawers, 50c; value 75c.
Men's Merino Shirts and Dr's, 75c; value, $1 10.
Men's Merino Shirts and Dr's, $1; value, $1.50.

All makes of Bleached and Unbleached Muslins sold as low as the Agents's Prices.

Black Silk Fringes under price. Canton Flannel, both Bleached and Unbleached, Lower than elsewhere.

There has never been a sale made in Philadelphia that will compare with this sale either in extent and variety of stock or the lowness of prices for good goods.

Should any reader desire to order a Cloak or Coat, they can do so with perfect safety—only be careful to send the correct back and sleeve measure.

SOUTHWICK'S COMBINATION STORE,

Corner ELEVENTH and CHESTNUT Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

$7 FOR 36 CENTS.

—POPULAR MUSIC.—

29 BEAUTIFUL PIECES FOR 36 CENTS.

12 VOCAL.

NANCY LEE. - Adams
WARRIOR BOLD. - "
TRUE BLUE. - "
LIGHT IN THE WINDOW. - Lonsdale
DARBY AND JOAN. - Molloy
POOR BIRD. - Benedict
IT IS NOT SO. - Linte
BAILIFF'S DAUGHTER OF ISLINGTON.

8 INSTRUMENTAL.

SECRET LOVE. - Resch
PURE AS SNOW. - Lange
ALBUM LEAF. - Greig
MUSIC BOX. - Liebich
CHIMES OF MAY BELLS. - Bohm
VILLAGE MAIDEN. - Conradi
SIGHING FOR HOME. - Jungmann
BUM BUM GALOP. - Resch

AND FOUR OTHER POPULAR SONGS.

There have been over 200,000 of these popular pieces sold at 85 cts. each, but in order to introduce them into every household where **good** music is appreciated, we will send the 20 all postpaid, for 36c. or 12 3c. stamps. Mention this paper and address **WILDES & CO., 31 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.**

ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted in **ANY OR ALL** of the Newspapers named in their Directory for **ONE TIME**, or for **ONE YEAR**, in the best positions, which are carefully watched, at the **LOWEST PRICES**, on application to

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

at either of their offices in

ESTIMATES MADE

For Advertisers without charge, for insertion in a **CHOICE SELECTION** of Newspapers, or for the **BEST** Newspapers in **ANY** City, Town, County or Section.

Advertisements in the Best Positions, at Very Reasonable Rates.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.

701 Chestnut Street, Philada.

HEALTH IS WEA[LTH]

Health of Body is Wealth of

Radway's Sarsaparillian R[esolvent]

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use **Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.**

A GRATEFUL RECOGNI[TION]

"To cure a CHRONIC or LONG STANDING disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns defect and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step, by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but demands our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's **Sarsaparillian Resolvent**, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on disease and Its Cure," as follows:

List of Diseases Cured by

Radway's Sarsaparillian Res[olvent]

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that RADWAY'S RESOLVENT furnishes. It cures, step by step, surely, from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. **The wastes of the body are stopped and healthy blood is supplied to the system**, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of RADWAY'S RESOLVENT. In cases where the system has been salivated and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMOR[S]

The removal of these tumors by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly and Mrs. P. D. published in our Almanac for 1879; also Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of "False and True."

One Dollar per Bottle

MINUTE REMED[Y]

Only requires minutes, not hours, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

Radway's Ready Re[lief]

In from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for Fifty Cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Billous, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French brandy or bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyoscyamus and other powerful remedies, does at certain times, in very small doses, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

Fifty Cents per Bottle.

Radway's Regulating P[ills]

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a perfect cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

Price, 25 Cents per Box.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 WARREN, cor. CHURCH St., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

HOP BITTERS.
(A Medicine, not a Drink.)
CONTAINS
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,
AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.
THEY CURE
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.
$1000 IN GOLD.
Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.
Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.
HOP COUGH CURE is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask Children.
The HOP PAD for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. Ask Druggists.
D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.
Send for circular.
All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co. Rochester

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

Jonville Republican.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1879. WHOLE NO. 2227.

SATURDAY

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.....$2 00
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are of 10 lines or less, first in-
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A. WOODS,

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omestead entries of lands. Office in the
st corner of the court-house, opposite
uit Clerk's office.

CALDWELL. WM. M. HAMES.
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well, Hames & Caldwell,

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AND

CITORS IN CHANCERY,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

ractice in all the courts of the 12th ju
istrict and the supreme and federal
f the State.

W. WOODWARD,

Attorney-at-Law

AND

icitor in Chancery,

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JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

EDFORD. H. L. STEVENSON

FORD & STEVENSON,

ttorney-at-Law.

AND

icitors in Chancery.

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M. J. TURNLEY,

ORNEY-AT-LAW.

AND

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GADSDEN, ALA

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TORNEYS AT LAW,

ffice Row, Jacksonville, Alabama.

ociated in the practice of their pro-
nd will attend to all business confided
n the counties of the 12th judicial cir-
adjoining counties in the supreme
e State. may15,1875-tf

L. STEVENSON,

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D. ARNOLD,

GEON DENTIST

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

executed in the most durable and
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very moderate. jay25,'72-tf

JOB

INTING

FROM

ALL CARDS

TO

MOTH POSTERS

EXECUTED

y,

Cheap,

AND

Promptly,

AT THE

BLICAN OFFICE

THE ALL OF THE YEAR.

O! the elms are yellow,
The apples are mellow,
The corn is ripe in the ear;
The birds leave off nesting,
The earth begins resting,
Because 'tis the fall 'o the year.

The crickets are calling,
The red leaves are falling,
In the field the stubble is sere;
The day of the clover
Is wild bee is over,
Because 'tis the fall o' the year.

Since Summer is flitting,
friend it is fitting,
The heart should make double cheer;
So let us go smiling
With love life beguiling,
Be ause 'tis the fall o' the year.

How It Was Cleared Up.

It was nearly three o'clock when Mr. Gwinnett, who was hardly ever known to be in a hurry, bustled into the front office with a check in his hand.

"Here Kendall," calling me from my desk, "I must have the money on this before the bank closes and there isn't a moment to lose."

I clapped on my hat and took the check and was off.

The paying teller, as I entered the bank, already had his thumb on the spring which held up the small sash with its pane of ground glass which was accustomed to drop every day so exactly at the instant the hand of the bank clock pointed to three, that one might have supposed the same machinery governed both.

"You're just in time," said the punctual official.

"And that only after a sharp *run* on you," I answered.

The bad joke was either unnoticed or treated with contempt. The money was counted out in silence, the spring touched, and the sash fell.

Within half a block I encountered Elnathan Ganche, a fellow-clerk, hastening to meet me.

"Mr. Ginnett was obliged to take the first train to B——," said Elnathan, "and couldn't wait your return. Another leaves half an hour later, and he wishes you to follow on that, with the money."

"Where will he stop in B——?"

"Oh! I had nearly forgotten to tell you that. At—at the —— House."

A glance at my watch proved that I had no time to spare. A smart walk brought me to the depot, whence the train started a minute after I had taken my seat.

It was night when I stepped from the train ——. A touch on the shoulder made me turn quickly.

"Your name is Kendall?" said a sharp-visaged, keen-eyed man, in a mixed tone of question and assertion.

"It is," I answered.

"George Kendall?"

I bowed stiffly, thinking the stranger a little inquisitive.

He held up his finger and a couple of policemen approached.

"You must accompany these gentlemen and myself," said the sharp-visaged man.

"May I ask why?"—I returned.

"You shall learn in good time," replied the other. "You might find it embarassing to receive the explanation here."

A hack was called, which all four of us entered without further parley, which I saw was useless.

After a rapid drive of several minutes we alighted before a building with a bright light over the door. The sharp-featured man immediately entered, followed by the two policemen and myself.

A man in uniform, behind a desk, took down my name, age and such other particulars, as I suppose, it is usual to note on such occasions. Next I was put through a rigid search. Among other effects found upon me was, of course, the roll of bills I had drawn from the bank.

"Perhaps you can explain how you came by these," remarked the sharp-featured man dryly.

"Certainly," I answered. "I drew them from the —— Bank to-day, on my employer, Mr. Gwinnett's check with which he sent me to bank for that purpose."

"Isn't it a little singular," continued my questioner, "that after getting the money instead of carrying it to Mr. Gwinnett, you took the next train to B——?"

"Not at all," I replied, quickly. "I came with the money here at Mr. Gwinnett's request."

"How do you account, then, for his telegraphing a description of you far and wide, and offering a reward for your arrest?"

I was thunderstruck at the announcement, and my manifest confusion was interpreted as an additional evidence of guilt.

I was locked up over night at the station house, and next day was taken back as a prisoner to confront my employer and answer the charge of embezzlement.

I had, as yet, entertained no suspicion of Elnathan Ganche. I felt sure he had fallen into some mistake, not yet cleared up, in communicating to me Mr. Gwinnett's message, and was confident that Ganche's testimony would put everything to rights.

Judge of my surprise and indignation when on the witness stand, the villian denied having given me any instructions from Mr. Gwinnett, or even having seen me after I left the counting house with the check.

I told my own story, but it was heard with incredulity. The evidence of the paying teller, Mr. Gwinnett and Elnathan Ganche—every word of it true except the infamous suppression of a single fact by the latter—left the examining magistrate no room for doubt, and I was fully committed for trial. I was not long in divining Elnathan Ganche's motive. We had been rival suitors of Martha Hale, and my love had been preferred to his. Elnathan yielded with a good grace, seemingly, and even professed to be my friend—a profession I accepted the more readily, because I felt a secret pity for his disappointment.

His perfidy was now apparent. His plan was to fix upon me the brand of a felon, thus rendering my union with Martha impossible, and opening the way to a renewal of his own hopes. The nefarious plot was contrived with such infernal skill that its success seemed well nigh certain.

One evening, not long before the day fixed for trial, when the garrulous old jailer brought in my supper, he seemed more talkative than usual. Instead of thrusting the dishes through the cell door, as formerly, he entered and sat down for a chat.

The conversation soon turned on the approaching trial, of the result of which I spoke despondingly.

"I wonder at your staying here to wait for it so patiently," said the jailer.

"It's hardly a matter of choice," I answered.

"Well, a strong, active young fellow like you might find his way out, one would think."

There was a curious twinkle in the cunning old eyes which excited my attention.

"I'm but old and feeble," he continued; "what's to hinder you, now for instance, from binding me hand and foot, and after changing clothes with me, taking these keys and departing at your leisure?"

"*I'll do it!*" I cried, springing to my feet; an innocent man owes no submission to the law's injustice!"

"Come, don't get excited," whined the jailer in a tone of mock alarm. "I'll not drive you to the use of force, which it would be useless to resist."

And to see the cheerfulness with which he submitted to the substitution of his garments for mine, one would have supposed it to have been a friendly exchange.

With strips torn from my sheet, I bound the docile keeper hand and foot, placed him in an easy posture on the bed, gagged his mouth comfortably, took his bunch of keys, locked him in, pulled his hat over my eyes and soon was a free man.

Before morning I was miles away, and at the next seaport town shipped as a common sailor.

In a foreign land I began life anew, and in a few years succeeded in gaining a competence. But of what value was it, or even life itself, when not shared by her whose absence made all else worthless?

At times I was tempted to write to Martha. "But no," I said, doubtless she too believes me guilty. How can she do otherwise in the face of the evidence and my own flight?"

One day I was met and recognized by an old friend traveling abroad. Instead of shunning, he met me cordially.

"Why have you never returned to visit your old home," he asked, "or at least communicated with your friends?"

"A strange question," I replied. "You cannot have forgotten the cruel suspicion."

"Surely you have heard how all *that* was cleared up——"

"Cleared up!" I exclaimed with that tremor of the heart one experiences at a sudden gleam of hope which he dreads to see extinguished the next moment.

"Quite cleared up," replied my friend. "Elnathan Ganche fell a victim to the epidemic last summer, and on his death-bed he acknowledged all."

"And Martha Hale?"

"Is still single and as beautiful as ever, though a trifle melancholy at times. Her friends say there is a certain person whose presence, they think, would cheer her up mightily."

The next steamer carried me home, where everybody bade me welcome, and Martha not the least warmly. She has quite explained the mystery of the jailer's conduct. He had lived as a domestic in the family of Martha's father when he was a child, and was devotedly attached to her. How he and she plotted together anent my escape, it would be a breach of confidence to tell.

Fire-proof Compositions.

Various combination of ammonia and borax have been suggested in Paris for rendering textile fabrics uninflammable. Here is one, applicable to all kinds of goods: Sulphate of ammonia (pure), 8 kilos; carbonate of ammonia, 2.5 kilos; boracic acid, 3 kilos; borax (pure(, 1.7; starch, 7 kilos; water, 100 kilos. It is simply necessary to steep the fabrics in a hot solution composed as above until they have become thoroughly impregnated, after which they are drained and dried sufficiently to enable them to be ironed or pressed like starched goods. A second composition to be used for theatrical scenery (or the mounted but unpainted canvas to be used for this purpose), and also woodwork, furniture, door and window frames, etc., it is to be applied hot with a brush like ordinary paint. It is composed of boracic acid, 5 kilos; hydrochlorate of ammonia or sal ammoniac, 15 kilos; potassic feldspar, 5 kilos; gelatine, 1.5 kilos; size, 50 kilos; water, 100 kilos; to which is added a sufficient quantity of a suitable calcareous substance to give the composition sufficient body or consistency. Another composition, applicable to all kinds of paper, whether printed or not, including securities, books, etc., is formed of sulphate of ammonia (pure), 8 kilos; boracic acid, 3 kilos; borax, 17 kilos; water, 100 kilos. The solution is heated to 122 degrees Fahrenheit. If the paper be in sheets or printed, it is simple immersed in the solution, spread out to dry, and afterward pressed to restore the glaze destroyed by the moisture. The above composition insure a high degree of incombustibility. The proportions of the several ingredients are given as examples only, and may be varied as found necessary in practice.

Logs in Truckee.

A shute is laid from the river's brink up the steep mountain to the railroad, and while we are telling it the monster logs are rushing, thundering, flying, leaping down the declivity. They come with the speed of a thunderbolt, and somewhat of its roar. A track of fire and smoke follow them—fire struck by their friction with the shute logs. They descend the 1,700 feet of the shute in fourteen seconds. In doing so they drop seven hundred feet perpendicularly. They strike the deep water of the pond with a report that can be heard a mile distant. Logs fired from a cannon could scarcely have greater velocity than they have at the foot of the shute. Their average velocity is over one hundred feet in a second throughout the entire distance, and at the instant they leap from the mouth their speed must be fully two hundred feet per second. One log, having spent its force by its mad plunge into the deep waters, has floated so as to be at right angles with the path of the descending monsters. A huge log hurled from the chute cleaves the air and alights on the floating log. You know how a bullet glances, but can you imagine a saw-log glancing? The end strikes with a heavy shock, but glides quickly past for a short distance, then a crash like a reverberation of artillery, the falling log springs one hundred and fifty feet vertically into the air, and with a curve like a rocket falls into the pond seventy yards from the log it truck.

Uncle John on the Advent of Winter

The last rose of summer has faded and gone. Fans and parasols have been laid away, and dusters have become an abomination. The summer of 1879 has taken its place on the shelf, and its joys and pleasures, along with its dust, perspiration and heated misery, now exists only in memory.

No more summer night strolls in the moonlight; no more delightful plunges in the water; no more mosquito music, and no more flies in the butter.

Well, let it go. There are some pleasant features about summer, but give me the crisp and bracing air of winter—the invigoration which comes from exercise in the frosty air.

I never like the languor and laziness that seem to attach to warm weather. When the mercury is fooling around the 100 degrees mark on the thermometer, people seem to move and breathe as if they were maintaining life under protest. You rise in the morning as if it was a great exertion to get out of bed, and even the operation of eating is performed as if it were a penalty inflicted for some kind of crime.

There is nothing like cold weather to stir up a man's energy. It brightens the eye, hastens the pace and stimulates the ambition. Even the average tramp, on a sharp and frosty morning, enlivens his gait so that you can see him move without taking sight by a telegraph pole.

Winter is not looked forward too with longing by the very poor; who dread the necessity of coal and clothing; but fortunately there are not many people in the United States, proportionately, who are in danger of suffering from want. The "hard-time" exist no longer. Business of all kinds is booming, and everybody feels confident and happy because of the suspicious outlook. All who are ready able and willing can get remunerative employment, and hence nobody need quake when the whistle of winter is heard.

Winter in the country is the jolliest of the seasons. Farmers don't have the benefit of the theatres and kindred amusements such as we have in the city; but they have glorious sleigh rides, joyous social gatherings and many accessories of pleasure that city folks never experience.

City folks don't know what winter fun is, unless there has been a mighty change since. I was a boy, some fifty years ago.

It makes the blood in the old man's veins jump and thump even now to think of the sleighing parties we used to have in the country. None of your starched affairs, with a driver perched up on a box in front and the sleighers sitting liked starched mummies in the seats. None of your dress parade sleigh-riding through streets, passing hundreds of other sleighers, all starched and stiff and conscious of being on exhibition. No dragging through chocolate-colored snow, no bumping on stone pavements, no twenty-five dollars to pay to the liveryman the next day for your alleged fun.

Such is city sleigh-riding.

But the country variety, when I was a boy, was a very different thing.

The old two-horse sled, with the box full of clean straw. No seats, no starch, no dress-parade. A dozen boys and girls squatted miscellaneously in the straw, with enough buffalo robes to keep the party warm. The whip cracks and away we go. Over the country roads, through the spotless snow, and nobody looking at us but the man in the moon, who seems to roguishly wink his left eye. Everyone is talking. Eyes sparkle like the moonbeams in the snow, cheeks glow like carnation roses, and happiness reigns supreme.

But the sleigh-rides are not the only attractions of country life in the winter time. There are the singing-schools, the spelling-bees and social parties.

Ah, yes, the spelling bees, how I used to enjoy them! Two rows of boys and girls, hard-spelling words fired at them by the local school teacher, and the havoc made in the ranks by misspelling! Well I remember once when all was spelled down but myself and Matilda Jane Tompkins. Matilda was a sweet little girl and I was sweet on Matilda. We were on opposite sides, of course, and as the hard words were given I trembled for fear she would miss first. At last I spelled Cincinnati with two "t's," and the look of pain she gave me showed that she would rather have missed herself. I saw Matilda Jane about a year ago. She has grandchildren older than she and I were at the time of the spelling-match, and she has got into the habit of wearing her teeth in a glass of water at night.

Form of Lightning.

A flash of lightning is a very large spark of electricity; just the same thing that one sees given by an electric machine in a lecture on natural philosophy, the only difference being that the best machine will not give a spark more than a yard long, while some flashes of lightning have been estimated to be several miles in length. According to their appearance, various names have been given to these sparks in the sky, though in reality all the several kinds are one and the same thing. On a warm summer evening, one often sees the clouds on the horizon lit up with brilliant glows of lightning unaccompanied by any sound of thunder. To this appearance the name of heat lightning has been given, and the warm weather is often assigned as its cause. In point of fact, the heat lightning is only that of a thunder shower so far off that, while the observer can see the flash, no sound of thunder reaches him, and the intervening clouds veil and reflect the flash until it becomes a glow instead of the sharp streak usually seen. Where the flash, starting from one point, branches out and divides into several parts, it has received the name of "forked lightning." This is usually seen when the discharge is near the observer. Single flashes bearing a zigzag or crinkled aspect are denominated "chain lightning," probably from their resemblance to a chain thrown loosely on the ground. Again, when several discharges occur from about the same place at the same time, and are screened by rain or clouds so as to light up the heavens with a broad, bright glow, the title of "sheet lightning," is applied. There four comprise all the common forms. These is, however, one rare manifestation, called "ball lightning." In this phenomenon, a small globe or ball of apparent fire rolls slowly along the ground, and after a time suddenly explodes, scattering destruction around. There are but few instances of this on record, and no very satisfactory explanation has ever accounted for this curious appearance.

The Art of Stealing.

Although in Paris, and perhaps all over the Continent, our country is popularly supposed to be the training school for the ablest thieves; and the headquarters of the *pique poquettes*, there are evidences that the French capital can produce in abundance a hardly inferior article. Glancing at random over the columns of a serious and well-informed Paris paper, we find three paragraphs close together, each containing an account of robberies effected in a masterly style which would do credit to the East end of London.

An individual arriving at the Orleans terminus fell in with a man who represented himself to be a boot-maker from Bordeaux. They walked into the town together, and were presently met by a Pole, carrying a heavy hand-bag, full, he said, of gold and banknotes. The latter soon found an excuse to leave the precious bag in charge of his new friend, exacting at the same time the deposit of his purse "as a guarantee of good faith." It is unnecessary to add that he never returned, and that the bag, on being opened was found to contain lead and rubbish.

