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FORGIVENESS.

When on a fragrant sandal tree
The woodman's axe descends,
And she who bloomed so beauteously
Beneath the weapon bends,
Even on the edge that wrought her death,
Dying, she breathes her sweetest breath,
As if to token in her fall
Peace to her foes, and love to all.

How hardly man this lesson learns,
To smile and bless the hand that spurns,
To see the blow and feel the pain,
And render only love again!
One had it, but he came from Heaven,
Reviled, rejected and betrayed;
No curse he breathed, no plaint he made,
But when in death's dark pang he sighed,
Prayed for his murderers and died.

Accidentally Innocent.

No lawyer likes going into court with a thoroughly bad case, yet how can he help it sometimes?

I should have more patience with the question, "Do you ever think it right to defend a man whom you believe to be guilty?" were it less frequently put by people who spend six days of the week seeking to get the upper hand of their neighbors, and the seventh trying to circumvent their Maker. To the honest inquirer, I commend the answer Dr. Johnson once gave to Boswell, "Sir, the lawyer is not the judge."

Was it my place when George Gilbert's little care-worn wife came with tears glistening in her eyes, to beseech me to do what I could for her imprisoned husband, virtually to turn my back and leave her tired, troubled heart to break or not as it might. I was neither a priest nor a Levite to find a ready excuse for passing by on the other side. Yet what could I do? George Gilbert had been sent on a collecting tour and had gambled away money received for his employers. It was a plain case of embezzlement, and the penalty was a term of years in the State's prison.

"I am sure he never meant to be dishonest," pleaded the loyal little woman; "he was tempted by a crafty and designing man, but instead of running away, as others would have done, he came back and confessed his fault, offering to let his whole salary go toward making up the lost money till every cent was paid. Mr. Meek, the junior partner, was willing to be merciful, but Mr. Mangle, the head of the house, who just returned then after a year's absence, insisted that the law should take its course."

"I gave her what poor consolation I could, for lawyers, like doctors, must keep their patients' courage up at times.

"In the first place, I'll see Messrs. Mangle & Meek" I said. "Mr, Mangle may be brought to hear reason, after all—if he can only be made to see his interest in it."

The pale, despondent face cheered up a little. My words seemed to have inspired sort of undefined hope that I was far from feeling myself.

Mr. Mangle received me with stony politeness.

"Young man," his manner said, "don't waste time in appeals to sentiment; you won't if you'll only just look at me,"

I took the hint and came at once to business, repeated Gilbert's offer, and put it as strongly as possible that more was to be gained by leniency than harshness—all of which Mr. Mangle listened to with a conscientious scowl.

"I cannot be a party to compounding a felony," he answered with a solemn intonation.

"Nor have I asked you," I replied, not a little nettled. "I have merely mentioned a plan of paying back your own, leaving it to your generosity to press or not to press this prosecution."

"Oh, its all the same," was the contemptuous rejoinder—"anybody but a lawyer, with his head full of quibs and quiblets, could see that. Besides, there is something rather cool in the proposal to retain your friend in our employ under pretence of working out the money he has stolen, with the opportunity of filching twice as much in the meantime."

I felt my temper rising, and not caring to imperil my client's interest by an outright quarrel, I took a hasty leave.

Had I been in the prisoner's place on the morning fixed for the trial, I could hardly have ascended the courthouse steps with more reluctance than I did. And when I entered the court-room and found Gilbert and his wife already there, and noted the hopeful look with which the latter greeted my coming, my heart sickened at the thought of the bitter disappointment coming.

"The People vs. Gilbert," called out the judge, after disposing of some formal matters.

A jury was immediately impaneled and the case opened by the District Attorney.

Mr. Meek was the first witness. The nervous, hesitating manner in which he gave his evidence would have greatly damaged its effect had it not evidently arisen from a disposition to do the prisoner as little hurt as possible. But no softening could break the terrible force of facts he was compelled to relate.

In his partner's absence he had employed George Gilbert as a clerk; had found him competent and trust worthy; had sent him on a trip to make collections; after receiving a considerable sum, he was induced by a respectable looking gentleman, with whom he had casually fallen in, to join a social game of cards; at first they played for amusement, then for money, and after losing all his own, in hope of retrieving his loss, with the fatal infatuation of that dreadful vice whose end is swift destruction, he had hazarded and lost the last dollar of money he had in trust for his employers.

Mr. Meek's voice faltered as he closed his narrative. He was to volunteer something about the prisoner's good character when a disapproving glance from Mr. Mangle brought him to a halt.

Just then the prisoner chanced to turn his head, and catching a glimpse of the senior partner, who had just entered and was standing among the crowd, he started quickly, then whispered hurriedly in my ear.

"Turn aside your face," I whispered back. And the case for the prosecution being closed.

"Have you any witness for the defence?" inquired the judge.

"I will call Hezekiah Mangle," I replied.

A buzz of surprise greeted the announcement, in the midst of which Mr. Mangle stepped forward and was sworn.

"You have been absent for the past year Mr. Mangle?" I began.

"I have."

"Travelling in different parts?"

"Yes, sir."

"The prisoner was employed by your partner in your absence, and was arrested about the time of your return?"

"Such was the case."

"Have you ever seen him?"

"Not to my knowledge."

"Or met him in your travels?"

"If he will turn his head this way I can tell better."

At my bidding Gilbert turned and faced the witness.

The effect was electrical. Mr. Mangle turned red and pale by turns.

"One other question, Mr. Mangle," I resumed. "Do you recognize in the prisoner a young from whom you won a thousand dollars at 'poker' while on your travels?" and I named the time and place at which the prisoner had met with the misfortune.

The man of iron nerve hesitated worse than his more amiable partner had done. He was halting between a point blank lie, which might entail the penalties of perjury, and the thruth, which would cost him money.

Cowardice performed the office of conscience, and the truth came out. The firm's money, which George Gilbert had lost, had been won by the senior partner; and the Court instructed the jury that, as the sum in question had actually been delivered to one of the joint owners, who was bound to account to his associate, the prisoner could not be convicted.

"God bless you Mr. Parker!" faltered the happy little wife. "I knew you would bring us out all right."

It was evident the truthful woman's nature gave me all the credit of a result in whose achievement my share had been next to nothing.

The lesson was not lost on George Gilbert. His first false step was the last; and the richest fees I ever received was the heartfelt gratitude of his noble, faithful wife.

An Ancient Paris Street.

Baron Hausmann and his successors have left undisturbed, thus far, in the heart of Paris, a street which has an air about it of very old antiquity. The time was, when Paris was the most difficult and awkward city to drive through in the whole of Western Europe. But the wonderful changes in late years make it very curious that in a quarter the most frequented in the city, and where improvements have been the most general, there should remain a street dating from the seventh century, and famous from its association with Queen Barnehill, the contemporary of the not less famous Fredegonde. It is called the "Street of the Withered Tree." and it was there at the place where the street is crossed by the modern Rue de Rivoli that the execution of Brunehill took place in the year 613. She had fallen into the hands of Clothairi, the son of Fredegonde, who accused her with having caused the death of ten kings, or sons of kings, and arraigned her before the officers of the army, by whom she was condemned at the age of eighty, or, as some assert, at ninety, to a punishment considered worthy of her crimes. For three days she was exposed in mean and ragged garments on the back of a camel, and on the fourth was attached by her hair and one of her legs to the tail of an unbroken horse, who, as soon as he was let loose, instantly dashed her to pieces against the stones of "Withered Tree Street." Throughout the Middle Ages the street was the resort of seditious Parisians, and the scene of constant disorders. There were in it three noted coffee-houses, which in the latter half of the eighteenth century were frequently chiefly by the encyclopaedist fraternity.

Curiosities of Life.

Lay your finger on your pulse, and know that at every stroke some immortal passes to his maker; some fellow being crosses the river of death, and if we but think of it, we may well wonder that it should be so long before seventeen years. Only one person in ten thousand lives to be a hundred years old, and but one in a hundred reaches sixty years. The married live longer than the single. There is one soldier to every eight persons, and out of every thousand born, ninety-five weddings take place.

How a Man Locks the Doors.

There is something curious about the way a man closes up the doors for the night. A woman will close up all the doors in the house in ten minutes and spend twenty minutes taking down her back hair and getting her frizzes ready for morning. The man of the house having no back hair to take down and no frizzes to put up, spends his time in locking up the house. He begins at the back doors and looks and bolts all the doors from that to the front door. Then he takes off his coat and collar. By that time one of the children wants a drink of water and he has to unlock one of the doors to get it. Then he locks the door carfully, goes back and takes off his vest and winds up his watch or clock as the case may be. His wife suddenly calls out from among the bedclothes—it being the Winter season—and asks her liege lord to make another expedition to the kitchen and see if the pancake batter is liable to rise in its might and overflow the dish. He unlocks two more doors and makes a tour of inspection. All is well. He removes his stockings, warms his feet and proposes to retire. Suddenly he is overcome with the conviction that the rear door is not locked and away he goes barefooted over the cold floor of the kitchen and woodshed. By the time he reaches the woodshed door he is uncertain whether any of the doors are locked, and he makes the grand round again. He removes his pantaloons, blows out the light and is just about to lie down, when his wife suddenly bethinks herself that the girl probably forgot to put the milk pail out, and away he goes again in a huff and a white flowing garment Before he gets back to bed again he steps on two marbles and a sharp piece of tin which the children have left on the floor. At last he gets between the sheets and lays him down to pleasant or horrible dreams—he is never sure which it will be. As Morpheus gobbles him up and is about to take him to the land of Nod, the brilliant thought that the hired girl is out flashes athwart his brain, and he gets up and unlocks the kitchen door. In exactly one hour and eleven minutes from the time he begins preparations to retire he is in bed for good, and one of the doors is still unlocked. He says softly but solemnly that he'll be blowed if he'll undertake to lock the doors again if robbers surrounded the house four feet deep. But the next night he repeats the performance by special request.

Most Always Thus.

About mid-afternoon the cry of "runaway—look out!" was started on Michigan avenue, near Cass street, by a dozen persons. A young man with the peach blossoms of the country on his cheeks and his pants tucked into his boot-legs had just came out of a harness shop, and seing the runaway horse coming down the street he dropped the horse collar off his arm and made a dash for the flying animal. Just how it happened no one could say, but horse and man and sleigh were all piled up in a heap the next moment, and from the mass issued a string of yells as it did not seem possible one man could utter. The crowd separated one from the other after a while, and the man appeared to have been dragged through several knot-holes and then run through a threshing machine. Some wiped the blood off his ear, while others hunted up his broken suspenders and missing boot-heels, and when he got his breath he said:

"Oh, I don't care about these few scratches. Where are the ladies whose lives I saved?"

"There was no one in the sleigh," answered one of the crowd—"no one but a sack of buckwheat and a quarter of beef, and they are safe."

"Didn't I rescue anybody!" demanded the young man.

"No; but you are a hero just the same."

"I'll be tetotally mashed if I am!" he indignantly exclaimed. "Here, some of you put that hoss-collar over my head, hitch a swill-cart to me and drive me to death for a mule, for I dont know enough to be a first-class fool."

Dawn on the Moon.

Prof. Swift recently gave some visitors a view of sunrise on the moon through his telescope. On the moon the dawn advanced at the rate of ten miles an hour, lighting up new fields and furnishing to him an ever-changing panorama. Still, there is naught but desolation, yawning craters, and sharp peaks of volcanic mountains and circular walls with perpendicular sides that surround deep pits. The moon is dead, to all appearance—burned out with volcanic fires. No water laves the desolate and rugged shores of its great sea bottoms. But in the gray plains, where some astronomers think an ocean once spread, craters are seen with perpendicular walls. The gray plains can be seen with the naked eye, forming what is called "the man in the moon," on a map like the Eastern Continent. Under the telescope we could trace what seemed at first to be shore lines on the borders of this plain. On closer inspection, instead of wave-washed sand, these lines appeared to be but rounded steps formed by successive lava bursts spreading over the plain and making, by the lessening flow, the gradual exhaustion of the volcanic force. From one of the largest craters rise three volcanic cones, the summits of which are tipped with sunlight before the floor of the crater is lighted. In another large crater two cones arise. From the larger crater rays spread out, as though the volcanic force cracked the firm crust in its upheaval, injecting through the broken surface ridges of dazzling white lava, that spread out like the arms of cuttlefish covering a vast surface. The grandest phenomena are to be observed by following the sun on the moon. The advancing dawn forms a ragged crescent line upon the surface still in darkness. The sun's rays pass over dark chasms and low fields, lighting up ragged mountain tops far in advance. They appear like little islands of light lying off the coast of an illuminated sea. High mountains and craters walls near the shore of light cast deep shadows. The circular rims of crater are illuminated, and shine like rings of silver, glittering upon a cushion of darkness. The advancing dawn now lights up the bases of the outlying mountains that but a moment ago showed but a speck of light, and still new mountain tops are tipped with silver far in advance. The sunlight strikes upon the side of a circular wall of a crater, and there is a silver crescent, with a black space between it and the sea of light. Slowly the summit of other portions of the circular wall are lighted up, and then the sunlight invades the depths of the crater, while the shadow of the wall nearest the sun stretches half across the floor of the chasm. Frequently great gaps are broken in the crater walls, and streaks of light stream across the floor. The jagged rocks, in calm, cold beauty, shine and glitter in the fierce white light. The mountains are mountains of desolation, and the valleys are valleys of silence and death. They are wrinkled with the flow of lava and torn with upheavals. The moon is dead. No air, no sea, no forest shade, or living thing. The moon is a never-failing source of delight. It is also awful in its suggestions of power and in its loneliness of utter desolation.

Dog Stories.

Intelligent dogs readily adapt themselves to their conditions, as the following anecdote will prove: A deaf and dumb lady living in a German city had as a companion a younger woman, who was also deaf and dumb. They lived in a small set of rooms opening on the public corridor of the house. Somebody gave the elder lady a little dog as a present. For some time, whenever anybody rang the bell at the door, the dog barked to call the attention of his mistress. The dog soon discovered, however, that neither the bell nor the barking made any impression on the women, and he took to the practice of merely pulling one of them by the dress with his teeth, in order to explain that some one was at the door. Gradually the dog ceased to bark altogether, and for more than 7 years before his death he remained as mute as his two "companions." When expression by sound was useless, it fell with him into obsolete disuse. Not such a complete master of the situation was the hero of the second story. A brave, active, intelligent terrier, belonging to a lady, one day discovered a monkey belonging to an itinerant organ-grinder, seated upon a bank within the grounds, and at once made a dash for him. The monkey, who was attired in jacket and hat awaited the onset with such undisturbed tranquility that the dog halted within a few feet of him to reconnoitre. Both animals took a long, steady stare at each other, but the dog evidently was recovering from his surprise, and about to make a spring for the intruder. At this critical juncture, the monkey, who had remained perfectly quiet hitherto, raised his paw and gracefully saluted by lifting his hat. The effect was magical; the dog's head and tail dropped, and he sneaked off and entered the house, refusing to leave it until he was satisfied that his polite but mysterious guest had departed. He evidently fancied he smelt sulphur.

Eating to Slow Music.

Why should a hungry traveler be forced to eat to slow music? On one of the Florida steamboats, the tuneful three, harp, flute and violin, are brought into play not only when a landing is reached or the moon rises, but also when meals are served in the cabin. As soon as the napkin is spread across the knee and the soup plate is set down, the spasmodic refrain, "Whoa Emma!" falls upon the ear and puts the nerves, if not the appetite on edge. With the St. John's River shad comes the agile and heel-moving "Nancy Lee," and with the roasts and entrees, is droned "Ah I have sighed to rest me!" Then the mince pie is served thin, soggy and mysterious, and the harper with prophetic instinct, anticipates every victim's dreams by striking the first cords of 'Grandfather's Clock.' It may be that the captain aims to stimulate the appetites of the passengers by these artificial aids; and then again, it is conceivable that the musicians are paid by the steward, who is anxious to keep the living expenses as low as possible, and ingeniously contrives to clear the cabin in fifteen minutes. The traveling public is not composed of deaf men, and no one who has ears can make out his dinner when music such as this is in process of dissection. Involuntarily, the nervous man sends back the soup, skips the shad, plays with the roast, and bolts out of the cabin with an orange in his hand long before the ancestral time-piece is wound up.

A Mile a Minute.

Some years ago Captain A. L. Anderson, of Kingston, New York, owned a celebrated sail-boat named Gazelle, and one winter his brother Nathan mounted the Gazelle on runners, and many were the jolly parties who enjoyed sails in the Gazelle that winter. Being at Saugerties one day the wind came out north-east and blew a gale, and when the Gazelle ran out of Saugerties Creek homeward bound, it was decided that Hank Van Bramer, a noted North River skipper of those days, should hold a watch over the boat from Saugerties Light-house to the one at the mouth of Rondout Creek. Accordingly the Gazelle made a stretch up the river toward Malden, so as to come down and pass the light-house on the fly, then squared away, the wind blowing a piper just over the quarter, and as she flew past Saugerties light, "Nate," who had the tiller, sang out, "Time!" I was a passenger on that sail, and the shores appeared like two blue ribbons, the noise made by the flying boat was like the hum of a large top, and at times, when a heavier puff of wind than usual struck the boat, a long distance would be run on one runner. The ice was smooth, and so strong that the four-horse mail-coaches between Albany and New York used the river as a thoroughfare all the way to Poughkeepsie, and when the Gazelle rushed past the Rondout light-house, and "Nate" again called out "Time!" Hank Van Bramer's eyes were so filled with tears that he couldn't see the figures on the watch-face, but the boat was gradually brought by the wind, luffed up, and stopped, when the tears were swabbed from Hank's eyes and the time noted was just nine minutes since leaving Saugerties light-house, which, by allowing two minutes for bringing the boat by the wind, luffing up and getting it stopped, would make the running time seven minutes for the ten miles, and when it is remembered the Gazelle was not an ice-boat, but a sail-boat mounted on what looked like a huge hand-sled, with plank runners shod with half-round irons running the boat's entire length, it seems the more speed is obtained by having a certain amount of weight to the craft, for no report of greater speed than ten miles in seven minutes is remembered to have been made by any of the modern-built ice-yachts.

Tram-Roads for Wagons.

It seems to me a tram-road could be constructed much cheaper on a different plan by using small, narrow-gauge cars in place of wagons, say from 2½ to 3 feet in width. The track could be made similar to the old-fashioned strap rail—simply a piece of heavy strap-iron spiked on a piece of scantling of scantling of sufficient strength, and where there is much travel double tracks could be used. My plan would be to have small cars of capacity of a common wagon made as light and durable as possible, and one horse could pull as much as two to a common wagon on good roads. On level prairies tram-roads could be made much cheaper than $5,000 per mile as a good many of them are already graded and bridged, and it would not be as much expense to keep them in repair after being built as our common dirt or mud roads. What we want is a road that will not cut up every time it rains.

Of Course She Had.

He was a stylish-looking young man, and he put on several extra flourishes as he drove up to a residence on Woodward avenue with a fast horse and nobby cutter. His impatient ring at the bell was slowly answered by the maid, and she put on great dignity as she replied to his query by saying:

"Miss Clara is not at home."

"But I have come to take her out riding," he continued.

"Miss Clara is not at home," she persisted.

"Well, that's strange," he mused, as he slowly walked down the steps and out of the gate. He unhitched the horse like a man who didn't know what he was doing, but as he was ready to get into the cutter he suddenly slapped his leg and cried out:

"I see it, now! She's taken that present to a jeweler and he's told her it was rolled plate!"

Excuses For Smoking.

In a northern town, the lads of a school acquaireed the habit of smoking and resorted to the most ingenious methods to conceal the habit from the master. In this they were successful until one evening when the master caught them puffing most vigorously.

"How now," shouted he to one of the culprits. "How dare you be smoking!"

"Sir," I am subject to headaches, and a pipe takes off the pain."

"And you, and you, and you, inquired the pedagogue, questioning every boy in his turn. One had a raging toothache; another cholic; the third a cough; in short, they all had something for which the weed was a sureremedy. "Now sirrah!" bellowed the master to the last boy, "pray what disorder do you smoke for?"

Alas, all the excuses were exhausted; but the interrogated urchin, putting down his pipe, and looking up in his face, said, in a whining, hypocritical tone, "Sir, I smoke for corns."

Is it not strange that some men hate vice and are vicious, love virtue and do not follow it?

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Necessity never made a good bargain.

Examples are the best lessons for youth.

All between the cradle and the coffin is uncertain.

He that gives his heart will not deny his money.

Honest men's words are as good as their bonds.

An hour of pain is as long as a day of pleasure.

Friendship is the most sacred of all moral bonds.

Blessings are often not valued till they are gone.

Charity begins at home, but should not end there.

If it were not for hopes the heart would break.

I know of nobody that has a wish to die this year.

Attention to little things is the economy of virtue.

Choose a wife rather by your ear than your eye.

A detractor is his own foe and the world's enemy.

The best protected life is the one protected by suffering.

Love is what distinguishes, for every man is his own love.

The human heart is like heaven; the more angels the more room.

One should seek for others the happiness one desires for one's self.

Ignorance is a subject for pity, not laughter.

As love speaks no evil, so envy speaks no good.

He hath lived ill that knows not how to die well.

Children are certain cares but uncertain comforts.

He that falls to day may be up again to-morrow.

Light cares speak, great ones are dumb.

Men's judgments sway on that side fortune leans.

A ruined character is as picturesque as a ruined castle.

Reprove thy friend privately, commend him publicly.

All impediments in fancy's course are motives of mere fancy.

Great souls invite calamity, as lofty mountains the thunder clouds.

If ever I am an instructor, it will be to learn more than to teach.

Men's evil manners live in brass; their virtues we write in water.

The supreme happiness of life is the conviction that we are loved.

By the very constitution of our natures, moral evil is its own curse.

Take the tone of the company you are in, and never pretend to give it.

It is good to be deaf when the slanderer begins to talk.

A prosy man is like the clack of a mill when it is empty.

Anger always hurts us more than the one we get mad at.

Read not books alone, but men; and be careful to read thyself.

The credit that is got by a lie lasts only till the truth comes out.

We are only really alive when we enjoy the good will of others.

Keep aloof from sadness, for sadness is the sickness of the soul.

A cheerful face is nearly as good for a patient as healthy weather.

Our acts make or mar us; we are the children of our own deeds.

To morrow is the day on which lazy folks work and fools reform.

The best sort of revenge is not to be like him who does the injury.

Applause is the spur of noble minds, the end and aim of weak ones.

God judges our actions by our motives; men judge our motives by our actions.

Temperance is a tree which has contentment for its root and peace for its fruit.

The true rule in businesss is to guard and do by the things of others as they do by their own.

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

Scholars are frequently to be met with who are ignorant of nothing save their own ignorance.

To know how to listen is a great art; it is to know how to gain instruction from every one.

The way for a man to secure himself from wickedness is to withdraw from the examples of it.

The duration of our passions is no more dependent upon us than the duration of our life.

The wealth of a soul is measured by how much it can feel; poverty by how little.

Abuse is the penalty levied on the bond of praise, and can be rendered effective only when noticed.

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

If a Christian's cross is heavy he has not to carry it far, as there is one ever willing to take the heavier end.

God hates sin everywhere, but especially in his own people; he will not let his children sin without correction.

Our court dress in heaven, and our garment of sanctification for daily wear are the condescending gifts of Christ's love.

If you will not do that which God hath enabled you to do, how can you expect that he should do that for you, which, of yourselves, you cannot do?

One hour with Christ is worth an eternity of all earth's joys, and communion with him is the best, the surest and the most ecstatic foretaste of the bliss of heaven.

Leave your grievances, as Napoleon did his letters, unopened for three weeks, and it is astonishing how few of them by that time will require answering.

He who betrays another's secret because he has quarrelled with him, was never worthy of the sacred name of a friend; a breach of kindness will not justify a breach of trust.

Let us take care how we speak of those who have fallen on life's field. Help them up, not heap scorn upon them. We did not see the conflict, We do not know the scars.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1879.

The last Legislature made the usual appropriation of $10,000 for one armed and one legged Confederate soldiers. Parties entitled to the benefits of the act can get their money at the expiration of six months. In the meantime they will have to go before the Probate Judge of their county and make certain proofs, which he will direct them in. After all parties who have not hitherto received the benefits of any of the acts for the benefit of maimed soldiers have drawn seventy-five dollars, other parties who have heretofore received relief in either money or artificial limbs will come in for a pro rata share of any money that may be remaining.

Under another act all Confederate soldiers of the State who lost their eyesight by reason of wounds received in the war, can draw one hundred and fifty dollars each. The proceedings in their cases are the same as in case of soldiers otherwise maimed.

Mr. M. Stanton died last week of the wounds received in the railroad disaster to which reference has been made. The editor of the Selma Times says he never witnessed so large a throng in attendance upon any funeral, except that of Gen. Lee. This but attests the great popularity of Capt. Stanton at the home of his choice, and the unbounded esteem in which he was held by all who had an opportunity of knowing him. His death will prove a great loss to Alabama. He was a warm advocate and supporter of every measure that tended to the material benefit and aggrandisement of the State. We have a letter from him now, received but a short time before his untimely death, most warmly seconding our proposition to publish an extra edition of the *Republican*, setting forth the advantages that Calhoun could offer to immigrants, and offering substantial aid both in money, facts and data for the paper. This we only mention to show that his heart was warmly enlisted in behalf of the State he had adopted as his own, and to demonstrate the loss the State has suffered in his death. Besides being a patriotic, public-spirited gentleman, he possessed a warm, true heart that drew men to him and built him up friends wherever he was known.

Capt. White, conductor of the S. R. & D. R. R., died Sunday of the wounds he received at the late railroad disaster at Mulberry Creek.

Capt. White was one of the most popular conductors on the road, and his tragic death will be sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends all along the line of road.

HON. W. P. HOWELL.

We are sure our readers have enjoyed the letters of Senator Howell, written to the REPUBLICAN from the Capital, during the late session of the Legislature and we now publicly return thanks to him for the same. That he snatched time from his arduous labors to write these letters, showed that in the midst of the most pressing duties and the surroundings of official life at the State Capital, he was not forgetful of his Calhoun constituency, who have ever given him an ungrudging support whenever he has called upon them.

In this connection we will say (but our people already know and appreciate the fact) that Senator Howell has made a faithful and efficient public servant in every capacity to which he has been called by the people. In in a private letter now before us he says:

"It has certainly been my highest aspiration, in all my public service, to act in a way to merit the approval of my constituents."

And, we may add, he has, in every station to which he has been called, secured such approval and added new laurels in every instance to those already gathered in some previous service.

We know him to be a thoroughly conscientious, honest public man, deserving at the hands of the people of any station they may confer upon him.

Lieutenant Colonel Bull of the Mexican Rangers killed his adversary in a duel the other day, and thereupon a score or more of friends of the deceased drew their revolvers and opened fire upon the Col. Having gone to the grounds and met his adversary entirely alone, he saw at a glance that the contest was an unequal one, and determined to retire. In forcing his way through the infuriated mob, Col. Bull left five of them dead upon the field, and at last made his escape.

It would be difficult to go back in history and find an epoch in which famine and pestilence have appeared almost simultaneously in so many different parts of the world as during the last twelve months. The Chinese Empire was the first to suffer from the devastation of famine, which has carried away 7,000,000 of Celestial people; then India, which lost nearly an equal number; then Morocco, with its 1000,000 dead; then our Southern States; then the plague in Asiatic Russia: and now the sad news comes to us that the epidemic in Ceara, Brazil, which has been in existence for nearly a year, has assumed the terrible form of a sweeping pestilence.

The reports which reach us from this South American province are so shocking as to be almost incredible; telling how the population of the place has nearly disappeared; how starving peasants are eating their own offspring; how unburied bodies are torn and devoured by wild animals, and how the fields are full of bones. In some places the daily mortality is high as 4 per cent. of the whole population, and when we are assured that the pestilence shows no signs of abatement, that the government cannot provide for the sufferers, and that the horrors of famine are spreading, the mind reels under the contemplation of the human misery involved.

Ben Butler is for pensioning maimed Confederate soldiers from the National Treasury.

A SMUGGLING JOKE.

Artemus Ward was lecturing, with his panorama of Salt Lake, in Canada, and as business was good he was in correspondingly high spirits, and his pockets were full of coin.

The day before they were to leave, Smith, his advance agent, told Ward that as silks were so much cheaper in the British possessions than in the United States he had purchased a large piece of silk, and was going to take it to his wife as a present. Ward was pleased with the idea, and in the same confidence told Smith that he had also purchased a piece of melton cloth, and both conferred with each other as to the best way to secrete the goods as to pass the custom house.

Ward suggested to Smith to wrap the silk around his body, and Smith in turn advised Artemus to place his cloth within the folds of his panorama of Salt Lake. They each agreed to take each other's advice, and Smith left the next morning to go over to the States in advance. The bundle of silk wound around him made him feel quite uncomfortable, especially when he came to the custom-house and commenced interrogating about his baggage.

The official was very polite and passed his baggage without a murmur, and then invited him into his private office, handed him a cigar, and begged him to take a seat.

The heat of the room began to make Smith very uncomfortable, and he rose to go.

"Be seated, sir," said the official, "I want to have a little chat with you."

"No; I must be going," said the genial John. "I can't stand sitting so long, and then I've a great deal to attend to."

"You seem to be a very stoutish kind of a man," said the officer.

"Yes," said Smith, his face getting red and the warmth from the silk increasing, "I'm pretty solid, but I can't stand a hot room."

"Ah!" said the Inspector, "what's the trouble? Anything the matter with your chest or lungs?"

"Only a slight oppression," replied Smith.

"Oppression about the lungs!" exclaimed the officer, rising and advancing towards the suffocating agent. "Let me make an examination for you, sir; it may be dangerous. Please remove your coat."

"It's nothing; it will soon pass away," replied Smith, inwardly praying for a chance to escape.

"My dear friend, you should not allow yourself to suffer a moment," said the officer, "and I insist upon examining your chest. Doubtless I can relieve you of all your trouble."

The Inspector insisted, and the discomfited agent, after vainly trying to escape from his solicitation, finally acknowledged the corn, and confessed to having concealed silk upon his person.

The officer laughed heartily, and said: "I knew it all the while. Here's a letter I received this morning." And he handed Smith a letter written by Ward, informing the Inspector that a smuggler would endeavor to pass a quantity of silk, describing Smith's appearance and claiming one-half of the reward for the information. Smith was indignant, of course, but determined to get even with the incorrigible joker, so he told the officer about Ward having the roll of cloth concealed in his panorama.

The inspector appreciated the joke and let Smith go with a small penalty.

The next morning Artemus Ward arrived at the custom house with his panorama, when the inspector commenced interrogating him, and insisted upon his letting him have a glimpse of the beautiful pictures.

Ward tried every excuse, but the official was importunate, and finally he was compelled to have his man unwind one section of the panorama before the inspector.

Artemus stood by and explained the views until suddenly the cloth came to light, and as it slowly unwound in front of the pictures Ward struck an attitude like his performance upon the stage and in the drawl of the exhibitor said:

"This view is slightly encumbered with twenty yards of melton cloth. That Smith told you all about it. What's the damage?"

The inspector soon settled the question of charges, and for once Artemus found himself caught by his own joke.

The Will's Valley Post is the name of a newspaper just started in Collinsville, DeKalb county.

Leading journals up North contrast Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, and Senator Morgan, of Alabama, and say the latter is the superior in legal ability and power of argument.

At least twenty of our State exchanges have condemned the record of the late Legislature in unmeasured terms. All agree that, as a whole, it was a weak body of Statesmen, and that it failed to enact but the fewest of good laws of a general nature, while much time was wasted in the passage of local laws. It seems to be a current opinion that many of the members have indefinitely postponed their next election to a public station. There are a few of the body who have done well, and their constituency have marked them for a future preferment.—Mountain Home.

Capt. Norman Webb has been appointed temporary Superintendent [illegible] by Railroad

TOO THRILLING.

How A Play With Three Heavy Villians In It Was Spoiled.

Toledo Commercial.

The play was full of heavy villains, the leading lady was the innocent maiden upon whom they had designs, and the trouble was all brought about by her having to read her part. For instance, one viliain enters and seizes the leading lady. The latter looks at her manuscript and reads: "Unhand me, villain (business)." Now "business" means that a struggle should ensue, but the leading lady, in agitation, renders it thus: "Unhand me, villain! Business." The villain stands back abashed at this unexpected turn, and the prompter goes crazy and yells, "Take hold of her! Helen Blazes! take hold of her!" The villain rushes up to seize the woman, who looks at her manuscript and shrieks, "Sooner than submit to your embrace, I will take this knife." There she pauses and looks around for the knife. The prompter by this time is turning handsprings all over the floor, kicking the wings to pieces, and shouting "Oh! Godfrey's cordial! why don't you take the knife? the knife, blank it, the knife! It is in his belt." The knife is finally seized, the villain obligingly turning around so the woman can conveniently get it. The prompter calms down until a scene is produced where a big villain with a pistol in his hand, is at the door of a chamber to see that the heroine does not escape. It is his business to go to sleep, and the lady's business to escape by him, just before the other two villains rush in and exclaim, "Aha, here she is!" But she has lost her place and as the cut throats rush in and make their exclamation, there she is sure enough. Then the prompter becomes a driveling idiot. His load is more than he can bear, and his mind gives way beneath it. He asks to be buried in a retired spot, sinks to the floor, while the stage manager throws his hands over his head, waves them wildly in the air dances a hornpipe behind the scenes, and yells at the leading lady, "Get off of the stage! thunder and lightning! get off of that stage!" The woman is on her dignity by this time, and strides calmly by the villain with the big pistol, who looks at her with open-mouthed wonder, and allows her to pass him. Then the other two villains look at her and exclaim, "By heavens! she has escaped us!" and the house gets up and remarks as one man, that it's too thrilling for any use, and it may be "gormed" if it isn't the biggest "go" Toledo has had for years.

By voting to censure Rev. Dr. Hoyt for preaching the truth from his pulpit in Nashville, the Tennessee House of Representatives "acknowledged the corn" Dr. Hoyt's idea that want of rectitude on the part of those in high station would affect the whole people is borne out both by Scripture and reason. When Tennessee's Representatives took offense at the doctrine they took "the other side."

[Rome Courier.

A Northern exchange says: The advent of few negroes to seats in Congress from Northern districts is what the South is clamoring for. Southern newspapers argue that Northern negroes have had the advantages of freedom and education for so much longer a period than the freedmen of the South, that perhaps they are fully as capable to represent North as their brethren are to represent the South. It would seem so.

The Buffalo Express remarks that Mr. Sam Cook, of Alabama, who was hanged recently, said he proposed to have some decent singing at his funeral, and led the tune himself. The Philadelphia Bulletin adds: "The strain was too much." The New York Mail says "he struck the wrong chord," and the Boston Post chips it with the querry: "Does a man's death warrant such chokes."

The Atlanta Constitution: "One missing link in Atlanta's railroad system is the Western road to the coal fields of Alabama. That line must be built. Our position, our needs, our progress and our future prosperity depends upon its completion:"

The latest and most interesting case of political bulldozing is reported from South Carolina where two colored Republicans have just been convicted by a jury composed of eight Democrat's and four Republicans, of burning a colored Democrats barn because the latter persisted in being a Democrat. Blaine's Teller please take notice.

Edmunds wants congress to pass a law prohibiting the Southern States from furnishing their crippled soldiers with artificial legs and arms. The Vermont senator seems born to fulfill the destiny of a ninnyhammer. He and Bragg ought to go out in the turnip patch and organize a party of their own. Edmunds's prejudice is just fitted to Bregg's intellect.

The man that minds his own business has a good steady employment.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

Newspaper advertising is now recognized by business men, having faith in their own wares, as the most effective means of securing for their goods a wide recognition of their merits.

Newspaper advertising impels inquiry and when the article offered is of good quality and at a fair price, the natural result is increased sales.

Newspaper advertising is the most energetic and vigilant of salesmen addressing thousands each day, always in the advertiser's interest and ceaselessly at work seeking customers from all classes.

Newspaper advertising is a permanent addition to the reputation of the goods advertised, because it is a permanent influence always at work in their interest.

Newspaper advertising promotes trade, for even in the dullest times advertisers secure by far the largest share of what is being done.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

The act of the General Assembly approved Febyuary 12, makes some sweeping changes in mode of enforcing the collection of taxes. It is of peculiar interest just now, as the County Collector is about to proceed to enforce colections.

The Collector is to docket the cases of all delinquencies in a book and hand the book to the Probate Judge by the 1st day of March. The Probate Judge is to hold court in April, and thirty days thereafter, say about the 1st of May is to issue to the owner, his agent or representative, of each parcel of real estate etered in said book, a notice in the following form:

The State of Alabama, ——— County.

To A B (Delinquent tax payer):

The Tax Collector has filed in my office a list of delinquent tax-payers, and of real estate upon which taxes are due; you are reported as a delinquent, and the following lands, or lots, are reported as assessed to you, to-wit: (here insert description). This is to notify you to appear before me on Monday the——day of———, then and there to show cause why a decree for the sale of said lands, or lots, should not be made for the amount of—— dollars and charges thereon, due for state and county taxes thereon.

Probate Judge.

If no defense is made within ten days thereafter, the Judge enters up a decree ordering a sale of the land. At the end of the term of the court the collector is to advertise the lands for sale giving thirty days' notice. The Probate Judge is to attend the sale and make a record of the result.

An appeal lies from the decree of the Probate Judge to the Circuit Court upon giving bond in twice the amount of the decree.

The land thus sold may be redeemed by the owner, his agent or representative, mortgagee or other person having a beneficial interest in such land, at any time before the expiration of two years from the date of sale, by depositing with the Probate Judge of the county in which such real property was sold, amount of purchase money, and a penalty of ten per cent. thereon, damages on the taxes and the costs and interest on the taxes and costs, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, from the date of sale, and the costs of the certificate of purchase, all taxes on such land which have accrued subsequently to the sale, unless such taxes have been paid to the Collector, as may be shown by his receipt, and also paying the sum of one dollar.

Before the Tax Collector enters upon his docket any lands of delinquents, he must first swear that he has searched diligently for personal property upon which to make the levy and has not been able to find any.

It will be observed that the Tax Collector is compelled by this law to seize any personal property he can find for the collection of taxes. To make up his docket by March 1, he will have to be pretty lively about seizing personalty. Taxpayers under this law have but little chance to evade their responsibilities. It is better for them to come up and settle. The State and county need the money. —Mobile Register.

A daring highway robery was recently perpetrated in broad daylight on Fifth Avenue in New York. The wife of Adolph Debarry, a wealthy importer, was walking on the avenue with a lady friend, when an elegantly attired man darted behind Mrs. Debarry, caught both her diamond earrings and endeavored to tear them from her ears. He succeeded in tearing one out, lacerating the ear, and escaped.

If we do not flatter ourselves the flattery of others will not hurt us.

The Death-rate of

Our country is getting fearfully alarming, the average of life being lessened every year, without any reasonable cause, death resulting generally from the most insignificant origin. At this season of the year especially, a cold is such a common thing that in the hurry of every day life we are apt to overlook the dangers attending it and often find too late, that a Fever or Lung trouble has already set in. Thousands loose their lives in this way every winter, while had Boschee's German Syrup been taken, a cure would have resulted, and a large bill from a Doctor been avoided. For all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Boschee's German Syrup has proven itself to be the greatest discovery of its kind in medicine. Every Druggist in this country will tell you of its wonderful effect. Over 950,000 bottles sold last year without a single failure known.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court for said County, Special Term, February, 22nd 1879.

This day came Charles Martin, administrator of the estate of Loving Martin deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of said estate.

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

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

March 1—3t. Pd.

NOTICE.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
February 25th 1879.

It is hereby ordered by the Mayor and Council that an election be held at the court house on Monday, March 31, for the purpose of electing a mayor, and five Council-men for the ensuing year. Said election to be held under the existing State laws.

GOVERNING ELECTIONS:

We hereby appoint and empower W. H. Fleming, G. W. Arnold and D. J. Privett, a Board of managers to hold said election; and appoint J. M. Caldwell and Robt. Arnold Clerks, and J. L. Mattison Rt. Officer.

J. D. HAMMOND,
Mayor.
W. M. HAMES,
Sect'y.

We were mistaken in our statement last week that Miss Mamie Reynolds was wounded in the railroad disaster. She was not on the train. It was Miss Nannie Welch, of Alpine. We are sorry to say we have heard her injuries are more severe than first thought to be. Friends will be glad to learn that Miss Mamie Bradford is rapidly recovering from the wounds she received.—Mountain Home.

GUANO

AT OLD PRICES.

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

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO,

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

J. D. HAMMOND,
Jacksonville Ala.

ANNUAL SETTLEMENT NOTICE.
THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court for said county
Special Term Feb. 18 1879

This day came W B Green, administrator of the estate of J B Prater, deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of his administration thereof.

It is ordered by the Court that the 18th day of March 1879, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement. At which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement if they think proper.

L W CANNON,
Judge of probate.

Feb 22—3t.

FINAL SETTLEMENT NOTICE.
THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY.
Probate Court for said county

Special Term Feb 1879.

This day came P H Brothers guardian of Frank Bayley a minor and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his said gurdianship.

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

L W CANNON
Judge of Probate

Feb 22—3t Pd

LAND TO RENT BY ADMINISTRATOR

Under and by virtue of an order of the Probate Court for Calhoun county Alabama, made on the 14th inst. I will as the administrator of the estate of Benjamin F Brown, deceased, late of said county, rent to the highest bidder for monied rent, on Monday the 10th day of March next, within the legal hours of renting, the late residence and farm of said deceased, for the year 1879.

TERMS AND PLACE:

Renting will be made on the premises.

Renter will be required to give note with approved security, due the 25th Dec. 1879

JAMES D BRYANT,
Admr.

Feb 15th—3t.

PETITION FOR PROBATE OF WILL.
THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court for said county.
Special Term, February the 1st 1879.

This day came W. B. Green, and produces and files in court a paper purporting to be the last will and testament of Eliza A. Prater, deceased, and moves the court to admit the said Will to Probate, and to issue letters testamentary under said Will to the said W. B. Green, Executor.

It is therefore ordered that Monday the 31 day of March 1879, be set for the hearing the said application; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, for three successive weeks from said date as a notice to Richard W. Prater, and John M. McCain who are heirs at law and next of kin to the deceased, and who are non-residents of the State of Alabama, to be and appear at a special term of said court, to be holden at the court house of said county, on the 3d day of March 1879, and show if anything they have to allege, why said Will should not be admitted to Probate, and letters thereunto issue to the said W. B. Green.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

February 8—3t.

MORTGAGE SALE.

By virtue of a mortgage made, executed and delivered by Lizzie E. Hicks, and Susan A. Williams, as Mortgagors to the undersigned as Mortgagee, on the 5th day of April 1878, on which it conveyed for the security and certain payment of one promisory note therein mentioned, and other indebtedness, the following described property, to-wit:

One lot or parcel of land lying and being in the town of Oxford, Calhoun county, Alabama, commencing at a point thirty-three feet east of the northwest corner of the Peter Nunnelly lot, and fifty-nine and sixteen twenty-fifths rods south-wardly from the southwest corner of lot No. 72 in the D. Snow plat of the town of Oxford, thence southwardly with the street sixteen rods, thence eastwardly with the cross street to the railroad right of way, thence northwardly with the railroad right of way sixteen rods to cross street, thence westwardly to the beginning point, containing one acre more or less; and also the lumber for the house frame now on the lot and all improvements or houses that may hereafter be made or built on said lot; which mortgage was filed in the office of the Judge of Probate of Calhoun county Alabama, on the 8th day of April 1878, and duly recorded in Book "H," 2nd Volume, Register of Deeds, on pages 72 and 73.

I will sell the above described property in the town of Oxford Alabama, at McPherson's store, for cash at public outcry, on Monday the 17th day of February 1879, to the higest bidder to satisfy said indebtednes This Feb. 7th 1879.

J. O. McPHERSON,
Mortgagee.

February 8—2t.

Carriage and Wagon MANUFACTORY.

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

Jos B. PRIVETT.

January 18 1879.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I have sold my business of carriage and wagon making and repairing, together with the premises on which I formerly did business, to Mr. Joe H. Privett, of Jacksonville, who will conduct in future. I most cheerfully recomend him to my old customers as one fully qualified to do good work at reasonable prices.

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.

TAX ASSESSOR'S NOTICE!

FIRST ROUND

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

Precinct No 7 Hollingsworth's Court-Ground, Monday February 17 1879.

Precinct No 6 Peeks Hill, Tuesday and Wednesday Feornary 18–19 1879.

Precinct No 5 Polkville, Thursday February 20.

Precinct No 14 Sulphur Springs, Friday February 21.

Precinct No 4 Ganuaway's School House Saturday February 22.

Precinct No 2 Alexandria, Monday and Tuesday February 24–25

Precinct No 3 Weaver's Station, Wednesday February 26.

Precinct No 8 June Bug Court Ground, Thursday Febrtuary 27

Precinct No 1 Jacksonville, Friday February 28.

Precinct No 8 Green's School House, Saturday March 1.

Precinct No 15 Anniston, Monday March 3.

Precinct No 13 Oxford, Tuesday and Wednesday March 4–5

Precinct No 13 Centre, Thursday March 6.

Precinct No 12 Davisville, Friday March 7.

Precinct No. 11 White Plains, Saturday March 8.

Precinct No 9 Cross Plains, Monday March 10.

Precinct No 16 Ladiga, Tuesday March 11.

Precinct No 10 Rabbit Town, Wednesday March 12. 1879.

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

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

January 19

POSTPONED.

SHERIFFS SALE.

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

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

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

D. Z. GOODLETT,
Sheriff, Calhoun county.
Per J. L. MATTISON, D.

"BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE."

Change of Schedule.

S. R. & D. R. R.

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

Mail Trains Daily.

No. 1, North.	Stations.	No. 2, South.
4.40 a. m.	Lv Selma Ar	9.30 p. m.
6 38 a. m.	Randpolph. Lv	7.05 p. m.
7.25 a. m.	Montevallo	6.00 p. m.
8.15 a m.	Calera	5.00 p. m.
10.47 a. m.	Talladega	2.35 p. m.
11.54 p. m.	Oxford	1.30 p. m.
12 45 p. m.	Jacksonville	12.45 p. m.
3.45 p. m.	Ar Rome Lv	10-22 a. m.
5.50 p. m.	Ar Dalton Lv	8-25 a. m.

Accommodation Trains.

Daily—Sunday excepted.

No. 3. North.	Stations.	No. 4, South.
3.40 p. m.	Lv Selma Ar	12.30 p. m.
7.05 p. m.	Randolph Lv	9 45 a. m.
8 20 p. m.	Montevallo	8.54 a. m.
9.40 p. m.	Calera, Ar	7.00 a. m.
12.55 p. m.	Talladega	3 50 a. m.
2.25 a. m.	Oxford	2.25 a. m.
3 55 a. m.	Jacksonville	12.50 a. m.
8.30. a. m.	Ar, Rome Lv	8.15 p. m.
11.00 a. m.	Dalton	5.51 p. m.

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

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

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

Sleeping cars on all night trains.

Tickets as low as by any other route.

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

Memphis and Charleston RAILROAD.

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

Going East Read down.	Going West Read up.
Lve 12.20 night	Memphis 12.10 p m
" 3 02 am	Grand Junction 9.37 a m
" 3.56 am	Middleton 8.50 a m
" 5.08 am	Cornith 7 44 a m
" 10.15 am	Decatur 2.35 a m
" 3 00 pm	Stevenson 10. 15 p m
Arr 4 50 pm	Chattanooga 8.00 p m

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 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 grant tickets on sale at all principal stations.

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

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

Baggage checked through. No Storage delays.

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

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

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

Cancers Cured
SCROFULA,
SCROFULOUS ULCERS AND CANCERS ARE CURED

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

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

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

Charges moderate,

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

April 6th, 1878—1y.

H. A. SMITH
ROME, Ga.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Bookseller and Music Dealer

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

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

CROQUET SETS

In Wood Boxes $1.50, and upwards, complete. Orders by mail promptly filled - heavy discounts to Merchants and Schools. Jan. 27, 1879.

Special Notice to the Public

C. H. RANGER

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

PAINTING

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

Address Republican Office, or

C. H. RANGER,
Jacksonville, Ala.

July 27—3m.

CALHOUN COLLEGE

FOR MALES AND FEMALES

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

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

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

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

For further particulars address L. Cannon, Secretary, or

W. J. BORDEN, Pres.

Dec 21, 1878—1f

The Republican.

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

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

BUY

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

WANTS

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

WANTED.

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

WANTED

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

The evening masquerade, at the residence of Gen. Burke, the 25th was a very brilliant social event. The elegant, the unique, the grotesque costumes of the maskers, as they promenaded the halls and verandahs, under the light of Chinese lanterns, or threaded the mazes of the dance in the brilliantly lighted parlors of Belleview, combined to present a scene enchanting to a degree.

Miss Dora Crook was dressed to represent Sunbeam, Miss Sallie Hoke as Oh! Shucks, Miss Lillnie Francis as a German Peasant Girl, Miss Georgia Hoke as Lady in Black, Miss Libbie Francis as Ceres, Miss Mary A. Forney as a Lady of the Court of Queen Elizabeth, Miss Jessie Woods as a Lady of the Old School, Miss Lizzie Vernon as the Duchess De Berry, Miss Lizzie Hoke as a Flower Girl, Miss Ella Abernathey as Rose of Lancaster, Miss Arnold sweetly dressed, but representing no particular character, Miss Rosa Rowan as a Breton Girl, Miss Carrie Abernathey as Folly, Miss Maggie Burke as Cinderilla, Miss Lizzie Burke as Little Bopeep; and last and (pardon us for saying so) the best, Miss Frankie Wyly as the Jacksonville Republican. To describe the tasteful and suggestive arrangement of all the lovely costumes of the lady maskers would consume a column, and then we would not have done the fair wearers justice, but we cannot pass without description the costume of the lovely and sprightly young lady who complimented the Republican by choosing it as her character for the evening. The dress was black and trimmed with headings of the Republican, which, under the soft light that poured through the parlors, looked like rich embroideries. The dress was otherwise trimmed with cards bearing the local advertisements of the paper, and all so well set off by a graceful figure and beautiful face with a wealth of expression, that the verdict was no dress of the evening was more charming or more exquisitely becoming to its lovely wearer.

Among the gentlemen, Mr Wm. Dean represented Sir Walter Raleigh, Mr. W. G. Caldwell in a grotesque dress appeared as Little Red Riding Hood, Mr. Dolsheim repsented King Cotton, Mr. E. G. Caldwell a Continental Gentleman, Mr. Walt Dean a Spanish Military Officer, Mr. Bennie Carpenter a Gentleman of the Old School, Mr. Walt Hammonds, Claude Duval, Mr. Willie Parr a Chinese Mandarin, Mr. Robt. Arnold a Comanche Chief, Mr. Ed Parr a N. Y. Drummer, Mr. Joe Privett a Cincinnati Drummer, Master Frank Burke a Turkish Gentleman; and late in the evening the genial host as a festive old lady fond of the dance. These completed the list of guests in mask or character.—Among those neither masked nor dressed in character were Mrs. J. H. Forney, Mr. and Mrs. Grinffin, Mrs. W. G. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Stevenson, Mrs. King, Mr. John M. Crook, Mr. Alf Dean, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Crook, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Grant.

The floral designs, arranged by the deft hands of the fair hostess and Miss Costello, were beautiful, the music was delightful, the welcome warm-hearted—all combining to render the evenig pleasant beyond comparison. At eleven an elegant repast was partaken of, after which was more music, dancing, delightful promenades along the hall and around the verandahs, and then a kind good night, and the evening masquerade at Belleview was over—the most delightful of the year.

Some parties broke into the store room of Mr. B. J. Mathews, near the depot, one night last week and succeeded in getting his iron safe open, but fortunately for him, found little money. He had that evening taken it out, and at the time of the robbery had it at his home. A small pouch of silver currency was lying near the safe on the ontside, but this was overlooked by the thieves. Nothing else of consequence was missed.

DIED—At the residence of her husband in this place, of paralysis, Saturday the 22nd inst., Mrs. Johns. Deceased was a most exemplary christian lady, beloved by a large circle of friends, and her death is sincerely mourned by al who knew her. Her aged partner in life and her children have our heart-felt sympathy.

(For the Jacksonville Republican.)

DIED at the residence of his parents, near Webberville, Travis County Texas, on the 13 of Feb., 1879, Pinck E. Garrett, second son of Patillo and Susannah Garrot, of South Carolina, aged 20 years last Jan.

After a brief and painful illness, his immortal Spirit took its flight, to its home in Paradise with God. He bore his afflictions as a Soldier of the cross. Praying constantly to his maker, he vanished from our sight like a fleeting Sunbeam and did not fear death: but Oh! how sad to realize that his sweet smile will no more shed its light in the home circle, no more will he fill the vacant seat around the fire-side, but calm and peacefully he fell asleep in Jesus, and his Spirit has been wafted to the golden wings of immortal love from earth to the bosom of the Good Shepherd.

ELLA AVAILNE GARRETT.

Mr. John Patterson says he did not say to plant cabbage seed "in the full of the moon"; but in the *ground*, when the moon is full in April. We knew that John had so thoroughly set his affections in things on high, that we were not surprised when he told us he always planted his cabbage seed in the "full moon." But he says he didn't.

Benj. F. Herr, of the Livingston Journal, courts notice at the hands of the Mobile Register and Jacksonville Republican. The Register has gratified him, and withal punished him so severely that we have not the heart to add another word. The way of the nosing intermeddler is hard.

The neighbors of Mr. Cole, in Isabella County, Mich., disliked his family's conduct, and planned to give him what they called a "surprise party" with tar and feathers. But the Coles were not in the least surprised. Mr. Cole blazed away from a window with a revolver, Mrs. Cole used a shot gun, and two juvenile Coles threw stones that had been gathered for the purpose.

Alexandria Items.

The farmers are very backward in preparing their lands for cultivation—but have been very busy in building fences and other necessary work. I believe that a majority of our farmers have come to the conclusion that they will make money by letting guano alone, since the companies have raised an the price. The people are loud in condemnation of our "weak kneed" legislature. I think that our Representatives should "rise and explain" concerning the salary grab, and how, and by what arithmetical process they got nine Sundays out of fifty days. From the view I take, I think that every member that voted for and accepted pay for services that were not rendered, is guilty of political dishonesty, and all such will have to "step down and out", and in future elections will be carefully put on the "shelf" and properly "labled"

A TAX RIDEN DEVIL.

Alabama News.

The Cullman Tribune says: We hear of a disease among the cattle in this county with symptoms resembling yellow fever. Several cows in our vicinity have died of this complaint.

Farmers around Smith's Station, Lee county, refuse to buy guano this year.

The Blount County News says: The farmers of that county are signing a paper agreeing not to purchase any commercial fertilizers unless they can buy with cotton at 15 cents instead of 13 as demanded by dealers.

Says the Tuskegee Mail—To show the importance of advertising, Willis Ligon gave us an advertisement last week, in reference to a stray mule, and in less than two days he was found and delivered.

It also says—On last Monday while Ben Thornton, the colored driver of Mr. Olive's two gray horses, was driving in the lot formerly used by him, in which there was an old well covered with plank, he by some unaccountable means, got the horses upon these plank, although they were elevated about a foot from the ground, and not being nailed they slipped apart, and one of the horses fell through and very near pulled the other one with him. He was then cut from the harness and allowed to fall to the bottom, a distance of about fifty feet. The fall must have mangled him teribly, but he was still alive and gave evidence of his intense agony by the most awful groans we ever heard. As soon as possible a windlass and rope were obtained and the horse was by this means brough within about ten feet of the surface, when the ropes slipped from every part except the right fore foot, and thus he hung suspended for a moment, when he made an effort, and down he went to the bottom with a heavy thud. His sufferings must have been teribe. Once more the ropes were attached to him and he was brought up and this time deposited upon the ground, but the poor mangled and crushed animal lived but a few moments. He was one of Mr. Olive's most valuable horses.

Says the Shelby Guide: There seems to be a general and growing disposition among the farmers in this part of the country to introduce improved agricultural implements on their farms, and it is to be noted as a strong evidence of prosperity and advancement.

The wheat crops in the Beulah neighborhood are promising.

Says the Bangor Broad Axe: Mr. J. C. Dunman, who lives in the vicinity of the "High Rock" church, exibited in our office on Tuesday of last week a specimen of ore resembling silver very much. Mr. D. has had some experience in mining in Georgia, and is of the opinion it is a rich silver mine he has discovered. But Mr. D. is too much of a business man to tell where he made the discovery. We doubt not there is plenty of silver in the mountains of Blount, and that it will be utilized in the near future.

The Prattville Citizen says: The extreme low price of cotton should induce farmers to look about them and see if there is not another cash producing crop which can be cultivated without positive loss. We suggest that stock raising, especially sheep, may be found to fill the bill.

WANTED—To buy one load of good [illegible] to this O[illegible]

A NEW LITERARY MAGAZINE

The Dollar Magazine of current foreign literature is announced by the American Book Exchange, 55 Beekman Street, New York, the first number to appear January 15th. It will be similar in character to the well known Littell's Living Age and Electic Magazine, containing, in a year's numbers, about one-third as much matter as the former, and four-fifths as much as the latter. Monthly, 128 pages, $1,00 a year.

We have received the first volume of Chamber's Cyclopedia of English Literature, issued by the American Book Exchange, 55, Beekman Street, New York, and find it every thing represented by the publishers, both as to binding ann typographical execution. The work is invaluable to any library, and its exceeding cheapness places it within reach of all. The entire work in eight volumes, is offered for the low price of $2,25 in paper, $3,25 in cloth or $4,75 n half morocco, guilt top binding.

LOCAL MATTERS.

MAKE MONEY

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

They have just received 2,000 lbs of flour which they sell from $3 to $3.50.
1,000 lbs meat from 5ct to 7ct lb
800 lbs lard from 9 to 10cts lb
500 lbs Coffee from 18 to 20cts lb
800 lbs Sugar from 9 to 11cts lb
75 bushels Eastern seed Irish potatoes cheap
5 bushels red and yellow Davies Silver Skin onion sets
1,000 packages Garden seed of all kinds
350 lbs Mackerel and White fish at bottom prices
250 lbs of sole and upper leather at manufacturer's prices
200 pieces Tin Ware of all kinds that are generally needed for family use
200 gallons of Stone Ware of every variety
2,500 Segars of all grades from 2 to 10cts
200 lbs Chewing Tobacco from 48 to 90cts lb
Handsome Stock Smoking Tobacco
250 lbs Cream and Young America Cheese from 12 to 15cts lb
100 Cans Cove Oysters from 10 to 20cts can
75 Boxes finest sardines from 20 to 25cts box
50 best Hyson and Breakfast Tea from 50 to 65cts lb
100 lbs Pure Stick Candy from 15 to 25 cts
50 lbs Fancy Candy from 25 to 50ct lb
20 bushels Apples consisting of Fancy Baldwins and Russets
500 BEST Sweet Oranges
Large and Well Assorted Stock Glass Ware Lamp Fixtures, Soap, Starch, Soda, Baking powders, Brooms, Washing Boards, Candles, Kerosene Oil 125 Degrees fire test, Butter, Eggs, Chickens, Prunes 10ct lb, Dates, Figs, Raisins, Currants, crackers, flavoring extracts; infact everything kept in a First Class Grocery House.

THEY SELL FOR CASH;

and hence, their customers do not have to pay an extra per cent. to cover bad debts. Give us a trial and be convinced that the

PARRS

have a hadsome and well assorted Stock of New goods at remarkably low prices.

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 Meat at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A BLESSING TO MOTHERS

There will be no necessity for mothers leaving the comforts of home, with their sick babies, this summer, if they will give Dr. Moffets Teethina (Teething powders) Teethina will regulate the bowels and make Teething easy. It cures cholera Infantum and Summer complaints of children, heals eruptions and sores, removes and prevents the formation of worms. Wm. M. Nisbit and all Druggists keep it.
Jan 18

Ayer's American Almanac is now ready for delivery by the druggists, and we are free to say that we have read this welcome visitor with satisfaction and profit. It contains an astonishing amount of information which is useful to every body, and shows how to treat nearly all the diseases from which people suffer. It invariably recomends the best remedies to be employed, irrespective of Ayer's Family Medicines, and furnishes the best medical advice by which a great majority of ailments can be treated successfully. The anecdotes, witticisms and jokes are the best compilation that comes under our notice and the book is a refreshing contribution to our enjoyments every year.
Jan 18

CITY BAR!

JNO. RAMAGNANO,

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

All kinds of wines, including Wine for SACRAMENTAL PURPOSES.

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

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

Good order preserved.
Feb 15—1m.

The Roper Mineral Well

IS LOCATED 3 MILES EAST OF GREENVILLE, ALABAMA.

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

One litre was found to contain—

Sulphuric Acid	84½	Grains.
Feric Oxide	27⅔	"
Ferrous "	1⅓	"
Calcic "	10 7-10	"
Potssic "	2½	"
Magnestic "	4⅔	"
Sodium "	1-10	"
Chlorine "	3-5	"
Sillica "	2⅔	"
Carbonic Acid	5 7-10	"

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

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

P N. WEATHERLY.

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

GREENVILLE, ALA., July 19 1878.—Messrs McCall & Roper This is to certify that during the past six months I have been using the Roper Well Water for Diabetes and Dyspepsia, from which diseases I have been suffering for many years (particularly the latter) and am now proud to say from its use I have received the greatest benefits, and further certify that it has been used in my family for chronic sore throat and catarrh to great advantage. J W MALLET.

Direct all orders to ROPER & McCALL.
Greenville, Alabama.
Feb 22—3m.

WM. W. HARRISON,

Physician & Surgeon,

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

☞For information in regard to any of the Lands mentioned below, parties can apply to the undersigned either by letter or in person. Letters of either buyers or sellers promptly and cheerfully answered. Parties with the means and the desire to purchase will be shown any lands advertised at the expense of the undersigned. Those having lands to sell are invited to communicate with him, when commission for selling, directions for writing advertisement, etc. will be given.

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

$850 160 acres—45 in cultivation—good framed 4 room dwelling and out buildings—well in yard—running water through farm—excellent timber and fine out let and range for cattle, hogs &c.—schools and churches convenient. This place is 3 miles from White Plains and 9 miles from Jacksonville, and will be sold for $850, half cash, balance in 12 months

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

$1.700. —THE undersigned offers a bargain in a FARM near Jacksonville for $1,300. It contains one hundred and twenty acres of land, nearly all cleared—good orchards, three good farm houses, out houses, two bold springs (one freestone and one limestone), running water in every lot, and about 10 acres of the very best meadow land in this county. One of the farm houses was put up last fall at a cash expense of six hundred dollars. The present proprietor gave for the place, since the war, **$3,600.** Desire to move to Texas is his reason for selling at a sacrifice.

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

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

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

VYLUABLE LEAD MINE.

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

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

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

REDWAN, DEAN & Co.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

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

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

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

ROME GEO., MARBLE WORKS.

JONES & EDMUNDSON,

AMERICAN AND ITALIAN

MARBLE & GRANITE.

And Manufacturers of Tombs, Monuments and Headstones,

ROME GEORGIA.

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

FRINSURANCE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mch 25th, 1878—1 y

R. T. HOYT,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

NO 43 BROAD STREET, *ROME GA.*

WILL SELL

clover & grass seed

TO THE FARMERS AT WHOESALE PRICES

Send for Price List and descriptive Catalogue.

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

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.

LEAUH NURSERY,

Jacksonville, Ala.

PEACHES,

Hales' Early, Early Crawford, Maiden's Blush, (October.) Took Premium at the Fair. 15 cents each.—Raised from the seed. Dec 7—3 m.

POSTPONED.
TRUST SALE.

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

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

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

G. W. LOYD,
Trustee.

Jan. 25—3t.

POSTPONED.
TRUST SALE.

Under and by virtue of a certain Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned as Trustee, by A. O. Stewart and J. M. Stewart, on the 29th day of October, 1877 to J. and W. Dothard, in the payment of a certain promisory note therein mentioned, and which Deed of Trust was recorded in the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, in Book "G" 2nd Volume, Register of Deeds, on pages 324 and 325, on the 9th day of November, 1877, I will as Trustee aforesaid sell to the higest bidder for cash, before the Court house door in the town of Jacksonville, in said county, on the

day of 1879, the following described Real Estate and Mills to wit: Beginning at a stake near the creek on the North side, thence North 76°, East 2 Chains, thence North 68°, East seventeen fiftieth onehundred Chains, thence North 41°, East 9. 84 Chains to the creek, thence North 76° East 2 Chains (offset) 88 chains to Northward, 12.340 chains, thence 33°, East 23 fiftieth onehundred chains; thence South 27, West 5 chains, thence 84, 70 West 150, thence 79° West. 40, 12 chains; thence to a straight line containing one hundred acres, together with the fine mills situated thereon, in section 26, Township 14, Range 8 east.

Said Real Estate and mills, known as the Stephenson Mills, will be sold to satisfy said promisory note described in said Deed of Trust. This Jan. 6, 1879

G. B. DOTHIT,
Trustee

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
CALHOUN COUNTY. }
Probate Court for said count
Special Term, January 10th 1879.

This day came G W Loyd, administrator of the estate of Joseph Loyd, deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of his administration thereof.

It is ordered that the 3d day of March, 1879, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement. At which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement if they think proper.

L W CANNON,
Judge of Probate

Jan 25—4tt. Pd.

TALLADEGA NURSERIES.

R. D. HUNDLEY,

Talladega.....Alabama.

Southern Raised, No. 1 Trees.

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

THE WHITE SEWING MACHINE

The Best and Cheapest.

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

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

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

WOODSTOCK IRON CO.
Anniston, Ala.

A liberal discount allowed to Agents.

I have seen nearly every kind of Sewing Machine. I consider the White the best and most perfect made.

SAM'L NOBLE.
April 20, 1878—1y.

THE GREAT CAUSE
OF
HUMAN MISERY

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

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

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

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

W. C. LAND,

WATCH MAKER

& JEWELLE

Jacksonville

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.

A. A. Hayes, M. D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Price, One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye

FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO.,
NASHUA, N. H.
Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

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

MARRIED OR SINGLE

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 540 pages, and contain valuable information for both married and single, as well as 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, 75 cts extra. Sent under seal, on receipt of price in money or stamps.

SINGLE BLESSEDNESS

SMOKE BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO

BURNHAM'S

WARRANTED BEST AND CHEAPEST.
Prices reduced. Pamphlet free.

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Works: Christiana, Lancaster co Pa
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The Remedy of the 19th Century.
Burnham's Infallible
PILE CURE
Manufactured by the Burham Pile Cure Co., Durham, N. C.
It never fails to cure. Hemorrhoids or Piles, when a cure is possible. Free list and testimonials furnished on application

Madison Dispensary,

262 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. BIGELOW, having 20 years experience, treats SEXUAL and CHRONIC DISEASES in both sexes. SPECIAL SURGERY. PRIVATE, NERVOUS DEBILITY, from sexual abuse or excesses, producing IMPOTENCY, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, &c., rendering MARRIAGE UNPROPER, can be positively and permanently cured. Write or call on or address as above. Pamphlets, His MARRIAGE GUIDE OR SEXUAL PATHOLOGY, 250 large pages, ILLUSTRATED, containing much that has never before published. Price 50 cts. Letters CONFIDENTIAL. Female Pills, $5, Extra Strong, $10. Send 50 cts. for sample Rubber Goods, &c. by Express.

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

MARRIAGE GUIDE AND BOOK of SECRETS.

DR. BOHANNAN'S Marriage Guide teaches all the ingenuities 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 50 cts. Address Dr. C. A. BOHANNAN, 610 North Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1857.

PRESCRIPTION FREE!

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

Morphine habit cured. Original and genuine.

AGRICULTURE.

CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS.—Every progressive farmer now understands that the real chemical value of manure, other things being equal, is in proportion to the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash that the manure contains, and not in the water, sand or silica or woody fibre or carbonaceous matter that may abound in it; and most of them agree with Mr. Lawes and other practical scientists in believing that the quantity of these essential elements in manure is determined by the quantity of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash contained in the food consumed by the animals making the manure. Of all vegetable substances employed in feeding cattle decorticated cotton-seed cake ranks first in making a valuable manure, as it is richest in nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. According to Mr. Lawes' estimate, the manure from a ton of this feed is worth upwards of $27 in gold. Rape cake, which in the beginning of Mr. Lawes' experiments was employed finely ground, as manure for turnips and wheat on many of the farms in England is now considered much more profitable, both broad and at home when used first as feed to sheep and cattle and then afterwards for manure. It comes next in value among foods for making rich manure, the manure produced from the consumption of a ton of rape cake being estimated at $21. Linseed-oil cake, without which the English farmer would hardly think he could rrise calves, lambs, cattle and sheep, follows fast after rape seed cake, though in this country it is not yet so extensively fed except by the breeders of improved stock. One reason, perhaps of its restricted use here is the fact that it is too often put on the market adulterated. When fed pure the manure from a ton of linseed cake is valued by the authority already quoted at $19 and upwards. The same table sets down the value of manure from the consumption of a ton of malt-dust at something over $18, thereby making it stand next on the list. Tares, or vetches, lentils, linseed or flaxseed, beans, wheat, bran, middlings, fine mill feed, undecorticated cotton seed cake, peas and cotton seed follow, their value from manure ranging from $13 to $16 a ton. Then comes early cut clover-hay, which contains more nitrogen and therefore is worth a little more for manure than when allowed to stand until it is nearly or quite out of flower. Following clover hay on the list are the cereal grains, valued at from $6 to $8 per ton for manure. Meadow hay, *i. e.*, the hay from permanent meadows, is not valued so high as the clover-hay, being set down at something like $3 less per ton.

BENEFIT OF TILE DRAINING.—I have had the satisfaction of seeing the benefit of laying tiles. Last June I plowed up a piece of land having two low wet spots in it, where the water was over one foot deep, and so soft it was plowed with great difficulty. I had it ditched although there was only three inches fall to the foot. I drew flat stones and laid in the bottom of the ditch, and I use a level half a rod in length to lay the tile to. With this I can lay the tile with the same descent, as the level is sit, and can change it in a moment higher or lower. I drew clean brook gravel and covered the tile six inches. I plowed the same piece last fall; the water running from the tile as clear as spring water, and the swale is all dry. This being my first tile laying I feel encouraged.

IN ENGLAND forty bushels of wheat per acre is not an unusual yield, and fifty or sixty bushels per acre is often realized as the result of high farming. Nevertheless, England is obliged to import each year about $100,000,000 bushels in addition to her own crop to feed her people.

Marshal MacMahon's Politeness.

A Russian officer was one evening at a ball at the Elysee. He entered the supper room, and when he saw there was nothing on the table but tea and chocolate he exclaimed: "Really, I cannot understand how anybody can invite people to supper without giving them at least cold meat, cold ham and a bottle of claret." Five minutes afterwards a servant walked up to him bearing a waiter on which were cold meat, cold ham and a bottle of claret. The servant said as he handed the waiter to the Russian: Marshal de MacMahon overheard your criticism on his supper." At another ball at the Elysee Marshal de MacMahon noticed a young lieutenant, who had just graduated at St. Cyr, leaning pensive and timidly against a door. He went up to him and asked: "Do you not dance?" "Indeed I do not. I have no luck I asked a lady to dance with me and she refused point blank." "Point her out to me." When the Marshal saw who she was he said: "See here, young man, you must look around and find out people's standing if you don't want to stumble. You must not, unless you are acquainted with them, ask wives of Marshals to dance with you. The lady you asked is Mme de MacMahon. She never dances; but for this once I am going to ask her to dance with you." The Marshal went up to her, related this incident, and the next quadrille she danced with the young lieutenant, he blushing like a bride.

A French Creamery.

In some parts of Paris they have good milk, that is certain. A Mr. Hardon, residing at a short distance from the gay metropolis, supplies 480 quarts per day to a select circle or customers at 14 sous per quart. He has 60 cows, each yielding, on an average, eight quarts of milk daily; the milk when drawn from the cow is well shaken and cooled—the Danish plan—in water pumped from a deep well, by a steam engine. This arrangement prevents the cream from setting. The milk is then placed in quart or half quart cans, and soldered, with, in addition the seal of the farm. The morning's is never mixed with the evening's milk; the food supplied to the cows is uniform, and the breed of cattle, the Cotenine, is never changed. Mr. Hardon buys the cows immediately after their calving, at 700 francs each, and sells them the moment the yield of of milk falls below eight quarts. His farm consists of 300 acres, his net cash profits are 35,000 francs yearly. The cows are fed on beets, carrots, trench-preserved maize, and uncut hay; two tons of bran per month are given; from March to November the cattle are grazed.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—Mamma—Look, Regy, at the pretty white cow that gives us the nice white milk. Little boy—And does the pretty brown cow give us be nice brown coffee, mamma?"

SCIENTIFIC.

New Application of Electricity. — The need of some cheap and convenient motive power for light work has long been evident. For running light machinery —sewing machines, scroll saws, small presses, etc.—many inventions have been devised which have been successful in some respects. Inventive genius long ago turned its attention to electricity as a cheap and powerful agent. But the great difficulty of inventors has been to convert cheaply the current of electricity into the power that will drive the wheels of the machine to which it is applied. A Brooklyn inventor, after mony years of experiment to secure this end, has constructed an electric engine. The machinery necessary to run an ordinary sewing machine needle through any thickness of cloth is contained in a box eight inches square and four inches deep. A small battery furnishes the electricity and may be at any distance from the machine, the distance governing the size of the wire connecting the two. The expense is small, as the battery is the only constant expense, and this costs only a few cents a day while is in use. The speed at which the machine is run and the stopping and starting are entirely under the control of the operator, being governed by a switch on the cloth plate. Its successful working has been shown in public.

Boiler Plates.—Of late years, owing to the increase in the size of locomotive boilers and partly to the numerous explosions that have occurred, the thickness of the boiler plates has been materially increased. Twenty-five years ago there were few, if any, used thicker than five sixteenths inch. Now, for the larger sizes of locomotives, plates are always three-eights, and in some cases seven-sixteenths inches thick. Double riveted seams were seldom found in the older boilers, whereas now it is the rule for horizontal seams and in some cases for all others, and in the larger engines now in the process of construction on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad the former are treble rivited. The object of this increase in the thickness of the material and in the method of fastening it together is to increase the strength of the structures; but the boiler is like a chain, the strength of which is only equal to that of the weakest link, and the misfortune has been that in attempting to increase the resisting capacity of boilers some of the links have been very much neglected.

Weak Locomotive Boilers.—The weakness of boilers arises generally not from insufficient material, and perhaps not so often from inferior quality as it does from the weakness of the attachments of the various parts. Unless there is some reason for a contrary opinion it may be assumed that rivited word will always be done badly. The chief defects of such work are out of sight and to a great extent undiscoverable after it is finished. Mismatched and unfilled holes cannot be seen after the heads on the rivets are formed, and therefore such work is less subject to criticism and inspection, and, consequently, there is little rivalry or pride of excellence in doing it among mechanics. Without the very closest inspection it is always possible for a workman to hide his blunders and his carelessness. Then, too, there is no strong sense of the necessity of good work of this kind. There is generally a lack of what might be called mechanical moral sense in this respect, and an engineer who should insist upon having first rate work would find it no easy task to have his orders executed.

A German papes asserts that prussic acid only causes suspension of life at first, and that one who takes it can be restored to animation by the pouring of acetate of potash and salt, dissolved in water, on the head and spine. Rabbits have been so recovered.

A Desirable Sort of Parrot.

Mrs. Daniel Dobbins, Erie's oldest inhabitant, is owner of a green-coated parrot, which though of venerable age, is as spry and lively as a young kitten. Many laughable stories are told about this patriarchial bird. The parrot speaks English very nicely and its voice has often been mistaken for that of a man. The bird generally occupies a place in the kitchen, and when several days ago a wicked looking tramp sneaked in there through the back door it commenced to shrilly scream: "Go out! Go out! Go out, I say!" The intruder gazed around the room in wide-eyed astonishment. Again came the order, possibly in louder tones: "Go out! Go out!" This was followed by a call for Mrs. Dobbins' sister. The parrot commenced to get real angry, and continually called on members of the family, and sandwiched in orders for the tramp to "Go out." The fellow caught a glimpse of the bird and started toward it. He, however, changed his mind and sang out: "Yes; I will go out," and slowly backed out of the door, closing it with a slam As he left the bird chuckled in a self-satisfied manner. Mrs. Dobbins' sister was in the room next to the kitchen and heard the parrot's orders, and was relieved to hear the man obey them.

Those Husking Parties.

And the husking parties—hold me for a minute! I went to one once; had I been twenty years older then how I would have sketched it for you; but i was only a boy and I've only a boy's remembrance. I only remember the lanterns strung on cords from one great beam to the other, each comer bringing his own lantern. I remember the lights and the darkness overhead; the bright flashes and the great shadows that swallowed them up; and the hens that nodded and blinked on the scaffolding, and the one fool of a rooster that kept crowing, thinking that the morning had come; and the huge pile of yellow ears that grew and grew in size; and the greater pile of straw-colored husks that were thrown back and pushed out until they blocked the great barn doorway; and the sleepy cattle in the stalls that looked stupidly but benevolently out at the strange goings on; and the red ear!—how the young fellows wished that the red ears were thicker; and the chasings and tumblings through the rattling husks; and the screams and laughter. I know all this is heretical, but who would be a saint when heresy is so pleasant?

He who accustoms himself to buy superfluities may, before long, be obliged to sell his necessaries.

DOMESTIC.

MILK-WEED JUICE FOR RAW SURFACES.—About a year ago, Dr. G. F. Waters made a discovery that bicarbonate of soda, if apolied to a burned or scalded surface, had the property of promptly subduing the pain. To prove the truth of his discovery, he performed the bold experiment of severely scalding himself all around his wrist. The application of the soda at once relieved the pain, and if the Doctor had not been careless, the burn would have been cured in a week; but he unfortunately allowed his cuff button to catch and tear the blistered skin, and the edge of his cuffs to further irritate the wound by friction. The result was a suppurating wound. Studying the subject, Dr. Waters thought that possibly vegetable albumen might answer the same purpose that animal albumen is supposed to in the formation of dermal scales. He proceeded, therefore, to test his theory by removing the scab from a portion of the wound, drying the surface with blotting paper, and then at once applying the white juice of the common milk-weed (*Asclepias cornuti*). Space after space of the sore was thus treated, each portion being allowed to heal successfully before the next part was tried. The time of healing varied from 24 to 36 hours, according to the depth of the sore; but in each instance new skin formed completely across. In regard to this new discovery, the Doctor states that the only essential point is to dry the wounded surface gently and thoroughly with blotting paper before applying the juice of the milk-weed.

CHLORAL HYDRATE IN NEURALGIA.—The intimate mixture of equal parts of chloral hydrate and camphor will, it is said, produce a clear fluid which is of greatest value as a local application in neuralgia. Dr. Lenox Browne states, in one of the English medical journals, that he has employed it in his practice, and induced others to do so, and that in every case it afforded great and in some instances instantaneous relief. Its success, he says, does not appear to be at all dependent on the nerve affected, it being efficacious in neuralgia of the sciatica as of the trigeminus; it is of the greatest service in neuralgia of the larynx, and in relieving spasmodic cough of a nervous or hysterical character. It is only necessary to paint the mixture lightly over the painful part, and allow it to dry. It never blisters, though it may occasion a tingling sensation of the skin. For headache it is also found an excellent application.

TREATMENT FOR SHORT SIGHT.—Dr. Cheatham, in an article on the Ophthalmoscope, in the Louisville *Medical News*, earnestly advises all persons afflicted with myopia to have the eye carefully examined with the ophthalmoscope before resorting to the use of near-sighted glasses. There is a disease of the ciliary muscle which, he states, imparts an apparent near sightedness, and which a treatment for myopia would greatly aggravate, resulting possibly in permanent injury to the sight.

STARVATION IN THE NURSERY.—A recent number of the *Lancet* contains an article entitled "Starvation in the Nursery," in which attention is called to the fact that many parents really starve their young children by substituting other articles of food for milk, which they should be allowed to have freely. To a limited extent various articles of food may be given to the little ones, according to their age, but pure milk and plenty of it, should be allowed freely to every child.

CUSTARD.—Beat six yolks and four whites until very light; add a quart and a scant pint of rich milk; flavor and sweeten to taste; bake for one hour. Beat the reserve whites to a froth; add two tablespoonfuls of sugar, flavor, spread over the custard and return to the oven to brown.

GRILLED FOWLS.—Cut the remains of cold fowls into nice pieces; season with pepper and salt; squeeze over them the juice of a small lemon; let stand half an hour; dip the pieces into melted butter, and then into bread crumbs. Put them on a gridiron and broil over a clear fire.

PICKLED EGGS.—Boil the eggs until very hard; take off the shells; have prepared some nice spiced vinegar, and pour hot over the eggs. The spice should be tied in a little muslin bag.

FRIED POTATOES.—Potatoes sliced very thin, should be cooked in a deep skillet; the lard or butter must be boiling hot. If placed in a wire sieve, much time is saved and trouble spared.

FOR TAKING OUT SCORCH.—If a shirt bosom, or any other article, has been scorched in ironing, lay it where bright sun will fall directly on it. It will take it entirely out.

Pennsylvania Oil.

The total production of crude petroleum for the first three quarters of 1878 was 11,126,037; barrels, against 8,436,867 barrels for the same time in 1877; increase in 1878, of 1,689,170 barrels. The total number of drilling wells completed for the first three quarters of 1878 were 2,333, against 2,799 for the same time in 1877; decrease in 1878, 366. The daily average production of the new wells completed for the first three quarters of 1878 was 14 2-10 barrels, against 14 2-10 for the same time in 1877; decrease in 1878, 1 barrel. The total number of dry holes developed in the first three quarters of 1878 were 236 against 476 for the same time in 1877; decrease in 1878: 196. The total amount of crude petroleum held in the producing regions of Pennsylvania, at the close of the third quarter of 1878, was 4,599,362 barrels, against 2,503,757 at the same time in 1877; increase in 1878, 2,095,705 barrels. The amount of crude petroleum represented by outstanding certificates on the last day of September was 1,705,853 barrels, against 1,317,474 barrels on the last day of October, a reduction during October of 158,127 barrels.

A Sudden Death

There is something terrible in the thought of having our friends stricken down at our side, without a parting word of endearment or consolation—one moment at our side in the flush of vigorous life, cheering our hearts with their loving sympathy; the next at our feet, pale with death, deaf to our cries and heedless of our tears. Every excessively fat person is in instant danger of such a death. Seven-tenths of the victims of obesity die of heart disease or apoplexy. Allan's Anti-Fat, the only remedy for obesity, reduces the weight by regulating the digestion and assimilation of the food. It is perfectly harmless, and its use will insure, in every instance, a reduction of weight from two to five pounds a week.

HUMOROUS.

ANTICIPATING TOO MUCH.—Lord Avonmore had one great fault in a judge: he jumped too suddenly at conclusions. An anecdote is told of the way Curran demonstrated his fault to his Lordship. Entering the Court of Exchequer one morning, later than usual, Curran found a case he intended to argue had been struck out of the list owing to his absence. On applying to have it reinstated, Curran, addressing the Chief Baron, said, "My Lord, the circumstance I am about to state will, I trust, show your Lordship I really required a little time to elapse, in order that my mind could recover from what I so recently witnessed."

"Good gracious! what was it, Mr. Curran?" eagerly inquired the kind-hearted old judge.

"I will tel your Lordship as calmly as I can. On my way to court I passed through the market."

"Yes, I know, the Castle Market," struck in his Lordship.

"Exactly, the Castle Market; and passing near one of the stalls I beheld a brawny butcher brandishing a sharp, glaeming knife. A calf he was about to slay was standing awaiting the death-stroke, when, at that moment—that critical moment—a lively little girl came bounding, in all the sportive mirth of childhood, from her father's stall. Before a moment had passed the butcher plunged his knife into the breast of—"

"Good God! his child!" sobbed the judge, deeply affected.

"No, my Lord, but the calf," rejoined Curran; but your Lordship often anticipates."

MESSRS. CRADDOCK & CO.
1032 Race St., Phila.

Gentlemen:—I am glad to inform you, that your medicine entirely cured me of the *Bronchitis*, when I had taken but one five dollar box of it, and I have never been troubled with it since. Please make an agent here.

Yours, Truly, C. E. CONWAY.
OLDHAM, CRITTENDEN, ARK., May 7

FRIEND CRADDOCK.

Please send me a box of Ointment. I got a box of it last fall for a friend of mine who was afflicted with *Rheumatism*, and he said he rubbed with it *twice only*, as it relieved him immediately. I have positive proofs of its merits, and that is why I want it.

Respectfully,
Miss LIZZIE V. GARTH.
TRENTON, TODD CO., KY.

"MA, why do they call Robert a christian name?"

"Because it was given to you when you were baptized into the church."

"Well, have I been baptized all over again, into the other thing too?"

"What other thing, yet?"

"Why, the other thing, you know. They call me Bob now; and Aunt Sally says Bob is a nick name; and ain't Old Nick the devil?"

Ma begins to be suspicious of more truth than poetry.

THE good old days are dead and gone; the rich coloring has faded out of warp and woof of the past; and yet it is still true that a pretty woman cannot ride by her lover's side through a tunnel without emerging in a hat that looks as if it had been struck by lightning.

A POLICEMAN who had offered his hand to a young woman and had been refused arrested her and took her to the Station-House. "What is the charge against this woman?" asked the Lieutenant. "Resisting an offer, sir, was the reply. She was discharged and so was the officer.

AN old Baltimore negro who had emigrated to Liberia years ago, ordered a quantity of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup a short time ago, stating that although Coughs and Colds were not frequent in Africa, he would not like to be without it in his family.

MISTRESS (to a servant who has called about a situation): there are no children, only two in family." Servant: "Will you show me over the 'ouse, mum, as I never take a situation, mum, till I've seen what sort of a 'ouse the 'ouse is, mum.

"O YIS! O yis!" cried an Irishman in the streets a few days since, ringing a bell, "lost, between twilve o'clock and M'Kinney's store on Market street, a large brass kee. I'll not be atther tellin' ye what it was, but it was the kay to the bank, shure.

He was getting a certificate from the clerk, and in reply to the usual question, "First or second marriage?" he said: "It's my second marriage, I'm sorry to say; but my first wife requested me to marry again, and I'm going to do it.

REV. Wm. H. Chapman, Pastor of M. E. Church, Georgetown, D. C., writes: "Having had an opportunity to test the excellent qualities of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, I hesitate not to say, it is the best remedy I have ever used in my family."

"WHAT is your name?" asked a teacher of a boy. "My name's Jule," was the reply, whereupon the teacher impressively said, "You should have said Julius, sir. And now my lad," turning to another boy, "What's your name?" "Billious, sir."

A LITTLE boy, weeping most piteously, was interrupted by some unusual occurance. He hushed his cries for a moment; the thought was broken. "Ma," said he, resuming his sniffle, "what was I crying about just now?"

WHY is an good and charming girl like one letter deep in thought, another on its way toward you, another bearing a lorch, and another singing psalms? Because she is A-musing, B-coming, D-lighting, and N chanting.

"SIR," said a weary tramp to the gentleman who stands behind the counter at the Barrett Houfe, "Sir, I am a social conundrum." "Then," exclaimed Bell, painting sadly toward the door, "Then nevermore be guessed of mine."

FREDERICK—Why art thou, darling, like Venuth? Angelina—Why, Fred what a funny question. I don't know. Frederick—Becauth, darling—becauth you are a thweet myth. They kith.

PRECISELY—in fact, absurdly so. Why does a protographer in the exercise of his business always use a black cloth? Why, of course, to make his camora obscurer.

FIRST LADY—"Why do they call those balls foul?" Second Lady—"Don't know, unless because the pesky things are continually flying over the fence."

BY RACKING YOUR LUNGS WITH A COUGH, you may irritate them into a condition ripe for the production of tubercles, and then, instead of a curable affection, you will have to deal with Consumption. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant promptly cures all coughs and Colds, and by imparting vigor to the respiratory organs, enables them to freely throw off all obstructions engendered by neglected Colds, and heals all sore or inflamed parts.

The Boy With the Bandbox.

Not long ago as the country people who had brought in produce to sell in the market, were about ready to start for home, a boy appeared at the lower end of the Central Market, Chicago, with a blue bandbox under his arm. Among the vehicles was a one-horse wagon belonging to an old woman who had just sold four bags of onions, and was ready to drive home. The boy approached her in an honest, straightforward manner and remarked:

"Well, Auntie, here is that bonnet, at last."

"A bonnet?" she inquired.

"Why, yes; the one you ordered at the store a week ago. You'll look so purty in it, that the old man won't know you. It's all paid for all right, and now I'll set it down right here by your feet. Tra-la, Auntie."

The old women knew the boy was making a mistake in leaving a bonnet with her, but after the first words of surprise she made no sign. She reasoned that it wasn't her business to correct mistakes, and as soon as the boy had retired, she picked up the lines and drove up Randolph Street, every moment expecting to hear the mistaken boy calling after her, and every moment hurrying the old nag as fast as he could go. After reaching Gratiot Avenue and Brush Street, she felt that the boy could not overtake her, and it was only natural that she should have a lively curiosity to see what sort of a bonnet it was. If plain black, it would do for her daughter. The horse was reined up to the curb, and the driver carefully untied the string fastening the box and lifted the cover. A "yaller" cat of monstrous size, feeling that he had been abused and insulted, and his eyes glaring with hate and contempt, came out of the box like a bullet.

People who happend to be in that neighborhood were treated to a curious spectacle. With one wild, unearthly yell, an old woman was seen to pitch backwards over the seat, and sail for the ground by the shortest route. While she was clawing around with her head in the snow bank, the cat, seeing her out of the way, made a spring from the seat to the horse's back and began a series of performance never known or dreamed of by that old equine and the way that old horse gathered his legs under him and scattered the old wagon for half a block was wicked to see. The woman dug out of the snow by a considerate bystander, stood on the sidewalk and endeavored to explain. A man in the crowd picked up a wagon wheel and endeavored to remark that the whole outfit wasn't worth scraping together, and some one in the crowd solemnly observed:

"If honesty ain't the best policy, then I don't want a cent."

Air Breaks.

If a bold fireman rescues a person from a burning building he deservedly receives the highest praise. So does an adventurous swimmer who saves a drowning person from the deep. But an ingenious inventor may save scores and hundreds of lives, and yet his name be scarcely mentioned. It is only a few days since a railway train, being carried upon the wrong track by a misplaced switch, was stopped by the air-brakes so suddenly that not a passenger was hurt, though the locomotive was wrecked. But for the air breaks it was agreed that the loss of life must have been large. This occured in Connecticut. It was followed by an accident recently between East Newark and New York occasioned by the breaking of one of the wheels to the smoking car, in which the air-brakes were again successfully applied. But for them it is believed a large number of passengers would have been maimed and killed. The superiority of air brakes has been established by similar occurences before. In view of these facts, what can our Legistature do of a more useful character than to enact a law requiring air-brakes to be used on every railroad in the the State? There can be no question of the power of the Legislature in this wise to protect the lives and limbs of our citizens.

It is by introduction and support of acts like this, of real utility that a solid and enduring reputation may be made by a legislator.

"DON'T you love her still?" asked the judge to a man who wanted a divorce. "Certainly I do," said he; "I love her better still than any other way; but the trouble is she will never be still." The judge who is a married man himself, takes the case under advisement.

The National Complaint.

Dyspepsia is the National complaint. Almost every other man or woman you meet has it, and the result is that the number of pseudo remedies for it is as numerous as Pharaoh's host. They are for the most part worthless. There is, however, a searching eradicant of this distressing and obdurate malady, one whose genuine merits long since raised it to a foremost place among the staple medicines of America. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters extirpates dyspepsia with greater certainty and promptitude that any known remedy, and is a most genial invigorant, appetizer and aid to secretion. These are not empty assertions, as thousands of our countrymen and women who have experienced its effects are aware, but are backed up by irrefragable proofs repeatedly laid before the public. The Bitters also promote a regular habit of body and give a healthful stimulus to the urinary organs.

HIESKELL'S TETTER OINTMENT will cure sore Eyelids, Sore Nose, Barber's Itch on the face, or Grocers' Itch on the hands. It never fails. 50 cents a box, sent by mail for 60 cents.
Johnson, Holloway & Co.,
602 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

THE recently published statement of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Phila., shows that the Company issued 1336 policies, paid $490,000 in death and other claims to families of deceased, and returned as much more to policy holders. After making due allowance for the proverbial shrewdness of Philadelphia business men, this is a magnificent statement, and is important as indicating that a new era of prosperity has dawned upon the country.

THE REACTION after taking powerful stimulants permanently injures the human system. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic is mild in its action, yet powerful in effect, and will rapidly strengthen and build up the enervated organs. It does not produce any artificial excitement, followed by a state of lethargy. Its benefits are permanent. For dyspepsia and debility it is invaluable.

For sale by all Druggists.

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

Good Advice Better than Gold.

If you are within reach of Philadelphia, and suffer with Rheumatism, enquire of Captain Currie, Police Headquarters; A. W. Frick, Esq., of the *Evening Bulletin*, or of M. Hartman, Truck D, Phila. Fire Department, as to what they know of the wonderful curative powers of Dr. Herndon's GYPSEY'S GIFT. Sold by all Druggists in Philadelphia. Send for circular o J. J. Grindall, Box 520 P. O. Baltimore.

Hon. A. H. Stevens,

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

IF YOU ARE NERVOUS AND DEPRESSED take HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

VEGETINE

WILL CURE

SCROFULA.

Scrofulous Humor.

Vegetine will eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula and Scrofulous Humor It has permanently cured thousands in Boston and vicinity who had been long and painful sufferers.

Cancer, Cancerous Humor.

The marvellous effect of Vegetine in case of Cancer and Cancerous Humor challenges the most profound attention of the medical faculty, many of whom are prescribing Vegetine to their patients.

Canker.

Vegetine has never failed to cure the most inflexible case of Canker.

Mercurial Diseases.

The Vegetine meets with wonderful success in the cure of this class of diseases.

Salt Rheum.

Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, &c., will certainly yield to the great alterative effects of Vegetine.

Erysipelas.

Vegetine has never failed to cure the most inveterate case of Erysipelas.

Pimples and Humors on the Face.

Reason should teach us that a blotchy, rough or pimpled skin depends entirely upon an internal cause, and no outward application can ever cure the defect. Vegetine is the great blood purifier.

Tumors, Ulcers and Old Sores.

Are caused by an impure state of the blood. Cleanse the blood thoroughly with Vegetine, and these complaints will disappear.

Catarrh.

For this complaint the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood. Vegetine is the great blood purifier.

Constipation.

Vegetine does not act as a cathartic to debilitate the bowels, but cleanses all the organs, enabling each to perform the functions devolving upon them.

Piles.

Vegetine has restored thousands to health who have been long and painful sufferers.

Dyspepsia.

If Vegetine is taken regularly, according to directions, a certain and speedy cure will follow its use.

Faintness at the Stomach.

Vegetine is not a stimulating bitters which creates a fictitous appetite, but a genuine tonic, which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action.

Female Weakness.

Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs and allays inflammation.

General Debility.

In this complaint the good effects of the Vegetine are realized immediately after commencing to take it; as debility denotes deficiency of the blood, and Vegetine acts directly upon the blood.

VEGETINE,
Prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

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

NEW OPERAS! CANTATAS!

H. M. S. PINAFORE.

COMIC OPERA by ARTHUR SULLIVAN,

is the most popular thing of the kind ever performed in this country. Music excellent and easy, and words unexceptionable, making it very desirable for amateur performance in any town or village. Elegant copy, with words, music and libretto complete, mailed anywhere for $1.00.

TRIAL BY JURY, is a laughable Operetta by the same author. 50 cts.

Joseph's Bondage.	By	Chadwick.	$1.00
Belshazzar.	"	Butterfield.	1.00
Esther.	"	Bradbury.	50

Three Cantatas which are magnificent when given with Oriental dress and scenery. The last one is easy.

"Pauline" ($2.)—"Palomita" ($2.)—"Diamond cut Diamond" ($1.)—"Guardian Angel" (25c.)—"Lesson in Charity" (60 cts.)—"Maud Irving" (60 cts.) are Operettas requiring but a few singers, and are capital for Parlor Performances. The last three are Juveniles.

In Press—"The Sorcerer," by Sullivan.

Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston.

J. E. DITSON & CO., 922 Chestnut St., Phila.

KANTNER'S ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF OBJECTS, for Children, containing over 2,000 Engravings of every day objects, with their names—making the simplest, most agreeable and effective method for the preliminary instruction of children. Price in boards, $1.00; cloth, $1.50. Canvassers wanted.
LEE & WALKER,
1113 CHESTNUT Street, Philada.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE NEW HISTORICAL WORK,

Our Western Border.

A Complete and Graphic History of American Pioneer Life, with full account of Gen. George Rogers Clark's famous Kaskaskia Expedition, 100 years ago. Its thrilling conflicts of Red and White foes. Exciting Adventures, Captivities, Forays, Scouts, Pioneer Women and Boys. Indian War-Paths, Camp Life and Sports. A book for Old and Young. Not a dull page. No competition. Enormous sales. Agents wanted everywhere. Illustrated circulars free. J. C. McCURDY & CO., 25 N. Seventh St., Philad'a, Pa.

COMPOUND OXYGEN The new cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Headache, Dyspepsia, and all Chronic Diseases, by a revitalizing process.
REMARKABLE CURES which are attracting the widest attention.
STRONGLY ENDORSED by the Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE, Ex-GOVERNOR KELLEY, T. S. ARTHUR, Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, and others who have used this Treatment.
SENT FREE! Brochure (200 pp.) with many testimonials to most remarkable cures. DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 Girard St., Phila.

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Manufacturers of Spectacles.

618 SANSOM Street, Philadelphia.

Illustrated Price List sent to the trade on application.

100,000 Men and women out of employment can make from $2 to $15 a day. Some are making it now. Strike while the iron is hot Send one cent stamp for particulars.
Rev. S. T. BUCK,
Milton, Pa.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Penn Mutual Life Insuaance Co
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Net Assets, January 1, 1878..... $6,018,

RECEIPTS.

Premium receipts.....	$1,144,068 53	
Interest receipts, etc.....	353,964.11	1,498,
Total.....		$7,516,5

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses and endowments.....	$490,416.29	
Dividends to policy-holders...	221,380.97	
Lapsed and surrendered policies, etc.....	246,941.09	
Commissions, salaries, medical fees, etc.....	154,746.20	
Taxes, legal expenses, advertising, etc.....	64,730.32	1,178,21
Net assets, January 1, 1879....		$6,338,3

ASSETS.

U. S. 5 and 6 per cent. bonds, Philadelphia and city loans, R. R. bonds, bank and other stocks, worth $2,404,053.90, cost.....	$2,309,32
Mortgages, first liens on properties worth $6,725,000.....	2,380,
Premium notes, secured by policies....	660,
Loans on collaterals, etc.....	333,
Real estate owned by the Company, cost	441,47
Cash on hand and in Trust Companies...	186,96
Net ledger assets, as above.....	$6,333,2
Net deferred and unreported premiums.....	$98,894.79
Interest due and accrued.....	101,169.62
Market value of stocks, etc., over cost.....	94,251.22 294,3
Gross assets, January 1, 1879	$6,632,29

LIABILITIES.

Losses reported, but not due.	$116,628.56	
Reserve, at 4 per cent., to re-insure risks.....	5,477,471.00	
Dividends on unreported policies, etc.....	59,256.50	$5,653,35
Surplus 4 per cent. basis.....		979,27
		$6,632,29
Surplus at 4½ per cent., Pennsylvania standard, estimated.....		$1,346,7
No. of policies in force.....		
Amount at risk.....		$29,274,6

SAMUEL C. HUEY, President.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice-President. H. S. STEPHENS, 2d Vice-President.
JAS WEIR MASON, Actuary. HENRY AUSTIN, Secretary.
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91

TRADE MARK.
'VIBRATOR'
Reg. March 31, 1874.

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE "Vibrator" Threshers,

WITH IMPROVED
MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,
And Steam Thresher Engines,
Made only by
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this or any generation. Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wastage of Grain & Loss Inferior Work done by the other machines, when once tested on the different.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often 2 to 5 times that amount) can be saved by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Blades and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Bound.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the only Successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebolting" to change from Grain to Seeds.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes no Litterings or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from six to Twelve Horse Size, and two sizes of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special nine Separator made expressly for steam use.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements and Traits of Features, far beyond any other make or kind.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "VIBRATOR" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.

FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers (or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we will

A MAN
OF A THOUSAND!

A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.

When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of CONSUMPTION. His child is now in the country, and enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that CONSUMPTION can be positively and permanently cured. The poor now gives this Recipe free, with full particulars, showing that every one can be his own physician, only asking that each remit two three cent stamps to pay expenses. This herb also cures night-sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break a fresh cold up in twenty-four hours.

The following are but a few of the thousands who have since used this preparation with the same success:

MRS. ABRAM WARD, Media, Phila., Hemorrhage of the Lungs.

DAVID SEBRING, Stratford, Perth, Ontario, ALMA C. MAURER, Lamar, Clinton, Pa., Consumption.

S. B. REDFEARN, Salisbury, Hardeman, Tennessee, Prostration.

THOMAS JACKSON, (Coal Merchant,) Reading Pa.; Asthma.

REV. FATHER CARTER, Sacramento, California, Bronchitis.

Address, CRADDOCK & CO.,
1022 RACE St., Phila., naming this paper.

DR. M. W. CASE'S Liver Remedy —AND— BLOOD PURIFIER

Is Tonic, Cordial, Anti-Bilious,
CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUSNESS, HEADACHE, SICK HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, FEVER AND AGUE, PALPITATION, CONSUMPTION
DYSPEPSIA

and all Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Blood. It builds up the system, is pleasant to take, does not sicken, give pain, nor leave the system constipated, as other medicines do.

HOW TO BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR. Keep your liver active and your blood pure, and you may save your doctor's bills. This Remedy is not a patent medicine, but prepared by

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"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XLII. JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1879. WHOLE NO. 2186.

THE REPUBLICAN.

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Will practice in all the courts of the 12th ju-cial District and the supreme and federal urts of the State.

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JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

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Have associated in the practice of their pro-ssion, and will attend to all business confided them, in the counties of the 12th judicial cir-uit, and adjoining counties in the supreme ourt of the State. may15,1878-tf

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All work executed in the most durable and leasing manner.
Charges very moderate. jay25,'78-tf

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Neatly,

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Promptly,

AT THE

REPUBLICAN OFFICE

CHANCE.

A word unspoken, a hand unpressed,
A look unseen, or a thought unguessed;
And souls that were kindred may live apart,
Never to meet or to know the truth,
Never to know how heart beat with heart
In the dim past days of a wasted youth.

She shall no know how his pulses leapt
When o'er his temples her tresses swept;
As she leaned to give him the jasmine wreath
She felt his breath, and her face flushed red
With the passionate love that choked her breath,
And saddens her life now her youth is dead.

A faded woman who waits for death,
And murmurs a name beneath her breath,
A cynical man who scoffs and jeers
At woman and love in the open day,
And at night time kisses with bitter tears
A faded fragment of jasmine spray.

His Second Choice.

Mark Smith was a widower of fifty-three, hale, hearty, and robust, and a snug sum in bank to add comfort to his declining years. Although he had, a few years previous, retired from active business life, yet he still carried on, in a small way, the business of a locksmith, which he had been engaged in from boyhood, as had his father before him. He had a small shop a short distance from his residence, where, with the assistance of his appreatice, he managed to keep his active mind employed by doing such little jobs as his friends and neighbors happened to give to him, and which, as he declared, kept the cobwebs of idleness from his brow.

He had a son—Albert by name—a noble, manly young fellow of twenty-six, having adopted the study of medicine, had for several months past been attending lectures at a prominent college in Philadelphia, but who, at the time I write, was spending the summer vacation at home with his father. Being an excellent musician, he spent a great part of his time (when not engaged at his books, to which he was greatly attached) either at the superb instrument in his father's house, or at the adjoining residence of Dr. Grey, a worthy physician, who had two charming daughters—Ella and Eda—aged respectively eighteen and twenty, both of whom were fine musicians.

Albert Smith and the two Grey girls had been brought up together from childhood—had been playmates and companions ever since they could walk alone, and now that they were grown up their youthful friendship was strengthened and endeared to them by a thousand never-to-be-forgotten reminiscences, and, on the part of Albert and Ada, bid fair to ripen into something far more abiding and enduring.

When Albert came to adopt medicine as his profession, Dr. Grey gave him all the assistance and advice in his power, and highly commended him for the course he had chosen for his path in life.

Ella Grey was engaged to a worthy young man, a bookkeeper in a clothing house, and expected to be married the first of the year, if her intended should get the promotion that had been promised him. But Ada, the eldest, was Albert's beau ideal of a woman, and down deep in his heart he had kept her memory and face enshrined long before he brought himself to know the meaning of the tender feeling he had for her. She was a trifle under the medium height, perfectly proportioned, and with lovely dark eyes that flashed and sparkled like diamonds, an exquisite complexion, and a little rose-bud mouth—she was as beautiful as a poet's ream, and it was not strange that she was beloved by all who knew her.

A maiden aunt of Albert's had always lived with her brother, and when his wife died she became his housekeeper, and endeavored to fill the place of the mother little Albert had lost, he being at that time only ten years old. She had succeeded admirably, and Albert had grown up to regard her with all the feelings of love and veneration that he would have entertained for his own mother had she lived.

Mark, naturally feeling lonesome in his large house, spent the greater part of his evenings at Dr. Grey's, and being also a finished musician, the evenings were generally pleasantly passed with music and song. For a long time he had been cogitating in his mind the policy of again marrying, and his eyes had fallen upon the lovely Ada, who, not having the slightest suspicion of what was in the old gentleman's mind, looked upon him more as a father than as a lover, and, indeed, it could not well be otherwise, for her young heart had long unconsciously been given to Albert.

One morning, at the breakfast table, Mark, after several ineffectual attempts, suddenly burst forth with:

"Albert, my boy, do you know, I have strong notions of getting married again."

Albert looked up in surprise. "Getting married again?"

"Yes; I think we could live a little—well, a great sight more comfortable, if we had some one here who would take more interest in things than Betsey does."

"I'm sure Aunt Betsey attends to everything that is necessary to our comfort," replied the young man.

"Oh, so she does," said his father, "so she does, but, then, she is getting old—and—and, in fact, I don't see why things wouldn't be bettered by my marrying."

"Well, father, if you wish to marry again, of course I have no objections whatever—in fact, I should be more pleased than otherwise—but who is the lady? I suppose you have chosen her?"

"Yes—that is, I—I—have got my eyes on one," stammered the old man, coloring very red, "it's a lady that you know very well, and—and—in fact, you are very, very old friends, indeed."

"But, father, the lady's name?"