On the same day, in a cafe in the Boulevard St. Michel, three or four persons sat down and partook of some refreshments, after which one of them went up to the counter and asked for change for a 100 franc note. The five gold pieces were duly counted out to him, and he duly took them up, holding the note in his hand all the time. The moment he had safe hold of them, however, he rushed out suddenly by the door, and was quickly in a cab which his companions had brought to a convenient place outside This is said to be the fourth time that the same trick has been successfully played quite lately in this one boulevard.

The last of the cases reported, and, perhaps, the most ingenious, is that of a messenger sent out to deliver a valuable packet from one of the ladies' shops to a customer at Vincennes. He was oppressed with the heat of the day, and sat down on a bench, when an individual accosted him with the question "whether he would like to be mesmerised," The obliging offer was declined, but the mesmerist would not take any refusal, and began to "make passes" over the face of the victim, who soon succumbed to the charm. When he awoke he found himself deprived not only of his bag of merchandise, but also his gold watch and chain, his hat, and even his boots. The charmer must be a magician worthy of a place in the "Arabian Nights."

An Amateur Mesmerist.

At a small party up in the Western Division, one night last week, a highly comic young man said early in the evening that he had a bully idea for having some fun at the expense of a quiet and inoffensive guest who was expected later.

'Tell you what we'll do,' said he, bubbling over with mirth as he spoke; 'I'll mesmerize Jones—make him stand on his head, and think he's a tea-kettle, and so on. It'll be awfully funny. I've been having a little experience in mesmerism lately, and I can do it just as easy as borrowing five dollars.' They all said it would be a great joke and too funny, and so on and when soon after the unsuspecting Jones said he didn't think there was much in it,

'O, you don't, eh?' said the highly comic young man, who, for the purpose of argument, we shall call Smith; 'now, I have been experimenting a little in these things, and there is a good deal in it. Now, I think I could mesmerize you if you'd let me try.

'O, dear Mr. Jones,' cried all the young ladies with one accord, 'please do let him mesmerize you: it will add so greatly to the eclat of the evening,' and so Mr. Jones consented to be mesmerized if it would afford them any pleasure. Rather to his own and and greatly to everyone else's surprise, after a few passes Mr. Smith saw his victim pass into the magnetic slumber, and then the fun began. The unfortunate Jones was made to believe he was a terrier backed to kill 100 rats in ten minutes, and so to engage in a fearful combat with his teeth with a pile of ottomans and sofa-cushions; and then was turned into a locomotive-engine, and went up and down the room blowing off steam and tooting danger signals; and then became convinced that he was a sensational lecturer, and spit his coat clear up the back while trying to illustrate the oppressive calm which broods upon the Dead Sea; and compelled to recite poetry and play the flute on a ruler, and perform many other interesting and unusual feats to the delectation of the audience, so that everyone laughed till his or her sides were sore, and one tender hearted damsel remarked that it was a shame. Finally, they left the unfortunate young man possessed of the hallucination that he was a cat, keeping patient watch over the register, from which he expected a mouse to issue, while they discussed what to make him do next.

'I guess we've had fun enough out of the poor cuss,' said Smith, magnanimously; 'spose I take him out of his magnetic slumber?' So he called, 'Puss! Puss!' and Jones came obediently to him on all fours, and rubbed against Smith's legs and purred contentedly.

'Now,' said Smith, 'observe that I will make a few passes in the reverse way, and thus release him from the controling influence of my mind and dispel the magnetic slumber in which he has been the unconscious agent to minister to our mirth and amusement.'

So he made a few passes, but Jones did not come out of his trance; on the contrary he glared wildly around the room, ran his fingers through his hair, and, tearing off his coat, howled, 'Thim Chinese must go,' etc.

'Why, he thinks he's Dennis Kearney!' exclaimed everyone, and they looked in surprise at Smith, who, however, retained his presence of mind, and, though badly surprised, said:

'You see I stimulated his bumps of eloquence and causation, as I may say; now, however, I will dismagnetize him for good.' So he made a few more passes, and Jones set off walking at breakneck pace down the room, yelling, 'This is the 2697th quarter—bet a bonanza mine to a banana I win.'

Smith looked somewhat more serious, and everybody said, 'Why, how singular!' and some of the guests remarked, 'Smith, why don't you take him out of the magnetic slumber at once? He'll upset the furniture.'

'I will,' exclaimed Smith, and made several more assorted passes, finally seizing Jones and shaking him violently, with the exclamation, 'Hi! there! I say, you know time's up! Wake up! Be yourself! Come out of this trance!'

Jones gazed at him pleasantly for an instant, then a rapturous smile broke out upon his countenance, and, crying, 'Hence! Achmet, draw thy cimetar and keep faithful watch at the outer gate of the seraglio—the garden of delights—while the Sultan, the magnificent, the Lord of the earth, rejoices his heart in the smiles of his odalisques;' before they had any idea of his intention he hugged and kissed every woman in the room, calling them all 'Fatima.'

'Perhaps he's going mad,' said somebody and the lady of the house, turning pale, exclaimed, 'Mr. Smith, I insist that you restore that unhappy young man to his senses this very moment.'

'Great Heavens! said Smith, who had burst into a profuse perspiration, 'that's what I am trying to do as hard as I can, but he won't come out of his trance. I must have forgotten something about the process.'

Well, try and remember it, then, pretty quick,' said the lady, 'or he may be a raving maniac, and his blood—and ours, which is worse and more to the purpose—will be upon your head.'

Here Jones took up a tumbler of lemonade with much solemnity, and, advancing across the room with a majestic step, halted before Smith and exclaimed: 'Saul, son of Kish, I, the Prophet Samuel, D. D., anoint thee King over the people of Israel,' poured the refreshing beverage upon Smith's head; then yelling 'Hurry up another wheelbarrowful of them bricks!' he jerked Smith's legs from under him, and, seizing him by the feet, ran him on his nose across the room like a barrow, and jammed his head against the opposite wall; then, dropping the unlucky amateur mesmerist, he advanced with a stealthy step, and hissed in a blood-curdling tone.

'Give me the dagger, and I will these brawny hands of mine incarnadine in the villain's heart's blood; send him down, down, down to the deepest depths of perdition, and join him there, my dreadful mission of vengeance being accomplished up to the handle.'

At this one woman fainted, three got out of the room, and the mistress of the house turned on the burglar alarm for a policeman, and adjured Smith to run for a doctor and take the man out of his trance with a stomach-pump or an electric embrocation, or something, before there had been done a deed of dreadful note. Smith did not wait to be told twice, but dashed out of the house like a runaway flash of lightning, not stopping to put on his hat or overcoat, and, as he was going through the gate, ran plump into the officer who was answering the call.

'You scoundrel,' cried the officer, as they rolled over each other, 'surrender, or I'll blow your brains out with my club,' and he took hold of Smith with so determined a grip that he tore every button off of his shirt and waistcoat.

'I was going for the doctor—there's a raging maniac in the house,' gasped Smith; 'lemme go.'

'O, that's too thin,' contemptuously replied the policeman; 'what are you giving me? Come along into the house, and let's see how many spoons you have about you.'

So he dragged his captive in, giving him a hearty shake at every third step, and when the door was opened, he found Jones seated, clothed in his right mind, conversing on the weather. Explanations were made to the officer, and then Smith borrowed a new collar and some pins, repaired his damages, and went home, after vainly endeavoring to leave an impression upon the company that it was a put-up job between him and Jones to contribute to the evening's amusement. Jones is not looked upon at present as quite as green as they took him to be, and is decidedly the social lion of the neighborhood.

The Cowboy of Colorado.

He was a young man of striking appearance. He wore a greasy suit of miners' overalls, a heavy flannel shirt, and a white-felt hat with no end of a brim. His pants were turned up at the bottom, revealing large but not ungainly feet. There was a careless look in his face and a hickory nut in his hand as he stepped out of the Times elevator at the fifth story. He was not long in declaring himself the Whistling Cowboy of Colorado, and it was but a short time before he convinced everyone that his name was well applied. He whistled on landing. He whistled on introducing himself. He whistled while the other fellow was talking. He was a perpetual whistler. He told his story by means of a whistle in a miner key. It was not a bad whistle, by any means. What it lacked in musical pathos was made up in shrill force. The rhythimical swell of his themes was not altogether according to theoretic principles, but the abundance of trills and cadences made up for my trivial defect of that character. It was a great whistle, and in some respects a diabolical whistle. It was a whistle which would attract attention under all and any circumstances.

His story, as whistled, was brief, but pointed and interesting. His name was Dan W. Reed, and he had traveled all over these United States. He had sailed the briny ocean, soared among the little stars in a balloon, tramped the broad prairie, and stood off the train-conductors in the most approved manner. Twenty years were all that he could boast of, but during those years he had compressed into his own life the history and experience of twenty adventurers. He walked once from Galveston to Boston, whistling all the way, and was a newspaper hero for a brief period. During this trip he was chased by wolves, bitten by rattlesnakes, frozen to death, an put in divers bridewells as a vagrant. In 1876 he went to Washington to interest himself in the pardon of a friend in jail for some offense or other. He bearded Grant in his den. He whistled for him. Ulysses was captured at one. He deducted six months from the time of the whistler's friend, gave the whistler a five doller bill, and advised him to visit and whistle to Gen. Butler. But the whistling cowboy didn't take the bait. He engaged himself with some Brooklyn people and whistled seconds to Arbuckle's cornet at concerts, for a while. Talmage wanted to capture him, but the boy wanted to come west. He came, and was captured by come ranchmen at Hugo, Col. His visit to Chicago is easily explained. The boss of the ranch sent some cattle here in charge of the whistler and another fellow. The other fellow was the financial man. He carried the return tickets and had general charge of the spondulicks. He has been missing since the cattle were sold, and the whistler is busy devising means for a speedy return to the western wilds.

Feeding Snakes.

As a feeder the snake is mighty irregular, and his appetite is always about four times too large for his organs of digestion. They have long since found this out at the Philadelphia "Zoo," and the superintendent is just now in a dilemma to know how he will be able to find the proper food for the serpent family under his care. The small species of land snakes feed on toads, lizards, grasshoppers and other members of the insect and reptile world, and at times it is very difficult to supply the demand of these insatiate "varmints." The king and calico snakes belong to this same class, but if famine should occur these two species are cannibalistically inclined, and would weather the hard times by swallowing each other. In the big case in the snake house are twenty-six boas, the largest of which is 14 feet in length and 24 inches in circumference. The business of the boa is simply to load his stomach to repletion; and then to tie himself up in a graceful knot and doze calmly for several weeks, while the spectators gaze on him and speculate on his easy job, and what they would do were they to encounter him alone in a jungle with nothing but a Barlow knife as a weapon of defense. Though not particular to a shade as to what their diet shall be, yet your zoological boa is something of an epicure in his way. Nature has provided him and other members of the reptile family with an accommodating head, the roof of which in a manner lifts off and allows the introduction of toothsome morsels that would crowd a quarter peck measure to hold. Up to the present time these monster boas have been fed upon rabbits and rats, and just now rabbits and rats are becoming scarce. They have been tempted with sportive and innocent little kittens, and an occasional pup has been placed at their disposal, and at times spring chickens and pigeons; but the boa cannot stomach a cat has little appetite for the dog, and goes square back on the feathery tribe. Hence it is that his diet is reduced right down to rats, with now and then a rabbit to regulate his liver. Every zoological garden grows immense crops of rats, and rabbits are popped into the world in astonishing numbers. But the appetites of the snakes at the Zoo have been telling on both families, and the prospect is that shortly the supply will have to be obtained from the outside. Each of the twenty-six boas consumes from three to four a month, and in the course of a year they manage to consume about four tons of these little animals. Not long since a prairie dog was forced into the cage, but the big snake only winked at him and allowed him the liberty of the cage without molestation. Having coiled its body about its little victim, and squeezed the life out of it, the snake proceeds to swallow it leisurely. Having got it back of its jaws, it coils up gracefully, drops into a torpid state, and remains oblivious to the peanut munchers and nervous old ladies who peep at it through the glass from day to day.

Napoleon as a Murderer.

As men learn more of Napoleon, smaller and smaller does he grow. Perspective was needed to bring out his real stature. Mme. de Remusat's "Memoirs" promises to do something to set the world right—especially in regard to the murder of Duc d'Enghein. She relates that on the evening before it occurred she noticed that Josephine was unusually sad, and remarked it while driving with her. The reason for it she learned, was that Bonaparte had sent an officer to the frontier to arrest the duke, and that Josephine's entreaties that the duke's life should be spared had been in vain. Bonaparte had answered: "Women must not interfere in such matters." On the following day at dinner Bonaparte remarked that Mme. de Remusat looked very pale, and asked her why she had not on rouge. "There are two things," he said, "which are becoming to a woman, rouge and tears." He seemed in very good spirits and joked with his wife "with more freedom than propriety." Next morning the news reached Josephine that all was over with the duke. He had behaved with great courage, and refused to have his eyes bandaged, only begging the soldiers not to miss him. Gen. Hullen, who played the principal part in the arrest and execution, was richly rewarded by Napoleon, who, however, always mistrusted him afterward, and once said: "His presence disturbs me; I do not like the recollections he awakens in me." On the day after the execution Napoleon was silent during dinner, but when the repast was over he said, as if answering himself, "At any rate, they know now what I am capable of, and it is to be hoped that they will leave me alone." He spoke about various French kings. "Henry IV.," he said, was not a great man, for he wanted dignity. A soverign must avoid being good natured. It is foolish to remind people that one is a man like themselves. Alexander the Great showed true political instinct in tracing his descent from a god."

She Knows 'Em.

Mrs. Duniway, of the New Northwest, at a literary reunion at Salem, Oregon, "toasted" the gentlemen as follows: "God bless 'em! They share our joys, they double our sorrow, they treble our expenses, they quadruple our cares, they excite our magnanimity, they increase our self respect, they awake our enthusiasm, they arouse our affections, they control our property and out-manœuvre us in everything. This would be a dreary world without 'em. In fact, I may say, without prospect of successful contradiction, that without 'em it would not be much of a world anyhow. We love 'em, and the dear beings can't help it; we control 'em and the precious fellows don't know it. As husbands they are always convenient, though not always on hand; as beaux they are by no means 'matchless.' They are most agreeable visitors; they are handy at State fairs, and indispensable at oyster saloons. They are splendid as escorts for some other fellow's wife or sister, and as friends they are better than women. As our fathers they are inexpressly grand. A man may be a failure in business, a wreck in constitution, not enough to boast of as a beauty, nothing as a wit, less than nothing as a legislator for woman's rights, and even not very brilliant as a member of the press; but if he is our own father we overlook his shortcomings and cover his peccadilloes with the divine mantle of charity. Then, as our husbands, how we love to parade them as paragons!

Never wipe your fingers on the table-cloth nor clean them in your mouth, Use the napkin.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, DEC. 20, 1879.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

We return thanks to Auditor Brewer for his able and comprehensive report for the fiscal year ending 30th Sept. 1879.

From it we learn that there was a balance on hand in the Treasury Oct. 1. 1878 of $224,086,60, rather more than a "nominal" sum. The total collections for the year amount to $931, 289,16 and the total expenditures for the year including $244,259,41 paid out by tax collectors in the counties for public schools on Auditor's warrant, are $914, 758,08, leaving a surplus of receipts over expenditures of $16,531,08. This added to the amount on hand, in the Treasury would make $240,617,68 now on hand, but of this amount $12. 565,00 in Patton certificates have been burned, and there is consequently now on hand $228,052,68. The state has met every liability of the fiscal year and has two hundred and twenty eight thousand and fifty-two dollars and sixty-eight cents over—a rather snug sum, suggestive of a reduction of the rate of taxation. But for the cost of the last legislative session and the appropriations thereunder, the Auditor would have been enabled to show a surplus this year of $70,131.13. From this basis he estimates a surplus next year of $50,000 00, and this latter added to the amount now at the Treasury will, if realized, find about $280,000.00 surplus revenue in the Treasury the 30th of Sept. next. On the whole the Auditor regards the present financial condition of the state as far from discouraging. He might have gone farther and said very satisfactory. The Auditor says tax collectors for the present year, as a rule, seem to have made more than usual efforts to settle their accounts in full and the balances against those in defualt are not comparatively large.

The Report is very elaborate and full of valuable suggestion that the next Legislature will scarcely disregard. We shall refer to it again and present to our readers facts gleaned from it that will prove interesting to them—especially facts bearing on on Calhoun and adjoining counties.

We have purchased the material of the Oxford Record newspaper, and early in January will begin the publication of a new paper at Edwardsville, in Cleburne County. In this enterprise we shall associate with us Mr. J. F. B. Embrey, a first class printer, who learned the art in the Republican office and who is at present with us. For the present we shall edit the political department of both papers, leaving the management of the local department of the Edwardsville paper to Mr. Embrey.

We have no doubt of the success of the enterprise. We have been in Cleburne enough of late months to become thoroughly acquainted with the resources of the county, and feel no fears on this head. Cut off entirely from railroad connections, Cleburne needs a newspaper to advertise to the world her wonderful wealth of minerals, her fruitful soil, and her other natural advantages calculated to attract capital and population. All other sections of the State are pushing their advantages into notice through a local press, and we are determined that Cleburne shall no longer be behind her sister counties in this respect.

We feel that the people of the county will appreciate at once the benefits that will flow to them through the establishment of a well conducted newspaper, and that the public spirit and county pride that distinguishes them will lead them to give it a hearty support.

We trust that our friends in that county will at once begin to talk the paper up, and interest themselves in its behalf. Prospectuses of the new paper will be sent into the county in a few days, and the subscription books will be opened in Edwardsville during Christmas week. we expect to ship the material to Edwardsville next week.

WHAT WHISKEY CAN BRING A MAN TO.

Last week we published an account of the murder of a woman in New Orleans by W. W. Beasley. Since then we find the following comment in the Richland (La.,) Beacon, edited by a gentleman who worked in this office when Beasley learned his trade here. It is a plain statement of facts' but what a fearful commentary on the excessive use of alcohol.

Poor Beasley! we first knew him as an innocent, inoffensive virtuous farmer-boy, who would have suffered torture rather than tell a falsehood, swear an oath or take a drink. His parents were simple minded country folk and pious Methodists. We learned him how to ink his first roller in a country printing office, and, if we mistake not, emptied the first stick of type he ever set. We were then a youth of about seventeen or eighteen and he a boy of eleven or twelve, innocent as an infant; but he formed evil associations and contracted the habit of drinking—getting on occasional sprees. He had a noble and generous nature.

At the breaking out of the war he was working in Selma, in the times office we think, and just before leaving home as a soldier joined the Baptist church in that city and was baptized in the basement of the church building.

He was a member of the gallant Fourth Alabama regiment, distinguished himself at the first battle of Manassas and was promoted to the position of ensign for his gallantry on that memorable battle field.

Since the war he has engaged in several newspaper enterprises which have failed. The last we knew of him before this terrible tragedy he was one of the proprietors and editors of the Mobile Daily News.

We think we know who he married, but will not state, as we are not certain that we are correct. If we are, she is the daughter of a distinguished Alabamian.

We know of no circumstance that has so shocked our sensibilities and overwhelmed us with grief as this sad affair, from the fact of our having been so intimately connected with this man in his innocent boyhood days. What a sad commentary upon the evils of intemperance and wicked associations!

Ex-Senator Ramsey the new Sec'y of war is regarded as a fair man.

Washington News and Gossip.

The President has nominated Wm. Miller for Postmaster at Tuscaloosa Ala.

Representative Aiken of S. C. has succeeded in guining some cheap notoriety by declaring that all the old parties must be broken up and new ones formed.

Gen. Joe Johnston, at the first meeting of the Committee on Military affairs, was appointed chairman of the sub-committee on army organization,

Gen Wm. H. Forney is chairman of the sub-committee of the committee on appropriations, and has in charge the Millitaey Academy bill. Is is proba of he will report it to the House before the recess.

CONGRESSIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE RELIEF FUND.—Nearly every member of the House has subscribed five dollars to relieve the Irish sufferers. It is expected that $1,500 will be raised from members. Congressman Kenna, of W. Va., has charge of subscription list.

It has been reported in political circles for some days that Tilden intends, at an early day, to issue an address to the national democracy defending the course he has pursued, announcing that he is not a candidate for the presidential nomination, and declaring his preference for that nomination to be Speaker Randall.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.—The House committee on printing have decided to report favorably to the House the bill for the election of the public printer by the Senate as a substitute for the bill to let the printing out to contract at ten per cent. less than the present avarage cost.

MR. CLARK, of Missouri, proposes that the Government advertising shall be done in the papers having the largest circulation.