"Yes, yes," replied the old man hastily, "I am coming to that. It's—it's Doctor—that is—it's Ada Grey!" And having blurted out his secret he dropped into his chair and mopped his bald head with a napkin. While Albert, upsetting his coffee over the snow-white cloth in his amazement, turned first red, then pale, and gasped out:

"Ada Grey!"

"Yes, to be sure—Ada Grey," replied the old man, regaining composure now that the cat was out. "Is there anything strange about that? She is a neat little housekeeper, and will make a good wife, and as you have known her so long and intimately I am sure you can have no objections to her on that score."

"No—certainly not," answered Albert, with heightened color. "But, then, she is so young, and—and—"

"Well, what of that?" sharply interrupted his father. "If I choose to marry a young woman is it anybody's business?"

"No, of course not," hastily replied his son. "But—but—I mean that—that is—I supposed she would wish some one nearer her own age for a husband."

"Oh, nonsense, nothing of the sort. She is a sensible girl, and will see the advantage of such an offer at once. This evening I shall broach the subject to her, and will urge a speedy marriage if she accepts, which I am confident she will."

"Oh, then you have not yet offered yourself to her?" said Albert, his face brightening a little.

"No—but, then, there is no possibility of a refusal," answered his father, confidently. "I have not been hasty in concluding to take this step, but have done so after mature deliberation, and am well satisfied that she will make me the best wife I can get anywhere."

"No doubt but she would," replied Albert, rising and leaving the room "Is it possible," said he, as he gained his own room, "that father intends making such a fool of himself?—or will he make a fool of himself? Perhaps she would marry him, after all! But pshaw! Impossible! She certainly cares for me—at least she has led me to believe so; and, now, when I thought I had gained the prize, to have it snatched from me, and by my own father, too; it will be hard to bear, indeed. I know what I will do," he suddenly exclaimed, after a few moments of thought, "I will go to her and learn the truth at once—even if by so doing I incur my father's displeasure—at least, they say, everything is fair in love and war. But who would have thought I should ever become my father's rival! Now, then, to decide my fate!"

Arriving at Dr. Grey's, he found Ada in the parlor at the piano practicing a new piece of music. As he entered she looked up with a pleased smile and a tell-tale blush on her cheek that made Albert's heart leap up in his throat. Being a straightforward young fellow, he did not go beating about the bush, but when she had ceased playing he led her to a seat, and then and there revealed his love, telling her how dear she was to him, and urging his suit only as a manly, impassioned young fellow like he could. What her answer was must have been highly satisfactory, for an hour afterward her sister Ella came into the parlor and surprised them sitting on the sofa in a very suspicious manner—her head upon his shoulder and his arm around her waist.

That evening Mark Smith dressed himself in his best suit of broadcloth, gave an extra touch to his toilet by putting an ounce of pomade on his scanty locks of hair, and wended his way to the residence of the fair Ada.

Seating himself at the side of his inamorata, and after fidgeting and stammering about on one subject and another—he at length unburdened himself thus:

"Miss Ada, I—I'm thinking of marrying again."

"Indeed!" was her reply, a mischievous light in her eyes. "What does your son think of that?"

"What does he think of it, eh? Why, he has no business to think at all—or, at least, if he does he is satisfied; and why shouldn't he be?"

"Oh, I don't know; I thought he might possibly object."

"No, indeed, not he. He seems very well satisfied with the lady I have selected."

"Indeed!"

"Yes," he continued, "you see I am getting tired of living the way I do, with no one but Betsey about the house, and she is getting old and childish. What I want is a woman who will bring sunshine into my house, besides being a thrifty housekeeper. I have, after long deliberation and search, found just the one to whom I would be willing to give my heart and hand, and—and—" as he hitched his chair nearer—"I have come to—that is—come to—to ask you to—to be my wife," and he caught her hand and placed it on his heart.

"To be your wife!" exclaimed Ada, in surprise. "Why, Mr. Smith, you cannot really mean it!"

"Indeed—indeed I do!" he cried, as he dropped on his knees, still clasping her hand. "I know that I am somewhat older than you, but then I love you, and will try to make you a good husband."

"I know you are sincere in what you say, Mr. Smith, and I feel very grateful for the honor you have conferred upon me, but it is impossible for me to accept your offer as I am already engaged to your son!"

"Engaged to my son?" gasped Mark. "Impossible!" And so great was his surprise and emotion that he was compelled to lean against the table for support.

"I am sorry to have so greatly disappointed your hopes, Mr. Smith; but, indeed, I never could have loved you as I ought my husband, and I do so love Albert. You will not mind it so much, will you?" she continued, coaxingly laying her hand on his arm.

Without a word, Mark groped for his hat in a dazed sort of way, and staggered from the room and the house, and it was not till the cool night air revived him that he could bring himself to think of what had occurred.

"Oh, fool that I was!" he muttered to himself, "not to have foreseen this. Oh, I was blind—infernally blind, not to have seen that she cared for the young and not the old man. And that confounded jackanapes knew this all the time, and yet would not save me this humiliation. Oh! I will never forgive him—never!"

But he did forgive him. Through Ada's gentle pleadings, and his own sober second thoughts, he took the right view of the matter and brought himself to believe that he had indeed made an "old fool" of himself; and that it was better perhaps to have Ada in the house even as a daughter than not to have her there at all.

After Albert and Ada were married, which took place in a short time, they became domiciled in the Smith homestead, and Mark, with a look of contentment and resignation upon his rubicund features, often says that it is now something like having home comfort again.

The Cold Wave.

The climate of the United States, and especially the eastern portion of it, is subject to great and rapid chages. These are caused, in manny instances, by the large extent of land serface over which its territory extends and the difference in the amount of solar heat received in different parts. When large bodies of snow have been deposited in the north the wind sweeping over them is deprived of its heat, and a lower temperature is the result. When winds from more southerly latitudes occur, the reverse takes place. The vicinity of the large ocean which margin the continent of North America on the West and East also tend to produce a change, water parting with its heat less readily than the land. In addition to these the current of warm water thrown along the east coast of the United States by Gulf Stream, and in the Pacific by the Sea of Japan, also exert a powerful influence on the climate of the United States. That waves of heat and cold travel in certain directions, and often with increasing rapidity, is generally caused by the course of chains of moutains and the vicinity of oceans and lakes. In the states east of the Alleghenies clouds loaded with rain or snow generally come from the East or North, while in the great valley of the Mississippi the cold wave usually has its origion in the ice and snow covered countries direct north, and periods of drouth by winds from the South. Our winters, probably, have not so much severe weather as occured in the early settlement of the continent, but it takes place place more suddenly and to a greater extent. This is easily accounted for, as the land, denuded of timber, presents less obstruction to the advance of storms and also affords a greater diversity of exposure in its surface to the rays of the sun and becomes more readily and differently heated. As is well known, wind is nothing more than air rushing in to restore the equilibrium which has been disturbed by an expansion caused by heat, and when the air thus moving is loaded with snow or other vapor this when meeting with air of different temperature, condensation takes place and rain or snow is deposited.

How to Prosper in Business.

In the first place, make up your mind to accomplish whatever you undertake; decide upon some particular employment and persevere in it. All difficulties are overcome by diligence and assiduity. Be not afraid to work with your own hand and diligently too. "A cat in gloves catches no mice." "He who remains in the mill grinds, not he who goes and comes." Attend to your business; never trust to another. "A pot that belongs to many is ill stirred and worse boiled." Be frugal. "That which will not make a pot will make a pot lid."—"Save the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves." Be abstemious. "Who dainties love, shall beggars prove." Rise early. "Plough deep while sluggards sleep, and you shall have corn to sell and keep." Treat every one with respect and civility. "Every thing is gained and nothing lost by courtesy." "Good manners insure success." Never anticipate wealth from any source than labor; especially never place dependence upon becoming the possessor of an inheritance.—"He who runs after a shadow has a wearisome race." Above all things never despair.

Never betray a confidence.
Hide the faults of others.

How Gretchen Caught a Fairy.

In a moment they came out. The elf then set up a stick to mark the place, and, putting a little horn that hung at his side to his lips, blew a long blast. Then they hastened back to the woods. In a few moments the other fairies, who had heard the sound of the horn, came hurrying in, and soon they were all assembled in the open place. The elf stood up on the rocks once more, and told them what Gretchen and he had seen, and asked what means should be taken to get back their queen, now that they had found a way into the hill. They thought of several plans, and finally decided what to do. They were afraid to let down a rope, for fear the trolls should see it. So they took the queen's crown, which she only wore on great occasions, and fastened a piece of steel into the top. Then they fastened a large magnet on the end of a strong pole; and Gretchen and her friend and about half a dozen other fairies started with them for the opening in the hill.

They intended to drop the crown at the queen's feet, and then, if she should take it up and fasten it upon her head, they would hold the magnet over her and draw her up to them (just as a magnet attracts a needle. You have seen that done, I guess.) They entered the hole. The six fairies held the pole all ready, and the elf, after peering cautiously down into the hole, dropped the crown right at the queen's feet.

The queen saw it and picked it up. The looked around to see were it came from; but could not see the elf, who was still looking down, as the top of the cave was so dark. She held it a moment, and then was about to place it on her head when the troll king came by. She tried to hide it; but he had already seen it and took it out of her hands. He examined it in great wonder, and the other trolls gathered round and looked on curiously. Then the king put the bright golden crown on his own sooty head and fastened it there.

"Ho! ho! ho!" he laughed, as he thrust out his legs and put his thumbs in the armholes of his waistcoat and wiggled his fingers. "Ho! ho! ho! What a king am I," "Ho! ho! ho!" laughed the other trolls (for they always laughed when the king did. Then the elf, who was looking down from above, motioned to the others; and they pushed the end of the pole out over the king's head. Before he had time to laugh again he found himself rising swiftly through the air, till his head struck against the magnet so hard that it made all his teeth chatter; and then he was held fast. The fairies drew him in through the hole and tied his hands and feet. Then the elf looked over at the frightened trolls, who were looking up to see where their king was gone, and putting his finger against the side of his nose, he laughed "ho! ho! ho!" But the trolls did not laugh any more, for they had lost their king. Then the elf told them if they would bring back the fairy queen they should have their king again. This they agreed to do, and that evening when the fairies were all assembled in the woods, the trolls came bringing back their queen.

Then the troll king was untied, and the trolls and fairies agreed not to fight any more. So the war between them ended.

But now Gretchen said she must return home. The fairies wanted her to stay and live with them; but she thought of her home, and Franz, and the garden were they played together, and would not stay. So her guide flew back with her to the garden, and then said good-bye and left her,

When Gretchen told Franz about her visit to the fairies, he laughed, and said she must have fallen asleep under the lilacbush and dreamed it. But Gretchen knows it was not a dream.

Dust and Sunbeams.

"George, did you ever see a sunbeam?"

"What? Sunbeam? Yes of course, I have. There is one now coming through the shutter."

"Be careful now," said Uncle Harry. "How do you know that?"

"Why, don't you see that stream of dust!"

"Yes, but if the dust were not there, how would you know it?"

George was puzzled.

"The truth is," continued his uncle, "we never see sunbeams at all; and, what is still more curious, we never see light."

"O uncle! How can that be? Do I not see light when I look straight at a burning lamp?"

"You see flame," answered his instructor, "and this is only smoke heated very hot. You know that smoke is a kind of very fine dust; and as you cannot see what lies behind the dust in the sunbeam and makes it visible, even so you cannot see what lies back of flame dust and renders it so. Do you understand?"

"Yes, I think I do," answered George. "And now, Uncle Harry, what is there so remarkable about the dust in the sunbeam? Our teacher said to-day that there were some wonderful facts connected with it."

"There are," replied his uncle. "Ask him what they are to-morrow, and then tell me what you have learned. You will remember it better than if I told you now.

"Well, George, what did Mr. Weston, your teacher, tell you about the dust floating in the sunbeam?" asked Uncle Harry of his nephew the next evening.

"O, a great deal! So much I do not know where to begin," replied George. "He gave us quite a lecture about it this afternoon. He said that the dust of which the individual specks were visible, was not remarkable at all. Tidy housekeepers would find very little of this ordinarily floating about in the air of their parlors. But he said that if we exclude all the light from a room excepting that which comes through a single small aperture, and let the sunlight enter through that, we should see, not only the separate visible specks, but also a smoky haze following the course of the sunbeam. I think he said this dust was so fine that no microscope will show its separate particles. Mr. Weston called these life-germs or seeds; because all animalcular life, fermentations, putrefactions, and many diseases, can be traced back to them as their source.

"If they fall into stagnant water in the summer time, they produce the very small animals we find there with the microscope. Mr. Weston wanted us to try and imagine how small the germ or speck of dust must be, when the full-grown animal, which springs from it is so minute that eight hundred billions of them only occupy a cubic inch of space: for he said there were animalcules in some kinds of water as small as that, although most of them were much larger.

"If some of the dust falls into milk it developes an eel-like form which they call vibrio, because they vibrate so curiously when in motion. As these cannot live without oxygen, they pull the sugar in the milk to pieces to get it, and so turn the milk sour.

"Falling into grape juice, a little plant is produced. As this must also have oxygen to live upon, it also attacks the sugar in the juice to obtain it, and the consequence is wine.

"A piece of meat in summer soon becomes foul. Mr. Weston says that if we look at the juice of this meat with a microscope, we shall find it full of little forms called bacteria. They are the cause of all putrefaction, and floating dust is crowded full of their germs."

Here the supper bell rang, and George stopped, while Uncle Harry complimented him for remembering so well what his teacher had said.

Genius in Labels.

An old newspaper man from Ohio has started a drug store in Detroit, and a local paper, commenting on his innovation, remarks, that he will be a millionaire within the next three years, or 'bust' in less than six months. His story is very cheerful. Skulls, crucibles, forceps, chromos, false teeth, bones, almanacs, parrots, and sticks of liquorice are scattered around in delightful profusion, and there isn't a drawer or bottle without an original label. On one drawer he has: "Glue—She sticks right by you, no matter what the weather.' On another: 'Copperas—Eat slow and chew fine.' On another: 'Paris Green—Sure in its operation, lasting in its effects.' The label on one bottle reads, 'Buy some of me and stop that blamed cough.' Of another, Prussic acid—Don't fool around with a revolver.' Hanging against the wall is a beautiful sign, which reads, 'If you don't want to ask for a fine tooth comb, point your finger at me.' At the back end of the store is still a larger sign, and it bears the tender sentiment, 'There is no flock without its missing lamb. Sometimes you find him in the bedstead. I keep the stuff to make him weary of life. Don't ask for bed bug poison, but call it the Lost Lamb Restorative. I shall know what you mean.' The front of the store bears some happy thoughts. Among them is one reading: 'Walk right in here if you had buckwheat cakes for breakfast last winter.' Another says: "I can cure that red nose in just fourteen days." A third reads: 'You man with the catarrh, please step this way.'

Dumas as a Duelist.

One night at the the theatre of San arlo, Naples, Dumas the elder found himself chatting familiarly with a stranger, who, when the play was over, said to him patronizingly:

"I have greatly enjoyed your conversation, sir, and hope to see more of you. If ever you visit Paris, call on me. I am Alexander Dumas!"

"The devil you are! So am I!" replied the novelist, with a roar of laughter.

By the way Dumas left Naples under peculiar circumstances.

One fine morning he printed an article in which he handled the Italian people in a manner more vigorous than courteous.

At eight o'clock the paper came out; by ten Dumas had received thirty challenges; by noon sixty. At 1 P. M., he received a meeting of the one hundred and twenty friends of his challengers, and said unto them;

"Gentlemen, I leave Naples to-night, therefore I have not time to fight all your principals singly. Nevertheless I am anxious to give them all the satisfaction that is in my power, so as I have the choice of weapons, propose fighting with pistols. Your sixty principals will be collected into a group, and on receiving the word, fire a volley at me and I'll blaze away into the crowd."

The proposition was not accepted.

—The stained glass window ordered to be placed in Westminister Abbey as a memorial to the late Dr. Livingstone, will soon be finished.

—Canned fruit is an important item, in South American commerce.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Much jewelry is vulgar.

A good word for a bad one is worth much and costs little.

That of which proud people are often proudest is their pride.

Young girls are trusted too much with male cousins.

There is too much promiscuous kissing in this country.

Address your wife as "Mrs."; your husband as "Mr."

Girls, do not stroll away with a gentleman at a picnic.

A young lady should not stretch her feet out in company.

A man should not appear in shirt sleeves before ladies in the house.

Hope may bud under clouds, but it blows only in sunshine.

The more honesty a man has, the less he affects the air of a saint.

If you wish to pronounce an impartial judgment, accept no favor.

Juggling with ourselves is the first step in almost every wickedness.

Don't tell unlikely or silly stories, even if you know them to be true.

Do not have pictures of game, fruit or fish in your dining room.

A pink ribbon under the chin makes a pale woman look brighter.

The lady of the house should receive the guests at a formal reception.

Always take the last piece of anything. There is supposed to be more.

No lady is bound to bow to a man who will not take off his hat to her.

No man respects a girl who flirts, though he may flirt with her for game.

Our grief may be guessed from the solace and self-deception we resort to.

No one will dare maintain that it is better to do injustice than to bear it.

Actions, looks, words, steps, form the steps by which we may spell characters.

Annihilate not the mercies of God by the oblivion of gratitude.

If you must speak upon a difficult point, be the last speaker, if you can.

Those who are honest "as the best policy," are half way to being rogues.

We are ruined, not by what we really want, but by what we think we want.

A French lady does not notice an error where an American girl would snicker.

Never cross knife and fork on your plate. Lay them nearly and carelessly parallel.

The attempt to make a lie seem like the truth is very much like trying to make a horseshoe fit a gosling's foot.

People do not reflect that they may soon die. If they did their quarrels would quickly terminate.

Do not call ill names. Thou shalt avoid all anger, hatred and bitter language. Thou shalt not speak of injuries.

One is never conscientious during action; only the looker-on has a conscience.

Dignity is expensive, and without other good qualities, is not particularly profitable.

"When I shall be a man!" is the poetry of childhood; "When I was young!" is the poetry of old age,

Many beat about the wall with a hammer, fancying that every blow they hit, strike the nail on the head.

Pride is never so effectually put to the blush as when it finds itself contrasted with an easy but dignified humility.

Tolerance comes with age. I see no fault committed that I myself could not have committed at some time or other.

No one is so greatly to be feared as the man who is willing to tell you all he knows, because the chances are that he will tell you a great deal more.

You will sooner succeed in the difficult task of swallowing yourself than in escaping the consequences of a dishonest act.

There are some men who are so very shrewd that they would rather cheat themselves than not make a good bargain.

Hate is an active, envy a passive displeasure; it need not surprise us, therefore, to see how quickly envy becomes hate.

In good society we are required to do obliging things to one another; in genteel society we are required only to say them.

Everybody has peculiarities which he cannot get rid of, and yet, however harmless they may be, they are frequently the cause of man's failure.

In reality, there is perhaps not one of our natural passions so hard to subdue as pride; disguise it as we may, every now and then it peeps out.

Tears do not dwell long on the cheeks of youth. Rain drops easily from the buds, rests on the maturer flowers, and breaks down that which has lived its day.

If we toiled as listlessly over the things of the world as over the things of heaven the merchant would become a bankrupt, and the business man a beggar.

Modern sentimentalism about nature is a mark of disease—one more symptom of the general liver complaint. It is well enough for a mood or a vacation, but not for a habit of life.

He that is found reasonable in one thing is concluded to be so in all; and to think or say otherwise is thought so unjust an affront and so senseless a censure, that nobody ventures to do it.

In nine cases out of ten, the wisest course is, if a man cheat you, quit dealing with him; if he be abusive, quit his company; if he slander you take care to live so that no one will believe him.

Some men lay the flattering unction to their souls that they are very charitable, because they every morning clothe the naked and feed the hungry, which being property translated, means they dress themselves and go down to breakfast.

Beware of anger of the tongue; control the tongue. Beware of anger of the mind. Practice virtue with thy tongue and with thy mind. By reflection, by restraint and control, a wise man can make himself an island which no floods can overwhelm. He who conquers himself is greater than he who in battle conquers a thousand men. He who is tolerant with the intolerant, mild with fault-finders, and free from passion with the passionate, him I call indeed a wise man.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1879.

An Object of Christian Charity.

In company with Mr. J. J. Wilson, of this place, we visited, last Sabbath, Mrs. Ables, the victim of the brutal assault of Albert Ragan, the negro who paid the penalty of his crime with his life in this place some weeks ago. We found her still living, though hanging on the very borders of death. She was delirious as she has been almost constantly since the assault. Her face presented a shocking appearance, and the indentations in her forehead told plainly where the cruel rock in the hands of the black fiend had done its work. The cottage, or rather hut, in which she lives presented an appearance of extreme poverty, and we learned from some kind neighbors who were present that she and her little family had been entirely dependent on the bounty of the charitable since her terrible misfortune. Before she was stricken down Mrs Ables was poor in this world's goods, but with l an honest, self-reliant and industrious woman. She cultivated a little "patch" of ground, and on it raised a sufficiency of food to supply her modest wants. The animal she used for plowing her land was a milch cow, which she worked through the day and milked in the evening. We were shown the animal—a meek, gentle looking creature, bearing the marks of the yoke plainly on its neck. The lady was in search of food for this mainstay of her little family when she was attacked and reduced to her present pitiable condition. From this it will be seen that before her misfortune she and her family were poor indeed; but since the dreadful assault that deprived her at once of reason and strength of arm, they are doubly poor, and their condition appeals most strongly to the sympathies of the charitable. So far the needs of the family have been supplied by kind neighbors, with some outside help from this place and Gadsden; but this has not been more than sufficient to supply their immediate wants. Until the death or recovery of the lady, the family will be dependent on outside help. She cannot be moved, and therefore cannot be taken under the care of the county, we learn. We would therefore suggest to the ministers of the various churches throughout the county to take up a charitable subscription in their churches for the relief of this stricken household, and send the amounts given to Judge Cannon, who will see that it reaches the object for which it is designed. They could do nothing, we imagine more pleasing in the sight of their Master, who was himself among the humblest of the poor—the friend of the forsaken—the comforter of the wretched—and whose blessed life was spent in the alleviation of sorrow and mitigation of distress.

The case is one that should appeal, in an especial manner, most powerfully to the sympathies of woman, and we trust that the women of Calhoun will see to it that this deserving, but unfortunate family do not suffer. In the absence of church subscriptions, any party, who may feel so disposed, can make contributions either in money or provisions, and as we have before said, Judge Cannon will see to it that everything so contributed reaches the object for which t is designed.

The Democrats in the House held out firm to the last for the repeal of the jurors' test oath; the law authorizing Federal supervisers of elections, and the consequence is an extra session of Congress. When the new Congress meets on the 18th of this month both the Senate and House will be democratic, and these infamous laws will be repealed without the help of Radical votes.

Alabama is at last rid of that collossal carpet-bag scoundrel, Geo. E. Spencer.

The Radical party vacated the Federal Capitol March 3d. The Democratic party takes possession March 18th.

Federal Judges who have been pushing political persecutions in their courts have hastily closed the same, and are now as amiable as can be. They became alarmed at Democratic threats of impeachment. Let every Federal Judge who has shown a political bias be impeached. Bruce may look to his scalp.

The closing hours of Congress were noisy and riotous beyond description.

The Legislature is still catching "hail columbia" from the State press. The few defenders plant themselves on the ground that it could have done more harm than it did, and ought to be credited to that extent.

Oh! that salary grab.

Senatorial Beverages.

Since the restaurant below, says Don Piat in The Capital, has had all liquor eliminated from it, the Senators have been forced to provide for themselves.

We had occasion to see a Senator the other day, and sending our name in, we were invited in the cloak-room. Our esteemed friend noting that we looked weary, proposed a drink, and forthwith began rummaging through the closets. Pulling out a bottle, he drew the cork, and giving it a sniff, said:

"Humph, that's Ferry's gin!"

The next bottle brought out:

"That's Burnside's brandy!"

Another, "That's Dawes' apple-jack!" Another, "That's Hamlin's rum!" Yet another, "That's Hoar's medicated bitters." Where the evil is that whiskey? Ah! here we are."

Radical Fools on Jeff. Davis.

The U. S. Senate having under consideration the arrears of pensions bill, the debate took a wide range and afforded several Radical Senators a fine opportunity to make fools of themselves, as the following congressional proceedings will show:

Washington, D. C. March 3.—Senate: When the motion to reconsider the bill making appropriation to pay arrears of pensions was agreed to, Hoar offered an amendment that no pension shall ever be paid under this act to Jeff. Davis, late President of the so-called Confederacy. Hoar said the name in his proviso had not been singled out by any selection of his own, or from any person who agreed with him politically. The name had been selected by Davis himself, by his own act in marked and conspicuous character by an attack on the life of the country which educated him. That gentleman had never given utterance to an expression of regret for such attack, nor had he followed the example of so many of his associates by asking Congress to remove his political disabilities. He spurned the clemency of the Republic to day. It is now proposed to put the name of this person whose treason had not been repented of, on the pension rolls of the country and to tax loyal widows and orphans to pay the pension. (Bray, you ass.)

Garland said he did not know what motive the Senator from Massachusetts had in introducing his amendment, but it was a curious spectacle to exhibit to the American people at this late hour of the day, while the Government pensions Longstreet by a small postoffice in Georgia, a Republican Administration sent Gov. Orr as Minister to Russia, and Mosby, who boasted that he was the Marion in the second war, to China as Consul. He felt satisfied that Jefferson Davis would scorn the pension. That gentleman did not ask it. He had served under Mr. Davis in a civil capacity. Mr. Davis was a gallant soldier in the Mexican war. His services were on record, and although they did not surpass, they equaled those of Greece and Rome.

Mr. Sheilds took a different view from both sides. He thought that singling out Jefferson Davis from ten millions of people in the South was giving him distinction greater than he deserved.

Mr. Lamar replying to Hoar, said he must confess his surprise and regret that the Senator from Massachusetts should have wantonly and without provocation flung this insult.

The Chair, one Edmunds, called the Senator to order for this language.

Mr. Lamar—I suppose it is in order to fling insults, but out of order for those who are insulted to hurl back the blow. I appeal from the decision of the Chair. The question being taken, the decision of the Chairman was overruled. Yeas 15, nays 27.

Lamar proceeded, eulogizing Davis and protesting against attempts to single him out for obloquy from among the body of the Southern people who had chosen him for their leader in a cause dear alike to him and all his followers.

The debate was continued by Hoar, Blaine, Lamar and others.

Chandler (fool Zack) said that eighteen years ago he and Jeff. Davis came into the Senate together, and both at the same time swore to support the Constitution of the U. States. Davis had come from Pierce's Cabinet and when he took the oath there was treason in his heart and perjury on his lips. He took the oath to support a government he meant to overthrow. He (Chandler) considering the conduct of Davis during the war, did not expect to hear eulogies on Jeff. Davis on the floor of the Senate. He was surprised to hear them, especially as every man, woman and child in the North believed Jeff. Davis to be a doudle dyed traitor.

Coke said that Davis was not worse than he was and very many others of the Southern people, who selected him as their leader. He was not ashamed to vote for Davis any more than he was to vote for any other man or on any other subject. I was, said Coke, as much of a rebel as Jeff. Davis.

After futher discussion, in which Messrs. Gorden, Windom, Ransom and others participated, the last named saying that Mexican veterans amendment was voted in with the aid of eight Republican votes, and that the bill was passed with fourteen Republicans voting for it. But for Republicans, he wanted it to be understood, the bill would now be the law of the land.

Hoar's amendment to exclude Jeff. Davis was agreed to, yeas 28, nays 22.

The vote was then taken on the amendment of Sheilds to pension Mexican soldiers as amended by Hoar, and was disagreed to by 29 to 25. The bill then passed by 44 to 3.

The Alabama Legislature is not the only foolish one in the land.—That of Texas has enacted that all trains shall halt thirty minutes before crossing the State line, probably to give the line time to get out of the way, or to warn passengers to hold fast to their purses and

Butler In The Breach.

Of all the men in Congress we should expect to throw himself in the unkind breach existing between the sections, Benjamin F., familiarly known as Beast Butler. But even so it is, and so he did, and in a manner which no doubt will, as said, "make the organs screech." The New York World suggests that it will not always do to take the General seriously, and that his usual object in politics is "to keep things lively," and that his suggestion sounds like a deliberate box on the ear administered to the Northern Democrats who are daily laying themselves open to the suspicion of working to retain an undue prominence in the Democratic party by playing on the Southern over estimate of anti-Southern feeling in the North.

A special to the World, speaking of the sensation that was created in the House by the remarks of Butler says: "He did not inform the House how to get rid of the prohibition of such payment under the fourth section of the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which also precludes any State as well as the United States.

But this is what the Philadelphia Times says of it:

The Confederate brigadier, so much dreaded by the organs, has turned up in Congress at last, and his name is Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts. After an unusual interval of silence this extraordinary statesman got on his feet yesterday and made a speech—and a right good speech, too—in favor of peace and reconciliation and other desirable things. He didn't believe in Southern claims. They only stirred up bad blood and revived old memories that ought to be effaced. The brave people of the North and the brave people of the South had suffered from the losses of war and they had met their losses, and now they ought to forget them. This much has been said before; but the Massachusetts statesman, warming up to his subject, went on to suggest an idea that will make the organs screech. If we could put all these distracting claims out of the way, he said, the time was not far distant "when the feeling of brotherhood would take into the charge of the government the maimed and disabled soldiers of the Southern army, remembering their courage, their steadfastness and their gallantry, and forgetting the mistaken judgment which made them fight upon the side they did." Mr. Butler would seem to be about the most thoroughly reconstructed man in the whole crowd. Just what has set him off on this mission of fraternity is not explained, but it has often been remarked that when Butler goes into anything he goes all the way, and it will be hard for anybody to make a higher bid than this for Southern votes. Possibly the General is only a little in advance of his time: more probably he is unnecessarily open hearted just now; but no one can accuse him of a lack of courage, and it is scarcely surprising that the astonished Kiefer could find no words in which to express his feelings, save the insane remark that a man who would suggest the possibility of pensioning Southern soldiers would be in favor of putting a Confederate into the Cabinet, which Keifer has probably regarded hitherto as the utmost stretch of villainy.

Singular Coincidence.

The father and the mother of Stanton, the Superintendent of the Selma, Rome and Dalton, Railroad, killed in the late bridge accident, the one from Ohio and the other from Philadelpia, hastened to him by the quickest route and with the least delay. One arrived before he breathed his last and the other, after, but in time to see him laid away in his last resting place. The parents met thus for the first time in thirty years. Long years ago, they separated and were divorced and young Stanton took his mother's maiden sur-name. Both his parents were re married, and to make the strange occurence still more singular, they were both accompanied on the sad prilgrimage by their respective mates. And thus happened, probably the strangest meeting that ever occurred at a death-bed scene.

[Merridan Mercury.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post, of recent date, says:

For Clerk of the House of Representatives, the prevailing opinion now is that ex-Congressman John H. Caldwell, of Alabama will be the successful candidate. He came within a few votes of receiving the nomination two years ago as Clerk of the present House and his friends are now confident of his nomination. Col. Caldwell was a member of the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses, and ranks as one of the leading members of the bar of his State, and his rare qualifications for the position are conceded by all.

As though it were not enough that we have just got rid of that nincompoop Legislature! Now we are threatened with a visit from

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY.

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

C. W. BREWTON,
General Admr.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court of Calhoun county.

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

W. B. GREEN,
Executor.

March 8—3t.

FINAL SETTLEMENT NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY.

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

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

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

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

March 8—3t.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

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

31ST DAY OF MARCH, 1879.

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

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

W. B. GREEN,
Executor

TAX NOTICE

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY.

To owner unknown—Precinct No 13.

The tax collector has filed in my office a list of delinquent tax payers, and of real estate upon which taxes are due. You are reported as a delinquent, and the following lands or lots are reported as assessed to you, to-wit

Northeast quarter of northeast quarter, section 11, township 16, range 8—40 acres.

This is to notify you to appear before me on Monday the 14th day of April 1879 then and there to show cause why a decree for the sale of said lands or lots should not be made for the amount of one dollar and 55cts and charges thereon, due from you for State and county taxes.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

March 8—3t

TAX NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County

To owner unknown—Precinct No 4.

The tax collector has filed in my office a list of delinquent tax payers, and of real estate upon which taxes are due. You are reported as a delinquent, and the following lands or lots are reported as assessed to you, to-wit:

East half of northeast quarter, section 23 township 16, range 6—80 acres.

This is to notify you to appear befor me on the 14th day of April 1879 then and there to shew cause why a decree for the sale of said lands or lots should not be made for the amount of two dollars and 65cts and charges thereon, due from you for State and county taxes.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate

March 8—3t

TAX NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

To owner unknown—Precinct No. 8.

The tax collector has filed in my office a list of delinquent tax payers, and of real estate upon which taxes are due. You are reported as a delinquent, and the following lands, or lots, are reported as assessed to you, to-wit:

East half of northwest quarter and west half of northeast quarter, section 23, township 13, range 8—160 acres.

This is to notify you to appear before me on the 14th day of April 1879 then and there to show cause why a decree for the sale of said lands, or lots should not be made for the amount of $1,44, and charges thereon, due from you for State and county taxes.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

March 8—3t

TAX NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun county.

TO owner unknown, Precinct No 12.

The tax collector has filed in my office a list of delinquent tax payers, and of real estate upon which taxes are due. You are reported as delinquent, and the following lands, or lots, are reported as assessed to you, to-wit:

North half of Section 32, township 15, range 9—316 acres.

This is to notify you to appear before me on Monday the 14th day of April 1879, then and there to show cause why a decree for the sale of said lands, or lots, should not be made for the amount of twenty-eight dollars and 5cts. and charges thereon, due from you for State and county taxes.

L. W CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

March 8—3t

TAX NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY.

TO OWNER UNKNOWN

Precinct No. 8.

The tax collector has filed in my office a list of delinquent tax payers, and of real estate upon which taxes are due. You are reported as a delinquent, and the following lands (or lots) are reported as assessed to you, to-wit:

Fraction "B", Section 4, Township 13, range 9—40 acres.

This is to notify you to appear before me on Monday the 14th day of April, 1879, then and there to show cause why a decree for the sale of said lands, or lots should not be made for the amount of one dollar and 88cts and charges thereon, due from you for State and county taxes.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

March 8—3t

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court for said County, Special Term, February, 22nd 1879.

This day came Charles Martin, administrator of the estate of Loving Martin deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of said estate.

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

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

March 1—3t. Pd.

NOTICE.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
February 25th 1879.

It is hereby ordered by the Mayor and Council that an election be held at the court house on Monday, *March 3d*, for the purpose of electing a mayor, and five Council-men for the ensuing year. Said election to be held under the existing State laws.

GOVERNING ELECTIONS:

We hereby appoint and empower W. H. Fleming, G. W. Arnold and D. J. Privett, a Board of managers to hold said election; and appoint J. M. Caldwell and Robt. Arnold Clerks, and J. L. Mattison Rt. Officer.

J. D. HAMMOND,
Mayor.
W. M. HAMES,
Sec'y.

March 1—4t.

G U A N O

AT OLD PRICES.

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

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO,

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

J. D. HAMMOND,
Jacksonville Ala.

ANNUAL SETTLEMENT NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court for said county Special Term Feb. 18 1879

This day came W B Green, administrator of the estate of J B Prater, deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of his administration thereof.

It is ordered by the Court that the 18th day of March 1879, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement. At which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement if they think proper.

L W CANNON,
Judge of probate.

Feb 22—3t.

FINAL SETTLEMENT NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court for said county

Special Term Feb 1879.

This day came P H Brothers guardian of Frank Bayley a minor and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his said gurdianship.

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

L W CANNON
Judge of Probate

Feb 22—3t Pd

Carriage and Wagon

MANUFACTORY.

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

Jos H. PRIVETT.

January 18 1879.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I have sold my business of carriage and wagon making and repairing, together with the premises on which I formerly did business, to Mr. Joe H. Privett, of Jacksonville, who will conduct in future. I most cheerfully recomend him to my old customers as one fully qualified to do good work at reasonable prices.

W. H. FLEMMING.

The Roper Mineral Well

IS LOCATED 3 MILES EAST OF GREENVILLE, ALABAMA.

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

One litre was found to contain—

Sulphuric Acid	8 4/10	Grains.
Feric Oxide	2 7/10	"
Ferrou "	1 7/10	"
Calcic "	10 7-10	"
Potssic "	2 1/10	"
Magnesic "	4/10	"
Sodium "	4-10	"
Chlorine "	3-5	"
Sillica "	2/10	"
Carbonic Acid	5 7-10	"

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

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

P N. WEATHERLY.

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

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

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

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

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

AGUE AND FEVER.

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

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

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

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

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

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

TAX ASSESSOR'S NOTICE! FIRST ROUND

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

Precinct No 7 Hollingsworth's Court-Ground, Monday February 17 1879.

Precinct No 6 Pecks Hill, Tuesday and Wednesday February 18-19 1879.

Precinct No 5 Polkville, Thursday February 20.

Precinct No 14 Sulphur Springs, Friday February 21.

Precinct No 4 Gannaway's School House Saturday February 22.

Precinct No 2 Alexandria, Monday and Tuesday February 24-25

Precinct No 3 Weaver's Station, Wednesday February 26.

Precinct No 3 June Bug Court Ground, Thursday February 27

Precinct No 1 Jacksonville, Friday February 28.

Precinct No 8 Green's School House, Saturday March 1.

Precinct No 15 Anniston, Monday March 3.

Precinct No 13 Oxford, Tuesday and Wednesday March 4-5

Precinct No 13 Centre, Thursday March 6.

Precinct No 12 Davisville, Friday March 7.

Precinct No. 11 White Plains, Saturday March 8.

Precinct No 9 Cross Plains, Monday March 10.

Precinct No 10 Ladiga, Tuesday March 11.

Precinct No 10 Rabbit Town, Wednesday March 12. 1879.

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

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

January 19

POSTPONED.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

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

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

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

"BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE."

Change of Schedule.

S. R. & D. R. R.

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

Mail Trains Daily.

No. 1, North.	Stations.	No. 2, South
4.40 a. m	Lv Selma Ar	9.30 p. m.
6 38 a. m	Randpolh, Lv	7.05 p. m.
7 25 a. m	Montevallo	6.00 p. m.
8.15 a. m	Calera	5 06 p. m.
10.47 a. m	Talladega	2.35 p. m.
11.54 p. m	Oxford	1.30 p. m.
12 45 p. m	Jacksonville	12.45 p. m.
3.45 p. m.	Ar Rome Lv	10.25 a. m.
5 50 p. m.	Ar Dalton Lv	8.20 a. m.

Accommodation Trains.

Daily—Sunday excepted.

No. 3. North.	Stations.	No. 4, South
3.40 p. m	Lv Selma Ar	12.30 p. m.
7.05 p. m	Randolph Lv	9.45 a. m.
8 20 p. m	Montevallo	8.34 a. m.
9.40 p. m	Calera Ar	7.00 a. m.
12.55 p. m	Talladega	3 50 a. m.
2.25 a. m	Oxford	2.25 a. m.
3 55 a. m	Jacksonville	12.50 a. m.
8.30 a. m	Ar Rome Lv	8.15 p. m.
11.00 a. m	Dalton	5.51 p. m.

The 5.20 a. m. train connects, at Calera with mail trains of L. & N. and Ga. R. R. for all points west, and at Ishkooda with trains of E. T. Va. & Ga. R. R. for all eastern cities, Tennessee and Virginia springs, and with W. & A. railroad for Chattanooga and north western cities.

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

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

Sleeping cars on all night trains.

Tickets as low as by any other route.

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

Memphis and Charleston RAILROAD.

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

Going East. Read down.		Going West. Read up.
Lve 12.20 night	Memphis	12.10 p. m.
" 3 52 am	Grand Junction	9.37 am
" 8.56 am	Middleton	8.50 am
" 5.08 am	Cornith	7.44 am
" 10.15 am	Talladega	2.35 am
" 3 00 pm	Stevenson	10. 1a m
Arr 4 50 pm	Chattanooga	8.20 pm

GREAT CHANGES have been made on this line.

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

TO THE EAST

Close connection is made for all eastern and southern cities.

Only Line running through Palace 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 grant tickets on sale at all principal stations.

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

Day Coaches run between Brinkley Memphis, and between Montgomery, Alabama, and Texarkana, Arkansas, without change.

Baggage checked through. No Sunday delays.

For further information as to rates, tickets etc address either JAS. R. ORR, Gen. Passenger Agent, Knoxville, Tenn. T. S. EAYAM, Asst. Gen Passenger agent, Memphis, Tenn. P. R ROGERS Gen. Western Agent, Dallas, Tex.

Cancers Cured

SCROFULA.

SCROFULOUS ULCERS AND CANCEROUS SORES CURED

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

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

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

Charges moderate.

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

April 6th, 1878—1y.

E. A. SMITH

ROME, G.A.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Bookseller and Music Dealer

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

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

CROQUET SETS

In Wood Boxes $1.50

and upwards, complete. Orders by mail promptly filled - heavy discounts to merchants and Schools. Jan. 25, 1879.

Special Notice to the Public.

C. H. RANGER

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

PAINTING

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

Address Republican Office, R.
C. H. RANGER,
Jacksonville, Ala.

uly 27—3m.

CALHOUN COLLEGE

FOR MALES AND FEMALES

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

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

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

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

For further particulars address J. Cannon, Secretary, or

W. J. BORDEN

The Republican.

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

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

BUY

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

WANTS

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

WANTED.

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

WANTED

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

MARRIED—At the residence of Mrs. Phillips of this place, the 6th inst. by Rev. T. P. Gwin, Mr. H. H. Boozer and Miss Sophie C. Phillips.

Choccolocco Items.

MARRIED—Near Davisville, Ala, Jeffie Smith to Miss Mary A. Pendergrass, by J. F. M. Davis.

Also, at Choccolocco, Ala, March 23d, Dr. G. W. Scrrell of Alexandria city, Ala., to Miss Mollie A. Bentley, near White Plains, Ala., by J. F. M. Davis.

Considering the few dry days that farmers have had to work, they have made rapid progress in the preparation for another crop. Tere will be but very little guano used here this season; but on the contrary, a great deal of phosphate for composting. We are glad to see our farmers take this course, as it will prove to be of great benefit to the country.

MORE ANON.

A Fatal Shooting Scrape in Richmond.

On the 3d inst a rencontre occurred between Charles Curtis and John Poindexter which resulted in the fatal shooting of the former. It appears that on Saturday a young lady went to the store where Curtis was employed to purchase a pair of shoes and as she alleges was insulted by Curtis. This was made known to Poindexter, who was the lady's fiance. Monday morning Poindexter went to the store after Curtis and proceeded to cowhide him. After striking him a few blows he was stopped by persons who were present. About noon Curtis with a friend went to Poindexter's place of business and demanded an apology and public explanation which was refused. Curtis thereupon assaulted Poindexter with a cane. Poindexter warned his assailant not to strike or he would shoot him, but Curtis continued the assault, Poindexter commenced and continued firing until Curtis fell with three balls in his breast and one in his head. Curtis is not dead, but no hopes of his recovery is entertained. Both are respectably connected and of excellent reputation.

PIANOS AND ORGANS. GRAND INTRODUCTION SALE.

One thousand first class instruments from best makers to be placed in Southern homes for introduction and advertisement. Pianos, 7 Oct $135. 7½ Oct. $150. Organs, 9 Stops, $57; 13 Stops, $71; Mirror Top, 13 Stops, $86. Choicest instruments at lowest prices ever known. 6 years writing guarantee. Weber and Southern Gem Pianos, Mason & Hamlin, and Peloubet & Pelton Organs included in this sale. A clean sweep; no reserve: new instruments fresh from Factory. Only sale of the kind ever carried out in the U S. Write for introduction sale circular. Address Ludden & Bates' Southern Music House, Savanah, Ga., the Great Wholesale Piano and Organ Depot of the South.

It is absolutely belittling to the editorial profession, the way a few Democratic journals in this State whip the devil around the stump in the effort to put in an acceptable shape parts of the record of our late Legislature. It is no part of a journalist's duty to his party or his readers to rack his brain and and strain his wits to find a show of reason by which he may condone for the palpable and gross neglect of the public servants of his own political faith. To the contrary of this, if he justly criticises the blunders and weak points of party officials, he serves that party best, he serves his country best, he honors best his position as an editor.—Talladega Mountain Home.

THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

The Louisville Courier-Journal does not admire the present Legislature of Tennessee. It says:

The time will come when the people of Tennesse will turn *en masse* upon the wretched demagogues and mountebanks who are now disgracing her and drive them into a perpetual and infamous exile. The time has already come when every honest Tennessecan, and all persons of intelligence who are proud of the past record of the State, blush with shame at the spectacle presented in the Legislative halls of her capitol. A fit climax to the stupidity and charlatanism which rule there was the attempt on Monday to pass resolutions of censure upon Dr. Hoyt, beginning with: "Whereas, it is charged that ignorance has gained possession of the Government of the land, control of the legislation of the State, and that there is imminent danger against the creditors of the State and the majesty of Heaven by the ignorance and dishonesty of the representatives of the people," &c. This reads like a transcrip out of the proceedings of the French National Assembly during its epoch of wild orgy and reckless folly. Yet it is characteristic of a body which has not its match for imbecility, puerility and dishonesty, which is doing all that feebleness and ignorance can to ruin the State, made great and famous by a long line of Statesmen and patriots, and which will pass into history along with Brownlow's rump concern of a dozen years ago.

WM. W. HARRISON,

Physician & Surgeon,

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA.

LETTER FROM TUSCALOOSA.

Tuesday the 26th, I boarded the train at Jacksonville, en route for Tuscaloosa. I found Mr. John Shultz a most genial and courteous gentleman, formerly a resident of your town, in charge as conductor. Starting from the depot at one P. M. I rapidly left the hill city in the dim distance, and skirting along the rich and inexhaustible ore beds of southern Calhoun, through the future manufacturing centre of North Alabama, sweeping by the enterprising and progressive towns of Oxford and Talladega, rolling over the broad and placid bosom of the romantic Coosa I arrived safely at the pleasant hotel of Mr. Brazeale of Calera. Spending a night under his hospitable roof, I boarded the train upon the Empire Road of the state, and was soon whirling with the velocity of the wind, by the wood embowered village of Helena, home of our noble and distinguished Governor, through Pelham's Station, named in honor of that glorious boy warrior whose resplendent military genius, and unrivalled courage, has immortalized Calhoun;—through the extensive coal fields of west Alabama, down to the mineral city of the South. After a stay of several hours in this growing town, I again boarded the train, upon the A. & C. Road, and just as the shades of night were falling, rolled into the beautiful city of historic association and traditional song. The "Athens of of the South" has too many proud, grand memories, her history has been illustrated by too many distinguished lives, to render it necessary for me to enter into an elaborate description now. In the day of her glory and prosperity, while the home of eloquence, poetry and philosopny, and the great educational centre of the state, the ensanguined tide of war rolled its surges reolent with death and sorrow, around her, and under the plea of military nefessity ruthless incendiaries committed to the flames, her magnificent University edifice—the pride and boast of the "fair young state." Notwithstanding the impoverished condition of our people at the close of the war, another building was erected at the cost of many thousands of dollars. Today her halls are filled with visiting students from all over the south, and she has entered upon a career of usefulness and prosperity rivaled only by the brilliant era prior to the war. General Gorgas, the president, has proven himself an excellent disciplinarian, and an officer of fine administrative ablity, and under his management her progress has been rapid and substantial. It is with the most sincere gratification and pleasure that I notice the flourishing condition of my beloved Alma Mater, and I am confident that, with the hearty cooperation, earnest and undivided support of the people of Alabama, she will in a few years assume a coordinate position with the proudest Institution in the land. As a former member and graduate of the Law department, I witness with feelings of the profoundest pride and happiness, its present prosperity. Under the management of Profs Sommerville and Martin this department has been made a decided success, and it now affords to young men facilties for a legal education, equal to Lebanon and Yale. The curriculum is thorough and comprehensive, and while it embraces all the fundamental principles of common, international, and constitutional law, the student is taught the practical details of the profession by a systematic course of instruction in "moot courts." Col. Martin, Professor of jurisprudence, is a gentleman of rare literary attainments, an accomplished orator, a fine rhetorician and a most popular forensic advocate. Mr. Sommerville, Prof. of common law, is a jurist of distinguished ability, profoundly versed in constitutional law, and enjoys a large remunerative practice. Outside of the inestimable advantage of deriving a legal education in a law school conducted by gentleman of such cultivation and experience, the student can acquire a thorough acquaintance with the rules and regulations of the practice in Alabama, which is absolutely essential to make a successful practitioner.

W. W. W.

HUMAN NATURE IN A LOAD OF WOOD.

There is a better, more truthful portrayal of human nature in a load of wood, i. e., in the way it is loaded, than in half the plays we see, and for fear that some one may not read the signs aright an unerring guide is given: When the outside of the load is straight body oak, and the inside crooked bass-wood and elm, you may know the man who loaded it is an honest, confiding soul, who wouldn't cheat his own mother if the old lady watched him closely. Then here is the load of solid oak—e lear through except about sixty feet of daylight which the ingenious owner has incorporated by a fanciful arrangement of the etherial elements of his load. The business of this man's life is to sell three quarters for four, and he most always succeeds. The arrangement of this load indicates rock-bottomed integrity on the part of the owner. There are many other kinds of loads, and the owner never fails to hold the mirror up to his own nature when he piles it on, but we skip them all except one; a very scarce variety it is, and probably always will be. It is composed of good, honest wood, and there is just as much of it as the owner claims. This indicates an entire lack of knowledge of the wood business on the part of the owner, but such dense ignorance is seldom exhibited here. —Rochester Record.

Hartford Times; Georgia, redeemed from carpet-bag rule five or six years ago, has gained high credit, and is able to float her 4 per cent. bonds at par—a credit equal to that of the United States Government. The change from carpet-bag administration to democratic control, at the South, has brought better government, and peaceful relations as well as credit.

DIED—Near Bennettsville, in Etowah county, Ala., on the morning of Feb. 19th. Wm. C. Smith, son of John M Smith, formerly of Choccolocco Valley.

Some years ago one Cannon hired a man in Texas to murder an enemy. The man who did the murder was condemned to die, but the night before the day set for execution his wife brought him poison in her mouth, and both were dead when found the next mornig. Cannon has just been captured, and will probably hang.—Exchange.

This man Cannon is said to be the same who once lived near Ladiga in this county.

A man died near Baltimore recently, who wished no funeral honors should be paid him, and in his will made a special request of that nature. He wished a plain shroud; no flowers; "no mock display;" no services in a church; no mark where he was buried, unless some child or children should be moved to place one there; no mourning garments for his family, as he was "pursuaded this has become a solemn mockery," and no eulogies over his remains. "If there was one trait of my character," he said "worthy of imitation, then imitate it, and with a last look bury all my imperfections and infirmities with my remains." These requests he directed to have read at his funeral. It is said that the leading traits of the man's character were honesty and truthfulness.

CURE FOR BLIND STAGGERS.

A friend of ours, and a good hand with a horse too, gives us the following remedy for blind staggers:

Split the skin three inches up the forehead, directly over the brain, raise the skin on each side and put under the split skin finely mashed or ground mustard seed, wet with spirits turpentine, and then pour spirits turpentine on the cut skin. Persons owning stock would do well to cut this out and preserve it, as a good animal's life was saved by its application a few days ago. It is a sure cure. [Cherokee Advertiser.

When a woman burns her finger she cries a little over it; and keeps the burn in good condition to show her husband when he comes home, to get sympathy. A man in the same condition will stick his digit in his mouth, kick over the office stool, swear at the boy, and forget all about it. One is the effect of love, the other of business.

The Augusta Constitutionalist, in commenting on the eloquent eulogy of Mr. Frye of Maine, upon the late Mr. Hartridge of Georgia, says: "And were other testimony wanting this speech would proclaim Mr. Frye to be what his record proves that he is, a brave and honorable man and a generous political opponent. Such expressions of friendship and good will from Northern men to Southern men show that the arts of selfish politicians will not be able to keep the people of the two sections apart much longer—that, in the words of the South's greatest statesman, knowing one another they will soon learn to love one another."

Why Will You

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

And now comes the man of many eyes and actually accuses the members of taking a little Christmas jaunt and drawing mileage therefor, but neglects to state that they accepted free passes over the railroads and thereby made their mileage clear. Oh no, that would have been too true, and would hurt these noble patriots who so generously sacrificed themselves on the altar of their dear native land.

But the legislature is no more. Let the living tread lightly o'er the hearts of the dead. They have been called from refreshment to labor. None knew them but to love them, none named them but to blame.—Shelby County Guide.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—The March number of the Eclectic is at hand and presents the usual valuable selection from the leading foreign periodicals. It has a very fine steel engraving of Prof. Edison and his Phonograph, and those who have not seen the wonderful talking machine can get a very good idea of its appearence from the engraving, as well as a good likeness of the inventor. The leading articles are good as usual. It also contains the opening chapter of a charming new story entitled Mademoiselle de Marsac, taken from the Cornhill Magazine which is celebrated for its good serials. The Editorial departments are also full and valuable. Published by E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond Street, New York. Terms $5 per year; single number, 45 cents; Trial subscription for three months' $1.

Back Taxes Due The State.—We are happy to see that the bill upon this subject introduced by Representative Muldon, and warmly supported by us, has become a law. We congratulate Mr. Muldon upon the success of a measure, so much needed by our own people. Under the provisions of this bill where lands or real estate of any kind have been sold for taxes and purchased by the State, between the 1st of January, 1866, and 1st of January, 1878, the owner may now redeem the same by paying 50 per cent. of the amount of taxes for which it was sold, together with 50 per cent. of all taxes which have since accrued. The justice of this measure is based upon the idea, that inasmuch as the State has been indulged by her creditors, so should the State be indulgent to her people.—Mobile Register.