Congressman De La Matyr says he has felt the pulse of the south and that the "true-hearted" people there have no sympathy with democrats in Congress. Either the reverend Congressman got hold of the wrong pulse or there are but few "true-hearted" people, according to his standard, in the south.

Senator Ben Hill is credited with saying a good thing anent Senator Gorden's policy of silence. The oratorical "Ben" read Gordon's "views," and said: "Yes, there are good reasons why some men should advocate the policy of silence." That was a blow straight from the shoulder.

A One-Term Resolution.

Mr. Pound, of Wisconsin, introduced in the House a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, which provides that after March 4, 1885 the President and Vice-President shall hold their offices for six years, and shall be ineligible for more that one term consecutively, and members of Congress shall be elected for three years.

Information has been received at the Marine Hospital Bureau that small-pox is still prevalent at Tripoli. Twenty-nine deaths from the disease occurred during the week ended November 8, and 57 deaths during the week ended November 15.

PREFERENCES FOR PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.—Ex-Congressman Hewitt it is said expressed a preference for Judge Field as the democratic presidential candidate for 1880. Gen. Warner, of Ohio, thinks that David Davis, of Illinois, and Joel Parker of New Jersey, would prove a winning ticket.

THE DOCUMENTS accompanying the report of the Postmaster General show that there are only nine states in which the postal service is self sustaining. These are the New England and part of the middle states. The greatest difficiency is in Texas and Ohio.

George Washington's Sword.

The joint committee on the library has had under consideration a proposition for the purchase of the sword worn by General Washington when he resigned his commission at Annapolis. The sword is offered for sale to the Government by Mr. H. H. Lewis, of Maryland, who has come into possession of it by inheritance through his family, Major Lewis (a nephew of General Washington) having been the original devisee. The committee did not reach the point of action on this matter but previously authorized the chairman to purchase for $500 a groupe potrait in crayon of all the present justices of the Supreme court, offered by Mrs Fasset, of this city on condition that it meet the approval of the court.

The aggregate amount of one years pension to all pensionors is $25,493, 745,15, though the actual payments made will exceed the sum on account of new pensioners receiving arrears of pension.

There are now pending before the pension bureau 200,00 additional pension claims.

THE SPOFFORD-KELLOG CONTEST.—The Senate committee on privileges and elections will not do anything further with the Spofford-Kellogg case until after recess. No additional witnesses have been subpœnaed, and it is not likely that any will be. A canvass of the committee by a STAR reporter indicates conclusively that the democratic majority are in favor of declaring the seat vacant; that neither Kellogg nor Spofford was elected by a lawful legislature. A democratic member of the committee said this morning that the testimony against Kellogg "is so damning that his party will not undertake to defend him in the Senate. They cannot do so in the face of that testimony, when it shall be printed and laid before the public. The republicans will not make it a point to either defend or condemn Kellogg. They will not pay any attention to him individually, but will maintain that a man having been formally seated by the Senate cannot be rousted except by a two-thirds vote.

MR. TILDEN OUT OF THE RACE.—A special dispatch from New York to the Philadelphia Times says that a short time before the late election in New York Hon. L. B. Faulkner and other prominent democrats called on Mr. Tilden to consult his wishes with regard to the nominations. After saying he wanted Gen. Robinson renominated he made the startling declaration that he didn't care to be a candidate again. He was getting to be an aged man. The constant worry and irritation consequent upon active participation in politics was wearing upon him. He had lawsuits and private business on hand that required more than his entire attention. He had a fortune, and his inclination was to live the rest of his life in the case of his home. He had once been elected President of the United States, and the majority of the people knew it—were coming more and more to know it every year—and the time would come when every one not blinded would say that he had been cheated out of what rightfully belonged to him, and he added:—"It is a question whether I will not live better in history as an elected President who was cheated than [illegible] running again and serving for [illegible] for any man in office is [illegible] like political enemies."

No BILL has yet been presented to either House to make Gen. Grant a captain general; nor does the Congressman yet turn up who indicates a desire to champion the bill.

Congress will adjourn on the 19th inst for the holidays and reassemble on January 6th.

Some enterprising fellow in New York has prescfted a petition to the House asking that the Congressional proceedings be printed in newspaper form and sent free of charge to every family in the United States.

On the 30th of last June there were 242,755 pensioners. Of these all but about 22,000 soldiers of the war of 1812, draw pensions for injuries received during the late war. or are supported by the government as the children, widows or dependent relatives of dead soldiers.

Toombs—Grant—Bayard—The Empire.

Atlanta (Ga.) cor. Philadelphia Times.

I met Gen. Toombs the other day and asked him who would be the next president.

"Grant" he replied promptly. "He will be the next president and the last president.

"After Grant—what?"

"The empire, by G—d! I am ready for it. It is part of the inevitable. When the north, by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, injected 500,000 savages into the belly of the constitution they made popular government impossible. Grant is a man of power. Alec Stephens thinks he is the man, greatest probably, in public life to-day. I like him well enough myself a d—m sight better than I do any of his crowd. He has to a pre-eminent degree what will command the irresolution of these times And that is a dauntless courage. "Is there no Democrat who has the same quality?

"None.—unless it is Bayard. He comes of the purest and bravest strain of blood that ever flowed through American veins. If he has the nerve of the old Bayard who turned his back on Burr and the party because he said Burr had led the party where no clean handed gentleman could follow it, he will do. I suspect the blood is not losing its temper. Tom Bayard's father gave us a hint of the old spirit when he left the senate in 1860 because he would not swear that he did not sympathize with the south. But if Grant wants the presidency, and I think he does, it will require a man that can meet the lightning open-eyed to stay his steps in the White House. Once in there, you might as well try to tear the lightning from its seat in the clouds as to get him out. But let it come. Grant and the empire. That is the prophesy of an unrepentant rebel."

NOTICE FARMERS.

The undersigned will have in store in a few days a large stock of Soluble Pacific Guano and Phosphates, Chemicals &c. for composting, at low prices, cotton option. Call early and supply yourselves for the coming crop

JNO. D. HAMMOND.

Dec. 13—4t.

TAX ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

FIRST ROUND.

I will attend the places mentioned below, at the times stated for the purpose of assessing the State and County tax for the year 1880.

Precinct No. 10—Rabbit Town, Monday January 12, 1880.
Precinct No. 11—White Plains, Tuesday January 13, 1880.
Precinct No. 12—Davis Town Wednesday January 14, 1880
Precinct No. 13—DeArmanville Thursday January 15, 1880.
Precinct No 13—Oxford, Friday January 16, 1880.
Precinct No. 15, Anniston, Saturday January 17 1880.
Precinct No. 4—Gannaway's School H. Monday January 19, 1880.
Precinct No. 14—Sulphur Springs Tuesday January 20, 1880.
Precinct No. 5—Polkville, Wednesday January 21 1880.
Precinct No. 6—Peeks Hill Thursday January. 22 1880.
Precinct No. 7—Hollingsworth's Friday January 23 1880.
Precinct No. 3—June Bug Monday January 26 1880.
precinct No. 3—Weaver's Station Tuesday January 27 1880.
Precinct No 2—Alexandria Wednesday January 28 1880
Precinct No. 1—Jacksonville Thursday January 29 1880.
recinct No. 8—Greene's School House Friday January 30 1880.
Precinct No. 9—Cross Plains Monday February 2 1880.
Precinct No 16—Ladiga Tuesday February 3 1880.

Parties are requested to meet me promptly at these appointments.

A. B. LEDBETTER
Tax Assessor Calhoun Co.

Dec 13—td

---

30 DAY OFFER.

READ! READ! READ!

Down! Down!! Down!!!

PRICES REDUCED

33 1-3 PER CENT.

We have in store and on the road the largest and most complete stock of Pianos and Organs ever brought to this market, which we offer cheap for cash; will take old instruments instrument in exchange for new, or will sell on the installment plan.

Don't fail when you visit Rome to give us a call if you wish anything in our line, or if you wish to order write to us.

C. W. LANGWORTHY & CO.,
90 Masonic Temple,
Rome, Ga.

Register's Sale of Real Estate.

Under a decree rendered at the July term, 1879, of the Chancery court for Calhoun county, Alabama, in the case of Daniel F. Hoke, administrator, &c., of John D. Hoke, deceased, vs. John Kee, Martha Kee, et al, I will as Register of said court, sell to the highest bidder, before the court house door, of Calhoun county, Alabama, on Monday the 5th day of January, 1880, the following described real estate to-wit: An undivded half interest in lot No. 78 in the old plan of the town of Jacksonville, Ala.; A prorata interest in the S. E. qr. of Sec. 4. Township 14, Range 8; The N E qr of the S W qr of Sec 32, T 14, R 9; also the S E qr of the S E qr of S 24, T 14, R 8, and the S W qr of the S E qr of S 18, T 14, R 9—all in Calhoun county, Ala., east in the Coosa Land District.

TERMS OF SALE.

The above lot and lands will be sold on a credit of six months, purchaser executing his note bearing interest from date of sale, with two solvent resident re-holders as securities

WM. M. HAMES,
Nov. 25,'79. Register.

Christmas!

B. F. CARPENTER has in stock now the largest variety of Christmas Goods ever brought to this market, consisting of

TOYS

of all kinds and Confectioneries in great profusions and richness, as well as all kinds of

FIRE WORKS

for the boys. Among the toys may be mentioned wax dolls from $2 down, and among articles for Christmas gifts, suitable for older people, beautiful flower vases and China gift cups and saucers. Besides these are minor toys and gifts suitable to the taste of every age and sex. His stock of confectioneries for the holidays is simply unrivaled, and parties intending to buy would do well to call at his store and examine his stock before making their Christmas purchases either of toys and confections or more substantial articles for the table. He will not be undersold.

B. F. CARPENTER.

Dec. 13—1mo.

Calhoun College,

MALE AND FEMALE,

JACKSONVILLE, - - - - ALA.

THE SIXTH SESSION of this Institution will commence on the *second Monday* in Jan., 1880, and continue five months.

EXPENSES PER SESSION.

PRIMARY—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Primary Arithmetic, &c. &c. $10 00

INTERMEDIATE—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Ele. Gram. Written Arithmetic, Mental Arithmetic, Ele. Geography, Ele History, &c 15 00

ACADEMIC—Practical and Commercial Arithmetic, Pract'l Eng. Gram., Philosophy, Rhetoric, History, Geography, &c., &c., 20 00

COLLEGIATE—The Sciences, Latin and Greek Languages, the Higher Mathematics, and all the branches usually taught in our colleges, 25 00

Music—Instrumental—Piano or Organ, 25 00

Elocutionary Reading and Declamation by the pupils throughout the session.

No shows, exhibitions nor concerts tolerated in connection with the school.

A thorough and rigid examination at the close of each term.

Those pupils, and *those only*, are wanted who are fully determined to comply *cheerfully* with the regulations of this institution, and who are willing *to work earnestly* and *zealously* as they are directed.

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

For further particulars adddress

W. J. BORDEN,
Principal.

Sight Restored!

The undersigned having had remarkable success in treating numerous cases of sore eyes, cataract, dimness of sight, and persons suffering from any inflimation of the eyes, impaired vision, etc., desires to make known to the public how such sufferers may avail themselves of his wonderful remedies. The following certificates—obtained without solicitation—speak for themselves. Persons desiring treatment can be visited by me if preferred A. J. KERR,
White Plains, Ala.

DAVISVILLE, ALA., Dec. 10th, 1879.

This is to certify that Dr. A. J. Kerr has been treating my eyes for one, and they are much better—think they will get entirely well. Cheerfully recommend his treatment to the public. J. F. DAVIS.

This is to certify that Lucinda McDowell's eye became affected by loss of sight four or five years ago; and remained so till three or four weeks since, when she went under the treatment of Mr. Andrew Kerr, and in six or eight days afterward she could see with that eye as well as ever.

WASHINGTON WILLIAMS.

—I certify that this is a true statement with regard to my daughter.

JNO. W. McDOWELL.

Dec 26th, 1877.

STATE OF ALABAMA, ETOWAH COUNTY,
Feb. 7th, 1879.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that my grand-daughter, Nancy Griffith, was afflicted with sore eyes for three years, to such an extent that she could scarcely see to go about. Six months ago Mr. A. J. Kerr came and took her under treatment, and to our astonishment, she could soon see to thread the finest needle or do any kind of fine sewing. I hereby recommend Mr. Kerr's medicine to any person similary afflicted.

Given under my hand, day and date above mentioned. W. N. CHANDLER.

NOTICE NO. 140.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA., Dec. 13th, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Francis M. Traylor, homestead entry No. 5,599, for the N half of N W qr of fractional section 15, township 13 south, range 12 east, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: John W. Thompson and George F. Thompson, of Cleburne county, Ala. PELHAM J. ANDERSON,
Register.

Dec. 13—5w.

NOTICE NO. 128.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA., Dec. 13th, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Jackson Harbour, homestead entry, No. 5447, for the N E qr of N W qr. of section 30, township 12 south, Range 11 east and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Benjamin Perry and Ephraham McCollum, of Cherokee county, Ala. PELHAM J. ANDERSON,
Dec. 13—5w. Register.

NOTICE NO. 129.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA., Dec. 13th, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Benjamin Perry, homestead entry No. 5,448, for the S W qr. of N E qr S E qr of N W qr of section 35, township 12 south, Range 10 east, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Ephram McCollum and Jackson Harbour, of Cherokee county, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON,
Dec. 13—5w. Register.

Berrys & Co.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

Commission Merchants,

AND

COTTON FACTORS,

At Old Rail Road Depot and Steamboat Wf,

Rome, Georgia.

☞ Liberal Cash Advances made on COTTON and PRODUCE Consigned to us.

FOUND AT LAST!

An Infallible Pile Remedy.

Let the Afflicted Give it a Fair Trial.

Having been a sufferer for eight years; having sought relief at the hands of the surgeon, the physician and the compounder, but in vain; I concluded that somewhere in the great store-house of nature a sure and effective remedy could be found. To prove the faith that was in me. I went diligently to work to make the discovery. I spent hours, days, weeks and months searching, testing and experimenting with different plants, roots, herbs and barks to no purpose; I did despair, but searched on, and after five years I was enabled to say EUREKA! And am now entirely relieved.

The remedy is a compound of four different vegetable productions of the country, is entirely harmless, and from experience I can say it has entirely effected one cure.

If you are a suffer from this most distressing disease, (and who is not) Try it and be well.

Price, $1 per box. Prepared by the undersigned. JARRETT THOMPSON,
Talladega, Ala.

NOTICE NO. 109.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Nov. 29th, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: James T. Skinner, Homestead Entry, No. 5492, for the N half of N E qr of section 35, in Township 16 south, of range 12 east, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Edward A Farlow and Arington Henderson, of Cleburne county.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON,
Register.

Nov. 29,'79—3w.

NOTICE NO. 110.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Nov. 29th, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Edward A. Farlow, Homestead Entry No. 5764, for the S W qr of N W qr, N W qr of S W qr section 25, township 16 south, range 12 east, and names the following as his witness, viz: James T. Skinner and Jonathan Gabrel, of Cleburne county Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON,
Nov29,'79—5. Register.

WALKER'S IMPROVED

COTTON GIN BRUSH

AND

WIPER.

Superior to any other brush in every particular

1st, Gins wet cotton as well as dry

2nd, Does not clog with any cotton, wet or dry.

3rd, It gives greater speed, and also gives better sample by knocking the cotton off the saws clean and admitting straight current of air.

4th, Cheaper, by far, than any other brush.

5th, Cost not exceeding one dollar for renewing brush after right has been purchased.

Until farther notice I will furnish material and attach brush to the gin of any party purchasing a right of me, at the gin, charging nothing for the material or work. No money demanded until purchasers are satisfied. Orders ordinarily filled in three days after I receive notice. I own the right for Calhoun, Cleburne and Talladega and parties in these counties can only purchase the right to use this brush through me or my authorized agents. I have recently attached these brushes to the gins of T. H. Arbett, 7 miles east of Jacksonville, Mrs. Brock of Cane Creek, 4 miles south of Alexandria, and my own gins, and parties are referred to these for information. It will pay any one to cut the bristles off his gin brush and attach this brush. Further information will be cheerfull given and correspondence is urgently solicited. A model can be seen at the Republican office.

Address Z. HENDERSON,
Bruner or Cane Creek, Ala.

Nov. 1—3m

NOTICE NO. 107.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Nov. 29th, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Arington Henderson, Homestead Entry No. 5351; for the N E qr of S E qr Section 27, Township 16 south, Range 12 east, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Jonathan Gabrel and James T. Winner, of Cleburne county.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON,
Register.

Nov.29,'79—5w.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court for said County.
Special Term. Dec. 2d 1879.

This day came John M. Patterson administrator of the estate of Nancy McCollum deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for a partial settlement of his administration thereof.

It is ordered that the 30th day of Dec. 1879, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the making of the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON.
Dec. 6 3w. Judge of Probate.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Estate of Thomas K Cook, Deceased.
In Chancery Court of Calhoun county, Ala.
Dec 1st, 1879

This day came Wm C Scarbrough, Executor of the estate of Thomas K Cook dec'd, and filed in my office his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the undersigned Register and Master of said Chancery court that Monday the 29th day of December, 1879 be and the same is hereby set for auditing, passing and allowing the account and vouchers of the said Wm C Scarbrough, executor as aforesaid. And it is further ordered that notice be given all persons interested in the estate of the said Thos. K Cook, dec'd, of the time and place of said settlement by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county for three successive weeks prior to the said 29th day of December, 1879, requiring all persons interested in said estate to be and appear before the undersigned Register and Master on the said 29th day of December, 1879, at my office in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., and file their objections and exceptions to the account of said executor if they should desire to do so.

Given under my hand this the 1st day of December, 1879.

WM. M. HAMES,
Register and Master of
said Chancery Court.

Dec 6—3

NOTICE NO. 108.

U. S. OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Nov. 29th, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Jonathan Gabrel, Homestead Entry No. 5330, for the E half of N E qr, S W qr of N E qr, Section 26, Township 16 south, range 12 east, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: James T Skinner and Arington Henderson, of Cleburne county, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON,
Nov. 29,'79.—5w. Register.

NEW HA... SADDL...

The undersigned ha... Privett, will be... SADDLERY AND HA... in connection with and i... ing with his carriage and ... business will be enlarged ... of the public, and orders ... dles or harness will be fill... istactory prices. Repairing ...

Ready made goods in this ... hand at prices that cannot be ...

THE WAGON & BUGG...

is fully supplied with first class ... and work turned out from it is g... to give satisfaction, both as to p... quality.

Custom respectfully solicited.

JOE H. PRIVETT.

Aug 30, 1879.

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 Spermatorrhœea, 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.

Guide to Success

WITH FORMS FOR business AND SOCIETY

is BY FAR the best Business and Social Guide and Hand-Book ever published, and much the latest. It tells both sexes completely HOW TO DO EVERYTHING in the best way, HOW TO BE YOUR OWN LAWYER, and contains a gold mine of varied information indispensable to all classes for constant reference. AGENTS WANTED for all or spare time. To know why this book of REAL value and attractions sells better than any other, apply for terms to H. E. SCAMMEL & CO., ST. LOUIS, MO. June 28—6m

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AGENTS who know enough to try to sell only thoroughly useful and first class works, send for our liberal terms on the famous Dr. W. W. HALL'S great Family Medical book.

WANTED

HEALTH AT HOME

by far the best out, and one with which Agents succeed better and longer than on any other. To get in the way of making money for all the part of your time, write to STANDARD PUB. HOUSE, ST. LOUIS, MO. June 28—6m

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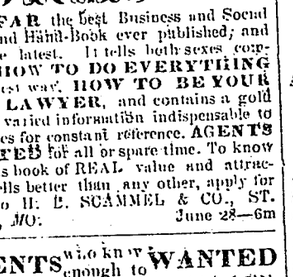
W. Z. OVERBAY,

GENERAL AGENT

For the Celebrated Eclipse Engines—all sizes—and Cotton Gins, Presses, Feeders, Threshers, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Reapers, Mowers, &c.

ALL SIZES AND KINDS OF BELTINGS.

Office at W. P. & ED. L. PARR,
Jacksonville, Ala.



Agents Wanted.

☞ For particulars and terms address me, in care of W. P. & Ed. L. Parr, Oct 18 3m Jacksonville, Ala.

WALTER NESBIT

Is now prepared to furnish to the public the best and latest improved

Cooking Stoves,

At prices which defy competition. He warrants every Stove he offers for sale, and his long experience in this line enables him to procure the very best Stoves in the market. He trims them at his own shop and the public may feel assured that the very best material will be used, and the work done in a skillful and scientific manner. He will barter Stoves for country produce at fair rates. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his Stoves before purchasing in northern markets. Job work in tin respectfully solicited, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

Guttering and Sheet Iron work solicited. If you want a good Stove come and see me and if you want two or three you can get them at your own price.

SHERIFFS' SALE.

By virtue of a venditoni exponas, issued from the Hon. Circuit Court of Calhoun county, State of Alabama; and to me directed against Henry Burroughs and in favor of Rowan, Dean & Co., I will proceed to sell on Monday, the 29th day of December, A. D. 1879, at the Court House door of Calhoun county, between the legal hours of sale. The following described lands as the property of the said Henry Burroughs to-wit:

N E qr of S E qr of Section 19, Township 13, Range 7; also the East half of N E qr of section 10, township 13, range 7, except 20 acres that have been sold off from the north end of said E half of N E qr, section 10, township 13, range 7, containing in all about one hundred acres lying in the county of Calhoun and State of Alabama.

D. Z. GOODLETT,
Nov22—5w. Sheriff.

Memphis and Charleston RAILROAD.

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

Going East		Going West
Read down.		Read up.
Eve 12.20 night	Memphis	12.10 pm
" 3.02 am	Grand Junction	9.37 am
" 3.56 am	Middleton	8.50 am
" 5:08 am	Corinth	7.41 am
" 10.15 am	Decatur	2.35 am
Arr 4 50 pm	Chattanooga	8.00 pm
	Stevenson	10. 15 pm

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 Texas points; a full first class and emigrant tickets on sale at all principal stations.

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

Day Coaches run between Memphis and Montgomery, Alabama, 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. EAVAN, Asst. Gen Passenger Agent, Memphis, Tenn.

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

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

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said County.
Special Term. Nov. 4th, 1879.

This day came D. P. Downey, administrator of the estate of Daniel F. deceased, and filed in court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his administration of said estate, and at the same time filed in court his resignation as said administrator. It is ordered that the

27TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 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,
Dec 6, '79—3w. Judge of Probate.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun county.

In Probate Court of Said County.
Special Term. Dec. 1st, 1879.

This day came J. Hendree and filed in court his petition in writing, and also a paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Virginia W. Hendree, deceased, and ask in said petition that said paper writing be probated and admitted to record as the last will and testament of Virginia W. Hendree deceased. It is ordered that the

30TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1879,

be appointed a day on which, to hear and pass upon said petition, and for probating and admitting to record said will; and that notice thereof be given by publication for a successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, as a notice to John P. Woodson, a non-resident of this visce of said estate; and who resides in Amelia county, State of Virginia, as well as all other persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the court house in said county on said 30th day of Dec. 1879; and contest the probating of said will if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Dec., 6'79—3w. Judge of Probate.

FAMILY FAVORITE

THE IMPROVED

WHEELER

Sewing Machine

LOCK STITCH,
VERY LIGHT RUNNING,
VERY LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

We sell with this excellent Machine different sized Hemmers, 1 Quilter, 1 Corder, 1 Gatherer, 1 Tucker, 1 Ruffler making 11 attachments, or more than are given with any other machine.

PRICE ONLY - - - - -

Call and examine the machine at
ROWAN, DEAN & CO.
Jacksonville
Sep 13—3m

...ksonville Republican.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27. 1879. WHOLE NO. 2228.

...rtisi...

...s or less, first in...$1 00
...ent insertion... 50
...e counted as two, etc.
...rged at advertising rates.
...ces... 50

...CIATION OF CANDIDATES.

...fices...$5 00
...ces... 10 00

...tions affecting the claims of can-...ed as advertisements.

...s of Advertising:

...10 lines, three months	$ 5 00
...x months	7 50
...welve months	10 00
...olumn three months	15 00
...olumn six months	20 00
...olumn twelve months	30 00
...mn three months	25 00
...mn six months	35 00
...mn twelve months	50 00
...three months	40 00
...six months	60 00
...twelve months	100 00

...WOODS,

...RNEY AT LAW,

...KSONVILLE, ALA.

...ttention given to the collection of ...etting up of pension and land war-..., the making out of homestead en-...ds, and the cancelation of old for-...stead entries of lands. Office in the ...orner of the court-house, opposite ...Clerk's office.

...ALDWELL. WM. M. HAMES.
...JNO. M. CALDWELL.

...ll, Hames & Caldwell,
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...aw.

Chancery,
...ed by Gen. W. H. Forney.
...LLE, ALABAMA.

...H. L. STEVENSON
...RD & STEVENSON,
...orney-at-Law.
AND
...ors in Chancery.
...E. ALABAMA.

J. TURNLEY,
...RNEY-AT-LAW.
AND
...LICITOR IN CHANCERY.
GADSDEN, ALA

...ELLIS. JOHN T. MARTIN.
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...TORNEYS AT LAW,
...e Row, Jacksonville, Alabama.
...ssociated in the practice of their pro-...and will attend to all business confided ...in the counties of the 12th judicial cir-...nd adjoining counties in the supreme ...the State. may15,1875-tf

L. STEVENSON,
...TORNEY AT LAW
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

. D. ARNOLD,
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JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

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JOB
...RINTING
FROM
CARDS
...OSTERS
...ED
...ly,
Cheap,
AND
Promptly,
AT THE
...ICAN OFFICE

SADDENING DAYS.

The saddening sunshine shone upon the fallen leaves;
The fallen leaves were crisp, and dead, and sere;
The noiseless wind, still like a heart that grieves,
Yet motled the leaves of the waning year.

A soothing sadness, the sadness of beautiful things,
Came with the breeze, the sunshine and the leaves.
How many things were down, or gone, like kings
Uncrown'd, or glistening empty sheaves!

That I should sigh, and sadly see these autumn days,
Now ripe, now sadly dim fade and fall.
As falls the leaf, as falls the flower, I promise—
Were not strange to one whose life is past recall

[From Our Second Century.]

THE BLUE STONE.

BY MAY R. MACKENZIE.

My grandmother was a Gypsy. Think of it! One of those miserable, wandering ne'er-do-weels that have infested the earth for so many centuries. But since *I* am in no way responsible for my grandmother's nativity any more than for my own, she might have been the prime tattooed Belle of the Cannibal Islands, or first heir to the British throne, and I have been equally indifferent, at least in respect to her birth. I was educated a thorough Democrat, nevertheless I had an imagination—which was not wonderful considering the fact which I preliminarily announced. This imagination led me to gaze very often upon a small painting of my grandmother, taken when my grandfather first met her and loved her.

They told me I resembled her. I had no dark hair or olive skin; I was slight and very blond, with the faintest color. How then could I resemble her, I used to wonder. As I grew older, and the rep ated comment led me to study myself, I knew why—I was naturally restless, and I had dark, nervous eyes, the iris of which were small compared with the large, full ball of white. In truth I had caught glimpses of myself in the mirror, while under some strong feeling, when it would appear that my eyes were small live creatures, ready to leap from their sockets.

I say I was given to dreaming over the romance of my grandmother's life, for my grandfather met her under peculiar auspices. Sitting by his favorite trout-stream fishing, the English boy suddenly heard an altercation in the woods behind him. Turning, he saw a tall, dark man vehemently menacing a forlorn, little, shrinking girl, miserably clad, thin and wild-looking. She held a book, old and soiled, in one hand by her side. At last the man struck her violently, and left her.

The girl sank at the foot of the tree and wept. The young fisherman was overpowered with indignation at such treatment and sympathy for the girl. He knew they were of a Gypsy tribe then haunting the neighborhood. He went to the girl, who was about thirteen years of age, and drew from her this statement, timidly, wildly given, that the man was her father who was always angry if he found her off with this book, which was an old school speller she had found on the road, and which, doubtless, one of the school children had dropped. "Why did she like the book?" She liked the pictures.

The young man was not then his own master; but he there resolved to get the girl away from her people and educate her. He prevailed with her, and shortly afterward effected her clandestine departure. In two years she was greatly civilized and sobered. Remarkably intelligent she had accomplished wonderful results in that time. Innocent and pretty as she was, the young man at last fell deeply in love with her and married her.

One thing besides the painting puzzled and interested me. A small block of grey-blue stone, about four inches square, smooth and ordinary looking enough, which my grandmother had always kept with her, and at her death gave it to my mother, who was also dead now, and in turn had given it to me with my grandmother's words, which were these: "My mother, the Gypsy, gave me this, and bade me never resign it till my death, then let it pass only into the hands of my children. 'In one hundred or one hundred and fifty years' my mother said, 'it will tell its own story. The one who steals, destroys or loses it, will have no peace thereafter, for my spirit will haunt and torture him for the rest of his life.'" A mysterious thing, indeed, I thought, as I held it in my hand—a homely, square-cut stone.

My father, after my mother's death, took me with him to Europe. Business detained him in London for a year. There I mingled in society, and at last met Cecil Castenwell, a man who, despite his connection with one of England's best families, carried himself with an unostentatiousness which at once attracted me. My regard was reciprocated, and within two years my gypsy grandmother's grandchild was married into the family of Castenwell, of ——, Yorkshire, England. I was quite as indifferent, however, to the fact that I had made a fine connection, as I was to the alien birth of my maternal ancestor. I loved my husband for himself.

One day, about a year after our marriage, I opened the box, which, with other valuable relics and trinkets, contained my grandmother's stone. I had not looked at it since my marriage, had not even mentioned the fact of their being any such peculiar article in my possession. My husband stood by my side as I opened the box, and as I lifted the stone I began an explanation, but stopped midway with a startled ejaculation. The stone had parted horizontally, and the upper half only was in my hand. Cleanly, evenly it was halved and in the centre a hollow roughly hewn, in which was fitted a rough ball of plaster. I hastily recounted the story of the stone, as I took out the ball, which we now surmise must contain something within itself still more curious or valuable.

"My great-grandmother's prophesy declared that the stone would tell its own story. Verily, it hath revealed itself. But we must not destroy it, Cecil, the old Gypsy forbade that, so after all we cannot open the ball."

"A word, the ball will open as the stone did. Allow me," and he took it from my hand. But I had a superstitious dread, and I stayed him. "I will but tap it lightly—see," and he struck it softly as it lay in his palm, and, marvelous to behold, it cracked and parted as the stone had done, directly in the middle of the sphere. In the centre of the ball (whose surface was very thin), was a small flat roll of rough paper.

Upon unfolding it we found that it had writing upon it. Something hard was in its folds which slipped out and rolled over the table. It was a jewelled ring. We seized it, looked upon it, and wondered. A very large brilliant diamond in the form of a star, in a quaint old setting, surmounted the ring, and we turned now and read the scrawled writing, which it was difficult to decipher. Cecil at last read it aloud.

"This is to certify that I, Leftie Skrine, wife of Hale Skrine, stole from the house of Leohard Castenwell, of ——, Yorkshire, England, this family heir-loom, the crown star diamond ring, commonly worn by the proud daughter of the house, Amelia Castenwell. I stole it to revenge myself for her haughty treatment of me and mine who sought to predict to her the fortunes of her house. I wish to make confession before I die, but wish it only known by her descendants that I did so. I repeat here my prediction, uttered to her, and which will prove true, as time will show, though she saw fit to gainsay it. The blood of the Castenwells, of ——, Yorkshire, will mingle with that of our tribe within the next hundred years.

[Signed] "LEFTIE SKRINE."

At the conclusion of this reading my husband sat down aghast. "This then is our family diamond, the loss of which my grandmother, the haughty Amelia Castenwell, mourned up to the time of her death. It is of great intrinsic value, and was presented to one of our remote titled ancestors by a member of the royal family, as the reward of valiant action in their defense."

"And the Gypsy's prophesy has proven true, your blood has mingled with that of her tribe, and within one hundred years."

My husband smiled, and looked by no means miserable at this reminder.

"How strange that you have never submitted this stone to a chemist. I think he could have discovered the line of division."

"My father once did, but though the chemist was an eminent one, he made no discovery, but pronounced it a solid stone."

Later on, my husband exposed the stone to a friend of his, a geologist, who told him it had been rendered thus firmly adhesive by the use of an invisible cement, which, on account of its enduring qualities, ought, a hundred years ago, to have been a fortune to its inventor. He also said, had it remained in the more humid atmosphere of England, it would, without doubt, have separated much sooner, and that its return to that atmosphere had hastened that action.

The Traveller's Trunks.

There was an odd genius, but not at all odd as to his utter disregard of an economical preservation of his income, who was once ornamental, and to a certain extent useful upon the Philidelphia stage. He is now one of the "highly efficient" attaches of the police of Baltimore. Jack came from an express office upon the stage. He was an incorrigible joker. One Summer—it was his last upon the stage—being out of an engagement, he came here in search of a "snap." Of course he wasn't flush of funds. But he was dressed and as airy as a prince. He "loafed" around for a hotel or place whereat he could abide in comfort. He found one, genteel and reasonable in charge. The landlord was all smiles. He gave him a fine room. "Where is your baggage—your trunks?" "They'll be here this evening." For a fortnight Jack fared sumptuously. The landlord had again and again suggested payment, until at the end of two weeks he became obstinate and savage. "I want your bill," said the irate host. "No more promises—the money or your room. You have deceived me, sir. Where are your trunks—the baggage you said you had?" "Sir," said Jack, "my trunks are here! They've been here ever since I have." "Eh—oh, ho! Well, sir, where are they?" said the landlord a little mollified at the prospect of security. "Ask your clerk, sir, at the office, said Jack, loftily. "And, sir, you can retain them for your beggarly bill—if you choose." "Wait," said the landlord, starting for his office. "He hasn't any baggage," said the clerk, "except this paper, which he left here the day he came." "The lying, swindling—let me see that parcel." The landlord grasped it, tore it open, and saw the "point." It contained a pair of old velvet stage trunks—part of a shape suit. These were the "trunks" Jack called baggage. Next day Jack caught a "snap," and started off on the road. He sent a note to the landlord requesting him to be careful and not break the locks of those trunks, as he might "want to wear 'em some day."

Household System.

The sooner a young housewife remembers that there are but seven days in the week, and that in that period of time consists one revolution of the household, washing day being the central sun, and baking day and sweeping day being, as it were, planetary affairs, but exerting tidal influences, the sooner she will come into her kingdom and reign undisturbed by her people. Custom fortunately fixes one day of the seven for washing day in this land, although in some lands across the sea that fearful epoch arrives, with a fifty times multiplied power, but once or twice a year, with an importation of white-capped women into the family to celebrate its rites through an unnamed period till all is over. And washing being fixed, of course, ironing day is its most immediate satellite. If for the rest, the young housekeeper makes up her mind that one day shall never infringe upon the orbit of another, that baking day shall be a fixed feast, and that sweeping day an immovable feast, and that the silver and the closets shall now and forever be cleaned upon their own day and no other, there will be a code established that will keep things straight as long as she lives and rules her house. Her work will roll off her hands, if she does it herself, with half the wear of body and soul that it usually takes; and if she has servants, she may fall sick, she may go away, she may have a score of distractions or of other occupations—the house will never show it; and whether, like the good woman of the Proverbs, strength and honor are her clothing or not, she will certainly "rejoice in time to come."

On the Bellerophon.

In Fulton county, Ga., there is now living an old man who enjoys the distinction of having guarded the great Napoleon during his short captivity on the Bellerophon, previous to his departure for St. Helena. Mr. Gregg, for that is the name of the old man, is now eighty-five years of age, but is still in the enjoyment of good health, and his memory seems to be unimpaired. In the course of a conversation with the veteran some time ago, a few facts were elicited which will doubtless be of interest to the many admirers of the French Emperor.

Gregg, according to his statement, was one of the British marines on the Bellerophon. After the Emperor Napoleon, or General Bonaparte, as he was studiously called by the officers of the vessel, came on board and surrendered himself to Captain Maitland, claiming the hospitality of England, he was assigned a cabin and one of the marines always on duty at the door. This post fell to Gregg's lot a number of times, and he soon began to feel a friendly interest in the illustrious prisoner.

"How did Bonaparte look and act?" I asked.

"He was the grandest looking man I ever saw," replied Gregg. "He had a splendid head, dark-brown hair, and a face like marble. His eyes were a light blue, and when in high spirits his smile was the sweetest imaginable."

"He was cheerful at all times, was he?"

"Oh, yes; sometimes he would speak to me and to the common sailors as pleasantly as you please. He would utter a few words of English, and then ask if what he said was correct, and when we would point out his mistakes as well as we could, he would laugh like a boy; and then he would turn the tables by picking flaws in our French. Oh, he was a rare one, sir."

"Always in good humor, then?"

"Well, no, sir. Sometimes he was very blue, and then again he would get mad, and, Lord, sir, how he would swear."

"Swear! The great Napoleon swear!"

"Yes, sir, that he did. He would swear by the hour at anybody or anything that crossed his path."

"How did he pass his time?" I queried.

"He read some, and talked with the officers a good deal, and then he was very fond of pacing the deck. Sometimes he would shut himself up in his cabin all day, but generally he was was walking about noticing everything. Nothing seemed to escape him, and he was in the main very willing to talk to anybody that came along. Sometimes he was unassuming, and then again, considering his position as a prisoner, and all that, it did look as if he was a little too haughty."

"Did he ever appear at all cowed?"

"Cowed! Not a bit of it! Why, sir he walked the deck as though he owned the vessel and everybody on it. He would get blue and mad, as I said before, but he always carried himself grandly, and everybody, from the Captain down, showed him the greatest possible respect. In fact, we all took a liking to him, and that's the truth about it."

"What was Napoleon's height, as near as you could guess?"

"Well," replied old Gregg, meditatively, "they tell me that he was a little man, but I did not think so when I saw him. It was because I was a raw youth, I suppose, and the sight of the greatest man in the world's history dazzled me. But, then, his manner was always so dignified and impressive that we never thought of his small stature."

"What was the opinion of those on the Bellerophon in regard to the Emperor's future?"

"Why, sir, we all thought that he would be received as England's guest, and by some provision in the treaty be allowed a pension on condition of not again taking up arms. We had no idea of anything else, and, sir, our men shed tears of humiliation when they learned that Bonaparte was not to be permitted to land on English soil—they did, sir, and our officers, too, were a great deal ruffled—and they felt that the British Government was doing something that was mean, petty and malicious."

Painting.

Here is the foundation for two or more coats of paint. The first coat upon the wood is called the priming. This may be made a little thinner than thick cream by the addition of more linseed oil. Some painters add spirits turpentine to the priming, but it is not best for outside work, even in the priming coat, and it is ruinous for the outer coats, as it causes the paint to soon cut all to pieces in the weather and rub off like lime whitewash. Spirits turpentine is often put largely in outside work by dishonest painters, (1), if they furnish the paint themselves, because it cost less than linseed oil, and (2), because it makes their work dry with greater rapidity. The farmer doing his own painting will not be apt to find himself in any great hurry about the drying, but if he does he can make the paint dry fast and yet be all right by adding to it, at the mixing, a small quantity of what they have for sale at the paint shops under the name of "Japan gold size." The second coat of paint must never be put on until the first coat or priming is entirely dry and hard. If you desire to put on a third coat prepare your paint exactly as for the second coat. Be very careful not to get your paint too thin; and before putting on the third coat, make sure that the second coat is perfectly dry. For inside work you take your lead from the keg, and mix it to the consistency of cream with turpentine alone. Some painters apply it in this condition; but if it be used about the house, great advantage will be found to come of the addition of one-half pint light colored coach varnish to every gallon of paint. This gives it a peculiar hardness, and makes it so that one may wash it thoroughly with soap suds and not damage it in the least. This, it must be borne in mind, is for a second or third coat; the wood must first have been primed the same as for outside work, though the priming may be mixed with turpentine instead of linseed oil, yet a small proportion of oil improves it. A very beautiful finishing paint for inside work is made by mixing zinc white (which is something similar to white lead) in damar varnish, and reducing it to working consistency with turpentine. This imparts a bright gloss to the work; but you will find it more troublesome to put on smoothly than any of the other preparations.

It is said that locks with sliders and tumblers have for centuries been made in China.

Our Civilized Indians.

There are in the United States about 300,000 Indians; 55,000 in the five civilized tribes—the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws Chickasaws and Seminoles—20,000 more belonging to other tribes in the Indian Territory, and the rest are scattered in the western part of the United States, with a few remaining in New York, North Carolina and other States. The civilized tribes have forms of government more or less similar to that of the States. The Cherokees have a constitution and code of laws. The Creeks have a constitution, but their laws are not yet codified, although efforts have been made in this direction and a code prepared. The Creeks have a chief, elected by the people every four years, a house of kings and a supreme court. The chief justice of the Muscogee nation is a Baptist preacher, and is now a missionary to the wild tribes two hundred and fifty miles west of his home. I met him the other day at the Muscogee Baptist association, on his way from his missionary labors. He came back to preside over the Supreme Court at its next session, in about two weeks. The Rev. John McIntosh, is his name—grandson of General William McIntosh, whom the Creeks killed in 1825, on account of the treaty of Indian Springs. The present chief is Ward Coochman, born in Alabama, and who remained there until about 1848. He was a delegate to the Baptist association at Newoka. He is a stout-built man, about 55 years old, black hair, black eyes, thin whiskers, will weigh two hundred pounds, and was dressed in a citizen's dark gray suit. He is a man of ability, and has an affable address. I took tea with him—coffee, rather. The Presbyterians and Methodists have each a mission school on the manual labor system, and the Creek nation pays the board and tuition of a certain number of pupils. The Baptists are contemplating the establishment of a mission school this fall.