—Camp-meeting John Allen is making himself famous by his epigrammatic prayers in the Maine House of Representatives. The time will come when they will be found in "Familiar Quotations." His last prayer was; "Give those thy servants wisdom, for the Lord knows they need it."

Many persons apply to the Governor for appointment as Notaries public, under the mistaken impression that this will give them the powers of Justice of the Peace. Such is not the case, and all who have been appointed simply as Notaries, and who act as Justices under such commissions, should understand that all judicial acts of theirs are void. Those who apply for appointment as Notaries, and who also desire the powers of Justice of the Peace, should specially state the fact in their application. It would be well if all our exchanges call attention to this fact, as we understand that some confusion has arisen in various parts of the State from a misapprehension of the duties of the different offices.

Montgomery Advertiser.

There is one act of the legislature that should be condemned, that is in reference to mileage. Those who drew pay for going home and returning, during recess, took that to which they were not entitled. The constitution fixes the compensation. Art 6, Article 4, fixes the per diem as well as the mileage and in reference to mileage, it says the mileage shall be. "Ten cents per mile in going to and returning from the seat of Government, to be computed by the nearest usual route traveled." It cannot be contended that the Constitution contemplated more than one trip. Upon any other principle they could recess every Friday or Saturday, and go home and return at the expense of the people; this would not be right, neither was it right for them to draw mileage, except for one trip. They also drew pay for Sundays. They are the only class of gentlemen, preachers excepted, who get pay for violating the Sabbath.

Rockford Enterprise.

We don't think the members of our Legislature ought to have voted themselves mileage for their trip home during the holiday recess. If they chose to adjourn for the purpose of visiting their homes and looking after their interests, it appears to us that they should have paid their own expenses and not have forced an additional burden upon the tax ridden people.

Eutaw Whig,

The dreadful manner in which a confession was extorted from a criminal in New York State recalls the refined tortures of the middle ages. The suspected person was incarcerated in a cell, and in the next one was placed a man with one of those octagon ended accordions. By the time the wind jammer had squeezed out "Nancy Lee," and got well wound up on "My Grandfather's Clock," the prisoner howled to be taken to the gallows and put out of his misery.

Fractional currency pays. The United States made no less than $15,000,000 by printing its money on bad paper. That much money has literally rotted away in the hands of the people and the government finds itself that much richer

It is doubtful, says the St. Louis Republican, if the Republicans can show a Senator, Edmunds not excepted, the equal of Morgan of Alabama in legal learning and acute common sense. Although Senator Morgan has served less than two years in the Senate, he is already ranked among its most notable speakers.

LOCAL MATTERS.

MAKE MONEY

By buying your goods of W P & E D L FAGER.

They have just received 2,000 lbs of flour which they sell from $3 to $3.50.
1,000 lbs meat from 5ct to 7ct lb
800 lbs lard from 9 to 10cts lb
500 lbs Coffee from 18 to 20cts lb
800 lbs Sugar from 9 to 11cts lb
75 bushels Eastern seed Irish potatoes cheap
5 bushels red and yellow Davies Silver Skin onion sets
1,000 packages Garden seed of all kinds
350 lbs Mackerel and White fish at bottom prices
250 lbs of sole and upper leather at manufacturer's prices
200 pieces Tin Ware of all kinds that are generally needed for family use
200 gallons of Stone Ware of every variety
2,500 Segars of all grades from 2 to 10cts
200 lbs Chewing Tobacco from 48 to 90cts lb
Handsome Stock Smoking Tobacco
250 lbs Cream and Young America Cheese from 12 to 15cts lb
500 Cans Cove Oysters from 10 to 20cts can
Boxes finest sardines from 20 to 25cts box
best Hyson and Breakfast Tea from 50 65cts lb
100 lbs Cure Stick Candy from 12½ to 25cts
50 lbs Fancy Candy from 25 to 50ct lb
20 bushels Apples consisting of Fancy Baldwins and Russets
500 BEST Sweet Oranges
Large and Well Assorted Stock Glass Ware Lamp Fixtures, Soap, Starch, Soda, Baking powders, Brooms, Washing Boards, Candles, Kerosene Oil 125 Degrees fire test, Butter, Eggs, Chickens, Prunes 10ct lb, Dates, Figs, Raisins, Currants, crackers, flavoring extracts; infact everything kept in a First Class Grocery House.

THEY SELL FOR CASH;

and hence, their customers do not have to pay an extra per cent. to cover bad debts. Give us a trial and be convinced that the

PARRS

have a handsome and well assorted Stock of New goods at remarkably low prices.

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 Maraine, Imported Chow Chow, Boston Baked Beans, Salmon & Canned Goods in great variety at

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Coffee, Sugar, Flour, Meal, Meat, Potatoes, Mackerel, Macaroni & Cheese at

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Cheap Groceries for Cash a the old Forney Corner.

Fresh Lard at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Fresh Meal at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ROWAN, DEAN & Co.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

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

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

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

ROME GEO., MARBLE WORKS.

JONES & EDMUNDSON,

AMERICAN AND ITALIAN

MARBLE & GRANITE.

And Manufacturers of Tombs, Monuments and Headstones,

ROME GEORGIA.

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

FRINSURANCE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mch 25th, 1878—1 y

R. T. HOYT,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

NO 43 BROAD STREET, *ROME, GA.*

WILL SELL

clover & grass seed

TO THE FARMERS AT WHOLESALE PRICES

Send for Price List and Descriptive Catalogue.

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

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.

POSTPONED.

TRUST SALE.

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

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

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

G. W. LOYD,
Trustee.

Jan. 25—3t.

A BLESSING TO MOTHERS

There will be no necessity for mothers leaving the comforts of home, with their sick babies, this summer, if they will give Dr. Moffets Teethina (Teething powders) Teethina will regulate the bowels and make Teething easy. It cures cholera Infantum and Summer complaints of children, heals eruptions and sores, removes and prevents the formation of worms. Wm. M. Nisbit and all Druggists keep it.

Jan 18

Ayer's American Almanac is now ready for delivery by the druggists, and we are free to say that we have read this welcome visitor with satisfaction and profit. It contains an astonishing amount of information which is useful to every body, and shows how to treat nearly all the diseases from which people suffer. It invariably recommends the best remedies to be employed, irrespective of Ayer's Family Medicines, and furnishes the best medical advice by which a great majority of ailments can be treated successfully. The anecdotes, witisisms and jokes are the best compilation that comes under our notice and the book is a refreshing contribution to our enjoyments every year.

Jan 18

CITY BAR!

JNO. RAMAGNANO,

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

All kinds of wines, including Wine for SACRAMENTAL PURPOSES.

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

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

Good order preserved.

Feb. 15—2m.

TALLADEGA NURSERIES.

R. D. HUNDLEY,

Talladega.....Alabama.

Southern Raised, No. 1 Trees.

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

Nov. 30 1878—3m

THE WHITE SEWING MACHINE

The Best and Cheapest.

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

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

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

WOODSTOCK IRON CO.
Anniston, Ala.

A liberal discount allowed to Agents. I have seen nearly every kind of Sewing Machine. I consider the White the best and most perfect made.

SAM'L NOBLE.

April 20, 1878—1y.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY

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

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

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

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

W. C. LAND,

WATCH MAKER

& JEWELLER,

Jacksonville, Ala.

LEACH NURSERY,

Jacksonville, Ala.

PEACHES,

Hales' Early, Early Crawford, Maiden's Blush, (October.) Took Premium at the Fair. 15 cents each.—Raised from the seed.

Dec. 7—3 m.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

This is a compound remedy, prepared with scientific skill from vegetable ingredients, which rarely fails to cure the severest cases of **Chills and Fever** and the concomitant disorders. Such a remedy the necessities of the people in malarious districts demand. Its great superiority over any other medicine yet discovered for the cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no quinine or mineral, and those who take it are free from danger of quinism or any injurious effects, and are as healthy after using it as before. It has been extensively employed during the last thirty years in the treatment of these distressing disorders, and so unvarying has been its success that it has gained the reputation of being infallible. It can, be safely recommended as a sure remedy and specific for the **Fever and Ague** of the West, and the **Chills and Fever** of the South, which, once broken up by it, do not return until the disease is again contracted.

The great variety of disorders which arise from the irritation of this poison, such as **Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Splenic Affections, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis,** and derangement of the **Stomach,** all of which become intermittent or periodical, have no speedier remedy than AYER'S AGUE CURE, which cures them all alike, and protects the system from future attacks. As a preventive, it is of immense service in those communities where **Fever and Ague** prevails, as it stays the development of the disease if taken on the first approach of the premonitory symptoms. Travellers and temporary residents are thus enabled to defy these disorders, and few will ever suffer if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

For **Liver Complaints,** arising from torpidity, it is an excellent remedy; it stimulates this organ into healthy activity, and produces many remarkable cures where other medicines fail.

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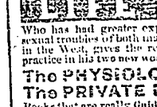

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Books that are really Guides and Self-Instructors in all matters pertaining to Manhood and Womanhood, and supply what long felt. They are beautifully illustrated, and plain language, easily understood. The two Books embrace 335 pages, and contain valuable information for both married and single, with all the recent improvements in medical treatment.

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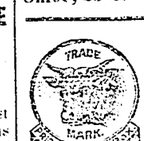

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The Remedy of the 19th Century.

Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator

Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator

Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator

Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator

AGRICULTURE.

How to Make Cows Give Milk.—A writer in the *Southern Farmer* says that his cows give all the milk that is wanted in a family of eight, and that from it, after taking all that is required for other purposes, 260 pounds of butter was made last year. This is, in part, his treatment of the cow: If you desire to get a large yield of rich milk, give your cow every day water slightly warm and slightly warm and slightly salted, in which bran has been stirred at the rate of one quart to two gallons of water. You will find, if you have not tried this daily practice, that your cow will give twenty-five per cent. more milk under the effects of it, and she will become so attached to the diet as to refuse to drink clear water unless very thirsty. But this mess she will drink almost any time and ask for more, The amount of this drink necessary is an ordinary water pail full at a time, morning, noon and night.

The Texan Fever.—Disease is reported to be very prevalent amongst cattle in Texas. The peculiar is that of carbuncular erysipelas, or what is known as black-leg, murrain, or blach-quarter. As the Texan stock becomes mixed with the improved races, the latter and the progeny of the mixture as a matter of course may be expected to become victims to the prevalent diseases from which the semi-wild race escapes. This seems to be the case, and the more valuable cattle are suffering just now more than usual. A sad result of the disease is the death by blood poisoning of many persons who have been engaged in skinning carcasses of cattle that have died of the disease. This is a fearful fate, as a most painful death is inevitable from the least inoculation of the poison from the carcass, death being preceded by the occurrence of boils, carbuncles and ulcers over the whole body. It is safe to bury the whole carcass and not risk danger for the sake of a hide.

Remedy for Colic in a Colt.—The colt has been grazing on the winter oats for the past ten days, apparently doing finely, but last night she came home suffering from colic. We drenched her with half a coffee-cupful of soda in a pint of water. which gave relief in twenty minutes. This is not the first time we have used this remedy, always successfully. We were surprised that the colt should have colic after becoming accustomed to the green food. Our colored man says, "the hard freezing of the last few nights made the green oats 'colicy." Perhaps he has about the right idea with regard to the matter. To be safe, we shall let the cows and pigs enjoy the oats during the remainder of the winter. M. B. P.

French gardeners preserve peaches in a fresh condition for a considerable time after they are ripe, by simply packing the fruit, gathered while ripe before being quite soft, in bran or rough boxes and by placing them in a cellar, store-room or any similar place. By this means it is reported that peaches are preserved in a perfect fresh and well flavored condition for many weeks.

The process of curing sowed corn necessarily occupies some time, since when first cut it contains 80 per cent. of water. One of the best ways of curing sowed corn is to bind it and set it up in stocks, as all corn is cut and set up. If the bundles are of good size and well bound and the stocks are well put together, being securely bound at the top, the fodder will cure nicely and keep until fed out in the winter.

An English farmer, very successful during ten years in fattening cattle and sheep, supplied a ration made as follows: Eight bushels corn soaked in ten pails water two days, then simmer for an hour, afterward mix with fourteen pounds coarse, cheap sugar, and commingle with cut straw, hay or other fodder.

A Remarkable English Garden.

Lord Baeconfield's Petworth House, in the pleasant county of Sussex, is an immense structure, standing in a very spacious park. the deer of which "can put their noses against the window glass and admire the suite of rooms."

Attached is a "kitchen garden," which is noteworthy even in a land where gardening is conducted on a great scale, and almost regardless of expense. This one occupies fourteen acres, employing thirty hands; it has two miles of wall fourteen to fifteen feet high, against which fruit trees are trained; one stretch is two hundred and thirty feet long, with a three foot glass coping, covered with peach and nectarine trees, and the crop of which was this year "very great;" a similar length is devoted to apricots. There are five large grape houses, three or four peach houses, a melon house, a winter cucumber house, a pine-pit, seventy-five feet long, and a house 40x25 feet, entirely filled with the branches of a green Italian fig, brought from Italy seventy or eighty years ago, and bearing every season, "scores of dozens" of delicious specimens ripening all along he last of July till Christmas time, and which "even ladies can take at a mouthful if they try, and they are fond of trying, so sugary sweet is the seductive fig." Five thousand potted strawberry plants were recently ready for forcing, and many grapevines for the same purpose. A curiosity in the fruit quarters is a tank three feet across, three to four feet deep, not water tight, containing "a layer of rubble at the bottom to hold superfluous moisture," then two feet of sandy peat, in which the American cranberry grows very thriftily, and bears "annual bushels of the most delicious tarts in posse." Thus far the fruit department. The provision for a constant floral display is equally complete. There are numerous heated pits and houses filled with "small stuff" for cut flowers; a fern house of maidenhair for decorative uses; a Poinsettia pulcherrima house; hundreds of pots of Selaginella for table ornament, and the winter cherry is largely grown for the same purpose. Of course the summer show of flowers in the open air is very conspicuous, and includes all the choicest things; among which the Chilian beet is especially mentioned as a "gorgeous forage plant," and the castor-oil plant has an honored place, and it is said that this year it will ripen its seeds.

To Cure Bad Breath.—Take equal parts of charcoal and magnesia, pour boiling water over, mix thoroughly, and when cold, take a teaspoonful three times a day; in addition, it wouldn't be a bad plan for some people to clean their teeth occasionally.

SCIENTIFIC.

Stone-dressing Machinery. — A really effective device has now, according to the foreign journals, been achieved in machinery for dressing and surfacing rough stone. The attempts made heretofore, from time to time, to produce machines for this purpose, have for the most part proved complete failures. Owing the intracable character of the material to be dealt with, the tools employed have succumbed to the obdurate stone. This new machine consists of a bed plate with standards carrying the dressing apparatus. The stone to be dressed is fixed to a travelling table, which is mechanically moved backwards and fords under a set of revolving cutters. These latter consist of three separate discs of steel projecting from the under side of a chuck on which they are carried. Each cutter has a rotary motion of its own, and the chuck also revolves with them. The cutters revolve with great rapidity over the face of the stone. Such is the efficiency of this operation that blocks of granite are dressed at the rate of one and a half foot super. per minute, while an exceedingly hard grit stone can be dressed at the rate of two feet per minute. Ordinary limestones are put through with great facility, being cleaned off like so many blocks of chalk, The chuck or cutter-holder revolves at the rate of some five hundred revolutions per minute while the cutters make as many as twelve hundred revolucions per minute each, a rate of speed which easily overcomes the hardest resistance which stones can offer—even French burr stones being dressed by this means.

Compressed Tea and Coffee. — Tea and also ground coffee are now compressed into cakes by hydraulic presses. The method, it is said, makes them more readily transportable and unalterable for a length of time. The coffee is subjected to pressure of from 40 to 70 atmospheres in suitable cast iron moulds. The coffee is thus made to assume a tubular shape, and comes into the market in a form resembling chocolate, divided as the latter is by ribs to facilitate breaking into pieces of suitable size for use. The interior surface of the moulds is highly polished, by which artifice the outer crust of the compressed coffee is made sufficiently smooth and hard to prevent the tendency of the ethereal oil of the coffee to escape from the interior of the cakes. The volume of the coffee thus prepared is reduced to less than one third of that of the original. Tea and coffee thus compressed can be packed and transported in tin foil or other packages, preserving their aroma indefinitely.

The Size and Figure of the Earth.—Professor Listing gives in the *Astronomische Nachrichten* the following results of his determination of the constants of the earth's figure: Equatoria radius, 6,377,377 metres; polar radius, 6, 355,270 metres; mean radius, 6, 377,000 metres; equatorial quadrants, 10,017,569 metres; meridian quadrant, 10,000,205 metres; eccentricity of meridian section, 288,480; length of second's pendulum at equator, 45 degs. and pole, 990 9948, 993 5721 and 996 1494 millimetres respectfully; force of gravity at equator, 45 degs. and pole, 9·780728, 9·806165 and 9 831693 metres respectfully; also in general the length of the second's pendulum equals (in millimetres) 990·9948 plus 5·1547 times the square of the sine of the latitude; and the force of gravity equals (in metres) 9·780728 plus 0·050875 times the square of the sine of the latitude.

Trichinæ in Fish.—Mr. Fred Mather, the well known pisciculturist, is editing a very interesting fishing department in *The Chicago Field*. In a recent article he refers to the reports that trichinæ had been found in fish, dissents therefrom vigorously, and offers to eat any fish said to be affected by them. Mr. Mather then enters into some details on the general subject of parasites in man, and finally sums up as follows: "We think we are correct in asserting that, so far as is known, there is no evidence that any human being has suffered from parasites produced by eating fish." Mr. Mather speaks as one having authority, and his opinion will tend to allay any alarm that the reports may have created.

A Gigantic Timepiece.

The four dials in the great clock in the palace yard, Westminster facing the four points of the compass—are each so large that there are but few rooms in London that would contain one of them on the floor. They are more than twenty-two feet in diameter; the tramwork, figures, and divisions are of iron, and the spaces filled with opalescent glass. The figures are two feet high, and the minute marks nearly twelve inches apart—little as we may think it when looking up from the palace yard. The minute hand, with its counterweight and central boss, is about two hundred weight. This, however, is little more than one-third as much as the original hand designed by Sir Charles Barry, which was so elaborate and intricate, so full of angles and quirks, that they interfered with the going of the clock. The minute-hand is for the most part a flattened copper tube, and is eleven feet long without the counterweight. During a heavy snow-storm once the mixture of snow and rain that fell on it pressed so heavily on it as to stop the going. The hands of the hour dials are, it is said, the largest in the world, excepting those of the Mechlin clock, which are, however, only four hands, not comprising those which mark the minutes. Large clock-hands, of course, require the descent of heavy weights to set them going. Those at Westminster are indeed heavy. No less than a depth of one hundred and seventy feet in the clock tower is allotted for the descent of the weights. Going weights and striking weights together, they require four thousand turns of a double-manned winch-handle to wind up. As there are weights to set the noble clock going, so there must be a pendulum to regulate the motion when once produced, and it is a pendulum in good sooth. It weighs nearly one hundred pounds. is about thirteen feet long to the centre of oscillation, and fifteen feet total length. The rod which holds it consists of a perforated iron tube inside one of zinc. Each beat of the pendulum has to regulate the motion of something like a ton and a half of metal in the form of hands, counter-weights and clock machinery; and yet so delicately is it suspended by a slip of spring steel, that one single ounce placed upon it at a particular spot would affect the rate of regulation.

Never point to another.

DOMESTIC.

Soft Hop Yeast and Bread.—Tie a handful of hops in a cloth and boil with six good-sized pared potatoes until the potatoes are well cooked; then drain off the water on to a pint of flour; take out the hops, mash the potatoes and mix them with the scalded flour. When this is cool stir in two good yeast cakes previously dissolved in warm water. When very light, set away in the cellar or some cool place where it will not freeze, and it will keep good two weeks in the Summer and two months in Winter, when double this quantity might be made. For the bread: Take one cup yeast for three or four loaves, the usual quantity of warm water (or if convenient take half new milk), and as much water as can be easily stirred in; when it rises, salt, add more flour, knead well and make into loaves. We use Clawson wheat, and think the bread better if kneeded but once. If one has a warm place for the sponge it may be set over night; if not, it is best to set it in the morning, as it will rise in half the usual time if this soft yeast is used.

Snow Eggs.—Whisk the whites of six eggs to a stiff broth, with a little powdered sugar. Set one quart of milk, sweetened to the taste, to boil; drop the egg froth on it by tablespoonsful; a few seconds will cook them; take them out on a sieve to drain. When all the egg froth is cooked, strain what is left of the milk; let it get cold and mix gradually with it the beaten yolks of the eggs with any flavoring you prefer. Put the vessel containing this into a saucepan of water, and keep stiring on the fire till the cream thickens. To serve, pile up the whites in a platter, pour the custard around them and sprinkle the top with colored sugar, or "hundreds and thousand" fine confections of different color for this and similar purposes.

Neuralgia and Rheumatism. — A very simple relief for neuralgia is to boil a small handful of lobelia in half a pint of water till the strength is out of the herb, then strain it off and add a teaspoonful of fine salt. Wring cloths out of the liquid as hot as possible, and spread over the part affected. It acts like a charm. Change the cloths as soon as cold till the pain is all gone; then cover up till perspiration is over, to prevent taking cold. Rheumatism can often be relieved by application to the painful parts of cloths wet in a weak solution of sal-soda in water. If there is inflamation in the joints, the cure is very quick; the wash needs to be lukewarm.

To Boil Rice Properly.—To every cup of rice one quart of water, salt to taste. Let the water boil hard, then throw in rice previously well washed; when it begins to boil do not allow it to be stirred, and boil twenty minutes, not touching it, pour off any water remaining; place the saucepan on back of range, partially covered, for a few minutes; when turned out and into the dish for the table each grain will be found separate. The rice should steam on back of range until it appears dry on top, then shaken out into the dish, not removed with the spoon.

German Coffee Cake.—Set a sponge at night, taking about one quart flour, one-half cup yeast, a little salt, and water to make a thin batter. In the morning add one cup sugar, one cup butter, and two eggs; mix as for bread; let rise; roll out about one inch thick, and put in tins; let rise again, spread with butter, cover with a thin layer of sugar, and sift cinnamon over the top.

Plumb Pudding.—For a pound pudding: One pound of brown sugar; one pound of suet; one pound of grated stale bread; one-fourth pound of flour; one and a half pound of currants; seven eggs; one ounce each of ginger, cloves allspice and mace—or use them to suit the taste; a tablespoonful of salt and a half pint of brandy. Mix with pure milk. Boil five or six hours.

Useful and Useless Husbands.

The average husband is conceded by all intelligent wives to be utterly useless when at home. He may be acute and skillful at his business, and he may be an affectionate husband and father; but when there is anything to be done in the house in the way of repairing furniture, or improvising cheap substitutes for bedsteads or mop-handles, he is of less value than his own little boy, who often helps his mother. While this is undoubtedly true of most men, there is occasionlay found one whose delight consistl in constantly practicing as an amateur cabinet-maker, plumber, or carpenter. He often prowls about the house seeking articles upon which he can use a little glue or varnish, and devising plans for filling up the corner of the dining-room with a few triangular shelves, and for putting up a wooden mantlepiece in the hall bed-room. The sound of his saw and hammer are heard often, and he goes to bed at late hours with more paint adhering to his fingers tha his wife regards as strictly necessary.

It is a curious illustration of the perversity of the female sex that a husband with this fondness for doing little useful things is held among wives to be even more undesirable than the kind of husband who is perfectly useless. He is charged not only with a fiendish fondnes for late hammering,, but is constantly upbraided because he makes so many chips. In vain does he explain that planing a board necessarily results in chips, and that sawdust is the inevitable consequence of using a saw. He is told that he ought to be ashamed of himself, and that no decent man would think of making chips all over the floor. These things, however, never dishearten a husband of an active disposition. who cannot possibly find enjoyment in sitting at home and doing nothing at all. To him the little domestic jobs are a relaxation, especially when the nature of his daily routine business is of another kind; and we earnestley implore wives who happen to have such husbands to be indulgent toward them, as they are really of more value to them and their children than those who, when at home, do nothing but fill their rooms with tobacco smoke.

A Reliable Life Insurance Policy.

We take pleasure in commending to our readers a thoroughly safe and reliable life insurance agency, whose funds are inexhaustible. It is a stock comyany operating under the joint title—*Health*. Life policies are issued in the form of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets (which, if taken as directed, insure the system against disease) upon payment of a very small fee. All the principal druggists are constituted agents.

HUMOROUS.

A man lately entered a tavern in France, looking dreadfully wearied, and with a face about as long as a crescent moon. He seated himself at a table where the previous customer was taking a glass of absinthe. "Sir," said the latter, emphatically, "you appear much fatigued." "Yes," replied the other, "headwork, sir; headwork, sir." "Dramatic writer, possibly?" "No, sir, I'm a hair-dresser, and to-day shaved twenty stump beards, and cut the hair off of thirty heads."

"What," the young man asked the young woman who was waiting for him to ask for his hat, "what do I put you in mind of?" "A French clock," she said, softly. And pretty soon he arose and went his way. The next morning he called upon an eminent horologist and asked him what was the distinguishing trait of a French clock. The horologist said, "Why, it never goes." And the young man was sorely cast down, and he grieved, and told no man of his hurt.

"Next Time."—As the happy couple were leaving the church, the husband said to the partner of his wedded life: "Marriage must seem a dreadful thing to you; why, you were all of a tremble, and one could hardly hear you say, 'I will.'"

"I will have more courage and say it louder next time," said the blushing bride.

"Get right out of this!" shouted an irritated merchant to a mendacious clerk, "this is the third lie I have caught you in since ten o'clock this morning." "Oh, well," said the new man, "don't be too hard on me. Give a fellow time to learn the rules of the house."

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is fast taking the place of all the old fashioned cough remedies. It never fails to relieve the most violent cold, and for throat diseases it is invaluable. Price, 25 cents.

A young man with a terrible cold in his head, sitting by the side of his best girl in a crowded church, never fully realizes the awful responsibility of his life until he struggles with all the force of his entire being to keep back an insidious sneeze.

Why is it that five-sixths of mankind, when cutting open a slap-jack and finding a roach therein, instead of feeling a flood of pity at the fate of the animal, go around for the cook with a slung-shot up their sleeve?

Tennyson smokes nothing but clay pipes. We always thought that man lacked the godlike intellect necessary to the work of nursing and coloring a meerschaum.

A Pittsburg man has manufactured a glass speaking trumpet. Isn't this rather a novelty, when a man throws tones into a glass?

"Variety," remarked the Western woman who put thirty-two ingredients into her mince pies, "variety is the spice of life."

Nothing can exceed the intense affection which a girl deals out to her father a day or two before the time when she is going to ask for a new dress.

Mrs. Shoddy, who has just returned from Switzerland, says the ice glaciers are so called because they look like a piece of glass.

Those young ladies at fairs who sell five cent pin-cushions for three dollars ought to be arrested for robbing the males.

The Washington Monument has one part of it finished. That is the fund—that was used up long ago.

The man who writes up the marriage notices on this paper calls himself the noose editor.

Is your life worth 25 cents? If it is do not neglect a Cough or Cold. Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at once and be cured by that never failing remedy.

The girls probably wear so much cardinal red in order to match their beaux's noses.

A jockey calls his horses Kerosene and Petroleum, because they are a paraffine steeds.

It only takes a popular song three weeks to get twenty years old in this country.

Operators on change—Pickpockets.

Runaway team—An eloping couple.

Headquarters—A pillow.

A Just Rebuke.

I once heard this anecdote of Judge Parsons, said the Rev. James Freeman Clark, the great Massachusetts advocate and lawyer. It is said that being about to try a mercantile case, he ordered a jury to be summoned, and among the names was that of Colonel Thomas H. Perkins, the leading merchant of Boston in that day, and a personal friend of Judge Parsons. When the officer made his return he laid down a fifty dollar bill before the Judge.

"What is that?" said Parsons.

"Colonel Perkins says he is very busy indeed, to-day, and prefers to pay his fine."

"Take that back to Colonel Perkins," said the Judge, "and tell him to come here at once; and, if he refuses, bring him by force."

When Colonel Perkins appeared, the Judge looked sternly at him and said: "What do you mean, sir, by sending money when you were summoned to sit on this jury?"

Colonel Perkins replied: "I mean no disrespect to the court, your Honor; but I was extremely busy fitting out a ship for the East Indies, and I thought if I paid my fine I might be excused."

"Fitting out a ship for the East Indies, sir!" shouted the Judge; "and how happens it that you are able to fit out a ship for the East Indies?"

"Your Honor, I do not understand you."

"I repeat then, my question, how is it that you are able to fit out a ship for the East Indies? If you do not know I will tell you. It is because the laws of your country are properly administered. If they were not, you would have no ships. Take your seat, sir, with the jury!"

If Your Throat feels Sore or uncomfortable use promptly Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. It will relieve the air-passages of all phlegm or mucus, allay inflammation, and so give the affected parts a chance to heal. No safer remedy can be had for all Coughs and Colds, or any complaint of the Throat or Lungs, and if taken in time, a short trial will prove its efficacy.

Russian Ladies.

Russian ladies smoke cigarettes and do it in a way that is not unpleasant even to foreigners who are not accustomed to woman's use of the weed; one corespondent writes that they smoke at railway stations, on steamboats and at hotels, dozens of cigarettes sometimes, scratching the necessary matches on a pillar or post, just like a man. Sometimes a light goes out and they try again—as why shouldn't they? If they have no matches or wish to save themselves the trouble of lighting one, they ask the first gentleman they meet smoking of favor them with a light. Leaning toward to the cigar, pipe or cigarette which he extends, they ignite their little roll, bow silently and pass on. Sometimes a gentleman asks a lady to extend to him the same favor. Well in Russia it may be all well enough to do as Russians do; but we trust that in America the male sex will enjoy and insist upon their monopoly in the use of tobacco.

Quicken the Circulation.

Don't let the blood stagnate in your veins. You can prevent its doing so by increasing its volume and purity, by stimulating the digestive organs, and encouraging assimilation, with that matchless vitalizing agent, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. People not afflicted with any organic or inorganic disease, grow wan and haggard simply because their blood is thin, watery, deficient in nourishing properties and so meager in quantity that the extremities are very imperfectly supplied with it, and the superficial circulation extremely feeble. Hence the bloodless appearance of the countenance. But when the Bitters are used to enrich and quicken the blood, the rosy hue of health returns to the cheek, the frame acquires substance as well as vigor, the appetite improves, and no digestive qualms interfere either with its gratification or the subsequent tranquility of the stomach.

If You are Dyspeptic *Hoofland's German Bitters* will cure you.

"ANAKESIS"

Is an Infallible Cure for Piles.

Mr. Wm. J. Andrews, of Columbia, Tenn., writes the following:

Messrs. Neustaedter & Co., New York:

Gents—For upward of 20 years I have been afflicted with the Piles. When I first took them they were blind and very painful. For about ten years they continued as blind. then commenced bleeding. The hemorrhoids continued to increase until I was losing at every stool fully a gill of blood, and frequently, while standing at my desk, the blood would run down into my boots. I have had these hemorrhoids to last for several hours. In the meantime, like a drowning man, I was grasping at everything. trying to find relief. On one occasion I had them cauterized, which, after intense suffering for over a month, effected temporary relief, for a short time only however. About ten months since, while at stool, my eye fell on an advertisement headed in large letters, "Piles," "Send 2 cent stamp and get circular." I did so and received a few "Plain Blunt Facts" in reply, after reading which, I concluded it was such plain common sense that I would give "Anakesis" a trial. I did so and the result was, that after a few days use, the bleeding ceased and I have not suffered a moment's pain since. It is said that "a fellow feeling makes one wondrous kind." So, knowing quite a number of friends who were suffering like myself, I distributed quite a number of them, and from every one received a favorable report. I would not be without "Anakesis" for a hundred times its cost. To all who are afflicted with Piles I would say: "Give Anakesis a trial and you will no longer be a sufferer."

Wm. J. Andrews.

"Anakesis" is sold by all first-class druggists. Price $1.00 per box. Sent free by mail on receipt of price by P. Neustaedter & Co., sole manufacturers of "Anakesis," Box 3946 New York. Samples will be sent *free* to all sufferers.

Hieskell's Tetter Ointment Will cure every form of Tetter.

Dr. Case's Liver Remedy is the most effective and valuable medicine ever offered to the American people. As fast as its merits become known, its use becomes universal in every community. No family will be without it after having once tested its great value. It has proved an inestimable blessing to thousands who have used it, bringing back health and strength to those who were seemingly at death's door. Its success is simply wonderful. See advertisement in another column.

If Troubled with Constipation, take *Hoofland's German Bitters.*

The reaction after taking powerful stimulants permanently injures the human system. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic is mild in its action, yet powerful in effect, and will rapidly strengthen and build up the encrvated organs. It does not produce any artificial excitement followed by a state of lethargy. Its benefits are permanent. For dyspepsia and debility it is invaluable.

For sale by all Druggists.

If You Would Enjoy Good Health Take *Hoofland's German Bitters.*

Mrs. General Sherman

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I feel perfectly well, and my heart is full of gratitud to God for this help in my deep affliction. To you, sir, and your wonderful medicines I feel deeply indebted, and my prayer is that may be as much a blessing to others as it has been to me. (Signed) Mrs. E. C. Bibbins.
Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, is the person for whom I requested you to send medicine in June, 1875. The medicines I sent stated were bought of me, with the exception of what was sent to her by you, I may say that her statement is correct without a qualification.
(Signed) L. S. Lange,
Druggist and Chemist, Ann Arbor, Mich.
This may certify that Mrs. Bibbins, whose name to the above certificate, is and has been for some years well known to us, and the facts therein stated are undoubtedly and undeniably correct. Any one who knows Mrs. Bibbins will indorse her statement. (Signed)
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Tell me why the swallows fly
Up into the cloudy sky?
Why they hover round the spire,
Wheeling lower, wheeling higher;
And, again their course repeating,
Now advancing, now retreating,
Till they, in a circling flight,
Soar for ever out of sight?
Mother, make me wings to fly,
Like the swallows in the sky;
Dancing, glancing, up on high,
Round the old church spire.

Summer swallows always go
When the bitter north winds blow,
And the heavy clouds are pouring,
Overthrowing rivers roaring,
Racing down their pebbly courses
Like a troop of foaming horses,
Onward to the open sea,
Madly struggling to be free!
Child, hereafter you shall fly,
Like the swallows in the sky;
Unknown lands there are on high,
Far above the spire!

Catching the Schoolmaster.

"Young and handsome?"

"Yes, just as nice as can be."

"Single?"

"Why, of course. He is too youn to be married."

"Then let's see who'll catch him," laughed the pert girl of the village.

"You won't," said pretty Jessie Warner.

"And why not, I wonder?"

"Because I—I don't think he's the kind to be caught that way."

"Oh, you're going to try the coy and retiring young woman, are you?" said Frank. Her name was Frances.

"I'm not going to try anything," was the response. "He has only been here a few days."

"We'll see," said Frank, tossing her black curls. "They say he is studying law, and I mean to marry a lawyer if I can."

The "catching" had hitherto been done by the wiry, nervous, much-enduring school-masters, made tyrants by the idleness and insolence, and insubordination of the larger scholars. They had "caught" boys by the collar; "caught" the older girls reading novels under cover of well-thumbed school books; caught them writing love letters, instead of composition, and held them up to the ridicule of the school. One who is always on the watch for mischief is sure to find it.

This *regime* had passed away. A young and handsome man, a very Chesterfield in manners, had met the scholars as a gentleman meets young ladies and gentlemen, and now some of the girls declared, as no girl with self-respect would declare, that he was to be caught himself.

So enthusiastic, so really imbued with his work was he, that he easily inspired the best spirits in the school, so that they vied with each other in keeping up in their studies and in general good behavior.

But, strangely enough, the master seemed determined not to be "caught." In vain invitations poured upon him to parties, to all the Baywood gayeties; in vain the nets were spread in his sight; in vain some of the young ladies dressed for him, smiled at him,—he was apparently insensible to all allurements. He could be seen only at school, in the street, or at church.

"He's just a poke," said Kate, pouting, 'and I do hate a poke, young or old!'"

One pleasant evening, several of the girls met together in the sitting-room of Deacon Tufts. Now the deacon was a cripple, and as he had been chosen postmaster, and could not go out to the office, the office came to him.

It was a pleasant room, and generally quite well filled with applicants for letters. As was often the case in these informal little meetings, the master was the subject under discussion.

"Have you caught him yet?" asked one of the girls of Frank, slyly.

"Oh, Jessie, here, seems to be the favorite," said Frank. "He has eyes only for her. Hope she appreciates the attention. He ought to be good to her, or maybe his supplies would be cut off."

"Of course I appreciate his kindness," said Jessie, with a laugh. "Why, only think! he's going to teach me French!"

"Indeed! The district doesn't pay him for giving you private lessons, though!" said Frank, almost angrily.

"Certainly not," replied Jessie, "but his time is his own out of school hours. Of course I will try to return his kindness."

"I don't doubt it; but pray tell us in what way?" asked Frank, ironically.

"Oh, I put flowers in his room to make it look cheerful, and on the table, or make a little bouquet for his coat,—that is, I did make one, but he wouldn't wear it," she added.

"Quite sentimental! You have the coast clear before you, haven't you?"

"Well, if you mean he boards at our house and he must be treated kindly, yes. The night you were all at the dance, he took mother and me to ride."

"So that's the reason he didn't come to my party!" cried Frank, her eyes red as well as her cheeks.

"Partly, and partly because he hates dancing,—he told me so."

"How well you are matched!" retorted Frank. "You don't dance, and he don't like it. If you keep on with your flowers and your rides, you'll catch him, never fear!"

"Oh, but I neither wish nor intend to catch him."

"Maybe he is engaged to somebody already; he acts like it," was the suggestion of Frank's cousin. "I told Frank she ought to find out."

"He has plenty of letters addressed in a lady's handwriting," said the deacon, holding one up for them to see, and he turned away with a queer smile, "but I'm pretty sure none of them are from a sweetheart."

"Maybe he's got a sister."

"He has, and a mother too. His sister is married, and the mother is with her."

"Oh, but then what does he want to hire the brown cottage for?" inquired a quiet little girl. "Father has it to let, you know, and it seems to me I heard him say the schoolmaster wanted it for his family."

"Absurd!" exclaimed Frank.

At this the postmaster laughed aloud.

"If he is engaged, he's mean enough!" said Frank, with warmth. "The idea of his coming here under false pretenses!"

"Did he ever tell anybody he was not engaged?" asked the deacon.

"I don't know as he did, and I'm sure I don't care if he's engaged to a dozen girls! If he's conceited enough to think I do, I'll soon undeceive him."

It was always self with the foolish girl. Her undue consciousness had led her into trouble more than once.

"Hush, Frank, there's Mr. Evans! I hope he didn't hear us," said Jessie, as the tall figure of the clergyman entered.

"Who cares? If you suppose I am afraid of the minister, you are mistaken," she added, boldly walking up to him, heated with temper and chagrin.

"Mr. Evans, you are one of the school committee," she said, with the assurance of a business matron of forty. "Will you please tell us what is the mystery about the teacher you have employed for the winter?"

"Mystery—mystery!" said Mr. Evans, looking at her in surprise. "Really, Miss Frances, I have never heard that there was any mystery about him."

"Well, there is, and I think it ought to be cleared up. Tax payers ought to know what sort of men come into our midst, especially when he has charge of their daughters."

"He came with the best recommendations," said the minister, more and more surprised.

"Well, sir, the deacon declares he is not engaged to be married, and yet he is looking for a house in which to live, I understand, and he is at the same time playing the free young gentleman among us."

"Has he showed any special attention to you, or trifled with any of my young flock?"

"He is certainly trying to with Jessie, sir."

"O Frank, how can you say so?" cried Jessie, her face aflame, her eyes sparkling indignantly. "He is a perfect gentleman," she added, turning to the minister, "and I know all about him, and meant to tell Frank, after having a little fun. Why, he has been married a year to a most beautiful girl. He told mamma after we had become a little acquainted, that he married her just after he graduated, because she was alone and had no friends or protector. He is now studying day and night to get admitted to the bar, and he is anxious to bring his wife here; that is why he was looking at the little cottage, as it has a few rooms furnished. Now you have the whole mystery."

"You might have told us before!" cried Frank, with a scarlet face. "You, too, Deacon Tufts, ought to be ashamed of your conduct, for of course you knew it."

"To be sure I did. Din't I answer all your questions, young lady? I thought I would let you run on awhile, and get all the nonsense out of you. The master made no particular secret of his marriage that I know of, neither has he proclaimed it upon the housetops. Maybe he ought to—I don't know. You knew he was married, Jessie?"

"Oh, yes, I knew it. He showed mother his wife's photograph, and it seems she can teach botany, conchology and music. She can help him a great deal if she comes here."

Then the minister read Frank and the girls a short lesson, ending with these words:

"When you are old enough and wise enough to have homes of your own, you will wait till some worthy man throws out the line and catches you. And I am sure you will find in the young woman who is comming a beautiful, discreet and lovable companion; and although none of you have caught the schoolmaster you ought to catch many a wise lesson from his manly, modest demeanor, as well as from his instruction from the desk.

Armed Fish.

Not fish with arms, but armed fish. There is the Sword-fish, which carries a weapon powerful enough to pierce through the bottom of a ship; the Saw-fish, with a long snout, set upon each side with sharp spikes; fishes that carry daggers, and others furnished with sharp spears. The Shark has a terrible pair of shears that can easily cut a man in two at one blow and the Thresher has a large tail, curved like the blade of a scythe, which is a most dreadful weapon. Did you ever hear of a shooting-fish? The Chætodon, found in the Eastern seas, has a nose which serves as a gun or blow-pipe.—Sailing along by the water's edge, he sees a fly perhaps, which would make a delicious morsel. Slyly he takes aim, and away goes the watery bullet. The astonished fly, drenched and stunned, falls into the water below and the Chætodon swallows his prey.

An Arctic Story.

In the spring of the year of 1840, a whaling vessel sailed from the port of London, upon a voyage to the Polar Seas. Nothing material is said to have occurred until their arrival in those solitary regions, when it became the duty of the crew to keep a perpetual look-out upon the horizon in search of fish. While thus occupied it was fancied by one of the seamen that a sail was discernable as far to the northward as the eye could reach. As the course of the whaler was towards the supposed vessel a mast became gradually distinguishable amid the mountain of ice which appeared in that quarter to bound the sea. It was now summer, and the afternoon unusually calm, while the whaler gradually neared the object in view, the supposition being that it was a vessel engaged in operating upon the blubber in a bay, which would open to the view upon approaching nearer to the ice. Upon arriving at the spot, however, it became clear that the vessel was a wreck imbedded in the ice, and could only be approached by a boat. This having been lowered, the captain and several of the seamen landed upon the ice and proceeded to the vessel, which proved to be a brig. The sails were furled, very little appeared upon the deck, and all the arrangements were those of a vessel laid up for a long period of time. Descending to the cabin the first object that was seen was a large Newfoundland dog coiled upon a mat and apparently asleep. Upon touching the animal it was found to be dead, and the body frozen to the hardness of a stone. Entering the cabin, there was next seen a young lady seated at a table, her eyes were open, and gazing with a mild, steadfast expression upon the new comers to that solitary spot. She was dead, and in that apparently resigned and religious attitude had frozen to death. Beside her was a young man, who, it appeared, was the brother of the lady, and commander of the brig. He, too, was dead, but sitting at the table, and before him lay a sheet of paper, upon which was written the following words: "Our cook has endeavored since yesterday morning to light a fire, but all in vain; all is now over." At the other side of the cabin stood the cook, with a flint and steel in his hand, frozen to a statue, in the vain endeavor to procure that fire, which alone could save him and his companions from the cold arms of death. The superstitious terrors of the seamen now hurried the captain away from the old wreck, the log book alone being brought away, and from this it appeared that the ill-fated vessel was a brig, which had belonged to the port of London, and had sailed for the arctic region more than fourteen years before.

The Treatment of Baldness.

In the Atlanta *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Dr. George H. Rohe writes on this widely-interesting subject: "The success of the method depends upon the use of an agent which, while mildly stimulant, removes the scales and thoroughly cleanses the scalp. This agent is the German or French soft-soap (green soap, schmierseife, savon vert) in alcoholic solution. The soap, containing an excess of alkali, saponifies the fatty matter of the sebaceous secretion, and is thus easily removed. The alcohol greatly assists this action, and seems also to have an alternative action—on the glands. The two may be combined as follows: R. Saponis viridis (Germ.); alcoholis, aa, two oz.; solve, filtra, et adde ol. lavandulæ gtt. xx.-xxx. The oil of lavender is added to cover the disagreeable fishy odor of the soap. The above makes a very handsome orange or wine-colored preparation, with a pleasant odor, to which the most fastidious will hardly object. This is used as a shampoo every morning or evening, pouring one or two tablespoonsful on the head. Upon the addition of water, and smart friction with the fingers, a copious lather is produced. After keeping up the shampooing process for four or five minutes, all the soap must be washed out of the hair by the free use of warm or cold water, and the hair thoroughly dried by means of gentle friction with a soft towel. The immediate effect experienced is a disagreeable feeling of tension of the scalp, as if it were stretched too tightly over the skull. To obviate this effect, and to keep the scalp from getting too dry, and thus, perhaps, set up a true pityriasis, it is necessary to follow up the shampooing with some fatty application, which may contain some mild stimulant, thus: Castor oil, one part to alcohol three or four parts, with a little oil of rosemary or cinnamon, or the elegant pomades and oils of Bazin and other manufacturers may be used. But the best as well as the neatest preparation that I have employed for this purpose is the hydrocarbon known in commerce as cosmoline. This product is obtained from petroleum. It is entirely bland and unirritating; never turns rancid, and is comparatively cheap. It may be obtained in the fluid form or as a soft solid. This procedure, shampooing, drying the hair, and applying the greasy preparation, must be repeated daily for three or four weeks. In the course of that time it will be discovered that the production of scales and the falling of the hair have been markedly decreased. It will then suffice to repeat it two or three times a weak for a month or two longer, after which a good shampoo once a week will succeed in maintaining a perfect cure. Most patients will be alarmed on using this method at first, because the hair comes out in greater quantity than before. This is due to the fact that a large number of hairs are dead and only retained in their follicles by the plugging of the sheath with the accumulated sebaceous matter. The patient, therefore, should always be prepared for this result, and the cause of the increased falling of the hair explained to him. It is not necessary, though more convenient, to cut the hair short during the treatment. When the alopecia has lasted so long that the hair bulbs have become atrophied, nothing will restore the hair on these spots. Our endeavors must be directed to saving what remains. A prognosis favorable to the restoration of the hair must, therefore, be given with caution.

The Locust.

The Hebrews had several sorts of locusts, which are not known to us. The old historians and modern travelers remark that locusts are very numerous in Africa and many places of Asia; that sometimes they fall like a cloud upon the country, and eat up everything they meet with. Moses describes four sorts of locusts. Since there was a prohibition against using locusts, it is not to be questioned that these creatures were commonly eaten in Palestine and the neighboring countries. Dr. Shaw, Niebuhr, Russell and many other travellers in the eastern countries, represent their taste as agreeable, and inform us that they are frequently used for food. Dr. Shaw observes that, when they are sprinkled with salt and fried, they are not unlike in taste to our fresh water cray-fish. Russell says the Arabs salt them and eat them as a delicacy. Niebuhr also says that they are gathered by the Arabs in great abundance, dried and kept for winter provisions. The ravages of the migratory locust have been, at particular times, so extensive as to lay waste the vegetation of whole districts and even kingdoms. In the year 593 of the Christian era, these insects appeared in such vast numbers as to cause a famine in many countries. Syria and Mesopotamia were overrun by them in 537. In 852 immense swarms took their flight from the eastern regions into the west, and destroyed all vegetables, not even sparing the bark of trees or the thatch of houses, after devouring the crops of corn, grass, etc Their daily marches were observed to be about twenty miles each; and it is said that their progress was directed with so much order that there were regular leaders among them, who flew first and settled on the spot which was to be visited at the same hour the next day by the whole legion. Their marches were always undertaken at sunrise. In 1141 incredible hosts afflicted Poland, Wallachia and all the adjoining territories, darkening the sun with their numbers, and ravaging all the fruits of the earth. The years 1747 and 1748 afforded a memorable instance of the ravages of these insects in Germany and other parts of Europe, as far north as England.

Revenge in Italy.

Two Englishmen, wandering in a boat in the suburbs of Venice, saw an object in the water surrounded by birds. They found it to be a man, yet alive. His arms and legs were broken and tied and in order that he might not sink a large demijohn of glass was attached to each shoulder, which sustained the head and neck above water. He could not speak; his tongue hung from his mouth. his eyes had been pecked out by birds. The murderers were Luigi Parmaschetti, a farmer, and his two brothers. Parmaschetti had a handsome and irreproachable wife and a daughter of 8 years. Tetaldo, the murdered man, was employed by him and well treated, but, becoming enamored of Mme. Parmaschetti, he annoyed her to such a degree that her husband beat him and drove him from his house. Several days after Parmaschetti started at midnight, with a boatload of garden produce, for Venice. His wife was soon awakened by steps in her room Her door was locked, but Tetaldo had entered by the window, and he stood before her knife in hand. He threatened death if she called for help, but she defended herself bravely. In the meantime her daughter, unperceived by Tetalto, had crept under the bed, and was a witness of the scene. Mme. Parmaschetti ran around a table, and several tims escaped from Tetalto's grasp But he stabbed her and she fell in a dying condition. Day began to dawn, and Tetalto fled. The child then alarmed the neighbors, who, on reaching the house. found the woman dead, with thirty-two wounds upon her body. On the return of Parmaschetti, himself and brothers bought Tetaldo, and found him. Parmaschetti plunged a pitchfork three times into his breast, and held him pinned, while his brothers broke his arms and legs with an iron bar. Parmaschetti intended then to burn him, but a brother proposed that he should be floated upon the Adriatic. That the birds and fishes might eat him alive. This was done. The three brothers were condemned to ten years' imprisonment with hard labor, but a petition to the King was extensively signed in Venice, asking for their complete pardon.

—New York State has 200,000 militia well equipped and thoroughly instructed in rifle practice.

The Eye-Sight.

The sight in most persons begins to fail from forty to fifty years of age, as is evinced by an instinctive preference of large print; a seat near the window for reading is selected; there is an effort to place the paper a convenient distance from the eye, or to turn it so so as to get a particular reflection of the light; next the finger begins to be placed upon the line read, and there is winking of the eye as if to clear it, or a looking away at some distant object to rest it; or the fingers are pressed over the closed lids in the direction of the nose, to remove the tears caused by straining. Favor the failing sight as much as possible. Looking into a bright fire, especially a coal fire, is very injurious to the eyes. Looking at molten iron will soon destroy the sight; reading in the twilight is injurious to the eyes, as they are obliged to make a great exertion. Reading or sewing with a side light injures the eyes, as both eyes should be exposed to an equal degree of light. The reason is, the sympathy between the eyes is so great that if the pupil of one is dilated by being kept partially in the shade, the one that is most exposed cannot contract itself sufficiently for protection, and will ultimately be injured. Those who wish to preserve their sight should observe the following rules, and preserve their general health by correct habit:

By sitting in such a position as will allow the light to fall obliquely over the shoulder upon the page or sewing. By not using the eyes for such purposes by any artificial light. By avoiding the special use of the eyes in the morning before breakfast. By resting them for half a minute or so while reading or sewing or looking at small objects; and by looking at things at a distance, or up to the sky, relief is immediately felt by so doing. Never pick any collected matter from the eyelashes or corners of the eyes with the finger nails; rather moisten it with saliva and rub it away with the ball of the finger. Frequently pass the ball of the finger over the closed eyelids toward the nose; this carries off an excess of water into the nose itself by means of the little canal which leads into the nostril from each inner corner of the eye, this canal having a tendency to close up in consequence of the slight inflamation which attends weakness of the eyes. Keep the feet always dry and warm, so as to draw any excess of blood from the other end of the body. Use eyeglasses first carried in the vest pocket attached to a guard, for they are instantly adjusted to the eyes with very little trouble, whereas, if common spectacles are used such a process is required to get them ready that to save trouble the eyes are often strained to answer a purpose. Wash the eyes abundantly every morning. If cold water is used, let it be flapped against the closed eyes with the fingers, not striking hard against the balls of the eyes. The moment the eyes feel tired the very moment you are conscious of an effort to read or sew, lay aside the book or needle, and take a walk for an hour, or employ yourself in some active exercise not requiring the close use of the eyes.

Grain Products of Europe.

The average grain product of Europe is reported at 5,000,000,000 bushels, of which Russia raises one-third, France and Germany 250,000,000 bushels each, and Austria 500,000,000. The United States produces 1,600,000,000 bushels (about the quantity that Russia does) which, in proportion to our population, is a much larger production than any other country can boast of. Counting our inhabitants at 40,000,000, we raise forty bushels per head and Europe's inhabitants at 300,000,000, she raises but sixteen bushels per head. Russia has twenty-six and Great Britain only four bushels per head. The amount of grain consumed being generally fifteen bushels per head, we produce nearly three times as much as we want, Russia almost twice what she needs, and Great Britain not more than one-fourth of her requirement. Thus it will be seen that the production far exceeds the consumption, but the excess is absorbed by breweries and distilleries at home and abroad, which more than any other cause keeps up the price of breadstuffs. Some men have to pay dearer for what they drink than what they eat, because, perhaps. eating is a necessity, and drinking, for the most part, is much worse than a superfluity.