There are twenty-eight public schools, kept open ten months in the year, and under the supervision of a superintendent of public introduction who is also superintendent of blacksmith shops! The nation pays for sharpening both mental and agricultural tools. They pay $40 per month to teachers and pay for school books. The Indians enjoy religion. I attended an all-night prayer meeting on Sunday. They say they used to worship God all night too. The meeting began at dark, and ended about, sun-up, or a little later. Imagine a savage crowd of Indians singing in Creek at the top of their voices just before daylight, and suddenly a bugle blast sounds on the air—wouldn't you think of Gabriel?

The Creeks have no marriage laws, but the Baptist association adopted a memorial on the subject, urging the next council to pass a proper marriage law. The writer had the honor of drafting the memorial. Their custom allowed several wives, but the churches have so altered public opinion that it is rare to find a man with two wives.

"How did you punish a violation of of marriage vows? I asked the Indian lawyer.

"You see that man there?"

"Yes."

"Well, his wife was taken by another man, and one night he went with some other men, arrested the betrayer, beat him senseless, and then cut his ears off with a dull knife?"

"How did they treat the woman?"

"The same way. Sometimes they let her off easier than the man."

"What became of the man and woman?"

"They are living together as man and wife, and the injured husband got him another wife."

"Was that your custom?"

"Yes; the chief made the law, and everybody followed it."

Sometimes they cut the woman's nose off by way of variety.

If the criminal could hide out until after "Busk," the annual festival, he went free. Some of the tribes had cities of refuge, as the Israelites had.

Buffaloes and Military Tactics.

"Yes, sir, caught these buffaloes when they were calves; got the prairie dogs when they were puppies; the antelope when it wasn't as big as a kitten, and the prairie wolf when the eyes were scarcely open. They are all over four years old now, and I trained them myself."

The speaker was John Richardson, who for ten years had been serving Uncle Sam as a private soldier at Forts D. A. Russell, Harker, Wallace and other outposts on the Indian frontier. He varied the idleness of garrison life by studying the habits of the prairie animals, and as a result he has been able not only to make pets of three buffaloes—a cow with two calves, a bull and a heifer—an antelope, a prairie wolf and a prairie dog, but also to bring them into a tolerable condition of training. Recently he landed them in this city and proceeded with them to the farm of James Archer, near Fordham, where they will be kept until he can give an exhibition.

"What can the buffaloes do? asked the *Herald* reporter.

"Well, I would hate to tell you without proving it; because you thing I'm boasting. Well we have a little exhibition soon as I feed 'em. You see they've been on the cars since Thursday, when I started from Leavenworth. I had the buffaloes out at Rochester, and like enough they're scared and won't obey first-rate."

The prairie dog nestled on his master's shoulder, the wolf sneaked at his heels and the antelope walked alongside the buffaloes, all of them responding to their master's voice by following him through the stock yard of the New York Central railroad.

Then they were fed—the buffalo with hay, the antelope with twigs of spruce and grass, the prairie wolf with a great bone and the dog with a apple.

When they were through with their meal Mr. Richardson called out "Fall in!" At once the buffaloes stood facing him and formed in line accordingly to size. The antelope took position as file closer, while the wolf, refusing to take part in the drill, got a beating, and slunk off into a corner, where he whined piteously.

"He is very disobedient, and will parade only occassionally. I control him by fear. The rest, except the antelope, are very docile, and he isn't wild. I taught him to stand always behind the line. Now you see I got these things, and I made pets of them. I didn't intend to train them for anything but fun.

"Being myself a soldier I, naturally enough, taught them Upton's tactic, so far as they can be adopted for three big shouldered brutes like Topsey, General Custer and Meadow Grass. The heifer is Meadow Grass. Fours right—I say fours, but its really threes—march!"

Immediately the unwieldy Meadow Grass began to wheel, the others keeping the alligument by moving more slowly until the front had been changed. "Halt! right dress!" and the great shaggy beasts turned their heads and eyes to the right, and waited for the order "Front!" Then came "Fours left!" "Fours right about!", "Two left and rights!" "Three step to the rear!" and a score of orders intelligible only to a military man. All obeyed with promptitude and intelligence. Finally, the order was given, "Forward, double turn, march!" and at once the trio, followed closely by the antelope, started off at a sharp run, and halted a the word.

"Perquita," said Richardson, speaking of the prairie dog, is sick. He has been sick ever since he got out of Kansas. But he shall turn a summersault for you. Here, Perquita; over! march!"

At the word the quaint little animal threw a half handspring that would have done honor to a trained athlete.

It is Richardson's intention to give exhibitions of the chase of the buffalo, as the Indians do it with bow and arrows, and to that end he has brought with him a mustang and a bow, with blunt arrows. "I use blunt arrows because I wouldn't hurt my Meadow Grass, would I?" and the master put his arm caressingly over the shaggy neck of the heifer, while she responded by affectionally rubbing his hand with her nose.

The Blazing Mine.

The fire in the Butler colliery, a short distance from the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, on the outskirts of Pittston, Pa., continues to burn fiercely. At present it is estimated that ten acres of anthracite are glowing in the upper vein, and the most startling phase of the affair is that the miners in the employ of the company are working the vein beneath. A visit to the workmen in their subterranean oven gives some idea of the intensity with which the fire is raging over their heads. Although separated from them by seventy feet of solid rock, yet the heat is so great that they are compelled to work without a particle of clothing upon them excepting a light pair of drawers or overalls. The perspiration pours constantly from their bodies, and the temperature is continually much the same as if they were at work in the presence of a roaring furnace. It is very seriously questioned by those understanding the situation whether the men should be permitted to work in this intensely perilous position. The fire in the Butler mine has now been burning upwards of two years. It originated in the old work-shop of an abandoned or worked-out mine, near what was known as the outcrop of the fourteen-feet vein, and on the very highest ground of the property of the Butler Coal Company. The destructive spark was first kindled by a poor, degraded woman, who having been driven from the shelter of the town took refuge in one of the numerous caves on the outskirts. Here she made a fire for the purpose of cooking such stray crumbs as she could pick up and to keep her warm at night. One night she was alarmed by seeing the entire side of th cave on fire, and she fled in terror from the scene. Superintendent Bennett, one of the most practical and careful managers in this region, had his attention called to the fire early in June, 1877. By that time it had made a good deal of headway northeast of the pitch along the pillars, and the course it was taking indicated that it would shortly exhaust itself. There was nothing to give rise then to the apprehension that it would work its way down the pitch or declivity, and immediate steps were taken to cover the "cave holes" by which the air was admitted to feed the flames. The immediate vicinity of the fire at that time was honeycombed with three cave holes, caused by the caving in of the surface where the mine had been worked out and no pillars left to support the roof. The stopping up of these prevented in a measure the progress of the fire, but owing to the elevated character of the place it was impossible to obtain water in sufficient quantity to be effective. An arrangement was made with a party to open and clear out an old chamber in the mine, intending thereby to cut off the flames, but the work was done in a bungling manner and failed to do what was intended. Seeing the threatening character of the element, the company at length adopted a plan at an enormous expense, which it was hoped would prove effective. A point was selected about eight hundred feet from the fire, at which an open cut was begun from the surface down to the old workings. It was intended that this cut should be 350 yards in length, 20 feet wide at the bottom, and ranging from 12 to 45 feet in depth. The plan was that of Engineer C. T. Conrad, who contemplated at the outset the removal of 50,000 cubic feet of earth, rock and coal in the construction of this magic circle about the fire. He tunneled a part of the way, and, in the face of obstacles apparently insurmountable he worked steadily day and night with a strong force of men until his plan was effected. The progress of the flames has since been slow, but now they seem to have gained a great hold, and not only the coal but the superincumbent rock is red with fire. The danger lies in the tunneled part, where it is feared glowing rock will carry destruction over the archway and communicate it to the adjoining property. The great danger from the fire would arise from its extension into the workings of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and once there no power on earth can prevent it from working its way under the town of Pittston. Here indeed would be a poetic and terrible revenge on the part of the outcast who was denied shelter by the town and fled, like Hagar, to the wilderness.

The Sarcastic Tramp.

On the wall of the woodshed which constitutes the station at Dorsey's, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the following has recently been written in a fair commercial hand: "Bound for Virginia in search of employment. Lodged here one night and breakfasted on dandelion salad and peas—a delightful dish. The polite attention of the waiters at this establishment I can not too highly commend to my followers. Edgar A. Wilkins, of Bristol, England." The sarcasm of this can be appreciated when it is remembered that the dandelions and peas had to be plucked from a neighboring field, and that nobody lives within half a mile of the station.

—Paris has 41,000 tobacco shops.

Sponges.

The sponge may be found in the various subtropical waters of the world. The principal sponging grounds of the United States are the waters around Key West and along the western coast of Florida, from Tampa Bay on the south to Pensacola on the northeast. The sponge schooners have two places to clean their sponges when coast sponging. One at Anclote Keys, the other at Rock Island. Of the sponge there is several varieties, classed according to their marketable value as "sheep wool," "yellow," "fox glove," "grass," etc., besides one class, "loggerhead," which has no value, and is not thought worth picking up. The first-named is the variety mostly sought, as it bears the best market price. The most of the vessels engaged in the sponge trade are owned and fitted out at Key West. The outfit of a sponge schooner consists in a number of long poles with hooks fastened on the end for gathering and from three to seven small boats called "Dingys," from seven to fifteen men, with provisions from eight to twelve weeks, water-glasses, &c. Having a curiosity to see actual sponge gathering, last a bright morning found me aboard the schooner "Samfiler," spinning towards the bars; but owing to light winds during the day we did not arrive till after nightfall. The next morning, however sponging commenced in earnest. Shortly after sunrise the "dingys," manned by two men each, with water glasses, sponge hooks, etc., set off in quest of sponges. One of the men in the "dingy" sculls the boat about here and there, while the other, lying across the boat's thwart with his head in the water glass, scans the bottom for sponges. The water glass used by the spongers is nothing but a common deep wooden pail, with a circular pane of glass for a bottom. Placing this upright in the water, and putting the head in far enough to exclude most of the light, one can easily see an object on the bottom in six or seven fathoms of water. The sponger, when he sees a sponge, by the waving of his hand directs the sculler how to go, and when in a desirable position he thrusts his long pole down and hooks his spongs. The vessels usually remain out upon the bars from Monday until Friday evening of each week, coming into the Keys Friday night, in order to clean the sponges which they had gathered the week previous, put those gathered the present week into the crawls, put their wood and water on board, and prepare for the next week. The sponges which they gather one week are put in crawls or pens, made by driving posts into the sand, where, at low water, they will be quite or almost dry. Here they are left until the next Saturday to be washed by the tides. On the following Saturday they are cleansed by striking them one or two light blows with a paddle. When the sponges are cleaned, they are taken aboard the schooner and strung on strings usually about five and a half feet long, when they are thrown upon the beach to bleach and dry. The number of vessels engaged in sponging from Key West probably reaches 125, gathering sponges to the value of about $100,000 annually. Besides the Key West schooners, we have about forty or fifty fitted out from Cedar Keys and Oglockney.

The Finest Diamonds in the World.

Western sovereigns are not the possessors of the finest diamonds in the world, for the Rajahs of Manton, Borneo and the Shah of Persia have the largest hitherto known. The one belonging to the Emperor of the Monguls weighed 279 carats (about four grains each), and was valued at 12,000,000 francs. The famous Orloff, the property of the Russian crown, is one of the most remarkable diamonds, on account of the well-known circumstances under which it was brought to Europe. The large stone belonging to the Emperor of Brazil, which weighs 1,730 carats, would be worth many millions were not its brilliancy diminished by certain defects. The Sultan of Nizam's diamond weighs 400 carats; that of the Emperor of Austria 20 grains; and that of the King of Portugal 25½ grains. The famous Koh-i-noor, or Mountain of Light, is the property of the Queen of England. The one which adorned the tiara of Pius IX., and was bequeathed by him to his successor, Leo XIII, is one of the finest stones known. It came from the treasury of the Duke of Burgnndy, seized at Granson. It was sold after the battle to a Jew for 5000 and 6000 ducats, and afterward purchased for 14,000 by Luigi Sforza, from whom it passed into the hands of Pope Julius II. for 20,000 ducats. Every one knows that the "Regent", of the weight of 136 carats, is the finest diamonds belonging to the French regalia. Connoisseurs consider it to be worth 12,000,000 francs.

Seeds.

At the last meeting of the British association, Sir John Lubbock read an interesting paper on seeds. He commenced by calling attention to the difference presented by seeds, some being large, some small, some covered with hooks, some provided with hairs, some smooth, some sticky, etc. He gave the reasons of these peculiarities, and then spoke of the modes of dispersion, by means of which seeds secured a sort of natural rotation of crops, and in other cases were enabled to rectify their frontiers. Some plants actually threw their seeds, some were transported by the wind, and many were provided with a wing which caught the wind. Dispersion was also effected by the agency of animals. This means was divided into two classes, where seeds adhered to animals by hooks, and where the same purpose was effected by sticky glands. The next point touched upon was, that seeds found themselves in spots suitable for growth. Most seeds germinated on the ground, but there were instances, as the mistletoe, where they were parasitic on trees. Such seeds were embedded in a viscid substance, so that if dropped by a bird on a bough they adhered to it. In some cases plants buried their own seeds, and in other instances the seeds buried themselves, the means by which these processes were effected being fully explained by Sir John, who, in conclusion, called attention to mimicking seeds, such as the scorpiurns, the pods of which did not open, but looked so exactly like worms that birds were induced to peck at them and thus free the seeds. That this was the purpose of the resemblance he would not assert, but he threw it out as a matter for consideration.

Our best intentions, even when they have been most prudently formed, fail often in their issue.

...press of the ... exception to ... Christmas week, in order to give employees rest during the holidays, but the legal advertising of the REPUBLICAN requires consecutive and constant issues of the paper and we are compelled to bring out an issue this week. We have given little attention to it, however, and required of our employees but slight labor on it, in order that they may take Christmas day. This will account for any imperfections in this issue. With the New Year we shall start with renewed vigor and a determination to give our readers a good paper, carefully edited and containing the cream of the important news of the day. Let each subscriber get us another for the coming year. The paper costs only a fraction over one half cent a day and the elections next year will make it more than usually interesting.

The new Cleburne County paper will be issued the first Wednesday in January. On reflection, we shall no send out prospectuses of the paper, but let the first issue speak for itself and do its own canvassing for subscribers. In the meantime we wish our friends in Cleburne would go to work getting us up clubs of subscribers to be sent in after the office is set up at Edwardsville. We guarantee this paper to run the full year for which subscribers pay their money and they need not fear to pay for it in advance.

We return sincere thanks to those of our patrons who have heeded our call for money and come forward and settled their subscription accounts. We hope the good work will continue until the last delinquent has paid up past dues.

With the last paper in this year ends the subscription of all parties who subscribed for the remainder of the year for 25 cents. We should be glad if every one of them would conclude to become permanent subscribers and at once send us in $2.00 for the coming year 1880.

In order to give our printers Christmas day, we bring out the paper one day later than usual. Post offices that have heretofore got their papers Saturday will get them some on Sunday and some on Tuesday.

An English agricultural journal says: "If a careful inquiry were made, it would be found that the farmers who are most successfully weathering the storm of adversity in this country are those who have kept their farms up to a high state of fertility, and those who are sinking are chiefly the poor farmers." Such, as a general rule, is the case everywhere. Success depends upon cultivating well, using no more land than can be manged in time, that can be hoed and plowed precisely when the work is needed, taking good care of all agricultural tools and instruments, having order and regularity in all operations. Such a farmer is generally up with his business, economical in his habits and expenditures, able to hold or sell his products as circumstances require, and free from the deadly grip of the usurer.

UNANIMOSLY ELECTED.

In Prussia the voters elect electors, who elect the members of the national parliament.

In one electorial district only one voter put in an appearance on election day.

"For whom do you vote?" said the returning officer

"For myself!"

"If elected you will serve as an elector?"

"No."

"Then," said the returning officer, smiling at the strange simplicity of the man. "I must ask you the first question over again: Whom do you vote for?"

"For myself."

"Oh, then you have made up your mind to serve it you are elected?"

"No."

"In the name of Bismarck, I adjure you, you chuckled-headed ass," yelled the returning officer at the top of his voice; "tell me, for the third and last time, whom do you vote for, then?"

The voter, with dignity:

"Having been thrice honored by my fellow-citizens with a unanimous election to this important trust, after I had twice declined the honor they would thrust upon me, I feel that I can no longer resist their appeal, but must sacrifice ... personal preference to my elector ... public welfare. I ... will serve if ...

A NOVEL DUEL.

A Pair of Rivals Agree to Fight Fist and Skull, the Best Man to Take the Lady.

Breckinridge News.

A certain young lady, whose name we suppress for obvious reasons, residing near the Breckinridge and Hancock line, who is quite the belle, toast and fashion of her neighborhood, has among her many suitors two young men named Ballman and Hall. These two grew exceedingly jealous of each other, and finally engaged in a serious quarrel, the result of which was that they agreed to meet at a designated spot near Pellville on Wednesday of last week, and fight the quarrel out "fist and skull," the best man to take the girl.

They met according to agreement. Ballman going to the battleground alone, but Hall accompanied by one of his brothers and an outsider, whose name our informant had forgotten. Ballman and Hall stripped and went to work on each other without unnecessary delay, and in a few minutes the latter, getting as much as he wanted, yelled "Enough!" Ballman at once desisted, when the other Hall sprang into the fracas, only to get whipped in shorter order than his brother. The outsider, without a word of warning, then struck Ballman two savage blows on the head with a club, one lick laying the scalp open on top of the head, and the other taking effect just above the left eye, knocking the brow entirely loose from the bone. Dr. Mason, of this city, was sent for and dressed the wounds. He says that while the injury to Ballman's eye is very severe, he apprehends no more serious result than the repudiation of both lovers by the young lady whose name they brought into such unenviable notoriety in the neighborhood by their rencontre.

(From the Huntsville Independent.)

Cooked Alive

TWO BROTHERS THROW EACH OTHER INTO A SEETHING CALDRON.

BOILED TO PIECES IN EACH OTHERS ARMS.

One of the most sickening affairs, if indeed it is not the most horrible, which it has ever been our duty to chronicle, happened last Saturday on the premises of Mr. Solon Kelly, about eight miles from Huntsville. There was a hog-killing in progress and two colored men, Robert and Dennis Patrick, brothers, got into a dispute about each other's share in the year's crop. A long kettle filled with water was near by. The water in the kettle had been heated to such a high degree that they were waiting for it to cool a little in order to scald hogs in it. The water was so hot that they were afraid it would "set" the hair of the hogs. This was the high temperature of the water, when the brothers began to quarrel. Dennis, who was the oldest, told Robert that he'd put him in the kettle if he did'nt shut up and, Robert, the preacher brother, told Dennis that if he put him, Robert, in that water, he, Dennis, would have to go with him. Dennis caught Robert and pressed him backward in the direction of the kettle. He pressed him, both of them having their arms locked meanwhile, until they both went headlong into the kettle of seething water! Their piteous, awful screams and moans soon attracted others to the place, who finally extricated them them from the white hot caldron. They retained their senses when first taken out and their intense agonies were simply beyond description. They at once complained of their hot clothes, and when these were taken from their limbs great flakes of boiled flesh went with them, leaving their bones exposed. Their beards fell out and their hair dropped from their heads. They had literally been cooked alive! The sight was such that those who witnessed it were well-nigh paralysed with horror.

All possible measures of relief were tried during the night but Robert died next day and Dennis died on Monday

A London telegram of the 16th says: An accidental explosion of blasting material occurred in Welhelm's Gulk salt mines at Schwibizch Hall, Wurtamberg, by which twelve miners were killed and eight injured, of whom two only are expected to recover. The disaster was made worse by an attempt of the miners in a panic to open the door outward instead of inward; thus preventing aid from reaching them before they had fallen unconscious from the effects of the gas.

A special freight train on the Louisville & Nashville road, between Louisville and Gallatin, coming this way on Friday evening was wrecked by the breaking of an axle of one of the cars. Six cars were thrown down an embankment; and there was a general demolition of candies, potatoes, apples, whisky, wagons, agricultural implements, &c. In consequence of this accident all trains on the road were delayed several hours; but the track was cleared during the night and trains made their regular time next day.