The Recipe for Prosperity.

Let every youth be taught some useful art and trained to industry and thrift. Let every young man lay aside and keep sacredly intact a certain portion of his earnings. Let every one set out in life with a fixed determination to engage in business for himself, and let him put his determination in practice as early in life as possible. Begin in a small safe way, and extend your business as experience will teach you is advantageous. Keep your own books and know constantly what you are earning and just where you stand. Do not marry until in receipt of a tolerably certain income—sufficient to live on comfortably. Let every man who is able buy a farm on which to bring up his sons. It is from the farm the best men are turned out, morally and intellectually. Bear in mind that your business cannot be permanently prosperous unless you share its advantages equally with your customers.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Those days are lost in which we do no good. Those worse than lost in which we do evil.

What we have to do in this world is not to make our conditions, but to make the best of them.

A good report lingers on its way, but an ill one flies straight to where it can do the most harm.

Fire and sword are but slow engines of destruction in comparison with the babbler.

God pardons like a mother, who kisses the offence into everlasting forgetfulness.

Reason is the life of the law; nay, the common law itself is nothing else but reason.

Many men claim to be firm in their principles, when, really, they are only obstinate in their prejudices.

Self denial is the most exalted pleasure, and the conquests of evil habits the most glorious triumph.

Despise not advice, though even of the meanest. The gabbling of geese once preserved ancient Rome.

A woman too often reasons from her heart; hence two-thirds of her mistakes and her troubles.

Great men owe their fame to the littleness of the rest of the world. Fame s only a result of comparison, after all.

When the million applaud you, seriously ask yourself what harm you have done; when they censure you, what good.

Man is in friendship, what woman is in love, and the reverse, namely, more covetous of the object than of the feeling for it.

Whosoever is afraid of submitting any question to the test of free discussion, is more in love with his own opinion than with truth.

Had I a dozen sons, each in my love alike, I had rather have eleven die nobly for their country than one voluptuously surfeit out of action.

Sincerity is an openness of heart; we find it in very few people; what we usually see is only an artful dissimulation to win the confidence of others.

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

You may mend a rent in a damaged reputation so that it may not show, but you can never make the reputation quite whole again.

Beware of prejudices; they are like rats, and men's minds are like traps. Prejudices creep in easily, but it is doubtful if they ever get out.

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

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

There are no accidents so unfortunate from which skillful men will not draw some advantage, nor so fortunate that foolish men will not turn them to their hurt.

He that is proud eats up himself; pride is his own glass, his own trumpet, his own chronicle; and whatever praises itself but in the deed, devour the deed in the praise.

What men term friendship, is merely a partnership of reciprocal interests and an exchange of favors—in fact, it is but a trade in which self-love always expects to gain something.

Says a good women: I believe I have never awakened from sleep, in sickness or in health, by day or night, without my first waking thought being how best I might serve the Lord.

Mere immensity of size always astounds; but our wonder at the vast results accomplished by comparatively slight means remains the longest with us.

"Love is blind," and that's the reason why it can get along with one small hand-lamp, turned down as low as it will go, as well as under a blazing chandelier of fifty burners.

Whenever a man begins to feel that he is so great that the country is standing in the middle of the road waiting for him to come by, it is about time for his friends to look up some soft place in a lunatic asylum to lay him down in.

Falsehood has a thousand divergences in its course. Truth generally flies straight to its mark. And yet, strange to say, it is often more difficult to trace the latter to its ultimate result than it is the former.

If to be a Christian were only to broadly consider general results of years, how easy it would seem! But when we come to regard it as an epitome of trivial deeds, the days, hours and minutes, how stupendous the task.

Brave heart, arise! Be free from every chain, though it be glittering with gold. Be nobly courageous. Follow the true bride of thy life, even if her name be sorrow. Let the shell perish, that the pearl may appear.

Was that a merciful man who, when he lay dying, said of his vast earthly possessions, to the accumulation of which he had devoted the whole energies of his life—these things have cheated me out of my best interests for eternity.

We would like for some double storied modern statesman to tell us why it is that there are certain seasons when a politician can see a horny-handed son of toil clear across the street, and at other seasons cannot see him a foot and a half away.

In Africa the savages have a curious way of praying. The wizard or priest writes a prayer on a piece of board, and the patient carefully washes it off and swallows the water, chalk and prayer, in the firm belief that he will get rid of his disease.

No work, however menial, can make an honest poor man lose his self-respect. Do whatever you can get to do, and do it so well that your employer will see that you are fit for something better, and the time is not far off when you will begin to rise.

Religion is the tie that connects man with his Creator, and holds him to his throne. If that tie is sundered or broken, he floats away a worthless atom in the universe—its proper attractions all gone, its destiny thwarted, and its whole future nothing but darkness, desolation and death

The Republican.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1879.

THE COMING STRUGGLE.

The coming session of Congress promises to witness a fierce struggle between the Executive and the Representatives of the people, over the repeal of the infamous federal election laws—the jurors' test oath, and the law authorizing the presence of troops at the polls. Congress will, as soon as it assembles, pass bills repealing all these obnoxious laws. The Fraudulent President declares that he will veto them. What next? The Democrats in neither House of Congress have the requisite two thirds majority to pass them over his veto. They have prepared themselves for this emergency by refusing at the last session to pass bills making appropriations for the support of the army, for the pay of civil officers of the Government &c. These appropriation bills have yet to be passed, else the army will cease to exist for want of support, and the civil arm of the Government will be greatly embarrassed for the same reason. The bills for the repeal of obnoxious laws will first be presented to the Fraudulent President for his signature. If he vetoes them, they will then be tacked on as amendments to the appropriation bills and again presented to him with the alterative of signing them as incorporated in the appropriation bills, or vetoing the whole matter, appropriations and all, and thus taking upon himself the responsibility of almost dissolving the Government and bringing upon the country a state of anarchy and confusion. Will he do it? He says he will. On the other hand the Representatives of the people declare their purpose to stand firm to the end. We believe they will do it, and that they will triumph, as the people have always triumphed when the struggle has assumed the phase of the people and right on one side and despotism and wrong on the other side. Let the people sustain their Representatives in their patriotic struggle, and stand by them to the bitter end, even if that end be chaos.

Several Democratic papers in this State are doing the party no good. All articles not to the interests of the party are joyfully copied into Radical papers—Independent so called—and used to the injury of the party. One swallow does not make summer, nor were a few men and their acts in the last Legislature, the Democratic party.—*Randolph County News.*

But we perhaps differ with you as to what articles are inimical to the "interests of the party." We hold, for instance, that it is to the interest of the party for Democratic newspapers to rebuke and condemn the bad legislation of a Democratic Legislature. Let the opposition organs copy as much as they please. They do the Democratic party a service thereby, for the very articles so copied show to the world that the party does not endorse the bad legislation of a Democratic Legislature, so far as the press can speak for the party. If the Democratic press had been silent or had condoned the bad legislation of the late "assembled wisdom," then indeed might the opposition press point to the fact as proof that the party endorsed such legislation. We yield to no one in devotion to the Democratic party, for we think the happiness and welfare of the people will be best subserved through and by it, and it is love for that party that prompts us to raise our voice in protest and condemnation when its representatives in official station pass laws or propose measures calculated to bring discredit upon it. True the members of the Legislature are not the Democratic party; but a large majority of them were sent to Montgomery by that party to make laws for the people. Some of their acts (the election law for instance) were not characterized by wisdom. It behooved the Democratic party to quickly repudiate all such legislation. The Democratic papers of the State have spoken for the party and done so; and in doing so they have subserved the best interests of the party.

MR. NORMAN WEBB.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. Webb has the appointment of general superintendent of the Selma, Rome & Dalton rail road, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. M. Stanton.

Mr. Webb is, without doubt, eminently qualified to fill this important and responsible position. He is well kown from one end of the road to the other, and will give more general satisfaction to the public, as well as to every employee, than any other man in the State. Hon. John Tucker, the receiver of the road, who made this selection and appointment, has displayed great wisdom in calling Mr. Webb to this position.—Under the management of so old a Railroad man as Mr. Tucker, aided and assisted by such an accomplished general superintendent as Mr. Webb, the road must and will prosper. The general public may rest assured that the road in a few days will be repaired, and placed in a secure and safe condition, and with these two men to manage, it will be kept up to the full standard of a first class rail road. We are informed that iron or combination iron bridges are now under contract, to repair and replace all supposed defective bridges, and all bridges of any doubtful safety, will have bents placed under the spans until repaired by iron spans.

The Montgomery Advertiser calls our attention to the fact that the bill changing the exemptions from taxation passed the House but did not pass the Senate. So the tax exemptions remain the same as heretofore. We are glad that the Senate put a stop to this attempt of the House to increase the taxes of the [illegible] exemptions.

Some of the Northern Radical papers see treason and war in the approaching struggle between Congress and the Fraudulent President, and are calling on the "boys" to

"Rally 'round the flag boys,
Rally once again."

This is all very well, but we imagine the "boys" will be governed more by the size of the bounty offered than anything else. If the Radical editors want to really get up a big "rally", let them drop all that balderdash about treason and Rebel Brigadiers and come down to hard cash—something like $300 upon enlistment. fat pay for their patriotism during service, and pensions and arrears of pensions when the "cruel war is over," If that don't fetch the "boys", nothing will.

THE VITAL ISSUE.

Shall the Vicious Federal Election Laws Stand or Fall?

The following extracts from representative journals go to show the present temper of the Democratic rank and file with reference to the repeal of the odious Federal election laws and the duty of the Democratic Congress thereon. They will richly repay perusal:

From the Boston Globe)

The Democrats have taken a noble stand on this question, and they should not permit their enemies to drive them from it. They should stand firm and not give the Administration another dollar till it consents to a redress of these grievances. The repeal of these obnoxious statutes should be made a condition precedent to that passage of the appropriation bills.

From the Richmond State.

As we remarked yesterday, the Democratic party have now something tangible to fight for—a well defined issue, involving the fundamental principals of Republican government, the dearest rights, in fact, the liberties of the people.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The ground upon which the Republican managers base their action is both disorganizing and revolutionary, and if they escape reaping the whirlwind after having sown the wind it will not be that they do not deserve the just wrath of an outraged people.

From the Baltimore American (Rep)

The Republican party will not have earned much sympathy from the masses of the people by its fight against the repeal of these laws, and Democrats need not fear to arouse adverse public sentiment by persisting in the abolition of laws that have been unpopular in the country at large.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Democrat.

The laws are clearly unconstitutional, and the courts would have so pronounced them had not the present majority of the Federal judges been chosen with special reference to their partisan prejudices and their utter disregard of the constitutional rights of the citizen when the success of the Republican party was involved. They should be repealed at once, and Congress should see if something cannot be done for the purification of the Federal judiciary.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

Hayes wants money, and the people want justice—an extra session of Congress has been called to see whether money or the right shall triumph. If test oaths are to remain on the statute books, and the army is to control elections, then freedom will step down and out. Democrats are pledged to perpetuate the liberties of the people. Republicans, to perpetuate their power, would smash the Republic and the Constitution into smithereens.

From the Boston Post.

If there is indeed to be a struggle over this matter, it will be but the death-struggle of the Republican party; and it is extremely fitted that it should be made through a President whose certificate of authority is itself a death warrant for the party that trusted its life to the manufacture of the document.

From the Raleigh Observer.

The House has sought the repeal of the objectionable laws, not in the interest of the South, but of the whole country. They are unconstitutional and ought to be repealed.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

The new Congress will sweep away the whole system of arbitrary, unconstitutional and oppressive legislation by which the Republican party hoped to perpetuate its ascendancy in spite of popular condemnation. All this is sure to come with the extra session. The Republican party may not be able to stand it, but the country will rejoice at it.

From the New Haven Register.)

The employment of soldiers and thousands of marshalls paid out of the public money to do partisan work for the Republican party, stifling the free voice of the people, and preventing, by force and undue influence, the expression of the true verdict of the people, is revolutionary. If Hayes refuses their repeal, he will be guilty of revolutionary conduct.

From the Wilmington(N. C.) Star.)

If, then, the Radicals in Congress would not agree to a free and fair election, the Democrats did right, did their duty in refusing to make the necessary appropriation to enable their enemies to prosecute, persecute and bulldoze them. The country will sustain them in their course.

From the New York World.)

The repeal of these obnoxious sections of the Revised Statutes Mr Hayes, we are now assured, means to resist and veto. Why? There can be no possible reason for this but a party reason, which is as much as to say that the President means to resist the popular will legitimately expressed.

From the Baltimore Gazett.)

It is suggested that if these federal supervisors laws are repealed at the forthcoming extra session of Congress that Hayes will veto them and that there will not be a majority sufficient to pass the repeal over his veto. So be it. Let him dare try it. The amendments will again be placed on the appropriation bills and not one dollar will be voted unless coupled with the repeal. Should that quintessential fraud set himself up in opposition to the will of both branches of Congress upon such a question as this, not one dollar of money will be voted to carry on his administration or maintain the army, and the Democracy would desire nothing better than to go before the country in 1880 upon this issue. Mr. Hayes would learn what opinion this country entertains of one-man power even at its best, and especially when that one-man power is wielded by such a fraud as the present occupant.

From the Pittsburgh Post.

Elections free and honest, clear of intimidation and the corrupt use of the public moneys in controlling them, is the basis on which American institutions rest. The House is in the direct line of its duty in demanding repeal. Repeal may not give the people indemnity for the crimes of 1876, but it will be secure against their repetition in 1880.

From the New York Express.

The noble stand taken by the Democrats of the last Congress on the great principle of civil liberty, in opposition to Federal terrorism and military interference, gives their successors in the new Congress a splendid vantage ground at the start, and throws their opponents back into an attitude of defense of what is indefensible. Let them do their duty to the country and the future of the Democracy will be safe.

"OLD SI."

After the old man had taken his orders for the day he stopped to say:

"Hit 'pears fer me dat editorel dis mornin' on de hard times hit de nale mo' squar'ly dan you's in de habit!"

"How you make that out?"

"Well, de idee wuz de 'kushun ob de hard times wuz de lakness ob konfidence twixt man an' man. Dat's jess whar I puts hit too. Dar aint no konfidence nowhar!"

"We spoke generally of the public."

"An' I speak generally an' individjually. Ebber sense de' wah I'se noti'd dis growin' 'spishusness twixt people. Jess er few years back yer could lend yer naber er dust ob flour er pound ob meat, an' had some konfidence in gittin ob hit back in de course ob six er seben weeks; now, ef yer lends hit ter him he moves away dat same night an' dar yer is lef' wid nuffin ter sho' fer de pervishuns, 'ceptin' de konfidence!"

"It is not that sort of confidence we mean—"

"Yas; I kno's dat. But whar's de diffrance. De higher ar' only de same kin' as de lower. Jeans britches is jeans briches jess de same, whedder dey is made for Ginrul Grant or Ginrul Tom Thumb. De same lackness ob konfidence in bizness dat makes dese big fokes feel hard times an' keeps dem karomin' ebery now an' den agin de po'-house ar' de same ez dat which keeps de nigger shinnyin' 'round ter stay in sight ob er livin'!"

"That is true enough—"

"Hit's jess dat way sho'! When de white fokes trus' an udder dey allus keeps er look out ter hed de creditor off fum de homestid offis er de bankrup shop. An' den fokes hez ter put barglers 'larms on dere corn-cribs, spring guns in dere chicken coops, trane er bull'-eye lantern on dere wood-pile ob nights an' set up ter watch fer niggers! Dat's de pass that things is got ter now! Jess no longer dan Saterday night er white man next door ter me run two of his mos' konfidenchil culled nabers outen his smoke-house wid one ob dese new fangled pistols dat yer has ter put in a tub of water ter stop when hit goes ter shootin'!"

"Well, let us hope for better times and early return of confidence between man and man!"

"I'se willin', but in the meantime I'se done gib hit out dat I puts my trust in my ole dubble-bar'l shot gun wid nine buckshot in each barrel. I dont like ter be suspishus ob my nabers, but I likes to be at de safe end ob be gun when I meets dem in my back-yard dese dark nights!"

SHERIFF SALE.

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

LAST MONDAY IN MARCH,

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

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

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

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

All levied upon to satisfy said fifa.

D. Z. GOODLETT,
Sheriff.

March 15—4t.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

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

C. W. BREWTON,
General Admr.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court of Calhoun county.

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

W. B. GREEN,
Executor.

March 8—3t.

FINAL SETLEMENT NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

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

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

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

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

March 8—3t.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

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

21ST DAY OF MARCH, 1879.

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

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

W. B. GREEN,
Executor

TAX NOTICE

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

To owner unknown—Precinct No 13.

The tax collector has filed in my office a list of delinquent tax payers, and of real estate upon which taxes are due. You are reported as a delinquent, and the following lands or lots are reported as assessed to you, to-wit

Northeast quarter of northeast quarter, section 11, township 16, range 8—40 acres.

This is to notify you to appear before me on Monday the 14th day of April 1879 then and there to show cause why a decree for the sale of said lands or lots should not be made for the amount of one dollar and 55cts and charges thereon, due from you for State and county taxes.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

Mapch 8—3t

TAX NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County

To owner unknown—Precinct No 4.

The tax collector has filed in my office a list of delinquent tax payers, and of real estate upon which taxes are due. You are reported as a delinquent, and the following lands or lots are reported as assessed to you, to-wit:

East half of northeast quarter, section 23 township 16, range 6—80 acres.

This is to notify you to appear befor me on the 14th day of April 1879 then and there to shew cause why a decree for the sale of said lands or lots should not be made for the amount of two dollars and 65cts and charges thereon, due from you for State and county taxes.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate

March 8—3t

TAX NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

To owner unknown—Precinct No. 8.

The tax collector has filed in my office a list of delinquent tax payers, and of real estate upon which taxes are due. You are reported as a delinquent, and the following lands, or lots, are reported as assessed to you, to-wit:

East half of northwest quarter and west half of northeast quarter, section 23, township 13, range 8—160 acres.

This is to notify you to appear before me on the 14th day of April 1879 then and there to show cause why a decree for the sale of said lands or lots should not be made for the amount of one dollar and 88cts and charges thereon, due from you for State and county taxes.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

March 8—3t

TAX NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun county.

TO owner unknown, Precinct No 12.

The tax collector has filed in my office a list of delinquent tax payers, and of real estate upon which taxes are due. You are reported as delinquent, and the following lands, or lots, are reported as assessed to you, to-wit:

North half of Section 32, township 15, range 9—316 acres.

This is to notify you to appear before me on Monday the 14th day of April 1879, then and there to show cause why a decree for the sale of said lands, or lots, should not be made for the amount of twenty-eight dollars and 5cts. and charges thereon, due from you for State and county taxes.

L. W CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

March 8—3t

TAX NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

TO OWNER UNKNOWN

Precinct No. 8.

The tax collector has filed in my office a list of delinquent tax payers, and of real estate upon which taxes are due. You are reported as a delinquent, and the following lands (or lots) are reported as assessed to you, to-wit:

Fraction "B", Section 4, Township 13, range 9—40 acres.

This is to notify you to appear before me on Monday the 14th day of April, 1879, then and there to show cause why a decree for the sale of said lands, or lots should not be made for the amount of $1,44, and charges thereon, due from you for State and county taxes.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

March 8—3t

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court for said County,
Special Term, February, 22nd 1879.

This day came Charles Martin, administrator of the estate of Loving Martin deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of said estate.

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

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

March 1—3t. Pd.

NOTICE.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
February 25th, 1879.

It is hereby ordered by the Mayor and Council that an election be held at the court house on Monday, March 31, for the purpose of electing a mayor, and five Council-men for the ensuing year. Said election to be held under the existing State laws.

GOVERNING ELECTIONS:

We hereby appoint and empower W. H. Fleming, G. W. Arnold and D. J. Privett, a Board of managers to hold said election: and appoint J. M. Caldwell and Robt. Arnold Clerks, and J. L. Mattison Rt. Officer.

J. D. HAMMOND,
Mayor.
W. M. HAMES,
Sect'y.

March 1—4t.

ANNUAL SETTLEMENT NOTICE.

STATE OF ALABAMA
CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court for said county—
Regular Term, March 10th 1879.

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

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

L W CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

March 8—3t

ANNUAL SETTLEMENT NOTICE.
THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court for said county
Special Term Feb. 18 1879

This day came W B Green, administrator of the estate of J B Prater, deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of his administration thereof.

It is ordered by the Court that the 18th day of March 1879, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement. At which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement if they think proper.

L W CANNON,
Judge of probate.

Feb 22—3t.

FINAL SETTLEMENT NOTICE.
THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court for said county
Special Term Feb 1879.

This day came P H Brothers guardian of Frank Bayley a minor and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his said gardianship.

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

L W CANNON
Judge of Probate

Feb 22—3t Pd

Carriage and Wagon MANUFACTORY.

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

Joe H. PRIVETT.

January 18 1879.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I have sold my business of carriage and wagon making and repairing, together with the premises on which I formerly did business, to Mr. Joe H. Privett, of Jacksonville, who will conduct in future. I most cheerfully recomend him to my old customers as one fully qualified to do good work at reasonable prices.

W. H. FLEMMING.

The Roper Mineral Well

IS LOCATED 3 MILES EAST OF GREENVILLE, ALABAMA.

For the information of persons desiring to use the Roper Well Water, I will state some of the cures it has effected: Dyspepsia in its worst form, Chronic Diarrhœa, Diabetes, or any derangement of the Urinary Organs, Sick or Nervous Headache of long standing, Piles, Sores or Eruption of the skin, Ulceration of the Womb and Billious Colic. It is also one of the most strengthening Tonics in use. The following is analysis of the water made by Prof. W. C. Stubbs of A & M College, of Alabama: The amount of water used was one litre, which is a little more than one quart. The litre is equal to one quart, a five thousand six hundred and seven, Ten Thousandths of a Quart, (1.0567 quarts.) Bearing in mind the difference between the litre and the quart we can estimate the strength of the water.

One litre was found to contain—

Sulphuric Acid	84½	Grains.
Feric Oxide	27⅞	"
Ferrous "	17⅞	"
Calcic "	10 7-10	"
Potssic "	2½	"
Magnestic "	1⅝	"
Sodium "	4-10	"
Chlorine "	3-5	"
Sillica "	2⅜	"
Carbonic Acid	5 7-10	"

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

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

P N. WEATHERLY.

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

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

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

Feb 22—3m.

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, 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.

TAX ASSESSOR'S

NOTICE!

FIRST CROUND

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

Precinct No 7 Hollingsworth's Court-Ground, Monday February 17 1879.

Precinct No 6 Peeks Hill, Tuesday and Wednesday February 18-19 1879.

Precinct No 5 Polkville, Thursday February 20.

Precinct No 14 Sulphur Springs, Friday February 21.

Precinct No 4 Gannaway's School House Saturday February 22.

Precinct No 2 Alexandria, Monday and Tuesday February 24-25

Precinct No 3 Weaver's Station, Wednesday February 26.

Precinct No 3 June Bug Court Ground, Thursday February 27.

Precinct No 1 Jacksonville, Friday February 28.

Precinct No 8 Green's School House, Saturday March 1.

Precinct No 15 Anniston, Monday March 3.

Precinct No 13 Oxford, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 4-5

Precinct No 13 Centre, Thursday March 6.

Precinct No 12 Davisville, Friday March 7.

Precinct No. 11 White Plains, Saturday March 8.

Precinct No 9 Cross Plains, Monday March 10.

Precinct No 16 Ladiga, Tuesday March 11.

Precinct No 10 Rabbit Town, Wednesday March 12. 1879.

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

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

January 19

POSTPONED.

SHERIFFS SALE.

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

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

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

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

Jan. 11 1879.—5t

"BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE."

Change of Schedule.

S. R. & D. R. R.

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

Mail Trains Daily.

No. 1, North.	Stations.	No. 2, South.
4.40 a. m	Lv Selma Ar	9.30 p. m.
6 38 a. m	Randolph Lv	7.05 p. m.
7.26 a. m	Montevallo	6.00 p. m.
8.15 a. m	Calera	5.00 p. m.
10.47 a. m	Talladega	2.35 p. m.
11.54 p. m	Oxford	1.30 p. m.
12.45 p. m	Jacksonville	12.45 p. m.
3.45 p. m.	Ar Rome ar.	10.22 a. m.
5 50 p. m.	Ar Dalton Lv	8.25 a. m.

Accommodation Trains.

Daily—Sunday excepted.

No. 3. North.	Stations.	No. 4, South.
3.40 p. m	Lv Selma Ar	12.30 p. m.
7.05 p. m	Randolph Lv	9 45 a. m.
8.20 p. m	Montevallo	8.54 a. m.
9.40 p. m	Calera Ar	7.00 a. m.
12.55 p. m	Talladega	3 50 a. m.
2.25 a. m	Oxford	2.25 a. m.
3 55 a. m	Jacksonville	12.50 a. m.
8.30. a. m	Ar. Rome Lv	8.15 p. m.
11.00 a. m	Dalton	5.51 p. m.

The 3.30 a. m. train connects at Calera with mail trains of L. & N. and Gt. So. R. R. for all points west, and at Dalton with trains of E. T. Va. & Ga. R. R. for all eastern cities, Tennessee and Virginia springs, and with W. & A. railroad for Chattanooga and north western cities.

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

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

Sleeping cars on all night trains.

Tickets as low as by any other route.

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

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 p. m.
" 3 02 am Grand Junction	9 37 am
" 3.56 am Middleton	8.50 am
" 5.08 am Corinth	7 44 am
" 10.15 am Decatur	2.35 pm
" 3 05 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, the track repaired with steel rails. The improvements make it second to no road in the south

TO THE EAST

Close connection is made for all eastern and southern cities.

Only Line running through Palace 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 grant tickets on sale at all principal stations.

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

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. or S. BAVANT, Asst. Gen Passenger agent, Mem phis, Tenn. P. R ROGERS, Gen. Western Agent, Dallas, Texas

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Cancers Cured

SCROFULA,

SCROFULOUS ULCERS AND CANCERS ARE CURABLE

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

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

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

Charges moderate,

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

April 6th, 1878—1y.

H. A. SMITH

ROME, GA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Bookseller and Music Dealer

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

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

CROQUET SETS

In Wood Boxes $1.50,

and upwards, complete. Orders by mail promptly filled—heavy discounts to Merchants and Schools. Jan. 27, 1879.

Special Notice to the Public

C. H. RANGER

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

PAINTING

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

Address Republican Office, R.

C. H. RANGER,
Jacksonville, Ala.

uly 27—3m.

CALHOUN COLLEGE

FOR MALES AND FEMALES

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

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

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

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

For further particulars address L. Cannon, Secretary, or

W. J. BORDEN,

The Republican.

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

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

BUY

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

WANTS

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

WANTED.

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

WANTED

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

Our worthy Marshall, Mr. Mattison, has put the mountain road in splendid condition. Our Valley friends are invited to come over and see us.

Senator Howell's recollection is that the bill to define the boundary line between Calhoun and Etowah, to which we have previously alluded, proposed to take territory from Calhoun and give it to Etowah county.

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

The bill establishing the mail route between this place and Centre, via Wragg's mills &c, became a law at the late session of Congress. We guess it will be open for bids soon. Let our friends make us up some subscribers along the route.

We are glad to note the fact that the ladies of Jacksonville are responding to our appeal in behalf of Mrs. Ables. Mr. Hammonds has kindly tendered a conveyance by which everything subscribed can be sent out next Monday. Blessed charity! Thank God it still has a home in the breast of gentle woman! Let the ladies include in their donation some delicacies suited to a sick person.

Last week a little child of Mr. Martin Hart, of the north eastern part of this county, fell into a well said to be seventy-five feet deep. It remained in the water some time before arrangements could be made for its rescue. It was finally drawn up with grappling hooks and, contrary to all expectations, was found to be unhurt. It is now doing well.

Gen. Forney, our distinguished Representative in Congress, came home from Washington Friday week last, and returned the following Tuesday to be in attendance on the meeting of the new Congress March 18th.

The following is the list of names of grand and petit jurors, drawn to serve during the coming term of court beginning the first Monday in April next.

Grand Jurors.

J. N. Hagans, A. M. Whiteside, J W. Ford, John Chambers, L. B. Miller, J. B. Smith, N. B. DeArman, J. J. Skelton, W. M. Elgin, E. F. Crook, D. A. Wright, J. D. Hammond, W. F. Hanna, M. N. Coker, J. G. Mynatt, F. M. Savage, W. P. Downing, G. W. Wells.

Petit Jurors—First Week

M. T. Weaver, W. H. Anderson, John A. Cobb, J. L. Turk, Wm. Henderson, W. D. Bush, John Rich, Clark Snow, Ab. McGinnis. Levi H. Vice, J. B. Farmer, A. M. Morgan, J. M. Moore, W. W. Weaver, A. J. Little, W. H. Clay. W. F. Clarkson, J. J. Wilson, T. M. Summerwell, Simpson Skinner, J. W. Anderson, J. L. Green, J. L. Kirby, H. F. Vernon, T. J Harrison, W. A. Neal, S. K. Cunningham, J. H. Elston, L. W Griffin, R. J. Boles.

Petit Jurors—Second Week

Seaborn Woodruff, S. E. Dowdel, W. M. Allison, S. B. White, Thomas R. Ward, Zebulon Williams, Jos. Nunnelly, J. P. Ford, H. T. Snow, E. D. Meherg, Joseph Borden, W. M. Johnson, Gregory Lee, T D Bynum, W. F. Higgins, R. C. Haynie, Elisha Hyatt, D. S. Black, J. C. McDaniel, H. W. Sides, Wm. Dulaney, Henry McElreath, Wm. H. Vincent, John F. Hubbard, Green B. Holder, J. Y. Henderson, Wm. M. Hughes, C. D. Fite, J. E. Brock, B. B. Bridges.

The Bell Society of Gadsden recently gave a dramatic entertainment. Mr. John M. Caldwell, of this place, being present, he was invited by the society to participate in the entertainment. The Gadsden Times thus speaks of his rendition of Shamus O'Brian:

Our friend Capt. John M. Caldwell, of Jacksonville, being in our city, and his excellent and unequaled attainments in dramatical recitations being known, he was pressed into active service. Although he had made no preparation, yet his rendition of Shamus O'Brian was truly thrilling. This young gentleman has a high order of talent, and if he would consent to take up the stage we have no doubt he would soon stand at the head of actors. The young ladies of the society and the community at large return to Capt. Caldwell their greatest thanks for his services, and their kindest wishes go with him always for his success.

The Etowah Herald also spoke in most flattering terms of Mr. Caldwell's effort; but we have mislaid the paper and cannot reproduce it.

Be sure you are right—then go ahead.

The sheriff sale of property of some of our most solvent citizens is the result of a friendly suit against them as trustees of Calhoun College, and does not imply financial embarrassment of the parties individually. The matter will be doubtless arranged before sale day.

Beton Agglomere.

With the opening of Spring the inventors of the beton agglomere grave covers, Messrs. Arnold of this place, are preparing to push anew their invaluable discovery, by which the homes of the beloved dead can be beautified and adorned at a cost suited to the circumstances of all. The artificial stone which these grave stones are manufactured has now come into use for building purposes, and is much preferred to the natural stone because of its superior strength and power to resist disintegration under climatic influences. The most beautiful fountain at Prospect park, in Brooklyn, N. Y. is built of this stone and it is much used in the erection of stone bridges.

The Scientific News, speaking of it says:

"Beton is impervious to water, unaffected by frost, and will withstand a crushing strength of over four tons to the inch. It is applicable to all classes of architectural and engineering works, in which it has a field of its own where it has no rival."

The patent of the Messrs Arnold embraces the manufacture and application of this stone to grave covers, and the exceeding cheapness of the materials with which it is made, and the ease with which it is moulded into the most beautiful designs enables the manufacturer to get up a grave cover of rare workmanship and beautiful design at a cost less than one twentieth of the same design in marble, and yet as elegant and durable as the latter. Enterprising, money making men have but to see it to take hold of it. Messrs Arnold start in a few days to South Carrolina to introduce it in that State, and Mr. A. O. Stewart, will start to Arkansas to introduce the invention there. We heartily commend all of these gentlemen to the people among whom they will go, as high-minded, honorable gentlemen in every sense of the word. They enjoy the perfect confidence of the community here in which they live. They will not misrepresent the value of the article they have for sale, and the public may trust implicitly every representatio they make on the subject.

CHAMBER'S CYCLOPÆDIA OF ENGLISH LITERATURE, in the new ACME EDITION, is meeting with such extraordinary sale that the publishers, to make it still more popular, have futher reduced the prices. Purchasers ordering before April 30th will get the eight volumes complete, in paper, for $1 75; cloth, $2 50; half morrocco, gilt top, for $4 00; or bound in four volumes, half morocco, gilt top, for $3 20. Sample voulmes sent post-paid for 30 cents, 45 cents, 65 cents, and 90 cents. This is not only one of the cheapest works in the language, but really wonderful in its low price. Specimen pages and terms to clubs will be sent free on request by the publishers, the AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, 55 Beekman St., N. Y.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

MR EDITOR,
Dear Sir,

I wish, through your paper, to call attention to some changes in the school law.

All teachers, of public schools, are required to be examined. The examining board will meet the 31 Saturday in March, at Cross Plains. The 4th Saturday at Jacksonville; and the 5th Saturday at Oxford.

A copy of all contracts must be sent to Co. Supt, within ten days after it is made.

All contracts must specify the teachers' pay per month from public fund.

All teachers are required to attend the teachers' meeting.

Teachers must make reports quarterly, and be paid first of April, July and October. Let all concerned meet the board at one of the above named places.

I will be at Jacksonville, Saturday before the second Sabbath in each month, where all who are interested in the school subject can see me.

G. B. RUSSELL.

Chocolocco Items,

Winter has relinquished her grasp—Spring with all its grandeur and loveliness is ushered upon us. Farmers are working with a vim in this community—some will plant corn in a few days.—Wheat is begining to show itself a little since the seige of winter has been raised.

DIED—At Davisville, March the 10th. Rev. Elijah Teague.—

Also, at Holly Springs, Miss, Feb, 28 1879, Mrs C. M. Wallace, daughter of Mrs. E. J. Malloy, formerly of this county.

Would be glad to hear from the Col. on the salary grab.

MORE ANON.

THE NEW GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SELMA, ROME AND DALTON R. R.

We learn with sincere pleasure that Mr. Norman J. Webb was, on yesterday, appointed General Superintendent of the Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Stanton. Mr. Webb, for many years past, has been a conductor on the road, and knows every foot of it from Selma to Dalton. For years past, when Mr. Stanton was absent, Mr. Webb filled his place, to the entire satisfaction of all interested. To say that Mr. Webb is fully qualified for the position to which he has been appointed is entirely unnecessary to those who know him. He is, we beg to assure those not cognisant of the fact, eminently qualified for the position, and we are sure will give satisfaction. He is a genial, polished gentleman, perfectly reliable in every respect, and we congratulate all interested in the road and the general public upon the fact that such a responsible position is to be filled by one so greatly qualified for the performance of its duties.

[Selma Times.

THE LIBRARY MAGAZINE for March will be ready on the 28th—not dated in advance, as is the custom—its contents being mainly from the foreign publications of same date, thus giving what is newest in the literary world. $1.00 a year, or 10 cents a number. AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Publishers, N. Y.

AN ACT.

To amend Section 153 of the Code o Alabama.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That section one hundred and fifty-three of the Code of Alabama be amended so as to read as follows: Section 153 (148). Commissioned officers. The following officers are to be commissioned, namely, chancellors, judges of the several courts, the attorney general, solicitors, clerks of the city, circuit, and supreme courts, sheriffs, the Secretary of State, Auditor, State Treasurer, tax collectors, tax assessors, county treasurers, justices of the peace, notaries public with powers of justices of the peace, and constables. The said offices shall not exercise the duties of their said officers without obtaining said commissions, and any person who violates the provisions of this section, shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five, nor more than twenty dollars; provided, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to those officers who, at the date of the passage of this act, have already taken out their commissions; and provided, futher, that any of said officers who have not taken out their commissions, be allowed sixty days from the passage of this act to comply with the provisions of the same.

Approved, Feb. 1879.

Our esteemed cotemporary, the Randolph County New, has some remarks on our recent article on the Alabama Legislature. As several of the state papers have somewhat severely criticised what little we had to say about the matter, we rise to explain that we did not intend to be understood as commending each bill passed, but reviewing the entire labors of the General Assembly we considered that they might have done worse. However, we will be candid enough to say that we are "weakening" just the least bit, and have no desire to be regarded as the champion of the defunct and much abused body.

LaFayette Clipper.

MARSE JIM'S INTIMIDATION.

How Old Ben Told the Story in the Court House.

BY SAMUEL W. SMALL.

Now, then, Mister Witness, Yes sah!
Go on in your own honest way
And tell to the court and the jury
Of that row on election day.

But first, how long have you known, sir,
The prisoner here at the bar?
De who, sah? De pris'ner? You don't mean
Mars' Jim, what's settin' down dar?

Why, I's kno'd him sense fust he cotch breff
Up yander in Tennessee—
But what's de use in axin me dat?
You all kno's he wuz raised by me!

Now tell us about the election fight
That you saw that day at the polls,
When your Mars' Jim tried by violence
To intimidate this man Bolls.

Is dat's what Mars' Jim's raigned fer?
Well, I declar', dat's funny!
But den, yer jess lissen er minnit
An' I'll tell yer de truf, now honey!

Dat ar' leckshun was gwine on fairly
An' quiet, an' orderly an' free,
When Mars' Jim cum up ter de poles dar,
Wid de han's from de farm an' me.

Well, dis lab-side nigger name Bowls,
Wuz kavortin' 'round in de crowd,
An' a pullin' de voters fust one side
An' de udder, an' talkin' out loud,

When he see'd us he cum up a bulgin'
An' passin' his tickets about,
An' swearin' as how he could chaw up
Enny t'imocrat nigger fotch out.

Den I made er remark dat was passin'
'Bout niggers 'outgrowin'' dere pants,
An' fixin' dereselbs to be worthless
Hear arter-wards—ceptin' fer hants!

Den Bowls retched round fer his razor,
A lowin' he'd kyarve my ole hart—
But Mars' Jim slipp'd in dar betwix' us
An' push'd me an Bowls befe apart.

Den he fotch Bowls a lick in de laf' eye
Dat shot it up tighter dan wax—
Den he peel'd him up dar on de temple
An' bludded his noze wid two whacks;

Den he plunted de toe ob his boot, sah,
Whar Bowls' coat-tails orter bin,
An' Bowls spun 'round in dat roun'about
Like er boy's whirlegig in de win'!

Den eb'ryone dar gib a cheer, sah,
An' sed dat hit sarv'd dis Bowls right,
An' hit tickl'd de darkies ter deth, most,
'Kase Mars' Jim fit de ole man's fight!

But den dat's Mars' Jim, fer de world,
Jess de same sense de war az befo'—
Whoeber comes foolin' along o his hans'
Is gwine ter get hurted, now show!

Now dat's de truf, and Bowls kno's hit!
An, could tell hit ez plane, sah ez me—
An' you's got de 'rong man in de box,
Ez I hopes de jury'll see.

An' if dat wuz attemp' ter entimidate,
Hit's a powerful win nin'some way—
Kase de man dat Mars' Jim wuz a-back'n
We niggers elected dat day!

HOAR AS A VULTURE.

The New York Sun, alluding to Lamar's answer to Hoar's attack on Mr. Davis and the South, says:

"In speaking of the motives that inspired Hoar's motion, Lamar used a singularly appropriate figure of speech. He was referring to the persistent attacks upon Davis, a broken and aged man. He said that the Senator from Massachusetts, he believed, classed himself among those who were called Christian statesmen. He might have learned more charity even from heathen mythology.

"At this point the speaker paused, turned, and, in a stage whisper, asked: 'Who was it that was chained to the rock?' and Thurman, across three rows of desks, whispered; 'Prometheus.'

"Without more than a deliberate rest, Lamar went on: 'When Prometheus was chained to the rock it was not an eagle that plucked at his vitals, but a vulture.' The action was suited to the utterance; as he said it was not an eagle that plucked at his vitals the arms were thrown up and the curving swoop of the king of birds was described in the gesture, and then as he hissed out it was a vulture the right arm straightened out and the index finger pointed at Hoar. It was as fine and effective a piece of oratory as ever I witnessed. Hoar felt the sting."

Washington Post. Although the sonorous tones of N. P. Banks will no longer reverberate through the House, it is a satisfaction to know that such a voice is not to be lost to the public service. As he cries in and cries out the United States Court in Boston, his marvelous vocalization will recall glorious memories of the brilliant skedaddle which he led down the vally of Virginia and the more memorable rout on the Red River. Age has but little impaired the voice that urged on his legions on those historic fields.

LOCAL MATTERS.

MAKE MONEY

By buying your goods of W P & E D L PARR.

They have just received 2,000 lbs of flour which they sell from $3 to $3.50.
1,000 lbs meat from 5ct to 7ct lb
250 lbs lard from 9 to 10cts lb
500 lbs Coffee from 18 to 20cts lb
800 lbs Sugar from 9 to 11cts lb
75 bushels Eastern seed Irish potatoes cheap
5 bushels red and yellow Davies Silver Skin onion sets
1,000 packages Garden seed of all kinds
350 lbs Mackerel and White fish at bottom prices
250 lbs of sole and upper leather at manufacturer's prices
200 pieces Tin Ware of all kinds that are generally needed for family use
200 gallons of Stone Ware of every variety
2,500 Segars of all grades from 2 to 10cts
200 lbs Chewing Tobacco from 48 to 90cts lb
Handsome Stock Smoking Tobacco
250 lbs Cream and Young America Cheese from 12 to 15cts lb
00 Cans Cove Oysters from 10 to 20cts can
Boxes finest Sardines from 20 to 25cts box
best Hyson and Breakfast Tea from 50 65cts lb
0 lbs Pure Stick Candy from 15 to 25 cts
lbs Fancy Candy from 25 to 50ct lb
bushels Apples consisting of Fancy Baldins and Russets
00 BEST Sweet Oranges
Large and Well Assorted Stock Glass Ware Lamp Fixtures, Soap, Starch, Soda, Baking powders, Brooms, Washing Boards, Candles, Kerosene Oil 125 Degrees fire test, Butter, Eggs, Chickens, Prunes 10ct lb. Dates, Figs, Raisins, Currants, crackers, flavoring extracts; infact everything kept in a First Class Grocery House.

THEY SELL FOR CASH;

and hence, their customers do not have to pay an extra per cent. to cover bad debts. Give us a trial and be convinced that the

PARRS

have a badsome and well assorted Stock of New goods at remarkably low prices.

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

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

Cheap Groceries for Cash a the old Forney Corner.

Fresh Lard at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Fresh Meal at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTICE TO STOCK-HOLDERS of Calhoun College:

Pursuant to a resolution passed by the Board of Trustees of Calhoun College, at a meeting held in Jacksonville, Saturday the 8th day of March 1879, the original stockholders in said College are requested and notified to meet in convention in Jacksonville, at the court house, 10 o'clock A M, Tuesday May 20th 1879, for the purpose of transacting important business, affecting the title of said college building and grounds.

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

March 15—2m

Why Will You

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

GUANO

AT OLD PRICES.

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

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO,

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

PIANOS AND ORGANS. GRAND INTRODUCTION SALE.

One thousand first class instruments from best makers to be placed in Southern homes for introduction and advertisement. Pianos, 7 Oct $135. 7½ Oct. $150. Organs, 9 Stops: $57; 13 Stops, $71; Mirror Top, 13 Stops, $86. Choicest instruments at lowest prices ever known. 6 years writing guarantee. Weber and Southern Gem Pianos, Mason & Hamlin, and Peloubet & Pelton Organs included in this sale. A clean sweep; no reserve, new instruments fresh from Factory. Only sale of the kind ever carried out in the U S. Write for introduction sale circular. Address Ludden & Bates' Southern Music House, Savannah, Ga., the Great Wholesale Piano and Organ Depot of the South.

WM. W. HARRISON,

Physician & Surgeon,

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA.

HOWAN, DEAN & Co.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

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

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

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

ROME GEO., MARBLE WORKS.

JONES & EDMUNDSON,

AMERICAN AND ITALIAN

MARBLE & GRANITE.

And Manufacturers of Tombs, Monuments and Headstones,

ROME GEORGIA.

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

FRINSURANCE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mch 25th, 1878—1 y

R. T. HOYT,

WHOLESALE DR

NO 43 BROAD STREET, *ROME, GA.*

WILL SELL

clover & grass seed

TO THE FARMERS AT WHOESALE PRICES.

Send for Price List and descriptive Catalogue.

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

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.

POSTPONED.

TRUST SALE.

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

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

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

G. W. LOYD.
Trustee.

Jan. 25—3t.

A BLESSING TO MOTHERS

There will be no necessity for mothers leaving the comforts of home, with their sick babies, this summer, if they will give Dr. Moffets Teethina (Teething powders) Teethina will regulate the bowels and make Teething easy. It cures cholera Infantum and Summer complaints of children, heals eruptions and sores, removes and prevents the formation of worms. Wm. M. Nisbit and all Druggists keep it.
Jan 18

Ayer's American Almanac is now ready for delivery by the druggists, and we are free to say that we have read this welcome visitor with satisfaction and profit. It contains an astonishing amount of information which is useful to everybody, and shows how to treat nearly all the diseases from which people suffer. It invariably recomends the best remedies to be employed, irrespective of Ayer's Family Medicines, and furnishes the best medical advice by which a great majority of ailments can be treated successfully. The anecdotes, witisisms and jokes are the best compilation that comes under our notice and the book is a refreshing contribution to our enjoyments every year.
Jan 18

CITY BAR!

JNO. RAMAGNANO,

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

All kinds of wines, including Wine for SACRAMENTAL PURPOSES.

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

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

Good order preserved.
Feb. 15—2m.

TALLADEGA NURSERIES.

R. D. HUNDLEY,

Talladega.....Alabama.

Southern Raised, No. 1 Trees.

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

THE WHITE SEWING MACHINE

The Best and Cheapest.

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

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

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

A liberal discount allowed to Agents.

I have seen nearly every kind of Sewing Machine. I consider the White the best and most perfect made.

SAM'L NOBLE.

April 20, 1878—1y.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY

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

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

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

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

W. C. LAND,

WATCH MAKER

WELL

Leeks on the A

LEACH NURSERY,

Jacksonville, Ala.

PEACHES,

Hales' Early, Early Crawford, Maiden's Blush, (October.) Took Premium at the Fair. 15 cents each.—Raised from the seed.
Dec. 7—3 m.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

This is a compound remedy, prepared with scientific skill from vegetable ingredients, which rarely fails to cure the severest cases of **Chills** and **Fever** and the concomitant disorders. Such a remedy the necessities of the people in malarious districts demand. Its great superiority over any other medicine yet discovered for the cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no quinine or mineral, and those who take it are free from danger of quinism or any injurious effects, and are as healthy after using it as before. It has been extensively employed during the last thirty years in the treatment of those distressing disorders, and so unvarying has been its success that it has gained the reputation of being infallible. It can be safely recommended as a sure remedy and specific for the **Fever and Ague** of the West, and the **Chills and Fever** of the South, which, once broken up by it, do not return until the disease is again contracted.

The great variety of disorders which arise from the irritation of this poison, such as **Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Splenic Affections, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis,** and derangement of the **Stomach,** all of which become intermittent or periodical, have no specific remedy than AYER'S AGUE CURE, which cures them all alike, and protects the system from future attacks. As a preventive, it is of immense service in those communities where **Fever and Ague** prevails, as it stays the development of the disease if taken on the first approach of the premonitory symptoms. Travellers and temporary residents are thus enabled to defy these disorders, and few will ever suffer if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity, it is an excellent remedy; it stimulates this organ into healthy activity, and produces many remarkable cures where other medicines fail.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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

MARRIED OR SINGLE — **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
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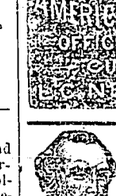

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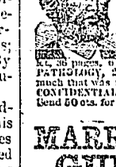

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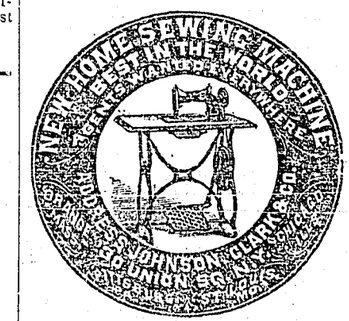

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The New Mammoth Cave.

A. Gardner has discovered a mammoth cave in the dividing ridge between the South Branch and main Stanislaus rivers, two miles above the junction and one mile northerly from Pine Log, at an elevation of about 1,800 feet above the river. The discovery was made under the following very peculiar circumstances, in which an insignificant squirrel figures very conspicuously:—On December 1st, 1878, Gardner says he was engaged in working his placer claim, which is distant three hundred feet from the entrance of the cave. A squirrel perched itself upon a tree near by and commenced to chatter and spit acorn shucks at him. This he considered a challenge to fight it out on that line. So he repaired to his cabin, armed himself with a double-barrelled shotgun, marched out and faced his diminutive antagonist. The fight opened with a spirited skirmish of both parties and ended after Gardner had fired seven rounds at his squirrelship, the seventh just as his little tormentor was disappearing in the dark recesses of a crevice in the ledge above his claim. He pursued it to its retreat, and then commenced searching in the crevice to discover, if possible, the hiding place of his vanquished foe, but failed. The search, however, resulted in the discovery of the greatest natural wonder in the county, and perhaps in the State, as future developments in that direction may prove, in its class. So closes the history of its discovery. It is adorned with decorations of dazzling beauty, unsurpassed in character on the Pacific slope. The entrance to the cave is situated at the base of a bluff, and 80 feet above the gulch, and access is had through a crevice in the ledge, 3 feet in width by 6 feet in length. Descending by ladder 10 feet, you reach the floor of an inclined archway, dipping at an angle of 35 degrees, from 20 to 30 feet in height, by 30 feet in width. Descending the incline, which is 100 feet in length, we reach the floor of the grand archway, from 40 to 50 feet in height, varying in width from 20 to 30 feet, from which radiate scores of similar archways leading to spacious chambers, with their lofty ceilings draped with brilliant stalactites, that glitter and sparkle in the light of a lamp like gems of ocean waves of which we read. The floors and walls of this subterraneous hall are entirely coated with stalagmites—pure crystallization. We can best describe this crystal formation in this wise:—For instance, it resembles in make-up and appears to the vision like a sheet of snow lying loosely in large flakes on a pane of glass. We visited, under the guidance of the discoverer, many large chambers, of which the grandeur and brilliancy baffle description. Our rambles through the subterraneous archways were continued for four hours. To give the most minute details of what we witnessed during our rambles in the cave would fill every page of the Tuolumne *Independent*. "The Bridal Chamber" is sixty feet in length, twenty feet in width, with slightly arched ceiling ten to fifteen feet; floor and walls crystalized; from the ceiling depend hundreds of stalactites from one to six feet in length. This chamber far surpasses the wondrous beauties of the "Cave City" of Calaveras county. So says R. Bostwick, who in 1859 visited that cave. "The Crystal Palace," though not so spacious as the first-mentioned room, is equally as attractive; its crystal formations are of rare beauty. Explorations made of the cave extend over an area of one-half a mile. In no direction already explored has there been found any terminating point to the cavern. Gardner says he will continue to explore till every recess of the cave is discovered and its extent known. Through some system of experimental surveys of the surface he determined the extent of the cave to exceed four miles.

The Pig's Start in Life.

The big is an animal that has its wits about it quite as soon after birth as the chicken. I therefore selected it as a subject of observation. The following ares one of my observations. That vigorous young pigs get up and search for food at once, or within one minute after entrance in the world; that if removed several feet from the mother, when aged only a few minutes, they soon find their way back to her, guided apparently by the grunting she makes in answer to their squeaking. In the case I observed, the old sow rose in less than an hour and a half after pigging, and went out to eat; the pigs ran about and tried to eat various matters, following their mother out, and sucked while she stood eating. One pig I put in a bag the moment it was born, and kept it in the dark until it was 7 hours old, when I placed it outside the sty, a distance of ten feet from where the sow lay concealed inside the house. The pig soon recognized the low grunting of its mother, went along outside the sty struggling to get over the under or lower bar. At the end of five minutes it succeeded in forcing its way through under the bar at one of the few places where that was possible. No sooner in, that it went without a pause into the pig-house to its mother, and was at once like the others in its behavior. Two little pigs I blindfolded at their birth. One of them I placed with its mother at once; it soon found the teat and began to suck. Six hours later I placed the other a little distance from the sow; it reached her in half a minute, after going about rather vaguely; in half a minute more it found the teat. Next day I found that one of the two left with the mother, blindfolded, had got the blinders off; the other was quite blind, walked about freely, knocking against things. In the afternoon I uncovered its eyes, and it went round and round, as if it had had sight, and had suddenly lost it. In ten minutes it was scarcely distinguishable from one that had sight all along. When placed on a chair it knew the height to require considering went down on its knees and leaped down. When its eyes had been unveiled twenty minutes I placed it and another twenty feet from sty. The two reached the mother in five minutes and at the same moment.

SCIENTIFIC.

Lead Poisoning From Tin Dishes.—Attention has recently been called to a new risk of chronic poisoning by the old enemy, lead. What we call "tin" vessels—that is, sheet iron coated with tin—are in daily use in every house in the land. They are cheap, durable and convenient, and have been considered perfectly safe for the thousand culinary purposes to which they are devoted. They are safe if the tin plate is honestly made; but unfortunately this is not always to be counted upon. Tin is comparatively cheap, but lead is cheaper; and an alloy of the two metals may be used in place of the dearer one, with profit to the manufacturer, though with serious detriment to the user. The alloy is readily acted upon by acids, and salt of lead are thus introduced into the food. The Michigan State board of health has lately been investigating this subject, having been led to do so by a letter from a physician who found that certain cases of what had been taken for cholera were really *paralysis agitans*, which would be traced to this kind of lead poisoning. Other cases were brought to light in which children had died of meningitis, fits and paralytic affections, caused by milk kept in such vessels, the acid in the fluid having disolved the lead. Malic, cloric and other fruit acids are of course quicker and more energetic in their action upon the pernicious alloy. The danger is the greater, because the salts are cumulative poisons. The effect of one or two doses may not be perceptible, but infinitesimal doses, constantly repeated, will in the end prove injurious, if not fatal. Analysis of a large number of specimen of tin plate used in culinary utensils showed the presence of an alloy with lead in almost every instance, and often in large quantities. It is safe to assert that a large proportoin of the tinned wares in the market are unfit for use on this account. That we may not be accused of exciting fears which may be groundless, we will show our readers how they can settle the question themselves by a simple and easy test. Put a drop of strong nitric acid on the suspended "tin," and rub it over a space as large as a dime. Warm it very gently till it is dry, and then let fall two drops of a solution of iodide of potassium on the spot. If lead is present it will be shown by a bright yellow color, due to the formation of iodide of lead. It is stated by Dr. Kedzie that a peculiar kind of tin plate, the coating of which is largely made up of lead, is coming into general use for roofing, eaves, troughs and conductors; and it is suggested that much of this lead will dissolve and find its way into household cisterns. Susceptible persons may be poisons by washing in the lead charged water, and all who drink it, even after it is filtered, are in danger of chronic lead poisoning. There is also risk in the use of glazed earthen vessels if, as is often the case, the glazing contains oxide of lead.

Experiments with Gastric Juice. — The results of some of the experiments made by M. Ricket upon the patient on whom Professar Vernevil performed, awhile ago, the operation of gastrotomy, have been published. According to the researches, the acidity of the gastric juice is equivalent to 1 7 grammes of hydrochloric acid to 1,000 grammes of fluid, this acidity increasing a little at the end of digestion; wine and alcohol also increase it, but cane sugar diminishes it. It tends to return to its normal acidity after the introduction of acids or alkaline matters. The mean duration of digestion is from three to four and-one hours, and the food does not pass gradually out of the stomach, but in masses. According to four analyses, after a modification of Schmidt's method, free hydrochloric acid exists in the gastric juice; and altogether this secretion appears to consist of one part of lacetic acid to nine parts of hydrochloric acid, the former of which is free in the gastric juice.

Diphtheria.

In spite of the careful study that has been given to the disease, diphtheria must still be classed as an unexplainable physical disorder. For a long time it was supposed to be of modern origin, but medical historical research has thown that there is good reason for shinking that it prevailed with deadly effect in India as long as 600 B. C., and that the fatal epidemic called in the Talmud "askara" was assentially diphtherle in its character. But from this time forward to the seventeenth century there is no disease described with which it can be compared. At that time there were many deaths from this cause; but it appears to have made a complete leap over the eighteenth century, and not to have been taken into professional accont until about twenty years ago. Since that time, 1858, it has been intermittent in its severity, when any given locality is considered, though it never disappeared, when this and other large countries are taken into the account. What regulates its coming and its going is, however, an unsolved mystery. Of the nature of the disease itself the same uncertainty exists, some physcians classing it with the very common disorder known as croup, while others, of seemingly equal authority, maintain that there is no connection between the two. Indeed, almost as much is learned by what it does not do as by what it does. In this way it has been repeatedly shown that it is governed by family or constitutional attractions, since, when one member of the family has it, other members of the household are much more liable to be attacked by it than friends or nurses who are not related by blood ties, even though the exposure in the latter case should be greater than in the former. In view of the number of cases of sickness from this cause in this county at the present time, it would be well for all to bear this last-named circumstance in mind, for the frequency with which two or more members of a family die within a short time from this disease is one of its most painful features. It is, at least, satisfactory to know that the number who recover is now much larger than it once was, for in ancient times it was styled an incurable complaint, while the present rate of morality from this cause is less than forty per cent. of those who suffer from it. The fact of its complete absence through long terms of years certainly indicates its possible preventability, and in these days of enlightened medical research it will be strange if some way is not discovered of stamping it out as effectually as smallpox has been eradicated.

AGRICULTURE.

The Aphis or Green Fly, is larger and more readily seen than the red spider. A good, simple remedy, sufficient for purposes of most window gardeners is as follows: Take some tobacco, put it in some water and let it soak until it looks like strong tea. The proportions may be about one-fourth of a pound of tobacco to three or four quarts of water; this may be applied with a syringe; a brush or sponge may be dipped into the tobacco water and used to brush them off. Small plants can be plunged into it, the top downward. Doctor the sick plants with sunshine, charcoal and good drainage. The aphis usually attacks those plants in some way diseased, and when this is the case the plants must be restored to perfect health again. To destroy the aphis without tobacco: If the infested plant is small and short take three or four laurel leaves, beat them all over with a hammer, so as to thoroughly bruise them, then place them round or under the plant and cover; a bell glass does best. Let all remain closed for a few hours, and the aphides will be found dead, each hanging by its probosis only. If this process is repeated within a day or two to make sure, the plant will be perfectly freed, and in some cases is not again attacked. This way of killing aphides is particularly acceptible to those who do not like tobacco smoke; all danger arising from an overdose of it to a very tender plant is avoided, and the laurel is so generally grown it must be almost everywhere near at hand. Another good insect remedy may be made by steeping about two ounces of quassia chips in a gallon of hot water. This is very destructive to the green fly if the plants are immersed in it.

The Mealy Bug.—The mealy bug is a very annoying insect; it appears like a white mealy spot, not more than one-third as large as a lady bug, and infests the crotches of smooth-barked plants, and also gets into the cracks of the bark of rough-barked plants; here it hatches its nests of young ones. The best way to destroy it is to brush the stems with an old tooth-brush dipped into the strongest soap suds you can make, with a little soot added to the water, and then give the plants a good sprinkling; it can be scrapped off with the finger nails, but the process is not an agreeable one. Let it once get a foothold, and it is very difficult to get rid of it. They can also be kept down by frequent syringing with warm greasy water, to which a little sulphur should be added; but if full-grown, they should be picked off by the hand or a small sharp-pointed stick. Alcohol is sure death to a mealy bug. It can be removed from thousands of the most delicate plants, without a particle of injury, by simply applying frequently, for a few weeks, alcohol diluted with five per cent. of water. The most convenient way to use it is by a fine brush put through the cork of a wide-mouthed bottle. Kerosene may sometimes be used, as appears by the testimony of on Illinois window-gardener:—"For more than a year I have used kerosene to destroy mealy bug and scale louse, and have found it a most convenient and effectual remedy. I apply it to the backs of the insects with a feather and brush lightly around the axils of the leaves infested, and I have not found any injurious effect of its use upon the most tender plants." Powdered white hellebore and whale-oil soap, dissolved and sprinkled through any sprinkler, will do the work effectually.

How to Raise Large Corn.—I have made a great many experiments with corn within the last fifteen years. I had fourteen different kinds, and this year I got some of the largest ears I ever raised. I always select my seed corn in the fall, at husking time, and in the spring I sort them over again. Last spring I took no ears that were less than twelve inches long; then I took off three inches at the tip end and two inches at the but end, and from these central grains I got ears fifteen inches long and from fourteen to sixteen rows. Several years ago I selected ears from stalks that had two ears, but the result was not nearly so satisfactory as from planting only central grains. My opinion is, if farmers would be a little more careful in selecting their seed corn they could raise from five to ten bushels more per acre than they do when they pick it out of the crib in the spring.

The Mount St. Bernard.

People who disport themselves during July and August in the sunny watering-places down below, wearing their lightest summer clothing and complaining of the heat of the valley, or perhaps taking refuge in their comfortable hotel at the first breath of the evening breeze, have no idea of the wild winter storms which are raging among the mountains at the same time, or of the clouds of sharp, needle-like snow-flakes which flutter round the savage-cliffs, blowing in the face of the half-frozen traveller and completely hiding his path. In those upper regions terrible dangers are everywhere lurking; and those who escape death at the hands of the avalanche and treacherous snow-storm too often perish from hunger and fatigue. However the monks and their servents keep constant watch over the lives of the wayfarers, and are greatly assisted in this, their arduous labor of love, by the faithful St. Bernard dogs. The little band of watchers take no rest night or day; even when the sun is shining two servants are constantly pacing to and for on the lookout for travellers, and in stormy weather the whole establishment turns out to search for those who have lost their way, and to administer restoratives to such as have become exhausted and unconscious from exposure to the cold. The grave-looking, beautiful building of dark freestone, which stands in the midst of this dreary desert, is deservedly looked upon with admiration, as are also its inhabitants, both men and animals, who have renounced the sunshine and other attractions of the valley below; and it is with a feeling of reverence that one enters within walls so sacred, which have already extended their generous hospitality to so many hundred thousand human beings. Unfortunately, the genuine old breed of St. Bernard dogs had almost, if not altogether, died out at one time, owing to the unusually severe weather which occured in the winter of 1830, when both packs, male and female, were taken out, and a great number perished. Lately, however, the original breed has been revived at Hollingen, near Bern, and has been re-introduced in this and other hospices.

Never exaggerate.

DOMESTIC.

Something Worth Knowing.—Every little while, writes a correspondent, we read in the papers of some one who has stuck a rusty nail in his foot, or knees, or hand, or some other portion of his person, and that lock-jaw has resulted therefrom, of which the patient died. If every person in the world was aware of a perfect remedy for all such wounds, and would apply it, then all such reports must cease. But although we can give the remedy, we cannot enforce its application. Some will not employ it because they think it too simple; others will have no faith in it when they read it; while others often think such a wound of small account, and not worth fussing over, until it is too late to do any good. Yet all such wounds can be healed without the fatal consequences which follow them. The remedy is simple, almost always on hand, and can be applied by anyone, and what is better, it is infallible. It is simply to smoke the wound, or any bruise or wound that is inflamed, with burning wool or woolen cloth. Twenty minutes in the smoke of wool will take the pain out of the worst wound, and repeated once or twice, it will allay the worst case of inflammation arising from a wound we ever saw. People may sneer at the "old man's remedy" as much as they please, but when they are afflicted, just let them try it. It has saved many lives and much pain, and is worthy of being printed in letters of gold and put in every home.

Bread.—New bread is comparatively soft and tenacious, and generally supposed to be less digestible than stale bread of some days old. But it is a mistaken notion, that stale bread which is more free and crumby, is actually dryer. Cold bread contains nearly the same proportion of water as new bread. The apparent change is in the internal arrangement of the molecules of the bread. The bread we eat is nearly one-half water—at least forty-five per cent. A well-baked wheaten loaf has in every hundred parts forty-five parts of water, six parts of gluten, and forty-nine parts of starch, sugar and gum. Gluten is the most nutritious part of the grain. The proportions of gluten in the whole grain, and in the different parts, show that we cast out the most nutritious portion in the common process of preparing it for the oven. The whole grain of wheat contains twelve per cent. of gluten, and the white flour only ten per cent. Hence our "best brands" of flour are the poorest, as an article of nutritious diet.

Potato Croquets.—In these days when in some localities the potatoes are not of good quality it is a very nice change to prepare them as follows: Boil, and mash while hot; add a piece of butter the size of an egg; a small teaspoonful of white powdered sugar, two well-beaten eggs and the necessary salt. Beat well together and make into small egg or cone-shaped pieces. When cold, dip them into a mixture of raw egg and bread crumbs and drop for a minute or two into boiling lard.

Cream Puffs.—One cup of hot water, one half cup of butter; boil the water and butter together, and stir in a cupful of dry flour while boiling; when cool, add three eggs, not beaten; mix well; drop by the tablespoonsful on buttered tins; bake in a quick oven twenty-five minutes. This makes fifteen puffs. To make the cream for the puffs—one cup of milk, one half cup of sugar, one egg, three tablespoonsful of flour; beat eggs and sugar together, add the flour and stir in the milk while boiling; flavor when cool; when the puffs are full, open and fill with cream.

To Cure Rheumatism or Gout.—A writer in the *London Truth* says a friend of his, terribly afflicted with the gout, consulted the most eminent physicians of Europe without avail, and was then advised by an old lady to eat a clove of garlic on going to bed and another in the morning. He took the medicine and was cured. Onions probably would do as well, and would be as effective for rheumatism as for gout.

To Cure Burns.—The best cure for a burn is to cover it with cooking soda, and dampen with cold water; the pain leaves almost instantly.

Early Rising Sometimes a Delusion.

For farmers and those who live in localities were people can retire at 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening the old custom of early rising is still appropriate. But he who is kept up till 10 or 11 o'clock, and then rises at 5 or 6, because of the teachings of some old ditty about "early to rise" in committing a sin against his soul. There is not one man in ten thousand who can afford to do without seven or eight hours sleep. All the stuff that has been written about great men who slep only three or four hours a night is apocryphal. They have been put upon such small allowances occasionally and prospered, but no man ever yet kept healthy in body and mind for a number of years with less then seven hours' sleep. If you can't get to bed till late, then rise late. It may be as proper for one man to rise at 8 as it is for another to rise at 5. Let the rousing bell be rung at least thirty minutes before your public appearance. Physicians say that a sudden jump out of bed gives irregular motion to the pulse. It takes hours to get over a too sudden rise. It is barbarous to expect children to land on the centre of the floor at the call of their nurses, the thermometer below zero. Give us time after you call us, to roll over, gaze at the world full in the face, and look before we leap.

A Woman's Logic.

"It is useless to take medicine. I shall feel better to-morrow. Besides, I need the money to get that lovely new hat. My old one is such a fright, and people will look more at my bonnet than they will at my face. I will wait till I feel worse before I spend any money for medicine." The new bonnet is purchased, and fifty other feminine *necessaries*, in the form of ribbons, laces, brooches, etc. Meanwhile the lady's face becomes every day paler and thinner, and her body weaker, until disease has gained so firm a foothold in her system, that the most thorough, and oftimes a long and tedious, course of treatment is necessary to restore her to health. Ladies, attend to your health before you even think of apparel. A fresh, blooming face in a plain bonnet is much handsomer and far more attractive to your gentlemen friends, than a pain-worn, diseased face in the most elaborate and elegant hat your milliner could devise. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is everywhere acknowledged to be the standard remedy for female complaints and weaknesses. It is sold by all druggists.

HUMOROUS.

Gin and Ginger.—The time was ten o'clock in the evening. Ten o'clock is a first-rate hour for such things, as the police are on the alert, and store-porters haven't yet locked up their sleds and wheelbarrows.

His step was slow—his heart was sad,
And he wanted a drink most awful bad;
His home in the country was far away,
And he struck the town with intent to stay.

His name was alleged to be Abel Ford, and his object in coming to the city from the pines of Isabella was to secure a job at house painting. He selected a saloon, approached it by degrees, and when confronting the bartender he said:

"I'd like a drink of gin——"

He meant to say ginger beer, but the man behind the bar whisked down the decanter and poured out a big drink of gin, and rather than make a fuss about it the wanderer swallowed the fluid and went softly out.

His eyes grew brighter, his step was light,
And he praised the weather with all his might,
He saw four horses on each street car,
And lamp-posts doubled on him afar,

He entered a hardware store and insisted on buying a pair of socks, and to get rid of him they gave him the next thing to what he asked for—boots. This little business brought the police.

"Abel Ford, where do you belong?" asked the court.

"On earth," was the calm reply.

"Well, is that the reason you enter a strange city, get drunk, raise a row and pass the night in the police hotel?"

"I 'spose I'm doomed, and words are therefore useless," mournfully replied Abel.

"Do you want a chance to reform?" asked the Court, as he looked down on the prisoner's lonesome face.

"Noap—I'm reformed now."

"When did you begin?"

"At the early age of ten."

"Well, you left off pretty suddenly last night, according to the testimony. The idea of your going into a hardware store and demanding a pair of socks!"

"Well, I ain't to blame 'cause they happened to be out of them, am I?" answered Abel.

"Do you want a chance to go home?" asked the Court.

"The snow's too deep, and if I got there the old woman would be jawing all the time," said Mr. Ford, as he chewed away at a straw.

He is up in the granary now, and perhaps they gave him a cell with a frescoed ceiling as a reward for his humble spirit.

A lady in our neighborhood who had suffered for over three month the most extreme torture by a violent cough, has become completely cured by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. For sale in every drug store.

A lady, after correcting her little girl's pronunciation, said: "My dear, try not to talk so flat." That night the little one was found propped upright against the head of her bed, preparing to sleep. "Why is that daughter?" asks mother. "Mamma, I thought if I didn't lie flat I wouldn't talk flat."

An injudicious sister said to a three year old: "Johnny, if you're bad you cannot go to heaven. Don't you want to go to heaven?" "No." "Why, you don't want to go to the bad place, do you?" "No." "What do you want?" "I want to live. That's what."

A little Chicago girl while sitting at the table a short time ago, held a piece of cake in one hand and a cup of milk in the other. Holding the cup a short distance from her mouth, she locked down at the cake and said, "You can get in."

When you wake up at night and hear the baby crying, look out for danger—for there's a rock ahead.

It is rather odd to see two men playing seven up for a dinner that is to be eight up.

When banks become unsteady, even the depositor is likely to loose his balance.

No other remedy has proved so effectual in relieving Coughs and Colds as Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It is recommended by many physicians and costs only 25 cents a bottle.

Song of the dry-goods clerk—"Swinging in delain."

A snow plow is no plow when there is no snow.

Attending a bawl — Minding the baby's cry.

A friend in need—A Quaker in want of money.

Barbers always predict short crops.

Street Worship in Russia.

There is no place in the world where a man with a very small capital can easier gain, if not an honest, at all events a competent livelihood, than in Moscow. All he has to do is to spend a few roubles in the purchase of a grimy and obscure saint on canvas, with a tin or gilt glory round his head and a new frame; to find a doorway, or an arch near a throughfare, where he can place this masterpiece on a table, and get room for himself on a chair, and there, with a wooden basin, or an old cap, or a money box, sit patiently till his customers come. They are not long in arriving. Behold here is a mujik coming to market; the picture catches his eye, he likes it, he makes enquires about it from the proprietor, who assures him that the saint has great interest in the very highest quarters, and has done an immense deal of good to all his clients. The mujik is satisfied; off goes his cap and down bends his head, while his hands busily wander from chest and brow in self-benediction; his wild locks fly over his face and bob back again, as with increasing fervor he utters his prayers to the obfuscated image before him. When he thinks he has made a favorable impression he puts a few copecks into the saint's treasury, and goes on his way rejoicing. "Surely," said I to a Russian, "these poor people ought to be the best in the world, they say so many prayers." "Ah! the *gamins*," replied he, "*au contraire*, they have need of all their prayers, they sin so much; and these saints listen so readily, they are encouraged to commit all kinds of roguerics.

The Raw Blustering Winds of Winter, search out the weaknesses of all who are predisposed to Lung Complaints, and in consequence Coughs, Colds and Bronchial Disorders everywhere prevail. Those who have contracted Colds should be especially careful and not imprudently wait until by constant coughing, they so irritate and rake their Lungs as to bring on themselves a very serious Pulmonary Affection. Let them rather treat their symptoms rationally, and at once, and by the prompt use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, cure their Colds and heal all accompanying Soreness of the Chest.

Human Lucifer Match.

Lighting gas with the finger is a feat anybody may perform. Let a person, in his slippers, walk briskly over a woollen carpet, scuffing his feet thereon, or stand upon a chair, with its legs upon four tumbers to insulate it, and be there rubbed up and down on the body a few times with a muff, by a second individual, and he will light his gas by simply placing his finger to the tube. It is only necessary to take the precaution not to touch anything, or be touched by anybody, during the trial of the experiment. The stock of electricity acquired by the process we have described is discharged by contact with another object. One person must turn on the gas while the other fires it.

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If the habit of body becomes irregular, much evil is inflicted on the system. The stomach becomes dyspeptic, bilious symptoms develop themselves, the circulation is contaminated, and the nerves share in the general disorder. It is of the utmost importance that the bowels should be thoroughly and speedily regulated when they grow derelict. The corrective agent best adapted to this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a wholesome nongriping vegetable laxative, worth all the rasping cathartics invented since the time of Paracelsus. People who have been in the habit of using the blue pill, calomel, and other drugs and cheap nostrums for constipation, should abandon such hartful and useless medicines, and substitute for them this pleasant and gentle aperient, which not only produces the purgative effect naturally, but also strengthens while it regulates the bowels, stomach and liver. It moreover cures and prevents intermittent and remittent fevers, gout, rheumatism, debility and urinary troubles.

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Providence, April 7, 1876.
Mr. H. R. Stevens:
Dear Sir.—When I was about eight years of age a humor broke out upon me, which my mother tried to cure by giving me herb-teas and all other such remedies as she knew of; but it continued to grow worse, until finally she consulted a physician, and he said I had the Salt Rheum, and doctored me for that complaint. He relieved me some, but said I could not be permanently cured, as the disease originated in the blood. I remained a great sufferer for several years, until I heard of and consulted a physician who said I had the Scrofulous Humor, and if I would allow him to doctor me he could cure me. I did so, and he commenced healing up my sores, and succeded in effecting an external cure; but in a short time the disease appeared again in a worse form than ever, as Cancerous Humor upon my lungs, throat and head. I suffered the most extreme pain, and there seemed to be no remedy, and my friends thought I must soon die, when my attention was called, while reading a newspaper, to a Vegetine testimonial of Mrs. Waterhouse, No. 364 Athens street, Boston; and formerly residing in South Boston, and being personally acquainted with her, and knowing her feeble health, I concluded I would try the Vegetine. After I had taken a few bottles it seemed to force the sores out of my system. I had running sores in my ears, which for a time were very painful; but continued to take the Vegetine until I had taken about twenty-five bottles, my health improving all the time from the commencement of the first bottle, and the sores to heal. I commenced taking the Vegetine in 1872, and continued its constant use for six months. At the present time my health is better than it ever has been since I was a child. The Vegetine is what helped me; and I most cordially recommend it to all sufferers, especially my friends. I had been a sufferer for over thirty years, and until I used the Vegetine I found no remedy. Now I use it as my family medicine; and wish no other.
Mrs. B. C. Cooper,
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This is a formidable list of human ailments for any single medicine to successfully attack; and it is not probable that any one article before the public has power to cure the quarter of them except Vegetine. It lays the axe at the root of the tree of disease by first eliminating every impurity from the blood, promoting the secretions, opening the pores—the great escape-valves of the system—invigorating the liver to its full and natural action, cleansing the stomach and strengthening digestion. This much accomplished, the speedy and the permanent cure of not only the diseases we have enumerated, but likewise the whole train of chronic and constitutional disorders, is certain to follow. This is precisely what Vegetine does; and it does it so quickly and so easily, that it is an accomplished fact almost before the patient is aware of it himself.

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That you thought would last to the end;
That first sweet song of the heart,
That no after-days can lend—
The song of the birds to the trees—
The song of the wind to the flowers—
The song that the heart sings low to itself
When it wakes in life's morning hours.

You can start no other song,
Not even a tremulous note
Will falter forth on the empty air—
It dies in your aching throat.
It is all in vain that you try,
For the spirit of song has fled.
The nightingale sings no more to the rose.
When the beautiful flower is dead.

So let silence softly fall
On the bruised heart's quivering strings;
Perhaps from the loss of all you may learn
The song that the seraph sings;
A grand and glorious psalm
That will tremble and rise and thrill,
And fill your breast with its grateful rest
And its lonely yearnings still.

My Midnight Peril.

The night of the 17th of October—shall I ever forget its pitchy darkness, the roar of the autumnal wind through the lonely forest, and the incessant downpour of the rain?

"This comes of short cuts;" I muttered petulantly to myself, as I plodded along, keeping close to the trunks of the trees to avoid the ravine, through which I could hear the roar of the turbulent stream forty or fifty feet below. My blood ran cold as I thought what might be the possible consequences of a mistep or a move in the wrong direction. Why had I not been contented to keep in the right road?

Hold on! was that a light, or my eyes playing me false?

I stopped, holding on to the low resinous boughs of a hemlock that grew on the edge of the bank, for it actually seemed that the wind would sieze me bodily and hurl me down the precipitous decent.

It was a light—thank Providence—it was a light, and no *ignis fatuus* to lead me on to destruction and death.

"Hallo-o-o-o!"

My voice ran through the woods like a clarion. I plunged on through tangled vines, dense briars and rocky banks, until, gradually nearing, I could perceive a figure wrapped in an oilcloth cape, or cloak, carrying a lantern. As the dim light fell upon his face I almost recoiled. Would not solitude in the woods be preferable to the companionship of this withered, wrinkled old man? But it was too late to recede now.

"What's wanting?" he snarled, with a peculiar motion of the lips that seemed to leave his yellow teeth all bare.

"I am lost in the woods; can you direct me to R——Station?"

"Yes, R——Station is twelve miles from here."

"Twelve miles!"

I stood aghast.

"Can you tell me any shelter I could obtain for the night?"

"No."

"Where are you going?"

"To Drew's down, by the maple swamp."

"Is it a tavern?"

"No."

"Would they take me for the night? I could pay them well."

His eyes gleamed; the yellow stumps stood revealed once more.

"I guess so! folks don't stop there."

"Is it far from here?"

"Not very; about half a mile."

"Then make haste and let us reach it. I am drenched to the skin."

We plodded on, my companion more than keeping pace with me. Presently we left the edge of the ravine, entering what seemed a trackless woods, and keeping straight on until lights gleamed fitfully through the wet foliage.

It was a ruinous old place, with the windows all drawn to one side, as if the foundation had settled, and the pillars of a rude porch nearly rotted away.

A woman answered my fellow-traveler's knock. My companion whispered a word or two to her, and she turned to me with smooth voluble words of welcome.

She regretted the poverty of their accommodations; but I was welcome to them such as they were.

"Where is Isaac?" demanded my guide.

"He has not come in yet."

I sat down on a wooden bench beside the fire, and ate a few mouthfuls of bread.

"I should like to retire as soon as possible," I said, for my weariness was excessive.

"Certainly." The woman started up with alacrity.

"Where are you going to put him?" asked my guide.

"Up chamber."

"Put him in Isaac's room."

"No."

"It's the most comfortable."

"I tell you no!"

But here I interrupted the whispered colloquy.

"I am not particular—I don't care where you put me, only make haste."

So I was conducted up a steep ladder that stood in the corner of the room, into an apartment, ceiled with sloping beams and ventilated by one small window, where a cot bedstead, crowded close against the board partition, and a pine table with two or three chairs, formed the sole attempts at furniture.

The woman set the light—an old oil lamp—on the table.

"Anything more I can get you, sir?"

"Nothing, thank you."

"I hope you will sleep well, sir. When shall I call you?"

"At 4 o'clock in the morning, if you please. I must walk over to B——station in time for the 7 o'clock express.

"I'll be sure to call you, sir."

She withdrew, leaving me alone in the gloomy little apartment. I sat down and looked around me with no very agreeable sensation.

I will sit down and write to Alice,' I thought; "that will soothe my nerve and quiet me, perhaps.

I descended the ladder, the fire still glowed redly in the hearth beneath; my companion and the woman sat beside it talking in a low tone, and a third person sat at the table eating; a short, stout, villainous-looking man, in a red flannel shirt and muddy trousers.

I asked for writing materials and returned to my room to write to my wife.

"My darling Alice—"

I paused and laid down my pen as I concluded the words, half smiling to think what she would say, could she know of my strange quarters.

Not till both sheets were covered did I lay aside my pen and prepare for slumber. As I folded my paper I happened to glance toward the couch.

Was it the gleam of a human eye observing me through the board partition or was it my own fancy? There was a crack there, but only blank darkness beyond, yet I could have sworn that something had sparkled balefully at me.

I took out my watch—it was 1 o'clock. It was scarcely worth while for me to undress for three hours's sleep. I would lie down in my clothes and snatch what slumber I could. So, placing my valise at the head of my bed, and barricading the lockless door with two chairs, I extinguished the light and lay down.

At first I was very wakeful, but gradually a soft drowsiness seemed to steal over me like a misty mantle, until, all of a sudden, some startling, weight thrill coursed through my veins, and I sat up, excited and trembling.

A luminous softness seemed to glow through the room—no light of the moon or stars was ever so penetrating—and by the little window I saw Alice, my wife, dressed in floating garments of white, with her long, golden hair knotted back with a blue ribbon. Apparently she was coming to me with outstretched hands, and eyes full of wild, anxious tenderness.

I sprang to my feet and rushed toward her, but as I reached the window the fair apparition seemed to vanish into the stormy darkness, and I was left alone. At the self-same instant the sharp report of a pistol sounded—I could see the jagged stream of fire above the pillow straight through the very spot where ten minutes since my head had lain.

With an instantaneous realization of my danger I swung myself over the edge of the window, jumping some eight or ten feet into tangled bushes below, and as I crouched there recovering my breath I heard the tramp of footsteps into my room.

"Is he dead?" cried a voice up the ladder—the smooth, deceitful voice of the woman with the half-closed eyes.

"Of course he is," growled a voice back; "that charge would have killed ten men. A light there, quick; and tell Tom to be ready."

A cold, agonized shudder ran through me. What a den of midnight murderers had I fallen into! And how fearfully narrow had been my escape!

With the speed that only mortal terror and deadly peril can give, I rushed through the woods, now illuminated by a faint glimmer of starlight. I know not what impulse guided my footsteps—I never shall know how many times I crossed my own track, or how close I stood to the brink of the deadly ravine; but a merciful Providence encompassed me with a guiding and protecting care, for when the morning dawned, with faint, red bars of orient light against the stormy eastern sky, I was close to the high road, some seven miles from R——.

Once at the town, I told my story to the police, and a detachment was sent with me to the spot.

After much searching and many false alarms, we succeeded in finding the ruinous old house; but it was empty—our birds had flown; nor did I recover my valise, and watch and chain, which latter I had left under my pillow.

"It's Drew's gang," said the leader of the police, "and they've troubled us these two years. I dont think, though, they'll come back here just at present."

Nor did they.

But the strangest part of my story is yet to come. Some three weeks subsequently I received a letter from my sister, who was with Alice in her English home—a letter whose inteligence filled me with surprise.

"I must tell you something strange," wrote my sister, "that happened on the night of the 17th of October. Alice had not been well for some time; in fact, she had been confined to her bed for nearly a weak, and I was sitting beside her reading. It was late—the clock had just struck one—when all at once she seemed to faint away, growing white and rigid as a corpse I hastened to call assistance; but all our efforts to restore animation were in vain, I was just about sending for the doctor when her senses returned as suddenly as they had left her, and she sat up in bed, pushing back her hair and looking wildly around her.

"Alice," I exclaimed, "how you have terrified us all! Are you ill?"

"Not ill," she answered, "but I feel so strange. Gracie, I have been with my husband!"

"And all our reasoning failed to convince her of the possibility of her assertion. She persists to this moment that she saw you and was with you on the morning of the 18th of October. Where and how she can not tell, but we think it must have been a dream. She is better now, and I wish you could see how fast she is improving."

This is my plain unvarnished tale. I do not pretend to explain or account for its mysteries. I simple relate facts. Let psychologists unravel the labyrinthical skein. I am not superstitious, neither do I believe in ghosts, wraiths or apparitions; but this thing I do know—that, although my wife was in England in body on the morning of the 18th of October, her spirit surely stood before me in New York in the moment of the deadly peril that menaced me. It may be that to the subtle instinct and strength of a wife's holy love all things are possible, but Alice surely saved my life.

Prison Life.

Passing the balconies of a New York prison at 7 o'clock in the evening and looking between the iron gratings, the visitor will find a light in nearly every cell. Where there are two convicts in the same cell they will be talking or reading. Those who have a cell to themselves will be reading or pacing the cell, peering through the grates, or doing something to kill time. There are some two thousand volumes in the prison library. The books most sought after by prisoners are novels, books of travel, and biographies. They are permitted to read story papers and magazines, but no newspapers. Keeping the news of the outside world from them is one of their most serious privations. Sometimes they exercise the greatest ingenuity to draw out from the keepers additional information relating to some piece of news they have gathered from the foremen in the shops in the day. In a late political canvass several of the convicts from New York City, were especially anxious to know what candidates were running for Morrissey's seat in the State Senate, and by the sharpest conversational tricks they endeavored to entrap the keepers into speaking the names of the opposing candidates. The rapidity with which news spreads among the convicts when one of them has come into possession of it is astonishing. On the night following the Manhatten Bank robbery the affair was generally known to the prisoners. They discussed it among themselves and ventured opinions as to the men engaged in it. They were of the opinion that it was a really cool job, and even Johnson, who owes the State considerable time yet, and was know in New York city as one of the most daring and successful men in his line, condescended to speak well of it. The pillage of the Stewart tomb was known to the convicts on the day of its discovery. The appearance of an evening visitor on the galleries is rare indeed, and before the visitor has walked the length of a single gallery the fact of his presence has been passed from cell to cell, through the ventilating flues until nearly every convict has it.

As the keepers pass along the galleries in the early evening they are hailed by voices from behind the grates, and faces are pressed against the iron gratings.

"I say, is Mr. Davis coming through the galleries to-night?"

"Who's the new feller we had for one of the day-keepers to-day?"

"Havn't found the chaps that took Stewart's body, have they?"

When the keeper starts away the men urge him to "hold on a minute," and try to detain him for company's sake. The convicts are permitted to have lights in their cells until 9 o'clock. They are furnished with kerosene lamps, and are allowed a certain quantity of oil. Some of them seem to be afraid of the darkness, and turn their lights down very low, and try to conceal them when the keepers pass, in order that they may turn them up again and not be in the dark. Near the close of the week they make all sorts of promises in their endeavor to get a fresh supply of oil. It is considered safe to let them have lights in their cells, for they can only burn the few combustibles in the cell, and if they do that the penalty is to have their lights taken away from them—which is considered a very severe punishment. One of the convicts not long ago set fire to his furniture, but such occurrences are very rare. On this occasion the alarm was given by a convict in an adjoining cell. At 9 o'clock the bell is rung for "lights out." Then more faces are seen at the gratings, and there is a greater disposition among the convicts to talk with their neighbors. It is a curious fact that those who sleep the least are "long time" men, whose terms have almost expired. They seldom close their eyes in sleep the last night of their stay in prison. "Only fourteen days more, and I feel as though I should fly," said one of the convicts.

—There were 150 suicides recorded in New York for the year 1878.

—It costs 30,000,000 to run the New York municipal government a year.

—Metz, which at the census of 1871 had 51,332 inhabitants, has now only 39,000.

Ten Minutes in a Hotel Office.

I stood near the office of one our large Broadway hotels a few evenisngs since for exactly ten minutes. Besides being intently engaged in regulating a mass of books and bills, the clerk attended to the following programme of business.

Ting-a-ling goes a bell. Clerk—"John, go up to 280."

Man with small red satchel apparently just departing—"Can I leave this in your care a few minutes?"

Clerk—"Certainly, Mr. Jones," and the valise goes over the counter.

Another guest—"Will you favor me with a pen and ink?" Guest accomodated.

Gent (in great haste)—"Is Mr. A in?"

Clerk (to waiter)—James, take this card to 329." Ethiopian flies upwards three steps at a time.

Ting-a-ling ting-a-ling. This bell produces a negro and coal scuttle again.

Clerk—"Lyman, make a fire in 234."

Messenger boy approaches, "For Mr. A.," laying down a letter.

Ding dong!

Clerk—"Take this to 442" Ethiopian vanishes up the stair case.

Messenger boy—"Please sign for this sir." Clerk signs.

Gent (in long duster)—"Mr. Whiting has gone, has't he?"

Clerk—"Just left two minutes ago." Broad chested gent with cigar approaches. Clerk—"Letter for you, Doctor." Doctor receives the letter.

Ting-a-ling. Clerk—"Two hundred and three." Another Ethiopian disappears in the intricacies of the staircase above.

Another Guest—"I wish the key of 305," Clerk hands over the key.

Ding dong! Fireman's bell again. Clerk—"Lyman build a fire in 230."

Large imposing guest with gray moustache, army hat, *distingue* in appearance—"If any one asks for me tell 'em I'm in no 13." Clerk—"All right, Mr. B."

Man in check ulster—"Will you put this card in Mr. A's box?" Card goes in one of a vast system of small pigeon holes holding keys.

Boy from the cigar stand in restaurant—"Change a $10 bill, sir." Clerk changes bill and never ceases checking bills and adding up figures.

Boy places a large bundle on the office counter. Clerk to waiter—"Take this bundle to No. 6."

Another messenger boy with letter. Ding dong. Clerk to waiter—"Take this to 402." Messenger boy—"40 cents on this sir." Clerk pays. Boy leaves.

Small man in large ulster—"I'll pay my bill, if you please." Clerk to assistant—"Make out Mr. C's bill."

Stout young man—"my key please, 365." Key handed over.

Ting-a-ling! Clerk—"James, 280!" Ethiopian flies upwards.

Enter traveler, old patron of the house; hands a heavy valise over the counter. Clerk—"How do you do, Mr. Varnum; just got in?" Mr. V. glad to see clerk. Mr. V. nods to the waiters shakes hands with the barber, registers his name, then goes to interview the bar.

The ten minutes are up. The conscientious clerk is inspecting his books and bills as serenely as Emerson would write an essay in the retirement of his study. He is not disturbed. He is at home. He does this sort of thing all the time. It will go on in the same way for hours, one steady string of questions, answers, keys, bells, fires, messenger boys, bundles, and fresh arrivals. Within thirty feet of him fifty guests are talking and tramping about, porters are stagering under trunks, ladies are going down stairs on their way to theatre, children are spinning tops on the marble floor, the front door opens and shuts and shuts and opens unintermitingly, a telegraph indicator is checking, a man behind a news-stand is selling papers, another cigars, the run on the bar is steady and constant, people are eating in the adjoining restaurant, waiters are coming and going and amid all this busy concentration of life in a nut shell that house clerk keeps cool as in an iceberg adding up figures, answering questions and giving orders.

The Man Who Apologised.

It was on the corner of Woodward avenue and Congress street, and the time was ten o'clock in the forenoon. A citizen who stands solid at two hundred pounds was walking along with bright eye and the birds singing in his heart, when all at once he found himself looking up at the cloudy heavens and a voice up the street seemed to say:

"Did ye see the old duffer strike that ice spot and claw for grass?"

Then another voice down the street seemed to say:

"You bet I did! He's lyin' there yit, but he'd git right up if he knew how big his feet looked!"

The solid citizen did get up. The first thing he saw was the beautiful City of Detroit spread out before him. The next thing was a man with bone-colored whiskers, who was leaning against a building and laughing as if his heart would break.

"I can knock your jaw off in three minutes!" exclaimed the citizen, as he fished for the end of his broken suspender.

The slim man didn't deny it. He hadn't time. He had his hands full to attend to his laughing. The solid man finally found the suspender, counted up four missing buttons and his vest split up the back and slowly went looking back and wondering if he could be held for damages to the sidewalk. He had been in his office about ten minutes, and had just finished telling his clerk that an express team knocked him down, when in came the slim man with bone-colored whiskers. The solid man recognized him and put on a frown, but the other held out his hand and said:

"Mister, I came to beg your pardon. You fell on the walk and I laughed at you, but—ha! ha! ha!—upon my soul I couldn't help it. It was the—ha! ha! ha!—funniest sight I ever saw, and—oh! ho! ho! ho! ha! ha!—I couldn't help laughing!"

"I want none o' your penitence and none o' your company!" sharply replied the solid man, and the other went out.

In about an hour the "fallen man" had to go over to the express office. The man with the bone-colored whiskers was there with a package, and he reached out his hand and began:

"Sir, I ask your forgiveness, I know what belongs to dignity and good manners, but—but—ha! ha!—when I saw your heels shoot out and your shoulders—ha! ha! ha! double up I had to—ho! ho! ha! ha! ha! ah-h-h-h!"

"I'll lick you if I ever get a good chance!" remarked the citizen, but yet the man sat down on a box and laughed till the tears came.

In the afternoon as the citizen was about to take a car for home some one touched him on the elbow. It was the man with the bone-colored whiskers His face had a very serious, earnest look, and he began:

"Citizen, I am positively ashamed of myself. I am going to settle in Detroit, and shall see you often. I want to ask your forgiveness for laughing at you this morning."

He seemed so serious that the solid man began to relax his stern look, and he was about to extend his hand, when the other continued:

"You see, we are all—ha! ha! liable to accident. I, myself, have often—ha! ha! ha! struck on an icy spot and—ho! ho! ho! ha! ha! ha! gone down to grass—ah! ha! ho! ha! ho! ha!"

The solid citizen withdrew his hand, braced his feet, drew his breath and struck to mash the other fine. His foot slipped, and next he knew he was plowing his nose in the hard snow. When he got up the man with the bone-colored whiskers was hanging to a hitching-post, and as black in the face as an old hat. The citizen should have killed him then and there, but he did not. He made for a car like a bear going over a brush fence, and his efforts to look innocent and unconcerened after he sat down broke his other suspender dead in two. Such is life. No man can tell what an icy spot will bring forth.

A Candy Trip.

Jack Ward had been down into the State of Connecticut on one of his candy trips. On arriving home, Mrs. B. the deacon's wife who saw him leaving one of the stores and going homewards—it being the same way to her own home,—asked him for the news, "Nothing new, mum," said Mr. Ward. "Well, it is strange if you havn't brought us anything in the way of news," said Mrs. B., "we are so dull here, I really wish you'd try and recollect something." "Well, ma'am, the only thing I can call to mind, is, a woman down in Stafford was bit by a rattlesnake, the day before I passed through there." "Oh, dear me!" said she, "that was terrible! And was she alive when you came away?" "Oh, yes, ma'am," replied our jolly neighbor; "she was all right, but the snake was dead!" As soon as she saw the point clearly, she exclaimed, "What a man you are, Capt. Ward! I'll not ask you another question as long as I live!" And the captain reached home minus a part of his vest buttons.

American Dairying.

The International Dairy Fair at New York developed many interesting statistical facts concerning the butter and cheese products of the United States. Few people, for instance, have realized that the dairy yield of the country exceeds in value the entire wheat crop Of course, butter immensely outweighs cheese in the dairy business, the product of the one the past year being estimated at 1,500,000,000 pounds, and of the other, 300,000,000 pounds. Americans are great butter eaters, consuming on an average about 23 pounds a year per individual, and of cheese but five pounds. Cheese, however, figures much ahead of butter in our exports. In 1877,107,364,666 pounds of the comestible went abroad, England absorbing 90 per cent of this, valued at $11,-303,185. Indeed, the English are becoming very fond of American cheese, and think that for common every-day use it is unexcelled. The butter export of this country last year was 21,-527,242 pounds, worth $4,424,616. These results of American dairying, and there yet magnificent possibilities of growth.

Every event that a man would master must be mounted on the run, and no man ever caught the reins of a thought, except as it galloped by him.

The strongest propensity in a woman's nature," says a careful student of the sex, "is to know what is going on, and the next is to boss the job."

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

What succeeds we keep, and it becomes the habit of mankind,

What have kings that privates have not too, save ceremony,

Republics come to an end by luxurious habits; monarchs by poverty.

He who runs against time has an antagonist not liable to casualties.

Conversation is the ventilation of the heart.

A man may be a great scholar, and yet a great sinner.

Age respects love, but, unlike youth, it respects little the signs of love.

The measure of choosing well is whether a man likes what he has chosen.

Hide not the truth when ye know it, and clothe not the truth with falsehood.

Children have more need of models than of critics.

The wise and prudent conquer difficulties by daring to attempt them.

A sharp tongue is the only edged tool that grows keen with constant use.

The longest and darkest of all nights is the night of despair.

It is better to look round on prosperity than back on glory.

It is position and not possession that renders us happy.

A woman who wants a charitable heart wants a pure mind.

Hatred is keener than friendship, but less keen than love.

The secret pleasure of a generous act is the great mind's great bribes.

Marriage is a feast, where the grace is sometimes better than the dinner.

Christianity commands us to pass by injuries; policy to let them pass by us.

Half-way to Christ is a very dangerous place.

If we cannot go to God with a broken heart, let us go to him for one.

Our greatest glory consists not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall,

The way to gain a good reputation is to endeavor to be what you desire to appear.

There is no man so great as not to have some littleness more predominant than all his greatness.

No indulgence of passion destroys the spiritual nature so much as respectable selfishness.

Human things must be known to be loved, but Divine things need to be loved to be known.

Human life defined by a line is as uncomfortable as would be the human figure defined by a wire.

How sure it is that if we say a true word, instantly we feel it is God's not ours, and pass it on.

Prosperity is not without many fears and distastes; and adversity is not without comforts and hopes.

I have played the gross fool to believe the bosom of a friend would hold a secret mine own could not contain.

Great wants proceed from great wealth; but they are undutiful children, for they sink wealth down to poverty.

Woes cluster; rare are solitary woes; they love a train; they tread each other's heels.

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

The extreme height of misery is a small boy with a new pair of boots and no mud puddles.

Nothing can constitute good breeding that has not good nature for its foundation.

A true knight is fuller of gay bravery in the midst than in the beginning of danger.

What we have to do in this world is not to make our conditions, but to make the best of them.

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

An able man shows his spirit by gentle words and resolute actions; his is neither hot nor timid.

The way to eternal beatitude is opened to him who, without omission, speaketh truth.

Creation lies before us like a glorious rainbow; the sun that made it lies behind us, hidden from us.

No matter how hard it is to find a rocking chair during the day, a man is sure to fall over one when he is in search of a match-box after dark.

What is even poverty itself, that aman should murmur under it? It is but as the pain of piercing a maiden's ear, and you hang precious jewels in the wound.

Restrain thy choler, hearker much and speak little; for the tongue is the instrument of the greatest good and the greatest evil that is done in the world.

There is no vice or folly that requires so much nicety and skill to manage as vanity; nor any which, by ill-management, makes so contemptible a figure.

Elegant houses do not make homes. Splendid mansions do not insure love against accidents. Showy equipages do not roll people toward heaven, whether heaven begins in them here and now, or in the hereafter and the far off.

Brave heart, arise! Be free from every chain, though it be glittering with gold! Be nobly courageous! Follow the true bride of thy life, even if her name be Sorrow, Let the shell perish, that the pearl may appear.

When God formed the rose, he said, "Thou shalt flourish and spread thy perfume." When he commanded the sun to emerge from chaos, he added, "Thou shalt enlighten and warm the world." When he gave life to the lark, he enjoined upon it to sing and soar in the air. Finally, he created man and told him to love. And seeing the sun shine, perceiving the rose scattering its odors, hearing the lark warble in the air, how can man help loving.

When fruit does harm it is because it is eaten at improper times, in improper quantities, or before it is ripened and fit for the human stomach. A distinguished physician has said that if his patients would make a practice of eating a couple of good oranges before breakfast, from February to June, his practice would be gone. The principal evil is that we do not eat enough of fruit; that we injure its finer qualities with sugar; that we drown them in cream. We need the medical action of the pure fruit acids in our system, and their cooling, corrective influence.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1879.

The Democrats organized the House of Representatives by the election of Mr Randall for Speaker and Mr. Adams for Clerk, the latter beating Mr. Caldwell of this place about ten or twelve votes in the caucus nomination. We regret the defeat of Col. Caldwell very much; but as the election depended much on the choice of speaker, and hinged to a large degree on the result of that contest, it was beyond the control of himself or friends. He made a gallant fight and at one time his nomination by the caucus was conceded, but a change in the complexion of the contest over the Speakership altered all this and dashed the hopes of his friends.

The Greenbackers, numbering some thirteen or fourteen, voted for Hendrix B. Wright, of Pennsylvania for Speaker. Lowe of this State voted with the Greenbackers. In a subsequent vote, the Greenbackers, with one exception, voted with the Radicals. On this occasion, Lowe went with the crowd and voted with the Radicals like a little man. We suppose that Lowe will not be looked upon as a Democrat any longer.

MRS. ABLES.

Friday a hack went from this place to the home of Mrs. Ables carrying a load of clothing, provisions etc., to the unfortunate family. Judge Cannon has received some money contributions. The following letter from Louisiana on this subject explains itself:

RAYVILLE LA. March 14th-
L. W. GRANT, ESQ,

Your appeal through the Jacksonville Republican asking for aid to the unfortunate woman Mrs. Ables, is before me. Although many miles away I feel as though I would like to be among those who contribute to the relief of this poor woman and helpless family. I feel that it is really a privilege, and offers an opportunity, that all should embrace, of doing the most good, in a charitable point of view. I firmly believe that "God loves a cheerful giver." Enclosed find small contribution of five dollars in Bank check. Please hand it to Judge Cannon.

The writer happened in at the wedding of this unfortunate woman about twenty years ago.

Acknowledge receipt and oblige,
WILEY P. MANGHAM.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer has interviewed the members of the Indiana Legislature with a view of ascertaining their favorite candidates for the Presidency in 1880. Eighteen out of twenty-five Democratic Senators were for Hendricks for first choice, two were for Bayard, one for Tilden, and four did not express themselves. Five of the eighteen were for Tilden for second choice. All were willing to sustain the nominee of the Democratic National Convention. Of twenty one Republican Senators sixteen were for Grant, two for Blaine, and one for John Sherman. One Republican Senator said that he would take the stump for Hendricks or Thurman against Grant, or would quietly vote for Tilden in preference to Grant. Of thirty-one Democratic members of the House, twenty five were for Hendricks for first choice, two for Voorhees, one for McDonald, and one for Tilden, while two were for any person nominated. The correspondent adds that not one of them had any hope of securing the nomination of their first choice. Of nine Republicans of the House who were conversed with, seven were for Grant, one for Blaine, and one thought it too early to select a candidate.

WHAT'S ONE BULLET TO A BASKETFUL?

An incident occured in the battle of Franlkin which I have never seen in print. The sanguinary battle was at its height, and now and then there was a soldier who would not face the music, and, holding to the idea that "distance lends enchantment" on all such occasions would exhibit his faith in the idea by taking "leg bail" for the rear. These cases were getting too numerous towards the close of the battle, and Col. B——, A. A. G. of our brigade, was sent back to the rear to intercept those seeking for safety and return them to their respective posts of duty.

Col. B—— said he halted one fellow who was making tracks for some place of safety with all the energy of despair.

"Halt! I say, and return to your command!"

The flying son of Mars took no notice of the command.

"Halt! I say, and go back to your post!"

The soldier paid no attention to him.

The Colonel now became exasperated.

"If you don't turn and go back to your command, I will shoot you sir."

Without pausing in his flight, the soldior yelled back at him:

"Shoot and be hanged! What's one bullet to a basketful!"

Col. B—— let him go, and after the battle told the incident as a good joke.

Wideman, who murdered Bunn at Stevenson last year, has been tried by the Jackson county circuit court and was sentenced to three years.

THE LECISLATURE.

Certainly there never was a Legislature assembled in Alabama, which exhibited so great an ignorance of, and manifested so little regard for, the wishes and interests of the people of the State, as did our Legislature at its late session. Local legislation, and pet schemes for keeping the masses under the control of landed aristocrats and ring politicians, seemed to occupy the whole time and attention of a majority, at least, of this body of law makers; and their extreme anxiety to place the laborer under perfect control of the capitalist, and the offices into the hands of ring politicians was so great that the transparent coverings of "protection to property," and "the purity and secrecy of the ballot" &c. fail to conceal the manifest design of their artful schemes. The manner in which many of our exchanges criticise the unjust acts of this Legislature, shows that all the public journals do not belong to the "rings." This is encouraging, and the people will certainly sustain those journals in their manly independence.—Wedowee Journal.

We are often asked what the last Legislature did. It did a great deal, but all of it in the wrong direction.—Ashville Aegis.

The tax law as amended by the last Legislature is the most unwieldy and bunglesome piece of legislation ever pepetrated by men who aspired to the distinction of legislators.—Ashville Aegis.

The St. Louis Republican says it is doubtful if the Republicans can show a Senator, Edmunds not excepted, the equal of Morgan, of Alabama, in legal learning and acute common sense. Although Senator Morgan has served less than two years in the Senate, he has already ranked among its most notable speakers. He never addresses the Senate without being at once original and interesting, yet withal honorable and gentlemanly, virtues that are rare on the other side of the Chamber.

Capt. N. Y. Hunter, mail agent on the Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad, who was injured by the late accident while in discharge of his duty, died in Selma on Wednesday last from the injuries he then received.

The man who, feeling the necessity of economizing, commences by stopping his paper, is acting in his own light. In place of the paper being the first item of expense to lop off, it should be the last. The amount of profitable reading, and the many items of local interest, to be met with in any of the country papers, are worth, to most readers, a great deal more than the paper costs. Men will stop their only paper, to save two or three dollars a year, when they will expend probably twenty or thirty dollars for tobacco and cigars, and probably as much for whiskey. Miserable economy, that.

The Board of Health of Memphis, in view of repeated reports in Northern papers that yellow fever is still in that city, and has been during the past winter, officially announces that the last case occured December 10, 1878; was reported to the Surgeon General at Washington, and published in the weekly bulletin of health; that the health of the city is now good, and a proper sanitary system is in vigorous operation. This will be encouraging news to the sister cities of Memphis in the South, for it has been but recently stated in a Memphis journal that the city was in a horribly filthy condition, and fears were freely expressed that unless instant measures were put in motion for cleaning up the city, disease would come with the warm weather, and probably a more fatal epidemic than that of last year.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat being for Grant, is opposed to Sherman, and says: "No man who is in favor of a one-term Presidency can support John Sherman in 1880. On the 4th of March, 1881, John will have been President four years, R. B. Hayes as Chief Deputy.