"We know a man," says the Americus Recorder, "now a large farmer and living near Americus whose record reads like romance. He began life since the war a poor young man as a farm hand, working for wages. He has inherited nothing and has been engaged in no business except farming. He, this year, will make ninety bales of cotton, has not brought a single bale to market, don't propose to sell a bale before spring, and he is able to hold it. He owns one of the best plantations in Southwest Georgia, and it is his boast that he buys nothing upon which to feed man or beast, except sugar and coffee, but upon the contrary has something to sell of almost any product of Southern soil. Last year he made sixteen hundred gallons of syrup, and this year has sold two hundred pounds of butter. In the face of such facts how can it be said that farming can't be made to pay?"

The body of James Smith, a retired grocery merchant, was found in the garret of a bank building in Montreal on Thursday. He disappeared mysteriously on the 19th of last September. For some time previous to his disappearance he had been speculating in stocks, and is said to have lost largely, which is supposed to have affected his mind and led him to take poison and seek the garret to die.

NOTICE NO. 160

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Dec. 29th 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz:

Sarah F Allen, Homestead Entry No. 6135 for the S W qr of S W qr of section 3 and N W qr of N W qr of Section 10, Township 14 South, Range 11 East and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Caleb F Davidson and Thomas A Howell of CLEBURNE COUNTY, ALA.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON.
Dec 27—5t Register.

NOTICE NO. 166

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Dec. 27th 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz:

William J Carroll, Homestead entry No 5895 for the S W qr of Section 6, Township 15 South, Range 11 East, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Jasper Smith and William A J Stephenson of Walker county Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON.
Dec 27—5t Register.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of one venditioni exponas issued from the Hon Circuit Court of Calhoun county, State of Alabama, and to me directed, against John H. Roberts and in favor of Jessie Addington, I will proceed to sell on

MONDAY, the 26th day of JAN'Y, A D. 1889, at the court house door of Calhoun county, in the town of Jacksonville, between the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder, at public outcry, the following described land, as the property of the said John H. Roberts, to-wit: One farm on Choccolocco creek, containing seventy acres more or less, in Section 35, Township 16, Range 8, and Section 34, Township 16, Range 8, lying in the county of Calhoun and State of Alabama.

D. Z. GOODLETT,
Dec 27—5t

NOTICE FARMERS.

The undersigned will have in store in a few days a large stock of Soluble Pacific Guano and Phosphates, Chemicals &c. for composting, at low prices, cotton option. Call early and supply yourselves for the coming crop

JNO. D. HAMMOND.
Dec. 13—4t.

TAX ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

FIRST ROUND.

I will attend the places mentioned below, at the times stated for the purpose of assessing the State and County tax for the year 1880.

Precinct No. 10—Rabbit Town, Monday January 12, 1880.
Precinct No. 11—White Plains, Tuesday January 13, 1880.
Precinct No. 12—Davis Town Wednesday January 14, 1880
Precinct No. 13—DeArmanville Thursday January 15, 1880.
Precinct No 13—Oxford, Friday January 16, 1880.
Precinct No. 15, Anniston, Saturday January 17 1880.
Precinct No. 4—Gannaway's School H. Monday January 19, 1880.
Precinct No. 14—Sulphur Springs Tuesday January 20, 1880.
Precinct No. 5—Polkville, Wednesday January 21 1880.
Precinct No. 6—Pecks Hill Thursday January 22 1880.
Precinct No. 7—Hollingsworth's Friday January 23 1880.
Precinct No. 3—June Bug Monday January 26 1880.
Precinct No. 3—Weaver's Station Tuesday January 27 1880.
Precinct No 2—Alexandria Wednesday January 28 1880.
Precinct No. 1—Jacksonville Thursday January 29 1880.
Precinct No. 8—Greene's School House Friday January 30 1880.
Precinct No. 9—Cross Plains Monday February 2 1880.
Precinct No 16—Ladiga Tuesday February 3 1880.

Parties are requested to meet me promptly at these appointments.

A. B. LEDBETTER
Tax Assessor Calhoun Co.
Dec 13—td

30 DAY OFFER:

READ! READ! READ!

Down! Down!! Down!!!

PRICES REDUCED

33 1-3 PER CENT.

We have in store and on the road the largest and most complete stock of Pianos and Organs ever brought to this market, which we offer cheap for cash; will take old instruments instrument in exchange for new, or will sell on the installment plan.

Don't fail when you visit Rome to give us a call if you wish anything in our line, or if you wish to order write to us.

C. W. LANGWORTHY & CO.,
90 Masonic Temple,
Rome, Ga.

Register's Sale of Real Estate.

Under a decree rendered at the July term, 1879, of the Chancery court for Calhoun county, Alabama, in the case of Daniel F. Hoke, administrator, &c., of John D. Hoke, deceased, vs. John Kee, Martha Kee, et al, I will as Register of said court, sell to the highest bidder, before the court house door, of Calhoun county, Alabama, on Monday the 5th day of January, 1880, the following described real estate to-wit: An undivided half interest in lot No. 78 in the old plan of the town of Jacksonville, Ala.; A prorata interest in the S. E. qr. of Sec. 4, Township 14, Range 8; The N E qr of the S W qr of Sec 32, T 14, R 9; also the S E qr of the S E qr of S 24, T 14, R 8, and the S W qr of the S E qr of S 18, T 14, R 9—all in Calhoun county, Ala., east in the Coosa Land District.

TERMS OF SALE.

The above lot and lands will be sold on a credit of six months, purchaser executing his note bearing interest from date of sale, with two solvent resident free-holders as securities

WM. M. HAMES,
Nov. 25, '79. Register.

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.

Christmas!

B. F. CARPENTER has in stock now the largest variety of Christmas Goods ever brought to this market, consisting of

TOYS

of all kinds and Confectioneries in great profusions and richness, as well as all kinds of

FIRE WORKS

for the boys. Among the toys may be mentioned wax dolls from $2 down, and among articles for Christmas gifts, suitable for older people, beautiful flower vases and China gift cups and saucers. Besides these are minor toys and gifts suitable to the taste of every age and sex. His stock of confectioneries for the holidays is simply unrivaled, and parties intending to buy would do well to call at his store and examine his stock before making their Christmas purchases either of toys and confections or more substantial articles for the table. He will not be undersold.

B. F. CARPENTER.
Dec. 13—1mo.

Calhoun College,

MALE AND FEMALE,

JACKSONVILLE, - - - ALA.

THE SIXTH SESSION of this Institution will commence on the *second Monday* in Jan., 1880, and continue five months.

EXPENSES PER SESSION.

PRIMARY—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Primary Arithmetic, &c. &c.	$10 00
INTERMEDIATE—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Ele. Gram. Written. Arithmetic, Mental Arithmetic, Ele. Geography, Ele. History, &c.,	15 00
ACADEMIC—Practical and Commercial Arithmetic, Practical Eng. Gram., Philosophy, Rhetoric, History, Geography, &c., &c.,	20 00
COLLEGIATE—The Sciences, Latin and Greek Languages, the Higher Mathematics, and all the branches usually taught in our colleges,	25 00
Music—Instrumental—Piano or Organ,	25 00

Elocutionary Reading and Declamation by the pupils throughout the session.

No shows, exhibitions nor concerts tolerated in connection with the school.

A thorough and rigid examination at the close of each term.

Those pupils, and *those only*, are wanted who are fully determined to comply *cheerfully* with the regulations of this Institution, and who are willing *to work earnestly* and *zealously* as they are directed.

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

For further particulars address

W. J. BORDEN,
Principal

Sight Restored!

The undersigned having had remarkable success in treating numerous cases of sore eyes, cataract, dimness of sight, and persons suffering from any inflammation of the eyes, impaired vision, etc., desires to make known to the public how such sufferers may avail themselves of his wonderful remedies

The following certificates—obtained without solicitation—speak for themselves. Persons desiring treatment can be visited by me if preferred

A. J. KERR,
White Plains, Ala.

DAVISVILLE, ALA., Dec. 19th, 1879.

This is to certify that Dr. A. J. Kerr has been treating my eyes for one, and they are much better—think they will get entirely well. Cheerfully recommend his treatment to the public.

J. F. DAVIS.

This is to certify that Lucinda McDowell's eye became affected by loss of sight four or five years ago, and remained so till three or four weeks since, when she went under the treatment of Mr. Andrew Kerr, and in six or eight days afterward she could see with that eye as well as ever.

WASHINGTON WILLIAMS.

—I certify that this is a true statement with regard to my daughter.

JNO. W. McDOWELL.
Dec. 26th, 1877.

STATE OF ALABAMA, ETOWAH COUNTY,
Feb. 7th, 1879.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that my grand-daughter, Nancy Griffith, was afflicted with sore eyes for three years, to such an extent that she could scarcely see to go about. Six months ago Mr. A. J. Kerr came and took her under treatment, and to our astonishment, she could soon see to thread the finest needle or do any kind of fine sewing. I hereby recommend Mr. Kerr's medicine to any person similary afflicted.

Given under my hand, day and date above mentioned.

W. N. CHANDLER.

NOTICE NO. 140.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.,
Dec. 13th, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Francis M. Traylor, homestead entry No. 5,599, for the N half of N W qr of fractional section 15, township 15 south, range 12 east, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: John W. Thompson and George F. Thompson, of Cleburne county, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON,
Dec. 13—5w. Register.

NOTICE NO. 128.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.,
Dec. 13th, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Jackson Harbour, homestead entry, No. 5447, for the N. E qr of N W qr. of section 30, township 12 south, Range 11 east, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Benjamin Perry and Ephraham McColumn, of Cherokee county, Ala.

PELHAM J ANDERSON.
Dec. 13—5w. Register.

NOTICE NO. 129.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.,
Dec. 13th, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Benjamin Perry, homestead entry No. 5,448, for the S W qr. of N E qr S E qr of N W qr of section 25, township 12 south, Range 10 east, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Ephram McColum and Jackson Harbour, of Cherokee county, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON,
Dec. 13—5w. Register.

Berrys & Co.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

Commission Merchants,

AND

COTTON FACTORS,

At Old Rail Road Depot and Steamboat W'f,

Rome, Georgia.

Liberal Cash Advances made on COTTON and PRODUCE Consigned to us.

FOUND AT LAST!

An Infalliable Pile Remedy.

Let the Afflicted Give it a Fair Trial.

Having been a suffer for eight years; having sought relief at the hands of the surgeon, the physician and the compounder, but in vain; I concluded that somewhere in the great store-house of nature a sure and effective remedy could be found. To prove the faith that was in me. I went diligently to work to make the discovery. I spent hours, days, weeks and months searching, testing and experimenting with different plants, roots, herbs and barks to no purpose; I did dispair, but searched on, and, after five years I was enabled to say EUREKA! And am now entirely relieved.

The remedy is a compound of four different vegetable productions of the country, is entirely harmless, and from experience I can say it has entirely effected one cure.

If you are a suffer from this most distressing disease, (and who is not) Try it and be well.

Price, $1 per box. Prepared by the undersigned. JARRETT THOMPSON,
Talladega, Ala.

NOTICE NO. 109.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Nov. 29th, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: James T. Skinner, Homestead Entry, No. 5492, for the N half of N E qr of section 35, in Township 16 south, of range 12 east, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Edward A Farlow and Arington Henderson, of Cleburne county.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON,
Register.
Nov. 29, '79—5w.

NOTICE NO. 110.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Nov. 29th, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Edward A. Farlow, Homestead Entry No. 5764, for the S W qr of N W qr, N W qr of S W qr section 25, township 16 south, range 12 east, and names the following as his witness, viz: James T. Skinner and Jonathan Gabrel, of Cleburne county Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON,
Nov 29, '79—5. Register.

WALKER'S IMPROVED

COTTON GIN BRUSH

AND

WIPER.

Superior to any other brush in every particuler

1st, Gins wet cotton as well as dry.
2nd, Does not clog with any cotton, wet or dry.
3rd, It gives greater speed, and also gives better sample by knocking the cotton off the saws clean and admitting straight current of air.
4th, Cheaper, by far, than any other brush.
5th, Cost not exceeding one dollar for renewing brush after right has been purchased.

Until further notice I will furnish material and attach brush to the gin of any party purchasing a right of me, at the gin, charging nothing for the material or work. No money demanded until purchasers are satisfied. Orders ordinarily filled in three days after I receive notice. I own the right for Calhoun, Cleburne and Talladega and parties in these counties can only purchase the right to use this brush through me or my outhorized agents. I have, recently attached these brushes to the gins of T. H. Arnett, 7 miles east of Jacksonville, Mrs. Brock of Cane Creek, 4 miles south of Alexandria and my own gins, and parties are referred to these for information. It will ... man to cut the bristles off his gin brush and attach this brush. Further information will be cheerfull given and correspondence is urgently solicited. A model can be seen at the Republican office.

Address A. HENDERSON.
Brunt or Cane Creek, Ala.
Nov. 1—3m

NOTICE NO. 107.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.,
Nov. 29th, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Arington Henderson, Homestead Entry No. 5351, for the N E qr of S E qr Section 27, Township 16 south, Range 12 east, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Jonathan Gabrel and James T. Winner, of Cleburne county.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON,
Nov. 29, '79—5w. Register.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
CALHOUN COUNTY. }

Probate Court for said County.
Special Term. Dec. 2d 1879.

This day came John M. Patterson administrator of the estate of Nancy McCollum deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for a partial settlement of his administration thereof.

It is ordered that the 29th day of Dec. 1879, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the making of the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON.
Dec. 6 3w. Judge of Probate.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Estate of Thomas K Cook, Deceased.
In Chancery Court of Calhoun county, Ala.
Dec 1st, 1879

This day came Wm C Scarbrough, Executor of the estate of Thomas K Cook dec'd, and filed in my office his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the undersigned Register and Master of said Chancery court that Monday the 29th day of December, 1879 be and the same is hereby set for auditing, passing and allowing the account and vouchers of the said Wm C Scarbrough, executor as aforesaid. And it is further ordered that notice be given all persons interested in the estate of the said Thos. K Cook, dec'd, of the time and place of said settlement by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county for three successive weeks prior to the said 29th day of December, 1879, requiring all persons interested in said estate to be and appear before the undersigned Register and Master on the said 29th day of December, 1879, at my office in the town of Jacksonville, Ala, and file their objections and exceptions to the account of said executor if they should desire to do so.

Given under my hand this the 1st day of December, 1879.

WM. M. HAMES,
Register and Master of
said Chancery Court.
Dec 6—3

NEW HARNESS AND SADDLERY SHOP.

The undersigned having bought out D Privett, will hereafter run a SADDLERY AND HARNESS SHOP, in connection with and in the same building with his carriage and wood shop. The business will be enlarged to meet the wants of the public, and orders for bridles, saddles or harness will be filled at once at satisfactory prices. Repairing a specialty.

Ready made goods in this line always on hand at prices that cannot be undersold.

THE WAGON & BUGGY SHOP is fully supplied with first class material, and work turned out from it is guaranteed to give satisfaction, both as to price and quality.

Custom respectfully solicited.
JOE H. PRIVETT.
Aug 30, 1879.

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.

Guide to Success

WITH FORMS FOR business AND SOCIETY

is BY FAR the best Business and Social Guide and Hand-Book ever published, and much the latest. It tells both sexes completely HOW TO DO EVERYTHING in the best way. HOW TO BE YOUR OWN LAWYER, and contains a gold mine of varied information indispensable to all classes for constant reference. AGENTS WANTED for all or spare time. To know why this book of REAL value and attractions sells better than any other, apply for terms to H. B. SCAMMEL & CO., ST. LOUIS, MO. June 28—6m

AGENTS who know enough to WANTED

try to sell only thoroughly useful and first class works, send for our liberal terms on the famous Dr. W. W. HALL'S great Family Medical book.

HEALTH AT HOME

by far the best out, and one with which Agents succeed better and longer than on any other. To get in the way of making money for all the part of your time, write to STANDARD PUB. HOUSE, ST. LOUIS, MO. June 28—6m

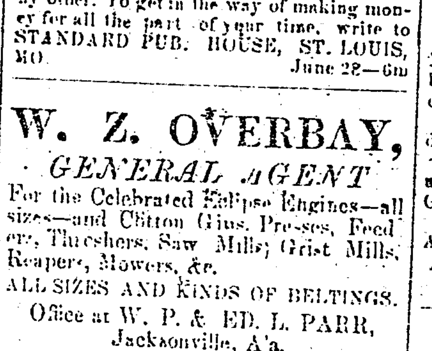
W. Z. OVERBAY,

GENERAL AGENT

For the Celebrated Eclipse Engines—all sizes—and Cotton Gins, Presses, Feeders, Threshers, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Reapers, Mowers, &c.

ALL SIZES AND KINDS OF BELTINGS.

Office at W. P. & ED. L. PARR,
Jacksonville, A'a.



Agents Wanted.

For particulars and terms address me, in care of W. P. & Ed. L. Parr,
Oct 18 3m Jacksonville, Ala.

WALTER NESBIT

Is now prepared to furnish to the public the best and latest improved

Cooking Stoves,

At prices which defy competition. He warrants every Stove he offers for sale, and his long experience in this line enables him to procure the very best Stoves in the market. He trims them at his own shop and the public may feel assured that the very best material will be used, and the work done in a skillful and scientific manner. He will barter Stoves for country produce at fair rates. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his Stoves before purchasing in northern markets. Job work in tin respectfully solicited, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

Guttering and Sheet Iron work solicited. If you want a good Stove come and see me and if you want two or three you can get them at your own price.

SHERIFFS' SALE.

By virtue of a venditoni exponas, issued from the Hon. Circuit Court of Calhoun county, State of Alabama, and to me directed against Henry Burroughs and in favor of Rowan, Dean & Co., I will proceed to sell on Monday, the 29th day of December, A. D. 1879, at the Court House door of Calhoun county, between the legal hours of sale. The following described lands as the property of the said Henry Burroughs to wit:

N E qr of S E qr of Section 10, Township 13, Range 7; also the East half of N E qr of section 10, township 13, range 7, except 29 acres that have been sold off from the north end of said E half of N E qr, section 10, township 13, range 7, containing in all about one hundred acres lying in the county of Calhoun and State of Alabama.

D. Z. GOODLETT,
Nov 22—5w. Sheriff.

NOTICE NO. 108.

U. S. OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Nov. 29th, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Jonathan Gabrel, Homestead Entry No. 5836, for the E half of N E qr, S W qr of N E qr, Section 26, Township 16 south, Range 12 east, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: James T Skinner and Arington Henderson, of Cleburne county, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON,
Nov. 29, '79—5w. Register.

tra... ton ... No. 1, ...

6.00 a.
8.15 a. m
9.35 a. m.
11.45 a. m.
12.41 p. m
12.55 p. m
1.28 p. m
3.31 p. m
4.20 p.
6.15 p. m
No. 2. Sou...

8.00 a. m
9.55 a. m
10 39 a. m
12.23 p. m
12.55 p. m
1.03 a. m
1.57 p. m
4.35 p.
5.50 p. m
8.00 p. m

No. ... T & ... and ... R R ... tern ci... Chatta...

No. 2 connecting with E T & Ga. R. R. at Dalton makes close connection at Calera for Montgomery, Mobile and New Orleans.

No. 2 connects at Calera with through mail train of S & N Great So. R R for eastern and western cities.

No. 4 leaving Dalton at 3.10, connects at Calera with S N Great So. R R for Montgomery, Mobile and New Orleans.

NORMAN WEBB, Supt.
RAY KNIGHT, G. P. A.
J. W. FULENWILDER...

Memphis and Charleston RAILROAD.

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

Going East Read down.		*Going West* Read up.
Lve 12:20 night	Memphis	12.15 pm
" 3.02 am	Grand Junction	9.31 am
" 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

GREAT CHANGES 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 c... and Chattanooga

TO ...

Close connectio... and Texas poi... grant-tic... Round ... reduced rat... principal Texas ... Pay Coaches run Memphis, and betw... bama, and Texarkana, change.

Baggage checked through ... delays.

For further information as to r... ates etc. address either JAS. R. ... Gen. Passenger Agent, Knoxville, Te...

T. ... SAVANT, Asst. Gen Passenger Agent Memphis, T...

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

JAMES HUTCHINSON

Barber & Hair-dresser.

Room on Office Row, recently occ... by Dick Walker.

If you desire to have a pleasant clean shave, or have your hair trimmed in neat and fashionable style, give him a call. Jacksonville, Apl. 26, 1...

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun County. }

In Probate Court for said County
Special Term, Nov. 15th, 1879.