Now that the Chinese have got a little breathing spell, we advise them to reform. They should get drunk, and lie, and cheat, and steal, and strike for higher wages, as their opponents do. If they want to get civilized, now is the time.—Atlanta Constitution.

Careful housewife (lifting a shoe from the soup-tureen) "La! who'd a thought baby's shoe would turn up in the soup? But I knew it was not lost. I never lose anything!"

Even the Grant movement has its bitterness. The editor of the Chicago Inter Ocean calls the editor of the Cincinnati Commercial 'a journalist of the army mule type," only because Mr. Halstead has so far declined to boom for Grant.

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines has won another suit at New Orleans which gives her possession of a large tract of land on the Mississippi river, in Ascension parish, La.

Mississippi papers are urging the election of Jeff. Davis to the United States senate as Senator Bruce's successor.

COLONEL R. A. ALSTON.

ATLANTA, GA. March, 12, 1879.

It is with faltering pen and uncertain fingers that I come to write of "Bob" Alston—dead!

For ten years he was my friend—knit to my heart by a thousand ties. To write of him or talk of him is to give to the public many things that should be cherished in the privacy that makes them sacred. For four years we were bound together with the sympathy that men feel for each other when they stand shoulder to shoulder and heart to heart to fight against odds; and in the extremities of that struggle I learned to know him, I believe better than any living man ever knew him. I shall write of him, then as if he was before me tonight, and with his blue eyes looking into mine, and my hand within his kindly grasp. If I should be betrayed into writing anything that would have been better unwritten, I shall remember that none but his friends have read it, for I do not believe that the State of Georgia holds to-day a single man or woman who has aught but regretful tenderness for the dead man that lies in that coffin yonder!

Bob Alston came of a princely stock. His ancestors settled in Halifax, North Carolina, nearly a century ago. They were imperious, dauntless people, of enormous wealth, lavish habits and stirring traditions. They were of a stubborn strain of fighters, dominating over everything and brooking no contention They were known over the country as a gentle but reckless race and came to be called the "Halifax" Alstons. Many a time have I heard Alston tell, in his frank and bright way, of the traditions of these people—how they traveled from one of their estates to another in almost regal state—with the old King George coach and four and an army of sable attendants—how his grandmother used to carry her own sheets and pillows and loaf sugar with her everywhere she went—and of how, in her mettlesome days, racing with her husband over the country-side, she would put $100 on a cock-fight and follow the fox hounds where none but the Alstons dare ride. Or of how his grandfather offered his estates to Jefferson when war was declared, and drank rye coffee to his death because he drank it during the war—of how honest Willis Alston, his grand uncle, had to confront the whole State of Carolina because of his assault upon a defaulting State Treasurer, and of the lordly way in which these two brothers fought and frollicked alternately with the gentry from Virginia to Georgia.

There is a point upon which Bob Alston has been more misunderstood than upon his alleged proclivity for fighting. The bravery and dash of the old Alston blood were there, but the passion-fever had been cooled out of it, and a most genial essence sent through it, cool and sparkling. His mother was a gentle woman, and gave to her sons a most admirable sweetness of disposition. Whenever the Alston fire flashed in the veins, this delicious coolness put it down. I never saw Alston angry five minutes at a time in my life. It was a flash—a frown—a smile! Why does not John Nelms say that in the crisis of that murderous fight, while the messenger of death was already winged, the pale, stern face turned towards him and lighted with smile? And does not the poor clay coffined and stilled, in that room, yet wear a smile that tells the passion roused in that forbearing frame died away before the smoke had cleared from his face?

There was a touching thing done by Ed. Mercer, who always loved Alston passing well. He knew of Alston's fear that he would die a violent death; he said, with tears in his eyes, "Poor Bob, he shall not die in his boots." And he tenderly pulled them off. At the bedside the scene was heart rending. The poor wife, holding her husband's hand and calling on him in the most piteous tones. Near her kneeled Gov. Colquitt, praying aloud, his voice so broken that he could not syllable his words. Around the bed stood friends with uncovered heads and streaming eyes, while the crowd thronged outside the door eager for the slightest bit of news. On the bed peaceful and resigned, his eyes resting fondly on his wife or lifted now and then to some friend, lay the sufferer. Ah, surely, in God's mercy, here was the peaceful death he had prayed for! Surely here was a peace that mocked all earthly storms—a peace that smiled at the ghastly hole in the temple and the blood-stains—a legacy of peace that would enrich his son beyond all measure—a peace that "passeth understanding." He was true to his friends to the last degree: he never failed to help them when chance offered, and never deserted them when they were in trouble. Lovable, sympathetic and frank, he was wonderfully magnetic. Every man that worked on the old Herald with him loved him. On yesterday dispatches were received from them all over the State, and today a half hundred of them will be in Decatur to see him buried. Moore comes from Augusta, Winter from Macon, Burney from Albany, and two score from Atlanta. Those men who knew him best loved him most.

His love for his wife was marvelous in its freshness and strength. It was the passion of his life. To the very last he was her lover. The last letter he ever wrote was addressed to her as if he was suing for her hand in marriage, and he says: "I shall be in Atlanta on Saturday for my answer." The morning that he left her he kissed her at the door. She followed him to the steps and there stopped. "What! no father than the steps with me?" he said. And laughingly, she went to the gate with him. Ah! the poor woman spoke the secret of her heart and the glory of her life when she rubbed his chilled hands and said: "Oh! my poor lover; my precious lover. Speak to me—look at me!" She was all to him—and nobly did she fill his life with her sweet and loyal love. May God in His infinite gentleness bathe her heart with mercy!

I might write forever about him. About his home-life, so soft and loving and gentle—about the kindliness with which he placed his arm about me when I came to this city a friendless youngster—about the charming surprises that his life developed day after day—about the half-sad half-tender talks that we used to have about his life and the hopes and loves he had centred in his children—about his wonderful adventures and exploits, so full of that bright audacity that sat him so well!

But the public has nothing to do with this. To-day we bury him—to-morrow we shrine his memory in our hearts and turn our faces to the future. Tears are idle, and no cry can bring back that bright presence and that winsome face. Nothing can light those darkened eyes—nothing thrill that coffined heart—nothing quicken that tired brain—nothing nerve that listless hand! God's will be done, and God rest thee in peace, thou honest friend—thou golden-hearted gentleman.—H. W. G

Says the Decatur News: On Friday night of last week, the stores of Mr. J. C. Orr and Mr. H. D. Moore, at Hartswell were broken open and a quantity of merchandise taken out.

Queen Victoria is a great novel reader.

PETITION FOR PROBATE OF WILL.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

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

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

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

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

March 22—3t.

Carriage and Wagon MANUFACTORY.

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

JOE H. PRIVETT.

January 18 1879.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I have sold my business of carriage and wagon making and repairing, together with the premises on which I formerly did business, to Mr. Joe H. Privett, of Jacksonville, who will conduct in future. I most cheerfully recomend him to my old customers as one fully qualified to do good work at reasonable prices.

W. H. FLEMMING.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

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

31ST DAY OF MARCH, 1879.

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

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

W. B. GREEN,
Executor

TAX NOTICE

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

To owner unknown—Precinct No 13.

The tax collector has filed in my office a list of delinquent tax payers, and of real estate upon which taxes are due. You are reported as a delinquent, and the following lands or lots are reported as assessed to you, to-wit

Northeast quarter of northeast quarter, section 11, township 16, range 8—40 acres.

This is to notify you to appear before me on Monday the 14th day of April 1879 then and there to show cause why a decree for the sale of said lands or lots should not be made for the amount of one dollar and 55cts and charges thereon, due from you for State and county taxes.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

Mapch 8—3t

TAX NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABA A,
Calhoun County

To owner unknown—Precinct No 4.

The tax collector has filed in my office a list of delinquent tax payers, and of real estate upon which taxes are due. You are reported as a delinquent, and the following lands or lots are reported as assessed to you, to-wit:

East half of northeast quarter, section 23 township 16, range 6—80 acres.

This is to notify you to appear befor me on the 14th day of April 1879 then and there to shew cause why a decree for the sale of said lands or lots should not be made for the amount of two dollars and 65cts and charges thereon, due from you for Svate and county taxes.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate

March 8—3t

TAX NOTICE.

THE STATE OF AL ABAA,
Calhoun County.

To owner unknown.—Precinct No. 8.

The tax collector has filed in my office a list of delinquent tax payers, and of real estate upon which taxes are due. You are reported as a delinquent, and the following lands, or lots, are reported as assessed to you, to-wit:

East half of northwest quarter and west half of northeast quarter, section 23, township 13, range 8—160 acres.

This is to notify you to appear before me on the 14th day of April 1879 then and there to show cause why a decree for the sale of said lands or lots should not be made for the amount of one dollar and 88cts and charges thereon, due from you for State and county taxes.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

March 8—3t

TAX NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

TO OWNER UNKNOWN

Precinct No. 8.

The tax collector has filed in my office a list of delinquent tax payers, and of real estate upon which taxes are due. You are reported as a delinquent, and the following lands (or lots) are reported as assessed to you, to-wit:

Fraction "B", Section 4, Township 13, range 9—40 acres.

This is to notify you to appear before me on Monday the 14th day of April, 1879, then and there to show cause why a decree for the sale of said lands, or lots should not be made for the amount of $1,44, and charges thereon, due from you for State and county taxes.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

March 8—3t

TAX NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

To owner unknown—Precinct No 12.

The tax collector has filed in my office a list of delinquent tax payers, and of real estate upon which taxes are due. You are reported as delinquent, and the following lands, or lots, are reported as assessed to you, to-wit:

North half of Section 32, township 15, range 9—316 acres.

This is to notify you to appear before me on Monday the 14th day of April 1879, then and there to show cause why a decree for the sale of said lands, or lots, should not be made for the amount of twenty-eight dollars and 5cts. and charges thereon, due from you for State and county taxes.

L. W CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

March 8—3t

TAX NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

TO OWNER UNKNOWN

Precinct No. 8.

The tax collector has filed in my office a list of delinquent tax payers, and of real estate upon which taxes are due. You are reported as a delinquent, and the following lands (or lots) are reported as assessed to you, to-wit:

Fraction "B", Section 4, Township 13, range 9—40 acres.

This is to notify you to appear before me on Monday the 14th day of April, 1879, then and there to show cause why a decree for the sale of said lands, or lots should not be made for the amount of $1,44, and charges thereon, due from you for State and county taxes.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

March 8—3t

TAX NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

TO OWNER UNKNOWN

Precinct No. 8.

The tax collector has filed in my office a list of delinquent tax payers, and of real estate upon which taxes are due. You are reported as a delinquent, and the following lands (or lots) are reported as assessed to you, to-wit:

Fraction "B", Section 4, Township 13, range 9—40 acres.

This is to notify you to appear before me on Monday the 14th day of April, 1879, then and there to show cause why a decree for the sale of said lands, or lots should not be made for the amount of $1,44, and charges thereon, due from you for State and county taxes.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

March 8—3t

TAX ASSESSOR'S NOTICE

SECOND ROUND.

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

Precinct No 10 Rabbit Town, Monday April 21 1879.
Precinct No 11 White Plains, Tuesday 22
Precinct No 12 Davisville, Wednesday 23
Precinct No 13 Oxford, Thursday 24
Precinct No 15 Anniston, Friday 25
Precinct No 3 June Bug (Court Ground, Saturday 26
Precinct No 2 Alexandria, Monday 28
Gannaway's School House, Tuesday 29.
Precinct No 14 Sulphur Springs, Wednesday April 30 1879
Precinct No 5 Polkville, Thursday May 1 1879
Precinct No 6 Peeks Hill Friday May 2
Precinct No 7 Hollingsworth's Court Ground, Saturday 3
Precinct No 9 Cross Plains, Monday 5
Precinct No 16 Ladiga, Tuesday 6
Precinct No 8 Green's School House, Thursday 8
Precinct No 1 Jacksonville. Friday and Saturday, May 9 & 10 1879.

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

A. B. LEDBETTER,
Tax Assessor of Calhoun co unty.

March 22

FINAL SETTLEMENT NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County

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

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

It is ordered by the court that the 5th day of May 1879, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement. At which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L W CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

March 22—3t.

NOTICE.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
February 25th 1579.

It is hereby ordered by the Mayor and Council that an election be held at the court house on Monday, March 31, for the purpose of electing a mayor, and five Council-men for the ensuing year. Said election to be held under the existing State laws.

GOVERNING ELECTIONS:

We hereby appoint and empower W. H. Fleming, G. W. Arnold and D. J. Privett, a Board of managers to hold said election: and appoint J. M. Caldwell and Robt. Arnold Clerks, and J. L. Mattison Rt. Officer.

J. D. HAMMOND,
Mayor.
W. M. HAMES,
Sec't'y.

March 1—4t.

ANNUAL SETTLEMENT NOTICE.

STATE OF ALABAMA
CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court for said county—
Regular Term, March 10th 1879.

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

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

L W CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

March 8—3t

The Roper Mineral Well

IS LOCATED 3 MILES EAST OF GREENVILLE, ALABAMA.

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

One litre was found to contain—

Sulphuric Acid		84½	Grains.
Feric	Oxide	27⅝	"
Ferrou	"	17⅞	"
Calcic	"	10 7-10	"
Potssic	"	2½	"
Magnestic	"	4⅝	"
Sodium	"	4-10	"
Chlorine	"	3-5	"
Sillica	"	2⅜	"
Carbonic Acid		5 7-10	"

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

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

P N. WEATHERLY.

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

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

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

Feb 22—3m.

WM. W. HARRISON,
Physician & Surgeon,
JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
LIVER PILLS,
FOR THE CURE OF
Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

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

AGUE AND FEVER.

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

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

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated:

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

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

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

SHERIFF SALE.

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

LAST MONDAY IN MARCH,

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

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

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

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

All levied upon to satisfy said fifa.

D. Z. GOODLETT,
Sheriff.

March 15—4t.

POSTPONED.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

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

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

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

Jan. 11 1879.—5t

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court for said County, Special Term, February, 22nd 1879.

This day came Charles Martin, administrator of the estate of Loving Martin deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of said estate.

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

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

March 1—3t. Pd.

"BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE"

Change of Schedule.

S. R. & D. R. R.

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

Mail Trains Daily.

No. 1, North.	Stations.	No. 2, South.
4.40 a. m	Lv Selma Ar	9.30 p. m.
6 38 a. m	Randolph, Lv	7.05 p. m.
7.25 a. m	Montevallo	6.00 p. m.
8.15 a. m	Calera	5.00 p. m.
10.47 a. m	Talladega	2.35 p. m.
11.54 p. m	Oxford	1.30 p. m.
12 45 p. m	Jacksonville	12.45 p. m.
3.45 p. m.	Ar Rome Lv	10.22 a. m.
5.50 p. m.	Ar Dalton Lv	8.25 a. m.

Accommodation Trains.

Daily—Sunday excepted.

No. 3. North.	Stations.	No. 4, South.
3.40 p. m	Lv Selma Ar	12.30 p. m.
7.05 p. m	Randolph Lv	9 45 a. m.
8 20 p. m	Montevallo	8.54 a. m.
9.40 p. m	Calera Ar	7.00 a. m.
12.55 p. m	Talladega	3 50 a. m.
2.25 a. m	Oxford	2.25 a. m.
3.55 a. m	Jacksonville	12.50 a. m.
8.30. a. m	Ar. Rome Lv	8.15 p. m.
11.00 a. m	Dalton	5.51 p. m.

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

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

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

Sleeping cars on all night trains.

Tickets as low as by any other route.

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

Memphis and Charleston RAILROAD.

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

Going East Read down.		Going West Read up
Lv 12.20 night	Memphis	12.10 p m
" 3 02 am	Grand Junction	9.37 am
" 5.56 am	Middleton	8.50 am
" 6.08 am	Cornith	7 44 am
" 10.13 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 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 Snags or delays.

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

T. S. EAVANT.
Asst. Gen Passenger agent, Memphis, Tenn.
P. R ROGERS,
Gen. Western Agent, Dallas, Texas

Cancers Cured.

SCROFULA,

SCROFULOUS ULCERS AND CANCERS ARE CURABLE

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

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

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

Charges moderate,

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

April 6th, 1878—1y.

H. A. SMITH

ROME, GA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Bookseller and Music Dealer

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

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

CROQUET SETS

In Wood Boxes $1.50,

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

Special Notice to the Public

C. H. RANGER

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

PAINTING

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

Address Republican Office, R.

C. H. RANGER,
Jacksonville, Ala.

uly 27—3m.

CALHOUN COLLEGE,

FOR MALES AND FEMALES.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

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

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

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

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

W. J. BORDEN,

The Republican.

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

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

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

WANTS

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

WANTED.

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

WANTED

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

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

Jacksonville, Ala.

PERSONAL.

Hon. M. J. Turnley was on our streets Saturday.

Capt. Jno. M. Crook of Alexandria was in town this week.

Mr. Ross Whitlock of Gadsden matriculated in Calhoun College this week.

Col. L. J. Parr has just returned from a business trip to Clay County.

W. A. Brown and Miss Matie Collins were recently married in Morgan county.

Miss Minnie Alexander of Tenn. sister of our townsman Mr. J. M. Alexander, is attending Calhoun College.

W. W. Woodward Esq. our sprightly and brilliant correspondent returned from a visit to the beautiful "City of Oaks" on Saturday.

Hon. Wm. M. Hames, Col. G. C. Ellis, H. L. Stevenson, T. J. Martin Esqr's and ye Editor have gone to christen the new Court House at Edwardsville.

Hon. W. L. Whitlock, State Solicitor Vandiver and John C. Whitlock Esq. of Gadsden were in town Saturday en route for Cleburne Circuit Court.

Mr. Nathan Clark, who has been absent for two months prospecting and visiting in the "Lone Star" State, returned last Saturday. He visited several points of interest and expressed himself as greatly pleased with his trip.

We were pleased to receive a visit on Tuesday from Mr. N. S. Vestal formerly of this County, but now of Helena Montana Territory. Mr. Vestal left his home more than a score of years since, a poor boy, to seek his fortune in the far west, and having made a marvelous success of life, he now returns to the place of his youth, immensely rich; the object of his visit being to administer comfort, and provide well for those whom he left long years ago.

LOCALS.

Coal in demand.

Eggs getting scarce.

Circuit Court 7th day April.

Blow, ye March winds, Blow!

Blessed is the man who payeth the printer.

Calhoun College is in a thriving condition.

Job work at this office neatly and cheaply done.

Mr. Elijah Teague an old and most estimable citizen died at his home in Davisville on the 10th, inst.

The colored Hook and Ladder Company were out on parade last Thursday evening. These Firemen have rendered incalculable service on several occasions and deserve the commendation and encouragment of our citizens.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. A. D. Wilkins which occurred at his residence in this county on Friday the 14th. Mr. Wilkins was highly respected and esteemed and his loss is greatly deplored.

The Jacksonville P. O. make-up and distribute 64 mails per week.

In company with Judg Walker and Mr. H. L. Stevenson, we took this week a trip to Edwardsville, Woods' Copper Mine, Ar bacoochee and other points of interest in our sister county of Cleburne, and returned just as the paper was ready for press. We shall write up some of our impressions next week.

We acknowledge thanks to Mr. Jno. M. Caldwell for looking after the local column for us during our absence.

Last Sunday night Elihu Griffin had a valuable mule stolen. Bills were printed at this office offering a reward for the capture of the thief or animal. Some thirty or forty men turned out and so crowded the thief that he dropped his booty, and the mule was taken up on the roadside and returned to its owner. A man riding a horse with a hair halter was the suspected thief.

We publish the following ticket by request.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For Mayor.
J. D. HAMMOND.

For Councilman.
Dr. J. Y. NESBIT.

WM. M. HAMES,

JOSEPH NUNNELLY,

A. M. LANDERS,

A. O. STEWART.

NOTICE.

The trustees of Calhoun college are being pressed for the payment of certain judgments against them as trustees of said Institution. A great many persons who subscribed their names to the list of stock holders, and upon whose faith and credit the college was built, are behind with their subscriptions, and some have never paid one dollar. Now will not such persons do justice to themselves and the trustees to pay a portion of amounts due from them? The books are in the hands of Jno. M. Caldwell, Esqr.

DIED—At his residence in Gadsden, Ala., on the 13th day of March, 1879, after a lingering illness, Rev. Theophilus Moody, in the 72d year of his age.

Deceased had been a travelling Methodist preacher for about forty-nine years. and was a member of the first Alabama conference, held in the city of Tuscaloosa in 1832. During his ministry he traveled pretty much all over Alabama, and was, perhaps, as extensively kown as any preacher in the State; his field of labor being co-extensive with its limits. During his long service he filled many important charges with acceptability, proving himself a "workman that needeth not to be ashamed." In the private walks of life he was quiet and unostentatious, and esteemed by all as an humble, conscientious christian. In his ministrial character he was above reproach, and ever enjoyed the respect and confidence of his brethren. It was his highest aim—his greatest happiness, to do his whole duty as a minister of the New Testament, paramount to everything else; "counting all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ"—was devoted to her interests, and during his long and faithful service in the ranks of the ministry, made many sacrifices and endured hardships and privations to further the great cause of the gospel.

At home, in his family, he was known as a kind, affectionate parent, ever watchful and considerate, endeavoring to promote the welfare and happiness of each member. In all the relations of life, he was faithful and true, and left the impress of his godly character wherever he went. God, in His providence, permitted him to do a large work for the church while he had strength. He lived out his three score years and ten, and when the Master called him he was ready to go. His record is on high. May the Lord grant consolation to his bereaved relatives.

"Servant of God, well done!
Rest from thy loved employ;
The battle fought, the victory won,
Enter thy Master's joy."

M. T. M.

The Montgomery Advertiser contains an obituary notice of the death of Chancellor Wade Keyes who died suddenly in that city, on the 2nd instant. Judge Keyes was a native of this state, born in 1821, elected in 1853, by the legislature, Chancellor of the Southern Division, and when the Confederate Government was organized he became Assistant Attorney General, which position he held until the close of the contest. He leaves a wife and several children.

The Mexican veterans' pension proposition did not get through, though it came so near it as to cause many old soldiers who served under Taylor, Scott and Kearney to rejoice. The proposition was in the nature of an amendment to the arrears pension bill; the latter became a law but the amendment was not added to it. Had it succeeded it would have been one of the finest feathers in the hat of Senator Shields, and a fitting work to crown his varied public life.

Mme Bonapart, the famous old lady of Baltimore, is very sick, and there is little hope of her recovery. She is in her ninety-sixth year, and used to say that she was going to live to be a hundred.

LENT.

If any coarse, unfeeling feller
Asks the loan of your umbreller,
Tell him it's Lent.

If any tramp presumes to foller
And begs the loan of half a dollar,
Tell him it's Lent.

And so tell all who come to borrow
Some treasured article to-morrow—
Tell 'em il's Lent.

St. Louis Times

Minnie Spears is the romantic daughter of a Kansas farmer. She lately returned from a boarding school, where, it is suspected, she added to the prescribed studies the perusal of sentimental stories in yellow covers. A wandering Italian fiddler made his appearance in the neighborhood. He slept in barns, and was not a handsome tramp; but Minnie's lively imagination transformed him into a heroic minstrel, and she eloped with him. When overtaken by her father she was dressed fancifully like a gypsy, and was playing a tamborine accompaniment to the fiddling of the Italian. Her idea originally was to become a dancing girl, and lead a delightfully roving life, but the experience of a few days dampened her ardor, and she was glad to return.

SOCIAL WINE DRINKING.

At a Christian convention a discussion on temperance brought up the "wine question." A part of the clergy advocated its entire disuse and a part took the other side. At length an influential clergyman rose and made a vehement argument in favor of wine, denouncing the radical reformers for attempting to banish this token of hospitality from use. When he had resumed his seat, a layman, trembling with emotion, rose, and asked if it was allowed for him speak. The chair having signified that he would be heard, he said:

"Mr. Moderator, it is not my part pose, in rising, to answer the learned argument you have just listened to. My object is more humble, and I hope more practical. I once knew a father in moderate circumstances, who was at much inconvenience to educate a beloved son at college. Here the son became dissipated; but after he graduated and returned to his father the influence of home, acting upon a generous nature, actually reformed him. The father was overjoyed at the prospect that his cherished hopes of other days were still to be realized. Several years passed, when the young man, having completed his professional study, and being about to leave his father to establish himself in business, he was invited to dine with a neighboring clergyman, distinguished for hospitality and social qualities. At this dinner wine was introduced and offered to this young man, who refused. Pressed upon him, again he refused. This was repeated, and the young man was ridiculed for his singular abstinence. The young man was strong enough to overcome appetite but he could not resist ridicule. He drank and fell. and from that moment became a confirmed drunkard, and long since has found a drunkard's grave. Mr. Moderater," continued the old man, with streaming eyes. 'I am that father; and it was at the table of the clergyman who has just taken his seat that this token of hospitality ruined the son I shall never cease to mourn."

—The St. Louis Times notes a funny coincidence which occured at the Olympic Theatre in that city on Thursday evening last. Just as Miss Emma Abbott was entering the dress-circle the minstrels struck up the popular refrain of "Whoa, Emma." The prima-donna was terribly taken aback. "There's that horrid song!" she exclaimed. "It follows me wherever I go. I do believe they knew I was coming here to-night and sang it simply to tease me." And so Miss Abbott wouldn't enter her box until the objectionable song had been concluded.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—S. D. Field, Superintendent of the Electric Light Company of San Francisco, has united the principles of several electric machines so as to work the electric light and telegraph wires at the same time. To-day one of his machines here worked fifteen different circuits, varying from 100 to 480 miles in length, including one duplex circuit 198 miles long. This is the first successful experiment of the kind.

DEATH IN A CHURCH.

A YOUNG LADY EXPIRES WHILE ASSISTING A RECENTLY BAPTIZED FRIEND.

Baltimore, March 16, 1879.

A startling tragedy occurred at the High Street Baptist Church during the regular service to night. The pastor, Rev. J. T. Craig, had just baptized a young lady, and the latter, accompanied by Miss Louisa Donaldson, retired to an ante-room below to change her clothing. While in the act of assisting the convert Miss Donaldson inquired if she did not feel purer and more heavenly after being baptized, and added—

"I would like to tell you something, but"—and before completing the sentence she fell forward unconscious. The young lady ran into the church for her friends and alarmed the congregation, causing, for some moments, almost a panic. Physicians were sent for, but as the first one arrived Miss Donaldson expired. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of her death.

David Peters, a negro, has for ten years been a convict in the Rhode Island State Prison. He was uneducated when he entered, but immediately became a hard student, and has spent all of his leisure in a successive mastery of reading, writing, arithmatic, algebra, geometry, and four languages. His mind is now said to be giving way, however, and an effort is being made to secure his release from the remaining five years of his sentence.

Memphis and Grenada are using almost superhuman exertions to reach such a state of cleanliness as to enable them to escape epidemics in future.

The most useful pedestrian is the man who walks the floor nights with the baby.

LETTERS TESTMENTARY

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court of Calhoun county.

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

W. B. GREEN,
Executor.

March 8—3t.

FINL SETTLEMENT NOTICE.

THE STTE OF , CALHOUN COUNTY.

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

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

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

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

March 8—3t.

LOCAL MATTERS.

MAKE MONEY

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

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

A lot of splendid apples just arrived at PARRS.

A few more bottles of that celebrated Machine Oil on hand.

ED. G. CALDWELL,

(At the old Forney Corner,)

Has on hand the best brands of Chewing and Smoking TOBACCOS, including the popular Swanson's Pride and the celebrated 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, Cocatine, Imported Chow Chow. Boston Baked Beans, Salmon & Canned Goods in great variety at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

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

Cheap Groceries for Cash a the old Forney Corner.

Fresh Lard at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Fresh Meal at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTICE TO STOCK-HOLDERS

of Calhoun College.

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

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

March 15—2m

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Why Will You

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

PIANOS AND ORGANS. GRAND INTRODUCTION SALE.

One thousand first class instruments from best makers to be placed in Southern homes for introduction and advertisement. Pianos, 7 Oct $135. 7½ Oct. $150. Organs, 9 Stops: $57; 13 Stops, $71; Mirror Top, 13 Stops, $86. Choicest instruments at lowest prices ever known. 6 years writing guarantee. Weber and Southern Gem Pianos, Mason & Hamlin, and Peloubet & Pelton Organs included in this sale. A clean sweep; no reserve, new instruments fresh from Factory. Only sale of the kind ever carried out in the U S Write for introduction sale circular. Address Ludden & Bates' Southern Music House, Savanah, Ga., the Great Wholesale Piano and Organ Depot of the South.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

ST] ( )] M, CALHOUN COUNTY.

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

C. W. BREWTON,
General Admr.

ROWAN, DEAN & Co.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

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

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

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

ROME GEO., MARBLE WORKS.

JONES & EDMUNDSON,

AMERICAN AND ITALIAN

MARBLE & GRANITE.

And Manufacturers of Tombs, Monuments and Headstones,

ROME GEORGIA.

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

FRINSURANCE.

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

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

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

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

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

E. L. SWAN, Agent,
Jacksonville, Ala.

Mch 25th, 1878—1 y.

R. T. HOYT,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

NO 43 BROAD STREET, *ROME, GA.*

WILL SELL

clover & grass seed

TO THE FARMERS AT WHOESALE PRICES.

Send for Price List and descriptive Catalogue.

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

POSTPONED.

TRUST SALE.

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

All that tract or parcel of land in the west half of South west quarter and South east fourth of South west quarter of Section 25, Township 13 and Range 7; also a part of North east quarter of North west half of Section 2, Township 14, Range 7, commencing at the half mile stake on North side of said Section running thence south one quarter thence West to centre of hill to said corner; thence North to a line stake on Section line, thence back to the beginning corner and situated in Calhoun county, Alabama.

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

G. W. LOYD,
Trustee.

Jan. 25—3t.

A BLESSING TO MOTHERS

There will be no necessity for mothers leaving the comforts of home, with their sick babies, this summer, if they will give Dr. Moffets Teethina (Teething powders) Teethina will regulate the bowels and make Teething easy. It cures cholera Infantum and Summer complaints of children, heals eruptions and sores, removes and prevents the formation of worms. Wm. M. Nisbit and all Druggists keep it.

Jan 18

Ayer's American Almanac is now ready for delivery by the druggists, and we are free to say that we have read this welcome visitor with satisfaction and profit. It contains an astonishing amount of information which is useful to every body, and shows how to treat nearly all the diseases from which people suffer. It invariably recommends the best remedies to be employed, irrespective of Ayer's Family Medicines, and furnishes the best medical advice by which a great majority of ailments can be treated successfully. The anecdotes, witisisms and jokes are the best compilation that comes under our notice and the book is a refreshing contribution to our enjoyments every year.

Jan 18

CITY BAR!

JNO. RAMAGNANO,

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

All kinds of wines, including Wine for SACRAMENTAL PURPOSES.

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

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

Good order preserved.

Feb. 15—2m.

GUANO

AT OLD PRICES.

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

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO,

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

J. D. HAMMOND,
Jacksonville Ala.

JAMES HUTCHINSON,

Barber & Hair dresser,

Room on Office Row, recently occupied by Dick Walker.

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

TALLADEGA NURSERIES.

R. D. HUNDLEY,

Talladega.....Alabama.

Southern Raised, No. 1 Trees.

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

Nov. 30 1878—3m

THE WHITE SEWING MACHINE

The Best and Cheapest.

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

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

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

For sale by
WOODSTOCK IRON CO.
Anniston, Ala.

A liberal discount allowed to Agents.

I have seen nearly every kind of Sewing Machine. I consider the White the best and most perfect made.

SAM'L NOBLE.

April 20, 1878—1y.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY

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

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

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

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

W. C. LAND,

WATCH MAKER

JEWELER

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use multitudes are rescued and restored to health.

This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

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

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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

MARRIED LIFE — **DR. BUTTS** — **SINGLE LIFE**

No. 12 N. Eighth St. St. Louis, Mo.

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

The PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE
The PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER

Books that are really Guides and Self-Instructors in all matters pertaining to Manhood and Womanhood, and supply want long felt. They are beautifully illustrated, and in plain language, easily understood. The two books embrace 515 pages, and contain valuable information for both married and single, with all the recent improvements in medical treatment

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

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

SMOKE BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO

BURNHAM'S WATER WHITE WINDMILL

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

Also MILLING SUPPLIES.

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

The Remedy of the 19th Century.

Barham's Infallible PILE CURE.

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

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

---

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

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

AGRICULTURE.

LIME COMPOSTS.—Experiments with lime and earth, lime and weeds, &c, have been numerous, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. From these experiments several important conclusions have been arrived at: 1. That the most effective and profitable mode of using lime is in a compound state. 2. That used in this manner, the good effects of the application is apparent for several succeeding crops. 3. The substances used in compost may be scrapings of roads, scrapings of old ditches, earth from headlands, leaf mold from the woods, &c., using at the rate of one part lime to three parts of the other substances. Such a compost, having been made and turned over several times before being used, has been found to be an admirable dressing to spread over wheat fields after the wheat is drilled in. Indeed, it has proved to be nearly or quite equal to fine, rotten barn-yard manure; and as there is frequently a deficiency of the latter, such fine compost heap would serve as an admirable substitute. This is the most economical way of using lime where its price is somewhat high. Instead of the one part of lime and one fourth of one part salt would make a still better compost. Where fresh lime in its rock form is slaked by pouring upon it strong brine, this has been found to make an excellent lime application for many kinds of soil. Instances are recorded where the wheat crop has been doubled by a dressing of 50 bushels to the acre, sowed and harrowed in with the seed wheat.

BADLY LIGHTED STABLES.—The horse although it looks straightforward much more than most animals, yet does not do so nearly as much as man, and therefore requires in its habitation an arrangement of light quite different from that in its owner's dwelling. Give the horse the light from only one side, and it will direct only one of its eyes towards it, but the other eye will be in the shade; this inequality weakens both eyes. Put it in such a position that it looks into the dark, which is certainly unnatural, and when taken out of the stable the abrupt change from darkness to light will harm it. To place it straight against the light, gives the latter a blinding effect which is also injurious to the eyes. The horse stable should therefore receive its light from above, either through skylights or through windows placed near the ceiling in the wall to which an animals head is turned as he stands in the stall. Moreover, the stable should be always bright indeed as daylight for the horse is not a night or twilight animal, and is in no need of an artificial darkness, like fattening stock.

WATERING HORSES.—Horses watered three times a day—morning, noon and night—will be in far better condition for work of any kind than if watered half a dozen times, as some people driving allow their horses to be. They will sweat less and be more lively, and we believe will be in better health. Once a day or twice a day even is not sufficient; horses can get along with it, as can cattle, but it is not advisable or humane. In fields where there are full watering troughs, cattle will be found to go to them about three times a day and horses the same and horses the same. Sponging out the mouths of horses at stopping places should never be allowed. In the first place we do not consider it of any benefit; and in the second it may convey disease from one animal to another.

WINDMILLS.—I would say, after several years' experience in making and selling, that I cannot recommend them where reliable power is wanted, other than for pumping water in connection with a reservoir, or for drainage or irrigating land. The cost of a windmill, with its tower and appliance, will be as much as for a steam-engine of the same power, and much more than for a horse power. The engine and horse power have the advantage of being movable, and do not have to wait for the wind to blow.

FARM RAKINGS.—Blanket your horse when waiting at the hitchin-post, while the driver is in some warm place doing business, for "the merciful man regardeth the life of his beast."

The Ghost of Fallen Timbers.

One morning about 15 years ago Osborne Hare, a respectable carpenter left his house after sunrise, to go to his work, in the direction of New Geneva. He walked rapidly, and just before the road entered a piece of wood known as the Fallen Timbers, he saw in advance of him a tall man walking slowly. Supposing it to be one Dugan of his acquaintance, he quickened his pace; but before overtaking him he discovered his mistake, and then began to examine the man narrowly; for a stranger in those parts was uncommon. He was very tall and thin. He had no coat and his shirt sleeves were rolled up to the shoulder. His arms were as thin as pipe-stems and as white as snow. His shirt and trousers were of the same color, a sombre drab. By the time Mr. Hare had made his observations he perceived another man coming in the opposite direction. This man was Jim Dougherty, a stone mason, going to his work "across Cheat." Dougherty like Hare was a man of good character iron nerves and proverbial courage. Hare observed him say good morning to the stranger, then shrink to one side of the road, and hasten by. When he came up to Hare his face was pallid. "Hare," said he, "do you know that man?" "No." "Well, don't overtake him," continued Dougherty. "It'll scare you to death. It's a dead man." The look of the stranger as he partially turned his face in reply to Dougherty's cheery salutation, had almost paralyzed the latter. He could not tell precisely what it was that seemed to freeze the blood in his veins; whether the ghastly pallor of the skin, the shrunken features, or the unearthly glare of the fixed eyes; but he knew and declared to the day of his death that he had spoken to a walking corpse. Hare was startled, but being in a hurry, and ashamed to be frightened by a ghost in broad daylight he said he would go on. Just then the stranger, upon whom the men kept their eyes fixed, turned the corner of a fence which divided the woods from a field. There he seemed to sit down in the first corner, and Mr. Hare took the opportunity to rush past, Dougherty going on the other way. When a few steps beyond the corner Hare could not resist the temptation to look back. There was no man to be seen. He had sunk apparently into the earth. He could not have gone further than the first corner behind the fence without being seen by Hare and Dougherty, and he could not have dodged off into the woods, for the space he must have crossed was like the fence in full view. Mr. Hare now turned about, determined to explore the mystery. He searches the fence, the field and the woods, but found no traces of him. Hare was an experienced woodsman, and is convinced that no man of flesh and blood could have gone in and out of that fence corner without leaving some trail or sign which he could have detected even if the whole affair had not occurred within his actual view. Mr. Hare is a Christian man. His faith is bottomed on the rock of ages. He does not believe in ghosts. He believes that those who go to a place of rest do not want to return, and those who go to the prison house of the lost, cannot if they would. But he says that if the dead are ever permitted to walk the earth, "this man," to use his own language, "was one of that stripe." Several years after the adventure related above, one Clemmer, a farmer, went to New Geneva to buy a coffin for a dead neighbor. It was in the winter. He had placed the coffin in a sled, and having been joined by another man, whose name I have forgotten, they drove through the Fallen Timbers, and approaching the spot where the apparition had dissappeared from the view of Dougherty and Hare, they saw the same figure, dressed as precisely as before, coatless and bare armed standing up to the knees in snow beside the road. It did not speak or move, but the dreadful aspect of the man had the same effect upon Clemmer and his companion as upon Dougherty, and they whipped past him in terror. This was in the afternoon. About five years later still, Dr. Clemmer, a practicing physician of Brownsville, was leisurely riding by the same spot, on horseback, when he heard a curious noise, like one drumming with his fingers upon his lips. It seemed to come across the field but looking in that direction, and seeing no one he rode on. Presently and just as he was about to enter the Fallen Timbers, and opposite the fence corner, he heard the same sound behind and near him. Turning in the saddle and looking back he saw the apparition, in all points the same as before, at the very rump of his horse, and bending upon him the same dreadful countenance. He struck his horse a smart cut, and dashed through the Fallen Timbers, without daring to cast a glance backward. This was about midday. The peculiarity of the ghost of the Fallen Timbers is that it appears always in daylight and at long intervals. It has been seen three times distinctly, and each time by perfectly, reputable and trustworthy men.

SCIENTIFIC.

A device originated by M. Chefdebien shows how the yield of water from springs may often be increased. It seems that there was a wet space in a thicket overgrown with rushes, and, on digging down to the rock, mere filtrations were met with, and a thin thread of water. The cavity dug, took thirty-six hours to fill, after it was once emptied of water. The spring gave 200 litres in twenty-four hours. With a view to utilizing this spring, M. Chefdebien resolved, by applying a siphon, to withdraw from it a portion of atmospheric pressure equal to the weight of a water column representing the difference of level between the point where it was desired to utilize the water. With a lead extending 60 miles from the spring, and giving 2.50 miles difference of level, the basin was emptied in a few minutes. He now made a permeable base with ashlars and pebbles, placed some hydraulic mortar over this, then two supports of intercrossed bricks cemented. The lead pipe was placed with its orifice at the surface of the pebbles, and cemented in a small chamber; a layer of liquid loam was placed over all. After simple action of the tube, the water flowed abundantly, and continued to do so for two years; then it fell off, owing to the pipe being corroded and the vacuum failing. An iron pipe being substituted, the arrangement has worked for six years without interruption, and with eighteen times the original yield of water.

Apparatus for Resuscitation.—The instrument invented by M. Wotlez for aiding in resuscitation is claimed to be more effective than any other device as yet brought forward for the purpose. It consists of a cylinder of sheet iron large enough to contain the body of an adult person. It is closed at one end, and the inanimate individual is inserted, feet foremost, in the receptacle, as far as the neck, round which is placed a padded diaphragm, fastened to the cylinder so as to be air-tight. An air-pump, attached to an opening in the tube, creates a partial vacuum, and then the outer atmosphere, by its own pressure, forces its way into the lungs by the mouth and the nostrils, which are left exposed. By a reversed action of the pump the air is allowed to re-enter the cylinder, and respiration is thereby established. A glass plate inserted in the iron casing enables the operator to watch the movements of the chest, which rises and falls as in life with the alternate working of the pump. That action may be repeated eighteen times in a minute, and an extra imitation of natural breathing is thereby produced, the operation being remarkably successful in this respect.

The swinging motion of railway cars is now ingeniously utilized as an indicator of the velocity of trains, the arrangement to this end being as follows: Within a case, clock-work is fixed, which causes a large horizontal plate to rotate once in twelve hours. On the plate a disk of paper is held by springs, the border being divided into hours and minutes. The point of a pencil, which is attached to springs and a pendulum, plays on the paper. Caoutchouc buffers below the box communicate the swinging of the car to the pendulum, so that the pencil make; a zizzig line round the paper; on removing the latter, the rate of travelling may be studied.

Professor Jordan, of Ohio, has nearly finished an elaborate work on American ichthyologh, in which will be described all the fresh-water and marine fishes of our country.

The keeping properties of flour may be very greatly improved by the simple expedient of driving off a portion of the waters present in freshly ground grain by means of heat.

In damp closets, strong rooms, safes and other places where mildew is dreaded, a trayful of quicklime placed there will prevent it.

DOMESTIC.

TROUBLE WITH CUCUMBER PICKLES.—For two or three years after I commenced housekeeping, I had a great deal of trouble with cucumber pickles. They would turn black or leave black spots on them soon after they were put in vinegar, although they were as nice and bright before as they could be. At first, I thought the fault must be in the vinegar, but I soon found this a mistake; then, that it was because I freshened them in a pan that had some of the tin worn off, so I used a stone jar for that purpose, but the pickles did not improve. At last I found that the keg they were salted in had hoops nailed on, and that the nails reached through to the inside, and believing this to be the first cause of the trouble, I bought a new half barrel without a nail in it. Afterwards the pickles were all right till I was sick for several weeks, when they were black again. By inquiring into the subject I found that the girl had put a rusty tin lid over them while refreshing, instead of the stone cover belonging to the jar, and I knew that as they had been warm some of the time, steam had risen to the lid and then fallen back on the pickles. Since then I have had no such trouble, and have concluded that the pickles or brine must not come in contact with iron in any shape if we would not have them black. And yet I think that if health is to be taken into consideration, they might better be of that color than of the beautiful green which many make them with brass.

CHOCOLATE CUSTARD.—Put a pint and a half of milk, with a cup of sugar in it, into a tin pail and set into a kettle of boiling water; then put half pint of milk into a saucepan and add a heaping tablespoonful of Baker's chocolate, shaved fine; boil this slowly a few minutes; wet a tablespoonful of Maizena or cornstarch in two of cold milk, and when smooth stir into the boiling milk in the pail; add also the chocolate after straining it, and lastly the beaten yolk of three eggs; stir till smooth, flavor with vanilla. Use more chocolate and sugar if you want it richer; pour into a dish or glass cups. Before serving beat three whites stiff with a spoonful of sugar and lay on top.

ONE WAY OF PURIFYING A SICK-ROOM.—I would like to mention to any among your readers who have charge of invalids or delicate children, or who are not able to go out during the hot weather, that the air of the room may be much improved by hanging thick towels dipped in cold water, with a little vinegar added, to the open window sash, so that the air passing through it is refreshed with moisture and becomes easier to inhale. This is in imitation of a custom prevalent in Calcutta, where matting is kept sprinkled on the sunny sides of the house.

BLACK FRUIT CAKE.—One pound butter and one pound white sugar, beaten to a cream; beat well the yolks of twelve eggs, and stir all together; add half a pound of flour, stir in well; then one tablespoonful of cinnamon, two teaspoonful nutmeg, one teaspoonful cloves, stir well; then the beaten another half pound of flour, one wine-whites of eggs, with glassful brandy, one pound currants well washed and drained, one pound of raisins seeded and chopped; one half pound of citron cut in thin pieces; mix all together; this will make two cakes; bake two hours or longer; bake in deep tins lined with well-buttered paper.

JENNY LIND CAKE.—Two and-a-half cups sugar, one cup butter, one cup milk, four cups flour, four eggs, two teaspoonsful baking-powder; bake in three sheets, two plain; after taking out the two plain, leaving less than a third, add one cup raisins, one cup currants, one-half cup sliced citron, two teaspoons molasses, one teaspoonful cloves, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one grated nutmeg; spread with jelly and frost, putting the fruit cake between the two plain. If the fruit cake seems a little thin, add a little more flour.

POLENTA.—Boil one pound yellow Indian meal, for 1-2 hour, in two quarts of hot liquor or boiling water, salted to taste, with one ounce of fat, stirring it occasionally to prevent burning; then bake it for 1-2 hours in a greased baking dish, and serve it either hot or, when cold, slice it, and fry it in smoking hot fat. This famous Italian dish is closely allied to the hasty pudding of New England.

Chewing Gum.

Among the quiet little manufactures of the country is that of chewing gum. Only one factory exists in New York city, and the few others are in New England, New York State, Ohio, Illinois and Tennessee. The gum is sold by all druggists, grocers and confectioners in cities, and any country grocery that hasn't it is considered incomplete. Gum from spruce trees was exclusively used until recently, when it found a rival in gum mastic, a white and attractive article made from paraffine, which is sweetened. The consumption of this chewing gum in the United States is about thirty tons yearly; that of spruce gum somewhat less, and that of a gum made in Tennessee from balsam tolu, and sold in the Southern States, about twenty tons. Lately a material has been used styled "rubber gum." It is from the sap of the sapota tree of South America. The sap, like that of the India-rubber tree, has a milky look. The gum was first imported into the United States with a view of melting it with india-rubber, in order to produce a cheaper article than the latter. It was found to be impliable, and therefore useless for that purpose. It had long been chewed by South and Central American Indians and found useful in allaying thirst. Experiments were, therefore, made in purifying it for chewing, and with final success. It is tasteless and has the merit of lasting longer than any other gums, which more quickly dissolve and crumble in the mouth. So great is its ductility that a piece half an inch wide, after being heated in the mouth, can be stretched into a thread a hundred feet long. Its consumption is about fifty tons a year. Chewing gum does not, like tobacco, require that the saliva shall be expectorated; it does not, like smoking excite the nerves; nor, like a superabundance of food or drink, hurtfully overload the stomach.

IT IS BUT WRETCHED POLICY to allow yourself to drift into an incurable disease by neglecting the earliest and most tractable symptoms. By contentedly waiting for a cold to get well of itself, many a one has so damaged the structure of his Lungs, as to put himself beyond the reach of medicines, before being conscious of danger. How much safer on the first indications of a Cold, to resort to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an efficacious remedy for Coughs, Asthma, and all Bronchial Affections, and sure to exert a beneficial influence on the organs of the chest.

HUMOROUS.

THOUGHT IT WAS COMING.—A lady was the mother of a bright little boy three years old. The whooping-cough prevailed in the neighborhood, and the mother was very much alarmed lest her boy would take it. She had talked so much about it, and worried over it that she had infected the child with her fears to such an extent that he would scarcely leave her side. One night, after the little fellow had been put to bed and to sleep, a jackass was driven by the house, and when just opposite set up a he-haw, he-haw. With a shriek the little fellow was out of bed, screaming at the top of his voice: "The whooping cough is coming, mamma; the whooping cough is coming!"

HE RUSHED indignantly into the tobacco store and flung down a plug on the show-case. "See here," he said, "didn't I ask for the Matchless tobacco?" "Yes, and that's what I gave you." "Well, then it's a fraud. It won't light itself. I tried half a dozen times. I might have known it was all nonsense. It takes just as many matches as any other tobacco."

A METHODIST and a Quaker having stopped at a public house, agreed to sleep in the same bed. The Methodist knelt down and prayed fervently, and confessed a long catalogue of sins. After he rose the Quaker observed, "Really, friend, if thou art as bad as thou sayest thou art, I think Idare not sleep with thee."

WHEN a woman gets a red spot on the end of her nose, the world charitably remarks that her blood is out of order; but just let that red spot appear on a man's nose and everyone will declare they smell whisky as soon as they get within twenty feet of him.

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

"MOTHER, what is an angel?" "An angel? Well, an angel is a child that flies." "But mother, why does papa call my governess an angel?" "Well," explained the mother, after a moment's pause, "she is going to fly immediately."

"SIR," said a weary tramp to the gentleman who stands behind the counter at the Barret House; "sir, I am a social conundrum. "Then," exclaimed Bell, pointing sadly toward the door, "then you never more be guessed of mine."

WASHINGTON is prepared to sink $150,000 in a new one-cent daily. If one of the stockholders were asked to contribute $25 to an orphan asylum he'd be indignant.

MARRIAGE is a holy institution. Not only does it unite man to his best friend, but it furnishes a good living to thousands of divorce lawyers.

MAN wants but little here below; but woman wants most everything she sees her neighbor have—excepting her tooth brush and youngest baby.

ACCORDING to a salesman of experience of one of the largest houses in this city, the average Albany lady wears a five and a half shoe.

WHEN she struck him over the head with a tin dipper for trying to kiss her, he called it a "tittinnabulation of the belle."

THE stars on a brigadier's shoulder straps are nothing but glittering generalities.

A PARTING glass—The malden's final look in the glass at her new hat.

ADAM was the first man whoever owned a Cain.

HOW TO mannage a wife—Remain single.

THE place to find a living bear—In a menagerie.

JUST as the elbow's bent, the swing's inclined.

THE sun that shines on all—A bootblack.

FOR prosperity—Look in the dictionary.

LANGUAGE—The dress of thought.

ARE wagon tracks wheelwriting?

Pitting in Small Pox.

Mr. Gregory, of Merchants' college, Blackpool, England, believes that "pitting," the sad and permanent results of smallpox, ought rarely to be seen in any civilized community. He starts with these facts; that poor people are pitted least, rich people are pitted most, and no class of people are pitted under their dress. Poor people have less light in their homes, the rich plenty of light, and under the dress there is less light than in either case. The explanation is a scientific one. The sunlight consists of three primary colors. The red, the blue and the yellow rays have distinct and characteristic properties. The yellow gives us light and red gives us heat, and the blue actinism. It is the actinic influence of the blue rays which, in Mr. Gregory's theory, causes "pitting." No seed will germinate and young plants will soon perish if the chemically active rays—that is, the actinic rays—are filtered from the sunlight. A yellow blind drawn over a window will absorb all the actinic rays. The pus of variolar pustules absorbs, by its yellow medium, the actinic rays, which results in corrosion of the tender flesh at the base, and thus leaves the dreaded permanent "pitting."

Stop Drinking Vinegar.

How many young women who have inherited a predisposition to *embonpoint* have ruined their health by drinking vinegar to reduce their forms to graceful proportions. Allan's Anti-Fat is absolutely harmless. It promotes digestion, and accomplishes its work simply by preventing an undue assimilation of the fatty ingredients of the food. Excessive fatness is a vexatious burden, and there is no longer any excuse for enduring it, since Anti-Fat is an effectual remedy for this abnormal condition.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.,
July 15, 1878.

Botanic Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.:
GENTLEMEN—I lost three pounds while taking one bottle of Allan's Anti-Fat.
Yours truly,
MRS. M. B. MYERS.

A Curious Mystery in Nova Scotia.

Nova Scotia has an awesome mystery among its simple people at Amherst, where an evil spirit has taken possession of Esther Cox. She has been a modest maid, scouting the idea of spirits and knowing nothing about animal magnetism, but recently one McNeil, a fellow-workman in an Amherst boot and shoe shop, unsuccessfully tried to seduce her in mesmeric influence. The attempted outrage drove McNeil from the vicinity and laid Esther Cox on a sick bed, from which she rose possessed of the powers exercised by the most skillful mediums. Strange rappings were heard, lightly tapping on the wall and heavily striking on the beams and roof of the house, as if with an axe. Sometimes the sounds beat musical measures, and again Esther was struck in the face so hard that a red mark, as of a burn or scald, was left. The clothes were taken from her bed and hurled across the room, and once a piece of plaster a foot square was torn from the wall and shivered against the door. The bed, tables and chairs danced about as if on legs, and a pencil in Esther's hand traced vulgar sentences on the walls in McNeil's illiterate scrawl. Cold water has been agitated as if boiling, and the inquisitive have received answers to their questions. All these things have been witnessed by clergymen, doctors and skeptical persons, but they almost all repudiate the idea of mesmeric influence and have given the girl such tests that they are satisfied themselves that these are not tricks of hers. Most believe that the great black hand she claims to have seen is due to hallucination, but those who believe that the whole thing is a fraud (though all admit that they cannot account for it) have considerable support in the fact that 10 cents' admission was finally charged. Matches were finally lit about her brother-in-law's house, where Esther was boarding, which started fires in different places. The fire marshal threatened arrest if it happened again; the girl found another boarding place, and the manifestations have ceased.