This day came D. P. Forney, administrator of the estate of Daniel Hoke, deceased, and filed in court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his administration of said estate, and at the same time filed in court his resignation as said administrator. It is ordered that the

27TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 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.
Dec. 6, '79—3w. Judge of Probate.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun county. }

In Probate Court of Said County.
Special Term. Dec. 1st, 1879.

This day came J. Hendree and filed in court his petition in writing, and also a paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Virginia W. Hendree, deceased, and ask in said petition that said paper writing be probated and admitted to record as the last will and testament of Virginia W. Hendree, deceased. It is ordered that the

30TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1879,

be appointed a day on which to hear and pass upon said petition, and for the probating and admitting to record said will, and that notice thereof be given by publication for a successive weeks ... Jacksonville Republican, a news... published in said county, as a notic... John P. Woodson, a non-r... visee of said estate, and wh... Amelia county, State of ... well as all other persons ... be and appear at a special court to be holden at the ... said county on said 30th ... 1879, and contest the ... will if they think pro...

L. W. ...
Dec. 6 '79—3w. Judge ...

FAMILY FA...

THE IMPROVED

WEED

Sewing Machine.

LOCK STITCH,
VERY LIGHT RUNNING,
VERY LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

We sell with this excellent Machine ... different sized Hemmers, 1 Quilter, ... Corder, 1 Gatherer, 1 Tucker, 1 R... making 11 attachments, or more ... are given with any other machine.

PRICE ONLY - - - - - - - -

Call and examine the machine at ROWAN, DEAN & CO.
Sep 13—3m Jacksonville ...

ED—Dec. 18th 1879, At the of the bride's father, by the V. Cannon, Mr. Jeremiah M o Miss Nancy A. Turner, both un County.

n in Jacksonville to-day—6½ to 11c —65c to 75.

e will be a Christmas tree ster's chapel the night of 24th.

There will be a Christmas tree and supper at Howell's chapel in Cleburne county, during Christmas week. Thanks for an invitation extended us to attend.

Go to E. G. Caldwell's for your Christmas goods.

Toys by the wholesale.

Best chewing tobacco in the world.

Best 5 cent cigars ever sold.

All for sale by

E. G. CALEWELL,
Forney's old corner.

WANTED—To buy 200 bushels shucked corn, delivered to me at Jacksonville, for which cash will be paid.

JNO. M. CROOK.

"A CRAPPING MORTGAGE."

"And what is that?" asked the stranger.

"Why," said the old man, "do you pretend to tell us that you don't know what a crapping mortgage is?"

Such were his pretensions.

"Then you're no Southerner," the old man continued, 'so I'll tell you something about it. A crapping mortgage—well, I 'gin one o' them durned things once myself. The way of it was just this: You see I allers managed to keep a little money ahead to buy the few little things we needed on the plantation, and I generally went down to our little town to buy them about once a week. Well as I was down there a trading one week the storekeeper he said to me sez he:

"What's the use of your bothering along this way every week paying out your small change—why don't you give me a crapping mortgage and then send down when you want anything and let me put it on the books, without bothering about the change, and then when your crap comes in you can send down a bag o' cotton and pay it all off at one swoop.

"Well, it didn't look like a bad idea—sounded sorter easy like, so I told the storekeeper I thought I'd do it. So he filled out a crapping mortgage which he had already printed," and as I couldn't read very well I signed it on his word that it was all right.

"Well, sir, them crapping mortgages is curious things! Before I got half way home with my load I got to studying about it. As soon as I'd signed it the storekeeper he told me that now my name was good in his store for anything I wanted, and to send right along as I pleased. That was what I was studying about, and then pretty soon I got to studying up what I wanted and what I needed, and that infernal crapping mortgage, or something else made me think of things that I never had wanted before. You see, I had always fought shy of debt all my life, but all the neighbors was a trying hands on crapping mortgages and I thought I would go in for a little too. Well, I did.

"I kept on wanting things; and I kept on getting things. We all got along fine, and our storekeeper sold the old woman lots of nice things that we never wanted before but that we was bound to have after I signed the crapping mortgage. They breed wants, they do.

"At last the crap came in, and I sent a bale of cotton down to the store to pay off the crapping mortgage. It didn't do it. Then I sent down another bale—that wasn't enough. Next I sent down all the cotton I had, and finally all my corn and fodder; and, as it wasn't still paid, the old woman got up all her chickens, and ducks and turkeys, and sent them down—still that miserable crapping mortgage wasn't satisfied. So I went down to see about it. The storekeeper said it was all right—all paid up but about two hundred dollars and that didn't make any difference: I could still have what ever I wanted on it.

"But, sir, somehow or other I didn't like how things was going, so I took out my wallet and paid the balance on that crapping mortgage, and took the blamed thing home with me, though I couldn't help thanking the storekeeper for offering to still let me have goods after my crap was all gone. When I got home me and the old woman we put on our specks and took a look at that crapping mortgage, and what do you think? Why, I'll be dod burned if that crapping mortgage hadn't been spread over all my land, my horses, my mules, my stock, my farming utensils, my household and kitchen furniture—everything I had in the world, was hung into it, and if it had stayed there another year I'll be high everything I had would of gone through it. Well, let me tell you—don't you never sign one. You never will get through paying it, and when them store fellows tell you how easy it is to get things now and pay for 'em in the fall, you remember what I tell you about a crapping mortgage."

And having finished his discription of these little engines of oppression, he pulled out a twist of home-made tobacco, that looked as rich and brown as walnut wood, cut off a chew with his horn-handle knife, put it in his mouth put the knife and tobacco back into his breeches pocket, and walked away. He turned round after walking a little way, and said reflectively:

"Don't you never sign one in the world; if you do, you will never get through paying it off." He might have added: "For the reason that you will be sure to buy hundreds of things that you would get along without buying did you have to pay the cash down." That thing called "good credit" is a remarkable thing!

NOTICE—The town council of Jacksonville will meet at the council rooms Tuesday evening next at 4 o'clock for the purpose of equalizing the town taxes for the year 1879. Tax payers who have complaints to make as to assessments of their property are notified to meet the council at that time.

J. D. HAMMOND,
Mayor.

Speaking of the Clement Attachment in Georgia, and the process of its operations, the St. Louis Republic an says:

The cotton as it comes from the field is thrown into a hopper from which it passses through into a gin which separates the lint clean from the seed; next it is spread by the machinery on cards which convert it into sliver, and this passes through the spinning apparatus which turns it into yarn. It enables every community of planters who may erect one of the mills to become manufacturers and adds 25 per cent to their crop One of the mills, owed by four farmers near Westminster, Oconee county, Georgia and run by a six-horse water-power, was erected at a total cost $3,500— $1,500 for the building and $2,000 for the machinery. Its capacity is limited to 750,000 pounds seed cotton The cost of that at three cents a pound is $4,500; and the expense of making it into yarn is $1,500- total $6,000. The product is 46,000 pounds of yarn at 16 cents a pound, $7,360 ; 3,600 pounds waste worth $145 ; 3,000 bushels seed worth $450—total $7,955; makitg a profit of $1,955 on the small business The labor required is that of four boys and girls—and this is a matter of no small importance, for it promises light and remunerative employment to thousand of youths in the South who now have nothing to do."

ANIMATE AND INANIMATE NATURE.

"Can a thing which has no life move?" asked Joseph Cook of Eli Perkins.

"Of course they can," replied Eli. "Why last year I saw a watch spring, a match box, a peanut stand, a rope walk, a horse fly, a a mill dam, an oyster fry, and a cat fish, and this year," continued Eli, "I expect to see a peach blow, a gin sling, a brandy smash, and—"

"Anything more mr. Perkins?"

"Why, yes: I expect to see a stone fence, a cane brake, and a bank run?"

"Did you ever see a shoe shop, a gum boil, or hear codfish bawl?" asked Mr. Cook.

"No, but I've seen a plank walk, a horse whip, and a tree toed, and I would not be surpised some day to see the great Atlantic coast, the Pacific slope, a tree box, and—"

"By the way, Mr. Cook," asked Eli, "Can you tell me the difference between a tree and your mother-in-law?"

"No, I don't see the difference, brother Perkins."

"Well the difference is this; one leaves in the Spring and the other don't leave at all."

As Mr. Cook left, he told him that he had very often seen a mysterious thing—that he had seen a uniform smile.

"Why, I've often seen a sword fish," said Mr. Cook. "I've seen hogs skin boots, too, and once I saw some alligator hide shoes. "Yes;" he continued, "Mr. Perkins, I've even heard the bark of a tree—actually seen the tree bark, seen it holler and commence to leave. The tree held on to its trunk, which, they were trying to seize for board."

Eli told Cook—but never mind the rest. It is sufficient that Cook and the church bell were told.

A Card To The Public.

We ask a careful reading and a thoughtful consideration of what follows It is now over twelve years since a new cure for chronic diseases was discovered, known as "Compound Oxygen." The results which have followed its use up to this time have been so remarkable that it is beginning to attract the widest attention. Many intelligent physicians in various parts of the country have, after a careful investigation of its scientific and pathological claims, used it in cases where all other known remedies had failed, and with a success alike surprising to themselves and their patients. In Consumption, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Headache, Dpspepsia, and the wide range of Neuralgic disorders from which so many suffer life-long tortures, it has rarely failed to give relief, and in many cases it made permanent cures. It is not a drug, but a new combination of the two elements which make up our common air giving oxygen in excess. It is taken by inhalation, and cures by natural and orderly processes—first, by eliminating the excess of carbon which has accumulated in the system, and secondly, by a revitalization of all the great nervous centres. In order to give the public an opportunity to learn all about this new treatment, we have prepared a carefully written treatise, in which is presented a history of the discovery of "Compound Oxygen," a statement of its Scientific Basis and Mode of Action, and large details of the results which have followed its administration. This is sent free by mail to any one who may desire to receive it. Address Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1112 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PIANOS & ORGANS

FROM FACTORY TO PURCHASER.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN AGENT

Ludden & Bates' Grand Introductory Sale continued until Nov 1, 1880. Only sale the kind ever successfully carried out in America. 5,000 superb instruments at **factory rates. Introduction** and **Advertisement.** No plan of selling: No Agents! No Commissions! Instruments shipped direct from factory to purchasers. Middlemen's profits saved. Agent's rates to all. Only house selling on this plan. **PIANOS,** 7 oct. $125; 7½ $155; Square Grands, $227. **ORGANS,** 9 stops, $57; 13 stops, $71; 13 stops, Mirror Top Case, Newhandsome, durable. 6 years guarantee, 3 days test trial. Purchasers choice from ten *leading makers and 2000 different styles.* Join the **gigantic club** of 5,000 purchasers and secure an instrument at **wholesale rates.** Special terms to *Music Teachers, Churches, and Lodges.* Address for **Introduction Sale** circulars,

LUDDEN & BATES, Savannah, Ga.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYER.

Parties who are in arrears for town taxes for the year 1879 are earnestly requested to come forward and pay the same to the town marshal at once. The Council and officers of the town have been as ledient as they can be. Interest on the bonded debt of the town, is past due and *must* be met. The Council dislikes to advertise property for sale to pay taxes, but will be compelled to make such an order if parties do not once settle up.

JNO. D. HAMMOND.
Mayor.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Probate Court for Said County. Special Term, Nov 26th, 1879.

This day came G. W. Roundtree, guardian of Josephine Foster, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his guardianship.

It is ordered that the 22nd day of December, 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.

TRUST SALE.

By virtue of a deed in trust made to me, W. A. Wilson as trustee by Abner Horton, to secure a debt, due by promissory note therein specified, in which was conveyed to me as trustee, to secure the payment of said debt, as foresaid, on the 15th Jan: 1859, and is recorded on the 22nd Jan: 1859, in book N pages 435, 436, of Calhoun County.

The following lands to wit:

The tract or parcel of land that the said Abner Horton now lives on, known as part of S. half of section 32, T. 12, Range 12 East containing 80 acres.

I will sell said lands on the premises, for cash, at public outcry, to the highest bidder on Monday the 22nd of Dec. 1879.

W. A WILSON.

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.

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

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

AGUE AND FEVER.

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

As a simple purgative they are unequaled

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

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

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

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

Sufferers with Rheumatism, Lame Back, etc., who have had all the pleasure of life destroyed by these sad afflictions, can again enjoy the light elastic step of perfect health, and experience permanent relief, by using Cousens' Lightning Liniment, the only unfailing remedy for Rheumatism, Lame Back, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, etc. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.

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 Cocoaine, Imported Chow Chow, Boston Baked Beans, Salmon & Canned Goods in great variety at

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

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

Cheap Groceries for Cash a the old Forney Corner.

Fresh Lard at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Fresh Meal at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

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

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Go, buy one of those fine Plows of the Towers patent at

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

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. CALDWELL'S.

Look Here.

All those indebted to me are earnestly requested to come forward and make payment. What I owe *must be paid;* consequently, I *must collect.* Please call *soon* and pay me all you can. If you cannot pay all now, you *can pay some.* Be so good as to do the best you can, for I am needing the money.

I refer you to a portion of the 13th chapter and 8th verse of St. Paul to the Romans, which is as follows: "Owe no man anything, but to love one another."

Take warning and obey the word, for disobedience is dangerous.

Respectfully, E. L. WOODWARD.

Queensware at *Wholesale.*

French China in Sets or by the single piece.

SILVER PLATED GOODS

Fine and CHEAP Table knives & Forks, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Glass-ware.

Lamps, and Lampfixtures.

Orders solicited from merchants. We will duplicate any bill that can be bought in America.

J. B. CARBER & Co.,
China Hall, Rome, Ga.

Jan28—3m.

SPRINGVALE STOCK FARM.

JAMES CROOK,

—BREEDER OF—

Thorough-Bred Merino Sheep, Angora Goats, Herd Registered Jersey Cattle, Berkshire and Essex Hogs,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.



BURNHAM'S

WATER WHEEL STANDARD TURBINE

WARRANTED BEST AND CHEAPEST. Prices reduced. *Pamphlet free.*

AND MILLING SUPPLIES.

Works: Christiana, Lancaster co Pa Office, 23 S. Beaver St., York, Pa

NOTICE NO. 98.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
November, 22nd 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim; and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz:

Joseph Laminack, Homestead Entry No. 9700 for S. W. fractional quarter, Section 10, Township 14 South, Range 12 East and names the following as his witnesses, viz.. William P. Sheale; and Wilson M. Hart of Cleburne county, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON.
Register.

Grand Reduction in Prices.

B. F. CARPENTER

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE AND

COMPLETE

Assortment of Family Groceries, which he proposes to sell at bottom prices. Very best brands of Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Finely flavored Cigars, Western Bacon, Meal, Snowdust Flower, Molasses, Crockery, Hardware, Kerosene oil, Buckets, Tinware, Every thing kept in a well stocked grocery establishment. He also has on hand a large assortment of Harness, Saddles, Bridles, made of the very best leather, and designed and executed by workmen of superior skill. He invites all to call, for he is determined to sell at such prices as to deserve the patronage of the public. Give him a call, and examine his prices, before going elsewhere

A BEAUTY.

Ladies' and

EMBROIDERED SL

Also a Complete Line of

Heavy Goods, at Prices to Suit the Times.

Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

Call early and examine stock and prices at

M. F. GOVAN & CO.
No. 21 Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions, Shoes and Hats,

39 & 41 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

FINE DRESS GOODS A SPECIALTY.

Please send for Shoplee.
JOHN E. NISBET, formerly of Jacksonville, is with this house.
We will pay express on all orders amounting to $10 00 or over.

JOHN M. HILL & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, &C.,

16 *Decatur Street, Atlanta, Ga.*

NEW STORE!

Common Sense Bargains.

The undersigned have just opened a new and select stock of Dry Goods, consisting of Dress Goods, Notions, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Underwear, Jeans, Flannels, Shirtings, Sheetings, Linen and Oil Cloth Table Cloths, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Ready Made Clothing, Hardware, Crockery, Wooden-ware etc. etc. Also a good line of

GROCERIES,

Both Staple and Fancy, Leather, Shoemakers' Findings; In fact, everything to be found in a first class General Store.

No trouble to show Goods and tell prices. Knowing that these times demand Goods to be sold on a close margin, we defy competition in prices of Goods.

WILSON BRO'S & HARBOUR,

Oct 4 '79 1y Northeast Corner Public Square, JACKSONVILLE, ALA

City Bar, Billiard Saloon

JOHN RAMAGNANO,

Jacksonville Ala.

Keeps constantly on hand a full line of First Class Whiskies, Peach and Apple Brandies, Wines, Lager and St. Louis Bottled Beer, Cider and other Liquors, Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Cigarettes &c. I buy my whiskies direct from the distillery, thus securing a pure, first class article. Among specialties I keep

PURE IMPORTED COGNAC BRANDY,

And the Finest and Purest Wines for sacramental purposes. Parties needing a pure article of Whiskey for medicinal purposes, will find my Bar the best place to secure it.

All my goods will be sold at reasonable rates for cash.

Oct 4—3m. JOHN RAMAGNANO.

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.
COLUMBUS INS. & BANKING CO., COLUMBUS, MISS.

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

JOSEPH HOFFMAN,

Fancy Boot & Shoemaker,

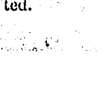
JACKSONVILLE, ALA,

Have now on hand, and will continue to keep, the finest lot of **FRENCH CALF SKIN, GOOD SOLE LEATHER,** and findings ever brought to this market. An inspection will certainly prove what I here state.

After having worked in Paris, France, and London, England, for several years, and in some of the largest cities in the United States since coming to America, I feel that I am prepared to give all, who may favor me with their orders, value received for their money and promptness, guaranteeing in every instance a perfect fit. Thanking the public for past favors, I solicit a liberal share of their patronage.

Very Respectfully,

JOSEPH HOFFMAN,
Jacksonville, Ala.



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

DR. BIGELOW, having 30 years experience, treats SEXUAL and CHRONIC DISEASES in both sexes SPECIAL, SURGICAL, 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. Pamphlets free. Its MARRIAGE GUIDE OR SEXUAL PATHOLOGY, 230 large pages, ILLUSTRATED, containing much that was never before published. Price 50 cts. Letters CONFIDENTIAL. FEMALE PILLS, $5, EXTRA STRONG, $10. Send 10 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; 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 in a plain wrapper for 50 cts. Address Dr. C. A. BOHANNAN, 210 North Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1857.

NOTICE NO. 94.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Nov. 22nd, 1879.

Notice is hereby given, that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz:

George T. Kemp, Homestead Entry No. 6219 for the E half of N W qr, and W half of N E qr, section 11, township 16 south, range 12 east, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: William M. Albright and Ancel J. Freeman, of Cleburne county, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON.
Register.

Nov22'79—5w.

W. W. HARRISON,

Physician and Surgeon,

OFFICE OVER

CARPENTER'S STORE.

Robertson, Taylor & Co

Successors to

GEO W. WILLIAMS & CO.

COTTON FACTORS,

WHOLESALE GROCERIES

And Commission Merchants,

Nos. 1 & 3 HAYNE STREET,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Will give all business their most careful attention. Consequents of cotton solicited.



The Remedy of the 20th 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

GREAT BARGAINS IN

Pianos & Organs.

H. A. SMITH

ROME, GA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Bookseller and Music Dealer

Has just received from the Manufacturer, the

Largest Stock of Pianos

ever brought to this market. These Instruments having been bought for cash at

LOW PRICES,

will be sold to cash customers at

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER KNOWN

in this country.

Purchasers, by calling early, can have the advantage of selecting from the large stock on hand. Large lot of School & Miscellaneous Books always on hand, at LOW RATES.

SMOKE BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO

...ter's
... they
... do from
... Colchicum,
...est the malady,
...qually as effective
results, and is attended with no risk.
...is ample testimony to prove that the
...ne possesses blood depurating qualities
...o common order, besides those of a tonic
...d general alterative. It stimulates the action of the kidneys and promotes the removal from the system of impurities which develop disease, and are fraught with serious danger. Fever and ague, dyspepsia, debility, nervousness, constipation, &c., are remedied by it.

London.

London is a vast world in itself. You are impressed when you find yourself in it, with its immensity; as one is impressed by the vast reach of the ocean when he steams over it, day after day without a glimpse of land, or the sight, perhaps, of a single sail. You feel like a mere atom in this vast billowy tide of human life. Cut up into smaller communities London would make a dozen cities equal in population to New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and San Francisco! It contains more people than our six populous New England States more than the whole kingdom of Denmark, more than twice as many as Norway, nearly as many as all Scotland. It is said to contain more Jews than Palestine, more Catholics than Rome, more Irishmen than Dublin, more Scotchmen than Edinburg. There are omnibuses running across the city, by as straight a route as its cow-path streets allow, which start before five o'clock in the morning and barely make two round trips before midnight. And year by year the great city pushes out its borders, encompassing village after village of the outlying suburbs in its spider web of pavements, and water mains, and omnibuses and busy traffic. The villas around its fringes, as Hare says, seem to be constantly making an effort to get into the country and never succeeding. Many neighborhoods in the solidly built city, still bear the names by which they were known when they were only little hamlets in the fields, miles from the city gates—such as Chelsea, Kensington, Camberwell, Bayswater, St John's Wood, etc It is partly because of the absorption of so many villages in the great metropolis that it is afflicted with such confusion in its street nomenclature. If you wish to visit King street it is possible for you to explore ninety-four different streets of that name before you find the right one. If it is Queen street your chance of hitting it the first time is just one in ninety-nine. Does your friend live on Church street—you are confronted by one hundred streets of that name besides the one you want! Even of John streets there are one hundred and nineteen, and of New streets—new a long while ago, in most cases—one hundred and sixty-six! It becomes a necessity, in such cases, to give the street a surname, so to speak—as men began to take surnames when James and John, and Mary became frequent in the same circle of acquaintance. Streets are often designated, therefore by adding the name of some well known thoroughfare into which they run, or the special neighborhood to which they belong, as Queen street, Cheapside; King street, St. James Square; Church street, Tooting; High street, Marleybone, etc. And in any case the initials of the general division of the city are usually affixed to the address—"E. C." for east centre; "W. C." west centre; "S. E.," south east; "N," north, etc.

Largest Sapphire in the World.

A correspondendent writes as follows. I have recently been favored with the sight of one of the famous jewels of the world—a stone that has its history and pedigree, and is celebrated in the annals of the noted gems of Europe; I have held in my hand and admired beneath the rays of the sunlight the finest sapphire that is known to exist. This beautiful and well-nigh priceless stone combines in a singularly perfect degree the leading qualifications of size, shape, color, and water. In form it is flat oval, being about two inches long by an inch and a half wide. It is cut slightly on cabochon on top and into a multitude of small facets beneath. Its hue is perfect, being a warm, lustrous Marie Louise blue, not so dark as to show black beneath the gaslight, but having all the velvet softness and purity of tint that is required in a really fine gem of this description. Its weight is 300 carats, and it belongs to a noble wealthy Russian family in whose family it has been for the past two centuries, and it has been placed by its owner in the hands of one of the great diamond merchants of Paris for safe keeping. One of the Rothschild family has offered for it no less than $300,000, but the offer has been refused. I asked the courteous gentleman in whose care it has been left as to the actual value of the stone. He told me that, being, as it was, perfectly unique, no precise value could be set upon it, but that he was inclined to estimate it at some $400.000. He also showed me a string of enormous graduated pearls of extreme purity and fineness (the center one was as large as a small cherry), and he told me that the necklace belonging to the noble Russian was composed of six similar strings of equal beauty and exceptional size. The great sapphire was mounted to be worn as a brooch, being surmounted with large diamonds of twenty carats each. Its guardian informed me that the pendant belonging to this brooch was composed of a large pear-shaped sapphire weighing sixty carats, and set in diamonds. The whole collection of jewels belonging to this one family is worth over $2,000,000! "There is no such sapphire as that largest one," continued my informant "even among the crown jewels of Russia. I furnished myself two very fine ones to the Empress, each weighing sixty carats, but they do not compare with this magnificent gem." The gentleman who spoke was well qualified to give an opinion, as he is one of the few great diamond merchants of the world, and is, moreover, a noted expert. He it is who was recently sent for by the Russian Government to go to St. Petersburg to make a full estimate of the value of the crown jewels, and he furnishes whatever ornaments in precious stones are purchased by the members of the Imperial family.

A Boon to Humanity

is anything that will ease pain, and a public benefactor one who is able to relieve human ailments. The most painful of all bodily ills is surely piles, and such has been the absurd, empirical, barbarous treatment of this terrible disease for 3000 years that scientific men began to despair, and a distinguished modern surgeon has pronounced it the "opprobrium of the profession." Afflicted millions tortured with pain and deceived by the false pretensions of pile nostrums, cried out in the language of the Bible: "Who is this that darkeneth counsel by words without knowledge; canst thou draw out a Leviathan with a hook?" Dr. Silsbee is a benefactor and Anakesis, the great infallible pile remedy, the most beneficent discovery of the age; a simple, safe, prompt and permanent cure for this terrible, painful and heretofore almost incurable disease. Half a million sufferers pronounce it infallible; none use it without benefit, and doctors of all medical schools now prescribe it. It is the discovery of a scientific chemist and practicing physician after 46 years' experience, and pronounced to be the nearest to an infallible remedy known. *Anakesis*, Dr. S. Silsbee's External Pile Remedy is sold by all first-class druggists. Price $1.00 per box. Samples mailed free to all sufferers on application to P. Neustaedter & Co., Box 3946 New York.

AGRICULTURE.

COLOR OF FARM BUILDINGS.—In painting even a shed it is just as cheap and easy to give it a pleasing color, as to make it a blemish on the landscape. Barns and other farm buildings, painted red—especially the dark Venetian red—offer a fine contrast to the green of the fields and trees, and we are pleased to note that the use of this color is increasing. The numerous red buildings of English farms are very attractive to the traveler's eye; and they are not only handsome in appearance, but also give an air of thrift and permanency to a place, which unpainted wood, or white or straw color do not impart. We have one set of farm buildings in mind, in which the brackets and other trimmings are finished off in black, with a most satisfactory effect. The black thus used, gives a distinctness and boldness to the details, and forms with the red walls a happy combination, and one most appropriate in its place. Red barns and out-buildings are not rare; these, when of a glaring, self-asserting red, are not pleasing, and they are still less so, when they are, as we often see them, trimmed with white. It is a rule of good taste in painting buildings, to have window caps, brackets, and other details, darker than the ground work or main body of the material. Why not apply the same principle to farm buildings, especially as it costs no more, and adds to the attractiveness and value of the structure? For example, a brick house, with a white marble door way, window seats and caps, and a white cornice, will always look frivolous and cheap; where the same details are of the much cheaper brown-stone, the house has an air of dignity and repose, quite lacking in the other. Other farm buildings are often quite as conspicuous as the dwelling, and in decorating them, quite as much thought should be given to having them pleasing to the eye, especially as it need not require an extra outlay.

HUMBUGGED AGAIN.—I saw so much about the merits of Hop Bitters, and my wife who was always doctoring, and never well, teased me so urgently to get her some, I concluded to be humbugged again; and I am glad I did, for in less than two months' use of the Bitters my wife was cured and she has remained so for eighteen months since. I like such humbugging.—H. T., St. Paul.

TAKING CARE OF THE CORN CROP.—There is a great deal of nonsense written in regard to cutting and shocking corn, tying the fodder, etc. All kinds of plans are suggested and all kinds of material recommended to tie with—twine, wire, hay, flax waste, oats straw, &c.—and elaborate instructions given about making the bands. After all, there is no material better than good rye straw, and the best way is to carry it to the field in bundles and make the bands as you want to use them. In cutting corn there is no better way than the old one—tying two, three or four hills together by the tops to support the shock. The device known as the "grasshopper" is very good, but the shocks do not stand up as well as by the other method, A device for pressing the shocks together before tying is described in this number, and it is an excellent one for the boys who have not the stature and strength necessary, but a good stout man has nothing but his arms. It is conceded by all good farmers that no work on the farm pays better than saving the corn fodder in good shape. It is the very best kind of feed for horses and cattle, and even for sheep, if properly prepared. Cutting up to the ground is the speediest method of harvesting, besides being most economical. Topping is a slow process, especially if an attempt is made to save the leaves below the ear, and is rarely practiced by corn growers now.

A PLEASANT and cheerful room is essential to the health of the baby, and the usual pains and ills of the young ones soon vanish after the use of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Price 25 cents.

TO DESTROY "EVERLASTING."—The common weeds known as everlasting, as well as most of the weeds which trouble the farmer, are encouraged by keeping land in pasture. To plough up a piece of weedy grass land, sow buckwheat and then oats, sowing grass and clover again with the oats, and then pasturing the land, is about as good a plan as could be used to perpetuate the weeds. If the sod had been planted with corn, and the ground kept clean, and the next year or two years ploughed again and put in potatoes or beans, being all the time kept free from weeds by hoeing or hand-pulling, the ground might be pretty well cleaned, and might then be sown to clover. The clover should not be pastured, but mown once for hay and once for seed. The sod might be plowed again for corn, and if the weeds were not destroyed, another crop of beans or roots should be taken. Few weeds will survive two or three well cultivated crops, and fewer still this process repeated.

THE WAY TO KEEP HOGS HEALTHY.—Of all the animal creation the hog is the most omniverous, yet we have confined it almost entirely to corn for generations, and then express surprise at its diseased condition. Were men to be confined to one article of diet they would be afflicted with new and strange disorders. I venture to say that if we reserve our order of procedure and give our hogs varieties of food, we in a short time will expel the diseases now destroying our herds of swine. Feed on clover, peas, barley, rye, and occasionally some animal food, and give them pure well or spring water, together with coals, salt, ashes, etc., and we will soon hear no more of cholera.

IF SUCCESS be the true test of merit, it is certainly a settled fact that *Brown's Bronchial Troches*" have no equal or the prompt relief of Coughs, Colds and Throat troubles.

TO FARMERS.—Farmers are frequently troubled with their wheat moulding after it has been put into the bins. If your wheat is damp and liable to mould, put a few stones or bricks in the granaries, and after leaving in one day, take them out and if they appear damp, put in others that are not moist, and at the end of two or three days the wheat will be perfectly dry and rattle like shot when handled.

FOR SORE BACK ON HORSES.—Dissolve half an ounce of blue vitrol in a pint of water, and bathe the injured parts with it four or five times a day. Cost, five cents.

All vital activity arises from the mutual action of the oxygen of the atmosphere and the elements of the food we eat.

Ordinarily gun metal is nine parts copper and one tin.

AFFECTIONS of the Liver, Billous Disorders, Sick Headache, &c., are thoroughly cured by Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. Acting as a general laxative, they remove all irritating and fecal matter from the bowels, gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, and restore those organs to a healthy condition.

DOMESTIC.

CHEMICALS FOR HOUSEHOLD USE.—It is surprising, considering how many women have been instructed in chemistry in school-days, to find how few housekeepers make any use of chemicals in various household processes. Especially in this the case in cleansing processes. The washing of clothes is usually wholly accomplished by rubbing the clothes on the wash-board, and with no other detergent than soap. The rubbing of the clothes wears them out far more than use, and if housekeepers only knew, or if knowing, they would take advantage of the fact, that many washing compounds will almost entirely cleanse clothes which are soaked in them over night, and thus almost entirely do away with the labor and wear of the washboard, washday might be robbed of half its terrors. Recipes for washing fluids, the principal ingredients of which are soda, ash, ammonia, and lime, can be found in nearly every household recipe book and they are very cheap and harmless. All such washing compounds are useful and convenient for cleaning woodwork, panels and carpets in a house; also in washing dishes and securing that desideratum of housekeepers—clean dish clothes. Ammonia is a simple, cheap and harmless chemical, and should be bought by the quart and kept in every family. A few drops added to water will cleanse children's hair and make it soft and sweet; it is an admirable disinfectant to remove the odor of perspiration; it will remove grease spots from clothing and often restore color to stains. Its common and frequent use can not be too frequently urged. Borax is another chemical that should find common use in every family. For cleansing teeth and sweetening the breath, a few grains of the powder in water is unexcelled. It softens and whitens flannels. Salicylic acid is a perfectly odorless and harmless, yet powerful, disinfectant, and for many disinfecting uses in the household is invaluable. It is very cheap and convenient in form. In these days when to stay various forms of disease is so important, mothers and housekeepers would do well to give study and thought to these things, and try to make their knowledge of science practical. It is very encouraging to note how many women are turning their attention to studies in general and applied science. Let us have its benefits exemplified in the household.

Thousands Speak.—*Vegetine* is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

ANTI-FUNGUS PAINT.—The *Thon Industrie Zeitung* describes a sanitary paint for walls, ceilings and the like,—one which renders the penetration of fluids or vapors impossible and prevents the formation of fungi, at the same time being of such stability that it can be washed down with boiling water, without injury. This paint is, essentially, a solution of stearate of soda in spirit, in the proportion of about fifty grammes of the stearate to one thousand of sp. gr. .66. Spirituous solution of soap, of all kinds and strength, can be applied in a similar manner but the stearate of soda is far preferable. The paint is said to present an especially handsome appearance, and in the sick wards of hospitals, or in cattle sheds where disease is prevalent, can readily be mixed with disinfecting materials.

IS YOUR hair falling out or your scalp diseased? Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, as now improved and perfected, is just the article you need. Buy a bottle, and, like thousands who are using it all over the land, you will value it as the choicest of all toilet preparations.

DESSERT ICES.—Dessert ices are now served in many beautiful forms, to represent flowers, fruit, vegetables and other tasteful objects. For these moulds are provided, into which the ices, having been made as before described, are pressed. After being left imbedded in ice for more than an hour, the moulds are dipped in lukewarm water to facilitate turning out, and, having been carefully wiped to free them from salt, the moulds are opened, the ice placed on a suitable dish, and they are then rapidly painted with carefully prepared vegetable colors, as the nature of the case may require. These ornamental ices must have considerable care, but any person with ordinary skill, and able to give time and attention to detail, may manage them.

TO REMOVE RUST FROM STEEL.—The steel to be cleaned should be washed with a solution composed of one-half ounce of cyanide of potassium in two ounces of water; then brush with the following recipe; cyanide of potassium one-half ounce; Castile soap, one ounce; whiting and water sufficient to form a paste. Cyanide of potassium is a most violent poison, and persons using it should be particularly careful.

CHILDREN cry for it, but they stop crying at once, after they have taken a single dose, as Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup cures all the pains our little ones are subject to. Price 25 cents a bottle.

GUMBO SOUP (as made in Florida).—One chicken, fried brown; one gallon water, four slices of ham; put this on the fire to cook slowly from 8 o'clock to 12 M.; have ready one quart of okra, chopped fine, one pint green corn, one pint tomatoes, peeled, one onion, chopped fine; salt and pepper to taste. Let all cook till done.

APPLE OMELETTE.—Take about six large apples, pare and stew them as for sauce, beat them smooth while hot, adding one tablespoonful of butter, five tablespoonfuls of sugar, nutmeg to taste, or lemon should you prefer; when cold add the beaten yolks, and lastly the whites of three eggs; pour into a buttered dish, and bake in a moderately hot oven, and serve for tea with Graham bread.

Butter-Making in July and August.

Butter-making can be carried on in hot weather as successfully as in June by using the Gilt-Edged butter Maker. It reduces time of churning, one half. Increases production 6 to 10 per cent. Storekeepers pay 3 to 5 cents a pound extra for butter made with it. Sold by druggists, grocers and general storekeepers. Send stamp for "Hints to Butter-makers." Address Butter Improvement Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

OUAQUAGA DAIRY, SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY, N. Y., *May 28, 1878*

BUTTER IMPROVEMENT CO., Buffalo., N. Y.:

Gentlemen—Please accept a sample of butter made from "hay-fed" cows and with the use of your Gilt-Edge Butter Maker. Without its use the butter made was almost as white as lard, while with its use (as you will observe from the sample sent you) the butter is of a very beautiful, even golden color leaving nothing to be desired in that direction. Several of my neighbor dairy farmers have tried your powder and are loud in its praise. It passes in market as "creamery butter" and is worth from 3 to 5 cents per pound more than dairy butter. H. C. BRYANT.

HUMOROUS.

THE OTHER VALISE.—The other day an omnibus full of passengers drove up town from the Union depot at Burlington, Iowa. Side by side sat a commercial traveler, named William Maccaby, and Mrs. Winnie C. Dumbleton, the eminent lady temperance lecturer. When the omnibus reached the Barret House the commercial traveler seized his valise and started out. The lady made a grab after him and he halted.

"Beg your pardon," she said, "but you have my valise."

"You are certainly mistaken, madam," the traveler said, courteously but firmly, "this is mine."

"No, sir," the lady replied, firmly, "it is mine. I would know it among a thousand. You must not take it."

But the traveler insisted and the lady insisted, and they came very near quarreling. Presently one of the passengers pointed to a twin valise in the omnibus and asked:

"Whose is that?"

"It isn't mine," said the traveler; it is just like it, but this is mine."

"And it isn't mine," said the lady; "he has mine, and I'll have it or I'll have the law upon him. It's a pity if a lady can't travel alone in this country without being robbed of her property in broad daylight."

Finally the traveler said he would open the valise to prove his claim. The lady objected at first, saying she did not want her valise opened in the presence of a crowd of strangers. But as there was no other way of settling the dispute she at length consented. The traveler sprung the lock, opened the valise, and the curious crowd bent forward to see.

On the very top of everything lay a big flat flask, half full of whiskey, a deck of cards, and one or two things that nobody knows the name of.

The traveler was the first to recover his self-possession and speech.

"Madam," he said, "you are right. The valise is yours. I owe you a thousand apolo—"

But the lady had fainted, and the traveler re-locked his valise with a quiet smile. Early in the afternoon a sign painter down town received a note in a feminine hand, asking him to come to the Barret House to mark a red leather valise in black letters a foot and a half long.

A WORLD OF GOOD.—One of the most popular medicines now before the American public, is Hop Bitters. You see it everywhere. People take it with good effect. It builds them up. It is not as pleasant to the taste as some other Bitters as it is not a whiskey drink. It is more like the old-fashioned bone set tea that has done a world of good. If you don't feel just right try Hop Bitters.—*Nunda News*.

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.—A young girl occupied one of the front chairs at the entertainment in the Opera House. A snobbish young man with a face showing considerable assurance and accompanying two young women, tapped her on the shoulder and blandly inquired:

"Would you mind taking a seat at the door, ma'am, and give these two ladies a place at the front, so that they may see good?"

She looked up into his face and innocently asked:

"Is there plenty of room at the door?"

"Heaps of it," he eagerly uttered.

"Sit there then," was the exhaustive reply.

The managers of the Danbury fair wouldn't have a wheel of fortune on the grounds. A thousand dollars didn't tempt them to have it round. They probably would have been willing had they thought everything about that wheel would be square.

Statistics prove that women's teeth decay at an earlier age than men's, which conclusively proves that spruce gum is more injurious than tobacco.

A German poet says a young girl is a fishing-rod; the eyes are the hook, the smile the bait, the lover the gudgeon, and the marriage the butter in which he is fried.

"HOME SWEET HOME," is much sweeter where Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philad'a., Pa.,) is used. Labor, clothes and temper are preserved by its use. Trial shows its merit. Have your grocer get it.

Many a woman dusts billiard chalk off her husband's coat, and a big tear stands in her eye as she thinks how late he works nights at his desk by the whitewashed wall

Says the New York Mail, "Keep the young men at home." Oh, fudge! give the girls a chance. Keep the old men at home, brother; that's more to the purpose.

OURAY, we are told, has adopted the customs of civilized man. Ouray, we are ashamed of you! Come, come, sign the pledge, and stick to it.

As fall waxes old, the blows leave and the leaves blow, the dust leaves and the leaves dust.

PEARS are a drug in the market, but they are one of the few drugs we care to take.

A CUFF on the ear is worse than two on the wrists.

ARE guns spiked by the bolts of artillery.

ANY pan is not a knee pan.

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HISKELL's Tetter Ointment will cure all scabby or scaly diseases of the skin.

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FOR

Chills, Shakes, FEVER AND AGUE.

TARBORO, N. C., 1878.

DR. H. R. STEVENS:

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Respectfully, MRS. J. W. LLOYD.

VEGETINE.—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

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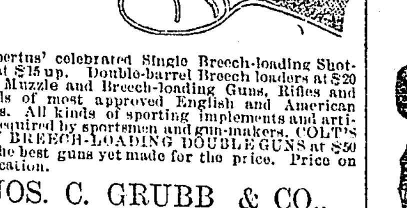
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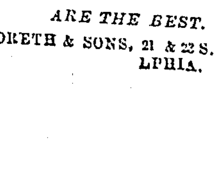
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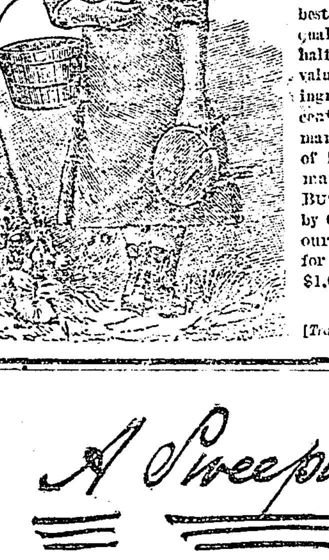
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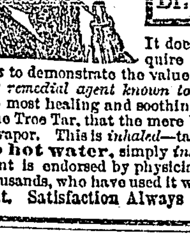
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