Nerve Inquietude and Its Remedy.

Restless nerves, at least those that are constantly so, are weak ones as well. The true way to tranquilize them thoroughly is to strengthen them. It may be, nay it very often is, necessary to have recourse to a sedative or even an opiate, in dangerous cases of nervous inquietude, but the continued use of such unnatural palliatives, is greatly to be deprecated. Though not, in a restricted sense, a specific for nervousness, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is eminently calculated to allay and eventually overcome it, a fact which the recorded experience of many goes to substantiate. This inestimable tonic, by promoting digestion, assimilat on and secretion, touches the three keynotes upon which the harmony of all the bodily organs depends, and the result is that fresh stores of virility are diffused through the system, of which the nerves receive their due proportionment, and grow tranquil as they gather strength.

IF TROUBLED with Constipation, take *Hoofland's German Bitters.*

Hieskell's Tetter Ointment Will cure every form of Tetter.

A Monument of Gold

Should be erected in memory of the inventor of "Anakesis," the great external Pile Remedy. Mr. James J. Bassett, of Erie, Penna., writes as follows:

Messrs. NEUSTAEDTER & Co.:
GENTLEMEN—Enclosed find P. O. order for $1.00, for which send box Anakesis. I have used two boxes and feel it my duty to say to you that by the use of your simple remedy I have been raised from the brink of despair to the joyful hope of soon being able to declare myself entirely cured. One month's trial, at the small expense of the cost of one box of Anakesis has given me more relief than two years doctoring with our best physicians here. Surely a monument of gold should be erected in memory of the inventor of Anakesis. Send at once if possible.

I shall be pleased to reply to any one who inquires as to the merits of your valuable medicine, should you see fit to publish this.

Sincerely your servant,
JAMES J. BASSETT, Erie, Pa.

"Anakesis" is sold by all druggists. Price $1 per box. Samples sent free to all sufferers on application to "Anakesis" Depot, Box 3946 New York.

IF YOUR LIVER is Disordered *Hoofland's German Bitters* will set it aright.

Mrs. General Sherman

Says: I have frequently bought Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for friends suffering with Rheumatism, and in *every instance* it worked like magic. Sufferers with rheumatism make a note of this, and send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C. Sold by all druggists.

IF YOU are Dyspeptic *Hoofland's German Bitters* will cure you.

Ask and Ye Shall Know.

If you are sufficiently interested to wish to know the wonderful curative power of Dr. Herndon's Gypsey's Gift in bad cases of Rheumatism, enquire of Lieut. Rice, Third Police District, Philadelphia. He well knows its magical influence on members of the police and others. It strikes the disease at the root and drives it from the system. Sold by all Druggists in Philadelphia. Send for circular to J. J. Grindall, Box 520, P. O. Baltimore.

IF YOU Would Enjoy Good Health Take *Hoofland's German Bitters.*

KANTNER'S Illustrated Book of Objects for Children, containing over 2,000 Engravings of every day objects, with their names—making the simplest, most agreeable and effective method for the preliminary instruction of children. Price in boards, $1.00, cloth $1.50. Canvassers wanted. Lee & Walker, 1113 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

FOR PIMPLES on the Face, use *Hieskell's Tetter Ointment.* It never fails to remove them.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

I Regard it as a Valuable
FAMILY MEDICINE.

JANUARY 1, 1878.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir.—I take pleasure in saying that I have used the Vegetine in my family with good results, and I have known of several cases of remarkable cure effected by it. I regard it as a valuable family medicine. Truly yours,
REV. WM. MCDONALD.

The Rev. Wm. Donald is well known through the United States as a minister in the M. E. Church.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

FOR SALE,
A VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY.—A GOOD INVESTMENT.

TWENTY-SEVEN ACRES OF LAND, with well-built commodious Stone Residence, furnished with every city convenience except gas. Barn and Carriage house and frame coach on one portion, and good frame dwelling, with barn and stabling on the other portion. Beautifully situated in the Twenty-Second Ward, five miles northward from Market street, Philadelphia, fronting on the Second Street Turnpike, New Second street road and the Olney road, adjoining the village of Olney and Olney Station, on the Philadelphia and Newtown Railroad, and half a mile eastward from Tabor Station, on the North Penn. Railroad. The land is very productive, and the buildings are in excellent order. Terms easy. Apply to S. M. PETTENGILL, No. 37 Park Row, New York, or J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 733 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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

New England Conservatory
Method for the Pianofore.

This very popular and good Method has had a thorough trial at the Conservatory, and has been largely used in other places

It differs from other Methods in being composed of Three Parts or Books.

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THE DAYS THAT ARE NO MORE.

Tears, idle tears, I know not what they mean,
Tears from the depth of some divine despair
Rise in the heart, and gather in their eyes,
In looking on the happy autumn fields
And thinking of the days that are no more.

Fresh as the first beam glittering on a sail
That brings our friends up from the under world,
Sad, as the last, which reddens every one
That sinks with all we love below the verge;
So sad, so fresh, the days that are no more.

Ah, sad and strange, as in dark summer dawns
The earliest pipe of half awakened birds
To dying ears, when unto dying eyes
The casement slowly grows a glimmering square;
So sad, so strange, the days that are no more.

Dear as remember'd kisses after death,
And sweet as those by hopeless fancy feign'd
On lips that are for others; deep as love—
Deep as first love, and wild with all regret;
Oh, death in life! the days that are no more.

A Nice Little Game.

"Frank!"

"All right, Dolly!"

He sat before the glowing grate, his feet on one corner of the mantel, his chair tipped back. His young wife looked at him; and her pretty black eyes, which only a minute before had been brimful with tears, emitted sparks of fire. Her rosy mouth closed with a firm expression, and her dainty foot came down upon the rug in a very decided manner.

"I won't stand it," she said under her breath; "I can't—'twill kill me! To see him thus, night after night, besotted, degraded, ruining both soul and body. I must do something—I must save him for my baby's sake!"

Then she sat and meditated. They had been married a little over two years, and the baby in the wicker cradle was a thriving boy. No happier woman than Dolly the wide world held but for one thing. Her husband would drink. He loved his social glass, his wine suppers, his club dinners. He did not neglect his wife, but often he came home in the small hours in an unsteady condition.

Dolly tried everything—tears, entreaties, persuasions—but he only laughed her off.

"Where's the harm, Dolly? Can't a fellow be merry now and then with his friends?"

But Dolly saw the awful evil growing upon him, and knew what the end would be. She shuddered, and her eyes filled with tears but the minute after they flashed fire, and she smiled.

"I'll try it," she said to herself: "if it does no good, it can't do much harm."

Then she said:

"Frank!"

Her husband roused up, and opened his eyes with an imbecile stare.

"All right, Dolly."

"Frank, you believe that a wife should follow in her husband's footsteps, don't you?"

"To be sure. You're a sensible woman, Dolly."

"And you're a sensible man, Frank. What's right for you to do is right for me, isn't it?"

"Precise, Dolly; just so, exactly. You're a wise woman, you are."

Dolly smiled quietly.

"Very well, Frank, if you go to the tavern any more at nights, I'm going too!"

Her husband looked up, half sobered.

"Nonsense, Dolly," he said, "that's running the thing into the ground. You'll do no such thing."

"You'll see that I will, Frank!" she answered resolutely; "I love you, and what you do I shall do too? If you see fit to ruin yourself, soul and body, and shame your son, I shall follow your example. I care for nothing that you cannot share. As you do, so will I."

His cheek paled and his lip quivered. Her words touched him to the quick He sat silent for a minute, then he got up and said:

"Nonsense, Dolly. Come to bed, little girl.

She followed him obediently, and nothing more was said on the object. For three or four nights Frank came home punctually; then his old habit mastered him.

Dolly had his supper all waiting, and his slippers and dressing-gown before the fire, but he did not come. She waited patiently till 10 o'clock. The she called the housemaid and put on her wraps.

"Sit by baby's crib, Mary, and when Mr. Mayfair comes tell him I have gone to the Reindeer. Ask no questions, and take good care of baby, and you shall have a dollar extra this month."

"Very well, ma'am," with wondering eyes.

Twelve o'clock, one, and then the young husband let himself in with his latch-key, and came reeling into the sitting room. There said the maid beside the sleeping child.

Frank looked about him a little anxiously.

"Ah, fast asleep, fine little fellow," he said, bending over the crib. "Mary, my girl, where's your mistress? Gone to bed?"

"No, sir, she's gone to the Reindeer hotel."

He stood and stared.

"What do you say, girl?"

"She went out at 10, sir, and bade me tell you when you came that she'd gone to the reindeer."

The young husband stifled something like an oath, and sat down before the hearth. Half an hour went by then he started up, and glanced at the clock.

"Great Heaven! 'tis nearly 2 o'clock, and she not here!"

He seized his hat and rushed from the house like one mad.

By the time he was half way to the Reindeer he was perfectly sober.

"Could she have meant what she said?" he asked himself over and over again.

Presently a carriage came down from the lighted tavern on the hill, and as it passed him a woman's voice rang out, singing the chorus, "We won't go home till morning."

It was his wife's voice. He caught at the horses' heads, frantic with rage. Dolly's pretty curly head looked out a the vehicle stopped.

"Frank, old fellow—hic—is that you? Get in, get in—why didn't you come up? Oh, we had a jolly time—hic—we did. Such a dance. Don't blame you for going out, Frank. Didn't know it was so pleasant—hic—I—I mean to go every night."

"You do?" he gasped, leaping into the seat beside her and grasping her arm. "Ever dare to do such a thing again, and you will be no wife of mine."

Dolly laughed uproariously.

"Nonsense, Frank. Le'mme do as you do, that's fair. Let go my arm, you hurt, and you'll break my flask, 'tis prime brandy, Frank—take a drop."

He caught it from her hand and flung it out of the window.

"Bah!" said Dolly, her cheeks flushed, her awry; "I wish I'd stayed at the Reindeer. What makes you so cross' Frank?"

"Hush! say no more, Dolly," he answered, his teeth set hard. "I can't bear it. I—I may do something I'll be sorry for. Keep silent—I don't want any more crooked works."

"Ram's horn, if I die for it!" cried Dolly.

Then she clapped her hands, and laughed gleefully, breaking off into—"A Moonlight Night for a Ramble."

Frank let his head fall into his hands.

"Good heaven!" he groaned; "I'd rather have died than have seen this sight!"

He got her home and into her own room, at last but she was very unmanageable, and persisted in cutting up all manner of capers; dancing and singing, her cheeks flushed and her hair streaming, and asking him if they would not go again another night—it was such jolly fun?

His pretty, modest little Dolly! Long after she had fallen into a dead sleep, her husband sat over the smouldering fire, with his face hidden in his hands.

"Dolly," he said, when she awoke late on the following morning, "what happened last night must never happen again."

She looked up with her old clear eyes.

"Very well, Frank, that is for you to say. Just as you do, so will I."

He was silent a moment.

"I would rather die than see what I saw last night over again," he said then.

"Frank," she said, her lips quivering, "I've seen the same night once or twice every week since the day I married you, and only God knows what it cost me."

He caught her close to his heaving heart.

"Poor little wife!" he almost sobbed, "you never shall see such a night again. I shall sign the pledge to-day."

"So will I, Frank."

They both signed it, and kept it too. Ten years after, Mayfield was a rich man, and one of the most renowned temperance leaders of the day.

"Frank," said his pretty wife, one day, as they watched there children playing on the lawn, "I did fool you handsomely that night, Frank, it was all make-believe. I didn't go the Reindeer that night, and not a drop of the hateful stuff had passed my lips. Didn't I fool you handsomely, and cure you into a bargain?"

"You little witch!" he cried, but the instant after his eyes filled—"Yes, Dolly," he said, drawing her close to his side, "you cured me of a habit that would have been my ruin. Heaven bless you for it."

"Charge It."

An oldish citizen who had scraped a few hundred dollars together started in the saloon business, and a man whom he knew and did not particularly admire started in the same business at the same time a few doors above. There was something of a rivalry between the two places about fixing up, and the old man was constantly on the watch to see that the other did not get ahead of him. He had just settled down to the belief that he was a long ways ahead, when in came a customer who said:

"Ah! you'll have to hang up your fiddle now. The man above you was just showing me his slate. He has over twenty names on it since morning, and four men have just gone in there after ten-cent drinks."

"Ish dot some facts?" exclaimed the old man, thoroughly aroused in a moment.

"Yes, and I'll bet he'll have $20 charged to customers before night."

"Und I shall haf more as forty! Vhait tills I runs mit der grocery for a slate, und den you sthand on der corner und gif all der poys some winks to come in. I don't let dot man get ahead of me if I haf to puy ten schlates!"

Night closed in on the old man top of the heap.

"Going Home."

There isn't a day in the year but what one can see just such a parting as recently took place at the Union depot. Man and wife had come down to the train which was to bear her to her mother's. The husband had fully persuaded her that her health was failing, and that she ought to go home on a six weeks' visit. She thought she felt even better than usual, but husbands know best about these things, of course. This wife seemed to have made her preparations quickly, and had not yet said what was on her mind to say. It lacked thirty-five minutes of train time, and as they sat down in the waiting-room she said:

"Now, Henry, the last time I went away——"

"Just wait—I want to see if that's our train," interrupted the husband as he rose up. Going out, he was absent seven minutes. When he returned she was ready to say:

"I wanted to say to you that the neighbors——"

"Did I give you the check for your trunk?" he suddenly inquired.

She found it in her pocket, restored it, and began again:

"Of course I have confidence in you, but——"

"You remember that you must not change cars at the Junction," he said as he looked at his watch. "When you reach there you will hear men yelling change cars for this and that place, but you sit right still"

"Haven't I been over the road four different times, and don't I know all the stations? Now, Henry, although there will be no one in the house but you, I have——"

"Did you forget that lunch basket?" he excitedly asked as he looked around and under the seat.

She had it on her lap all the time. As soon as she had assured him of its safety she said:

"You now come from the office every evening at six, and, of course, I shall expect——"

"That's our train?" he exclaimed as he leaped up and grabbed for the satchel.

"Dear me, but I wanted to say to you—" she replied as she followed him out. He rushed down the depot and put her aboard the car as fast as possible, but while arranging the seat she said:

"Now, Henry, I am going away for six weeks, but I want to say that——"

"There goes the bell—I'll be left—let me kiss you—good-bye, dear!" and he was out of sight in an instant.

A man across the aisle who seemed to know how matters stood, looked at his watch and then called out:

"It lacks just twenty-two minutes of train time!"

The wife rose up and walked to the door, but Henry was clear of the depot, and all she could do was to give one of her band-boxes a kick and mutter:

"I'll pay him for this—I'll return unexpectedly!"

The Louisa.

Stopping in at a grocery store for a moment, I met Captain Binns, the owner of a canal boat which is laid up for repairs at our town. Somebody was telling about the recent loss of a steamship at sea, and when Captain Binns had a chance to express his views he said:

"In my opinion, all these wrecks is caused by ignorance; just mere jackassedness. Look at me. I've been navigating a vessel nigh on to thirty years, and I never got into trouble. I've carried 'The Louisa, of Pencadder,' through the worst storms that occurred on this earth, and beyond bustin' off her rudder and having the cook-stove swep' over-board, she never shivered a timber. The reason is because I understand my business. I don't scare no more'n a baby if there's a hurricane a howlin'."

"But, Binns," said Mr. Lamb, "you must remember that the ocean is more dangerous than the canal."

"Well, I don't see it," replied the captain; "I don't see it. I've heard a good deal about the ocean, but you can't make me believe it's any worse than any other sheet of water. You just run a tow path across that Atlantic ocean, and give me my yaller mule and plenty of half-inch rope, and if I don't take 'The Louisa, of Pencadder,' and go a swoopin' to Europe then you may shoot me and chop me up for cat meat. I'm sick of this everlastin' blowin' about the ocean. Where is it! Bring it out! Set up your towpath and I'll hop the Louisa over it in a manner that'll disgust it. There's no boundin' biller that ever bounded that kin swamp the Louisa The Louisa's got a dollar and a-quarter tin pump that'd jest jerk the entire Gulf stream out of it in a jiffy and I wouldn't be much afraid to tie the tow-line onto that mule and chuck him over and let him swim across. He's the most reliable and conscientious mule in the States. What's yer Atlantic Ocean to him? I never seen no squall yet that'd faze him. He's got the heart of a lion. He's been jerked into the canal more'n a hundred times, but out he comes every time, just as indifferent. The only thing that bothers him is the locks. He's so impatient that he don't like to wait. Now, if they could only yank the locks out of the ocean I wouldn't be—"

"You know there are no locks in the Atlantic?" said Mr. Lamb.

"No locks! Thunder! You don't mean to say there's no locks in that ocean? How in the mischief do they keep the water on a level? And where do they c'lect the tolls?"

"They have no tolls."

"Well, well! no tolls, no locks! Why, that mule'd just hist that boat across so quick you wouldn't know you had left home. And I s'pose they do not even let the water out in winter like we do. Why look at it. Just look at it and then talk to me about it's bein' hard and dangerous. Why it's the awfullest foolishness I ever heard of. When there's trouble at sea the men kin go into the riggin' and be safe but on a canal boat a man must stand square on deck and face the music.

"At sea there's no obstructions, but just look at the risk a canal boat has of goin' over a dam and bustin' into kin'lin wood! At sea there's no mule to git contrary, and to pitch and kick, and to want to go up while you want to go down; there's no boats to pass and to wear out your tow line scrapin' their bottoms; there's no danger of runnin' sock agin the bank if you go to sleep at the hellum; no boys kin throw stones at you from the tow-path and cuss ye; and for your seasickness that there's so much hullabullo about, why, I pledge you my word, that I've seen a man git' so sick in a canal boat that he threw up his boot-linin' afore he got through. Yes, sir! it's all bosh, this talk about the ocean. We never git no credit for pluck on the canal, but I want you to understand that it takes more to run the Louisa betwixt here and Pencadder than it does to sail in a steamer to China.

"Seems to me's if they might carry out that idea about a trans-Atlantic tow-path somehow, by makin' a moveable tow-path like one of them endless thrashin'-machines. Then a mule could take it right along with him over the water, and have somethin' dry to stand on while he pul'ed the boat behind him. It kin be done, and when you give a mule a chance, If I don't run my boat regular from here to Europe it'll be because I'm too dead to feel any interest in the subject."

A Slim Waisted Man.

"Charles McGuire," began his Honor, as he looked over the desk at a slim-waisted man who had evidently met a polar wave and been worsted, "the policeman tells me that he found you walking up and down the street, beating an old tin pan and shouting at the top of your voice. Did Senator Sharon make his great wealth by indulging in such practices? Do we remember Homer and Milton because they disturbed the peace? Look me in the eye, prisoner at the bar, and beware how you answer."

"You see, I heard a swarm of bees passing over, and I wanted them to settle on my fence," gently replied the man.

"Bees! Bees in the month of February! Bees swarming such weather as this?" exclaimed the Court, as he grew pale around the mouth.

"Can't a bee come out in winter if he wants to?" argued the prisoner, warming up to his defense.

"He can, but he don't," said his Honor. "Every bee in the land is now in a dormant state, and will be for weeks to come."

"But I heard bees in the air. I know what I hear as well as the next man."

"Charles McGuire, you had a bee in your bonnet, or a flea in your ear. What ailed you was too much whiskey."

"May-bee that was it," thoughtfully observed Bijah.

The court gave him one lingering, trembling look, calculated to bring on congestion of the lungs within twenty minutes, and turned to the prisoner and said:

"This is your first time here, and I can over-look your offense. Let me tell you, however, that any further beehunting in Detroit in the winter will put you along with people who don't smell honey from one year to another."

"But if I see bees to-morrow——?"

"But you won't. If you do I'll send you up for thirty days!"

"But suppose a bumble-bee should come——."

"If you say bee to me again I'll send you up now!"

The prisoner hated to give up so, but he finally made his way out, muttering: "To bee or not to bee a bumble-bee."

What is Castile Soap?

A subscriber wishes to know how this differs from other soap. The hard soaps made in this country are almost exclusively from animal fats; in the south of Europe, where the olive grows abundantly, the poorer kinds of olive oil are used for soap-making. Common soaps are soda and animal fat. Castile soap is soda and vegetable oil. In making Castile soap, great care is taken to avoid an excess of alkali, (the soda) only just enough being used to neutralize the oil. On this account the soap is much milder, and may be used on wounds and other surfaces where common soap would irritate and give pain. The mottled appearance of Castile soap is due to a small quantity of solution of copperas (sulphate of iron) which is stirred into it before it hardens; this leaves a bluish oxide of iron in the soap which, when exposed to the air, becomes changed to the red-oxide. White Castile soap is also sold, which is the same as the other, without the coloring. Though called Castile, it is by no means exclusively made in Spain, the largest share coming from the south of France, and indeed it is generally known in Europe as Marseilles soap.

A Domestic Comedy.

Here is a little comedy which was acted out in the southern suburbs a few days ago:

SCENE I.—Pa (who together with ma is going to spend the day at Aunt Sallie's in the country)—"Now, be a good boy, Frankie, and take care of things like a little man."

Frankie—"'Es sir."

Ma—"And don't go near the cistern nor meddle with the clock, nor chase the chickens."

Frankie—"No'm."

Pa—"And don't go about the stable, and remember you are not to touch the horse. If I hear of you even going into the stable I'll make you see smoke. Understand, sir?"

Frankie—"'Es sir."

Pa—"And maybe I'll get you a pair of skates to-morrow. You are not to go about the horse, now?"

Frankie—"No sir."

Pa (patting his head) — "That's right; you are pa's little man."

Ma—"And ma's." (Kisses him goodbye.)

SCENE II. — (Two hours later): Frankie goes to the stable, bridles the horse, rides into the street, knocks down an old woman's apple stand, collides with a milk wagon, and is finally stopped and taken home, with no other damage than a broken bridle rein.

SCENE III.—Frankie sitting on the wood-pile chewing hour after hour the broken end of the bridle-rein.

SCENE IV.—(Ma, on her return.)—"And you have not been near the cistern, nor meddled with the clock, nor chased the chickens?"

Frankie.—"No'm."

Pa.—"And you have not been about the horse?"

Frankie.—"No, sir."

Pa.—"That's a fine fellow! Here are some chestnuts Aunt Sallie sent you."

SCENE V.—(At the stable.) Pa.—"Frankland!"

Frankie.—"'Es, sir."

Pa.—"Come 'ere, sir!" crossly. "What does this mean? Look at this bridle! Didn't I tell you not to go near the stable, sir?"

Frankie.—"'Es, sir; but—but I ain't had the bridle 'tall. I ain't, an' it looks like—like the calf has been a chewin' of it again—it does."

Pa.—"It does that-away, that everlastin' calf! I'll sell him to-morrow. It's the second new bridle he's ruined."

SCENE VI.—A calf led to the butcher's; a father buying a pair of skates out of the proceeds; a happy boy on the ice.

A Ghost Story.

Sarah Maria Williams, six months ago, died suddenly, in the locality known as Williamsburg and Pochuck, two miles southwest of Newburg, N. Y. Mrs. Williams, at the time of her death, was a woman advanced in years. Previous to her death her husband, Noah Williams, had been confined to his bed through sickness. This circumstance exasperated Mrs. Williams, and she complained continually that the doctor's bill would ultimately land her in the county house. Mrs. Williams, the neighbors say, was in the habit of informing her husband "he had better die and be done with it." The repeated expressions of such unnatural hopes made things a trifle unpleasant in the Williams domicile. Williams would occasionally complain that his wife was trying to put an end to his existence. When the possibility of her dying first was mentioned by her husband, she would rave and threaten to haunt him if such an event took place. The woman died and was buried. According to the story of the Williams family and others, the threat of haunting was put in execution. At first, during the night, the noise of rattling of bottles was heard in the house. At times the racket was so great as to resemble the pounding of a heavy hammer in a machine shop. The nightly occurring disturbance troubled the old man, Williams, and his kin. Williams is positive the poundings and hammerings are the work of his dead spouse. Matters were brought to a climax by the bed, in which Williams uneasily slumbered, being violently lifted up and dumped top side under on the floor. The old man was found doubled up under the mattress, nearly dead with fright. He insisted upon being taken elsewhere, so he could end his days in peace. He died a few days later, the event no doubt being hastened by the nervous shock brought about by the alleged nocturnal visits of his deceased wife. Since the death of Williams, which occurred a few weeks ago, the house has been without a tenant. While the house was vacant the noises were kept up regularly. The residents in the city tell horrible stories of chain-rattlings, groanings, &c., which issue from the buildings. A few days since Charles Williams moved into the house for the purpose of making his home there. He is a son of Noah and Sarah Maria Williams. The unearthly visitations were kept up, and in consequence, Williams, Jr., and his family were forced to retire. At present the spirit of Mr. Williams has control of the building. Large crowds visit the neighborhood daily in search of a clue as to what causes the disturbance. So far nothing has been discovered by the visitors.

Consult one another in all that comes within the experience, observation or sphere of the other.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Make marriage a matter of moral judgment.

Marry in a family which you have long known,

Eternity, thou pleasing, dreadful thought!

The man that makes a character makes foes.

Folly hates wisdom, even the gentlest wisdom.

Of real, sincere affection some men are not capable.

The average grumbler infests almost every neighborhood.

He hath riches sufficient who hath enough to be charitable.

He that knows not when to be silent, knows not when to speak.

That is most wretched fortune which is without an enemy.

The body grows according to what it feeds on; so does the mind.

Never make a remark at the expense of another.

Never talk at one another, either at home or in company.

Neglect the whole world beside, rather than one another.

Give your warmest sympathies for each other's trials.

If one is angry, let the other part the lips only for a kiss.

Neverspeak loud to one another unless the house is on fire.

Let each strive to yield oftenest to the wishes of the other.

Marry into different blood and temperament from your own.

Always leave home with loving words for they may be the last.

Never deceive, for the heart once misled can never trust wholly again.

Never find fault unless it is perfectly certain a fault has been committed.

It is the mother who molds the character and fixes the destiny of the child.

Countries are well cultivated, not as they are fertile, but as they are free.

Occasions of adversity do not make a man frail; but they show what he is.

There is hardly any circumstance so bad that it may not have been worse.

Do not herald the sacrifices you make to each other's taste, habit or preferences.

Those who marry for physical characteristics or external consideration will fail of happiness.

Never reflect on the past action, which was done with a good motive and with the best judgment at the time.

They who marry for trait of mind and heart will seldom fail of perennial springs of domestic enjoyment,

The rich man wrongs himself by every superfluity which he does not share.

Nothing exasperates more than a considerate, quiet hatred; a passionate hatred does so far less.

Make but few explanations; the character that cannot otherwise defend itself is not worth vindicating.

In man's work, as in those of nature, the intention is the great thing to be studied.

Extended empire, like expanded gold, exchanges solid strength for feeble splendor.

The best society and conversation is that in which the heart has a greater share than the head.

Riches are the baggage of virtue. They cannot be spared or left behind, but they hinder the march.

Cheerfulness makes the mind clearer, gives tone to thoughts, and adds grace and beauty to the countenance.

There are many people so particular about little things that they ever have their brows furrowed over with care.

Pleasant things to have are pleasant thoughts. The greatest art in life is to have as many of them as possible.

People often waste a lifetime in looking and wishing for the great something to happen, which may never come at all.

"Better is a little with righteousness," than a thousand subscribers who faileth to pay what they owe.

"A just weight and balance are the Lard's," but that which is due upon his newspaper is the publisher's thereof.

The beautiful at heart is a million times of more avail, as securing domestic happiness, than the beautiful in person.

The reputation of a man is like his shadow—gigantic when it preceeds him, and pigmy in its proportions when it follows him.

"Folly is a joy that is destitute of wisdom," but a delinquent subscriber causeth suffering in the house of a newspaper maker.

"All the ways of a man are clear in his own eyes," except the way a delinquent subscriber hath in not paying for his newspaper.

How beautiful is youth; a little moonshine, a few musical water drops, the strain of a song, and the young hearts experience poetry as it never could be intrusted to paper.

Will not a tiny speck very close to our vision blot out the glory of the world and leave only a margin by which we see the blot? I know no speck so troublesome as self,

A woman's tears are usually more powerful than her words. Wind is not so powerful an element as water, though very essential in rendering the latter effective.

If a man wants a little more than any of his neighbors have, it is hard to make him happy, but if he wants only what he absolutely needs he can be happy anywhere.

Thou shalt cherish thy father and thy mother. To honor father and mother is better than to worship gods of heaven and earth. If a child should carry father and mother, one upon each shoulder, for a hundred years, he would not then do more for them than they have done for him.

There is an even-handed justice in Time; for what he takes away he gives us something in return. He robs us of elasticity of limb and spirit and in its place he brings tranquility and repose, the mild autumnal weather of the soul. He takes away hope, but he gives us memory, and she settled, unfluctuating atmosphere of middle age is no bad exchange for the stormful emotions, the passionate crisis and suspense of the earlier day.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1879.

A lawyer correspondent of the Northport New Era, writing in defence of the mileage salary grab of the late Legislature, says all previous legislatures took mileage for recess trips.

In this the New Era correspondent is very badly mistaken. We can speak for only one of the legislatures previous to the last, but we know that the Legislature of 1874-5-6 not only did not draw mileage on account of Christmas recess, but passed a joint resolution expressly prohibiting it.

A TRIP THROUGH CLEBURNE.

Last week, in company with Hon. T. A. Walker and H. L. Stevenson, Esq. we took a flying trip to our sister county, Cleburne, and spent five days most pleasantly at the flourishing town of Edwardsville, Wood's Copper Mine, and other points of interest.

EDWARDSVILLE

has wonderfully improved since our last visit. An elegant new brick court house—one that would reflect credit on any county in the State—has taken the place of the old framed one; new dwelling and store houses have gone up in every direction, and the town wears an air of thrift and activity that is refreshing. Mr. I. D. Hogan, the popular door-keeper of the Alabama Legislature of 1876-7, has in process of construction a large hotel, which will be finished with all the modern appliances necessary to comfort, and the fact that he himself will play host, is sufficient guarantee that at this house the traveler will in future find a most hospitable reception and generous treatment. He is emphatically a man of heart, as well as of pluck and energy, and it takes just that kind of a man to run a hotel successfully. At present there is no regular hotel in Edwardsville, though both Mrs. Thompson and Mr. James Baber keep open house for the accommodation of travelers, while other hospitable citizens throw open their doors for the accommodation of the bar and gentlemen attending court during the sessions of the circuit court. And here it is well to remark that there is a larger attendance of lawyers at Cleburne court than that of any other county in the circuit. Calhoun is always represented by her almost entire bar, while lawyers go there from Etowah, Cherokee, Talladega, Randolph, and Clay, as well as from some of the neighboring counties of Georgia.

Happy in the possesion of no railroad, Edwardsville is only to be reached by private conveyance, and the gathering of the bar at Edwardsville, recalls the happier days when "riding the circuit" was a semi-annual occurance in the life of the lawyer. Gathered around a huge wood fire, at Baber's, for instance, pipes are drawn after supper, and under clouds of smoke, from Judge to junior barrister, they "turn themselves loose", dignity is retired for the evening, rich stories take the place of legal arguments, lips lately eloquent over clients' wrongs are wreathed in smiles, and under the quiet inspiration of Baber's "bracelet", the hours fly on golden wings.

Circuit court was opened by Judge Whitlock the day after our arrival. A very large crowd from the country attended to hear the charge of his Honor to the grand jury; but large as was the crowd, the most perfect order was preserved, and there was none of that noise and confusion so common in most court rooms during the opening hours—a fact highly creditable to the people of Cleburne. The grand jury empannelled were a very intelligent body of men, having at their head Mr. Mark L. Pinson, a gentleman well known to the people of Calhoun.

Edwardsville, some time ago, under the local option law, voted down the bar rooms, and it was a fact (rarely witnessed on court days in any county) that there was not a single man on the court ground under the influence of liquor in the slightest degree.

The county officers have their offices in the new court house, and those of Judge Owen and sheriff Wiggonton, the only two we visited, were models of neatness and order.

During our stay in Edwardsville, we had the pleasure of meeting among other old friends, Senator Howell and Representative Alexander of Cleburne. Senator Howell is as well known in Calhoun as any of our own citizens, and we may add as highly esteemed as any man who ever represented us in the Senate Chamber. Mr. Alexander is not so well known in Calhoun, but in Cleburne, we do not suppose there is a man, woman or child who would not recognize his genial face. If we had had enough of his sort in the late Legislature, the people would not now have so much to grumble over. He voted for a reduction of taxation to six mills—was one of four members of the House who opposed the present school law, and was one of four who originally voted against the election law before it was reconsidered, and then, with some twenty others, recorded his vote against it. Senator Howell, also, if we rightly remember, opposed the odious measures; and Calhoun certainly owes him thanks for striking her out of the bill regulating the buying and selling of cotton - a bill full of pains and penalties—entirely unsuitable to this latitude, and which, if it had passed the Senate, would have necessitated the farmers to employ lawyers to help them sell their cotton according to law. We shall one day publish this bill and let the farmers of Calhoun see it for themselves.

We also had the pleasure of meeting but casually, owing to their engagements in court, Messrs. Burton, Baber and Ferguson, who worthily represent the bar of Edwardsville. Mr. Burton, it will be remembered, represented Cleburne county in the Constitutional Convention that framed our present Constitution, and in that capacity reflected the highest credit upon himself.

In looking around, the second day of our stay, for familiar faces, we ran upon Dr. Shephard, who represented Cleburne county in the Legislature of 1874-5 and 1875-76—the Legislature that took up, on behalf of the Democratic party, the interests of the State, after the long reign of Radicalism in Alabama—that lifted a mountain of debt from the shoulders of the people, restored the credit and prestige of the State, and planted her once more on that proud elevation from which the "fools and thieves" had dragged her during their carnival of crime. It was his proud privilege to belong to that bold and patriotic body of men, who with Grant's bayonets at their throats, had the courage and splendid audacity to denounce in fitting terms that military tyrant's ruthless invasion of the Legislative halls of a sister State, and while yet the clank of the sabre of the military officer resounded along the corridors of the capitol, from whence had been driven the representatives of the people of that State, proposed and passed the "Louisiana Resolutions", protesting against it in most solemn and severe terms; that body of men who in the face of timid counsels of many of our own people and a hostile Federal Government, had the nerve to grapple with that foul thing called a Constitution, fixed upon an unwilling people by an all-powerful Congress, and by appropriate legislation invoke a Constitutional Convention, which wiped it out and gave the people instead a charter consonant with their genius and spirit;—that body of men who witnessed with the utmost solicitude, the attempt of Congress to mongrelize the white people of the South by the passage of the civil rights bill, and who, as soon as the wires flashed the intelligence that Congress had consummated the wrong, met it with counter legislation that stripped it of its terrors and saved the white people of Alabama from enforced admixture of races in places of public resort and travel. It was his privilege we say, to belong to that body of men, who, while looking to such vast interests and blazing the way for all coming legislatures and administrations, yet found time to look after the interests of the poor and humble of the State's citizenship, as witness the passage of mechanics and laborers lien laws, the laws for the benefit of small tax payers, the appropriations to maimed soldiers, and many other laws whose benign influence the people feel to this day. We found him the same genial, whole souled, good-natured gentleman, still possessed of the qualities that then rendered him popular with every member of the Legislature. He has lately settled in Edwardsville, and passes his time at that point and his old home, Arbacoochee, between which points and the surrounding country he enjoys a large and, we hope, lucrative practice. Edwardsville, though the healthiest place in the world, has two more doctors besides Dr. Shephard, both of whom we met at the bedside of Capt. James Savage, who was taken quite sick upon his arrival Monday evening. These are Drs. Robinson and Kemp, both young men, very agreeable gentlemen, and first-class physicians. Besides meeting many old friends, we had the pleasure of forming many new acquaintances—among them the popular tax collector of Cleburne, Messrs. Blake, Pounds, Birchfield—but our space is limited, and we must bring the personal chapter of our letter to a close, or we shall have little left to devote to other points of interest, embraced in our trip.

Leaving Edwardsville Tuesday evening, our little party struck direct for Woods Copper Mine, passing on the way Bells Mills, notable as the home of Mr. Jno. D. Walker, the gentleman who made such a splendid fight against Mr. Alexander for the Legislature last year on the Court House question. The official count showed him to be but sixty votes behind his successful competitor. Every member of the old Tenth Alabama Regiment will readily recall him to memory, for we presume there was no man outside the regimental staff so well known in the regiment as he. Our older citizens of Jacksonville will also recall the time when he served his apprenticeship as a printer boy in the Republican office many years ago, and there laid the foundation of that practical education which would have rendered him a most useful member of the Legislature had the fates favored him with an election. Of course we could not resist the temptation of stopping at the mill and shaking the honest hand of our friend that we had not grasped for long years. We found him white with flour dust, busily turning out the grist of a good-looking old gentleman and crowding him with politics while he filled his sack with the staff of life. We mentioned his candidacy, after the first warm greetings of long friendship were over, and he replied that his friends thought he had good grounds for a contest over a beat that was thrown out, but that he had declined to make it, and that now he was rather glad he did not get in, seeing the Legislature had turned out so bad. Amid all his political struggles he assured us he had held fast to the sheet-anchor of his Democracy, and knowing him as we did, we could not doubt it. He has the impetuous courage of a Ney and the stern firmness of a Cromwell, and says he will make things lively in Cleburne yet in future contests. Let us hope the breach shall not grow past healing. Bear and forbear should be the rule among Democrats, and however various may be their views on purely local questions, in State and National contests they should be one and indivisible. The world has dealt well with John, and he sees prosperity as the fruit of his labors This will, we know, rejoice his friends here to learn as it rejoiced us to hear it.

Leaving Bells Mills, a ride of some ten miles over the roughest road in the world brought us to

WOODS COPPER MINE.

We had often heard of this bonanza, but were not prepared to see the extensive works and improvements that met the eye on turning a short curve in the road that brought us in full view. Hugh stack chimneys, an immense blast furnace, three reverbatory furnaces and three roasting ovens went to make up rather an imposing show. In addition to these the company have a refining furnace at Ex-Gov. Smith's mine, about a mile distant, which has lately turned out copper superior to any found in America outside of the Lake Superior region. At the time we were there no ore was being taken from the mines, but huge masses of it were undergoing the roasting proccess for the extraction of the sulphur and perhaps arsenic, in the ore, while three reverbatory furnaces were in full-blast turning out the "blister" copper which is its last state before refinement Although during the night of our stay we had full access to the library of Prof. Theis, and diligently "read up" on copper making, we shall not attempt to describe the process. We could'nt do it if we wanted to. In strolling over the mines with Mr. Stevenson, we were shown the lead running into the hill were Mr. Richard Wood, after twenty years prospecting, finally realized the dream of his life, and struck the rich vein of black copper ore that realized him two hundred dollars a day, after hauling the crude ore thirty or forty miles in wagons, and shipping it to points as distant as Baltimore. Many other shafts have been sunk since, but no vein so rich has been struck. But there is rich copper in abundance all through the range of hills on which the mine is situated, and "there's millions in it" when capital sufficient comes to work it. The mine now belongs to Mr. Woods and Judge Walker individually and Messrs Tucker and Walker on behalf of the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad. They have just commenced shipping the pure refined copper to market.

Leaving the copper mine Wednesday evening we crossed the Tallapoosa river at Ross' ford, and after passing through a magnificent strip of farming lands along that river, much of it owned by Mr. Jno. Ross, we struck the hill country again and continued in it until we reached the famous gold diggings near Arbacoochee. A sharp trot of the "colts" soon brought us to our destination,—the hospitable home of Wm. and Jas. Dothard. Need we say that here we met with the very kindest reception and most lavish hospitality? That don't do the subject justice. Only those who have experienced the generous and unbounded hospitality of these two bachelor brothers, can know how our party fared. Suffice it to say it was by far, as all our party will testify, the most pleasant evening spent during the five days we were out from home. One thing worthy of notice occurred while breakfasting at Mr. Dothard's. Mr. Wm. Dothard remarked that he had been a constant subscriber to the Republican for forty years, and expected to take it during life. We remarked that perhaps he was the only gentleman living who could say so much. "Not so," replied Judge Walker, "I subscribed with the very first copy of the Republican your father ever issued, and I have been a regular subscriber ever since." "That was a considerable time before you and I were born, was'nt it?" remarked Mr. Stevenson to the writer. "To the best of my recollection, it was," we made reply, and then we set to thinking how many other men in Calhoun had stood leal to the old paper through so many years—thinking how that it had indeed lived longer than is accorded most men—that in its old files were bound the history of three wars including the early Indian wars, in which this country had taken part—of the illustrious men, now passed into history, whose careers it had followed and recorded—of its singular fidelity to one political faith through the changes of all those years, and then came a feeling of humble distrust of our ability to manage it worthily as it should be But these reveries were soon broken by the announcement of our conductor to get ready for travel. The horses were soon harnessed' goodbys were given and "the colts" were going at rattling speed "homeward bound." We crossed the boundary line of Cleburne with larger ideas of her extent, fertility, vast mineral resources, and a kindlier feeling for her generous and hospitable people than we had ever before entertained. It is a mistake men make when they class Cleburne among the poor counties of the State. In her bosom she hides rich stores of unlimited wealth in her vast desposits of gold, copper, kaolin, mica; her fields laugh with rich harvests of grain; her depot of supplies is not in the west, but at home: and we make the deliberate prediction, and wish our readers to mark it well, the day is not far distant when Cleburne county will be known and regarded as one of the richest counties in our State.

EDWARDSVILLE LETTER.

EDWARDSVILLE, ALA,
March 26th, 1879.

Circuit court was organized on the 17 inst. in the new court house. Quite a number of legal gentlemen from other places were present, to assist in christening the new house. Owing to the large rains, there was an unusual large attendance last week. Business was dispatched rapidly; both on the civil and criminal docket, a great many causes were disposed of.

On the first day of court, our friend Capt. Savage was taken quite ill, and for two or three days his condition was regarded critical, but after that he took a turn for the better; and after a confinement to his room for 8 or 9 days, he recovered so as to set out for home, in care of his brother. We hope to hear soon, that he is all right. We are now having some fine spring weather, and parties who are detained at court are growing restless to get home and into their fields. We have had a severe frost or two, but it is believed the fruit crop is still safe. General health good, but we are threatened with measels, which causes alarm among the mothers and little ones. W. B. F.

A gentleman has shown the Griffin News a piece of frankincense brought from the Holy Land by Col. Graves, of Rome, Georgia, who has just returned from Egypt, where he has for several years been in the service of the Khedive. The frankincense is a species of gum resin, of a pretty color, slightly transparent, and having an exquisite fragrance. This fragrance is greatly intensified when burned.

A young lady in Hartford, Conn., has been badly poisoned in the face by the aniline dye in a new blue veil.

REPORT OF THE CLEBURNE COUNTY GRAND JURY.

To the Hon. Wm. L. Whitlock, Judge of the 12th Judicial Circuit of Alabama:

The Grand Jury, sworn and empannelled at the Spring Term, 1879, of the Circuit Court of Cleburne County, have completed the labors enjoined upon them by your Honor's charge and the counsel of the Solicitor, and herewith present their final written report.

Our people have reason to congratulate themselves upon the moral condition and law-abiding character of the citizens of this county, and especially upon the improvement in this respect in the matter of making and vending illicit liquors.

Since the last term of this Court, a court house has been erected that for beauty and finish will compare favorably with any building of the kind in Eastern Alabama. It has been completed without burdening heavily the people by taxation, and has been paid for, with the exception of $1300 yet due The advantages of a comfortable and commodious building has been strikingly illustrated at this term of the Court by an utter absence of wrangling among members of the bar, and by the remarkable facility and rapidity with which business has been transacted both on the civil and criminal dockets. We hope the time will not be far distant when all of our county buildings will equal our Temple of Justice in durability, beauty and convenience.

We have personally inspected the condition of the county jail, and in regard to its sufficiency for the safe-keeping of prisoners, and we say emphatically that it is wholly insufficient to detain a prisoner. The prisoners are and have been poorly accommodated. An insufficient amount of bed clothing has been furnished and their sufferings during the past winter must have been severe. The jail is entirely too accessible to persons from without and it is quite an easy matter to convey tools to the prisoners by which they can effect their escape. During our sitting the jail has been thoroughly cleaned, but previous to that time it was very dirty and unhealthy.

The books of the County Treasurer are clean and well kept, and the various claims are properly on file and numbered. There is but one small error within the lids of the book, and that is a mathematical error of $5 in favor of the Treasurer. The total indebtedness of the county is $2 870,12.—Cash on hand in treasury, $311,37 and about $700 more to be collected, leaving the entire liabilities of the county $2,170,13 up to the present term of the Circuit Court.

The bonds of the county officers are all good and sufficient in amount, except A. J. Haley and Weston Bacchus, Justices of the Peace. The remainder are properly conditioned, correct and sufficient.

We recommend that the poor of the county be taken out of the charge of Thomas Hambrick. One of the officials of the county visited the poor house last winter during freezing weather, and found one poor old man and an old bed-ridden woman sitting with their feet in the ashes of an extinct fire, half frozen, endeavoring to keep warm over about a half pound of burnt out embers, while a bowl of water sitting in the ashes was frozen solid. The records of ancient barbarity—the annals of the gloomiest dungeons of the dark ages—contains no fouler page than the cruelties to the paupers of this county would fill, were they written out.

The public roads of the county are in only a tolerable condition. We do not think that any of the officers charged with road duty, from the Probate Judge down to overseer, have discharged that duty, but we hope that time and our action will coerce a change in this particular. The Commissioners have appointed apportioners, but that is about all.

There is considerable complaint against the Tax Assessor for irregularities in the assessment of taxes, and we would suggest greater care and diligence to that officer in various matters, and especially in the matter of assessing escaped taxes.

The Tax Collector has filled the full measure of his duty so far as we have been able to ascertain, and we would not withhold the due share of praise to that officer for his efficiency.

Greatly to our surprise, we find quite a decrease in the greater violations of the law, and to every thinking mind the small number of our presentments teaches an emphatic lesson. We have studiously refrained from indicting for misdemeanors where malice was apparent, and, under the charge of your Honor and under our oaths, we have had frequent occasion to exercise the wise discretion vested in us by the law.

We could have prolonged our session, but we have regarded it as greatly to the interest of our beloved county to adjourn at the present time. And now, having discharged what we regarded as our whole duty, we leave the consequences with our country and our God; and while we respectfully ask to be discharged, we close our report by thanking your Honor and the Solicitor for many courtesies, and all the officers of Court for their attention and promptitude.

M. L PINSON, Foreman,
R. F. Pounds, J. C. Wade, Stephen Edwards, E. M. Barker, Wm C. Roberts, S. W. Hingson, J. C Morris, S. O. Stripling, H. S. Whitman, W. M. Overton, Wm. R. Barker, T. D. Treadaway, J. T. Rusk, M. McEachren, P. M. Howle, John H. Bell, M. R Bell, Grand Jury.

A Merited Compliment to a Faithful Public Officer.

The last Cleburne County Grand Jury, whose names are appended to the Report published above, expressed themselves in the following complimentary terms of Solicitor Vandiver.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Cleburne County.

We, the undersigned Grand Jurors, serving at the Spring Term of the Circuit Court of said county, feeling that every official should either stand or fall upon his own merits, and that it is but justice that each of our officials, who faithfully discharge their official duties, should receive the endorsement of their fellow-citizens as a reward of their merit; we, therefore, take the greatest pleasure in endorsing the official conduct of Wellington J. Vandiver, Esq., Solicitor for the 12th Judicial Circuit of Ala., for the prompt, faithful, efficient and impartial manner in which he has discharged his whole duty as such Solicitor, and we think and feel that the interests of the State are safe while confided to his care.

ACCURATE JOURNALISM.

"Burleigh" makes these pertinent observations in a letter to the Boston Journal. "Journalism may be honest and not accurate. Journalism must shoot folly as it flies. It has no time for demonstration. It has every motive to be correct; except in maliciousness, it has no motive at all for misrepresentation. When rumors are afloat about matters of public interest, the great point is to get early information. Men who can aid a correspondent very frequently look wise and refuse to speak. The journalist does the best he can with such information as he can lay hold of. The very men who withhold information will fuss, and fume, and tear around, come puffing and blowing up five flights of stairs to an editorial room all of a foam; "I wouldn't have had it happen for five hundred dollars." The answer is, "When you had a chance why didn't you give the information? You wouldn't do it; your enemies did."

Subscribe for the Republican.

A WAR ANECDOTE.

(Boston Transcript.)

You may not be aware that it was Gen. Gordon's command which struck the flank of the Eleventh Corps on the afternoon of the first day at Gettysburg, and after a short but desperate conflict broke its line and swept it from the field.

In that fight Gen. Barlow, of New York, Commander of the First Division, fell dangerously, and it was thought mortally, wounded. He was shot directly through the body. Two of his men attempted to bear him through that shower of lead from the field; but one was instantly killed, and Gen. Barlow magnanimously said to the other; "You can do me no good; save yourself if you can." Gordon's brigade of Georgians in its wild charge swept over him, and he was found by Gen. Gordon himself, lying with upturned face in the hot of July sun, nearly paralyzed and apparently dying. Gen. Gordon dismounted from his horse gave him a drink of water from his canteen, and enquired of Gen. Barlow his name and wishes.

Gen. Barlow said: "I shall probably live but a short time. Please take from my breast pocket the packet of my wife's letters and read one of them to me." which was done. He then asked that the others be torn up, as he did not wish them to fall in other hands. This Gen. Gordon did, and then asked; "Can I do anything else for you, General?" "Yes," replied Gen Barlow, earnestly, "My wife is behind our army. Can you send a message through the lines? "Certainly I will," said Gordon, and he did. Then directing Gen. Barlow to be borne to the shade of a tree at the rear, he rode on with his command. The wife received the message and came harmlessly through both lines of battle and found her husband, who eventually recovered.

Since Gen. Gordon's election to the U. States Senate, both he and Gen. Barlow were invited to a dinner party in Washington, and occupied opposite seats at the table. After introductions, Gen. Gordon said: "Gen. Barlow, are you related to the officer of your name who was killed at Gettysburg?" "I am the man," said Barlow. "Are you related to the Gordon who is supposed to have killed me?" "I am the man," said Gen. Gordon. The hearty greeting which followed the touching story, as related to the interested guests by Gen. Barlow, and the thrilling effect upon the company can better be imagined than described.

"Why should we celebrate Washington's birthday more than mine?" asked a down-town teacher to day. "Because he never told a lie," shouted an urchin with a hole in His Majesty's Pinafore.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY.

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

GENERAL COMMISSION

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

C. W BREWTON,
Jacksonville, Ala.

March 29—3m.

NOTICE.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

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

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

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

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

March 29—3t.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

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

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

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

L. W. CANNON.
Judge of Probate.

March 29—3 Pd.

FINAL SETTLEMENT NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

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

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

It is ordered by the court that the 5th day of May 1879, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement. At which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L W CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

March 22—3t.

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.

POSTPONED.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

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

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

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

Jan. 11 1879.—5t

TAX ASSESSOR'S NOTICE

SECOND ROUND.

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

Precinct No 10 Rabbit Town, Monday April 21 1879.

Precinct No 11 White Plains, Tuesday 22

Precinct No 12 Davisville, Wednesday 23

Precinct No 13 Oxford, Thursday 24

Precinct No 15 Anniston, Friday 25

Precinct No 3 June Bug (Court Ground, Saturday 26

Precinct No 2 Alexandria, Monday 28

Gannaway's School House, Tuesday 29.

Precinct No 14 Sulphur Springs, Wednesday April 30 1879

Precinct No 5 Polkville, Thursday May 1 1879

Precinct No 6 Peeks Hill Friday May 2

Precinct No 7 Hollingsworth's Court Ground, Saturday 3

Precinct No 9 Cross Plains, Monday 5

Precinct No 16 Ladiga, Tuesday 6

Precinct No 8 Green's School House, Thursday 8

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

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

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

March 22

WM. W. HARRISON,

Physician & Surgeon,

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA.

The Roper Mineral Well

IS LOCATED 3 MILES EAST OF GREENVILLE, ALABAMA.

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

One litre was found to contain—

Sulphuric Acid	84⅓	Grains.
Ferric Oxide	27⅓	"
Ferrous "	1 1-5	"
Calcic "	10 7-10	"
Potssic "	2	"
Magnestic "	4⅓	"
Sodium "	4-10	"
Chlorine "	3-5	"
Sillica "	2⅓	"
Carbonic Acid	5 7-10	"

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

GREENVILLE ALA., Oct 9th, 1878.—Messrs Roper & McCall: Gents—I am glad to inform you that the use of one gallon of your Mineral Water has cured my mother of Chronic Diarrahoea. It was a case of eight years standing. The best medical aid had failed to arrest it. Very Respectfully,

P N. WEATHERLY.

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

GREENVILLE, ALA., July 19 1878.—Messrs McCall & Roper This is to certify that during the past six months I have been using the Roper Well Water for Diabetes and Dyspepsia, from which diseases I have been suffering for many years (particularly the latter) and am now proud to say from its use I have received the greatest benefits, and further certify that it has been used in my family for chronic sore throat and catarrh to great advantage. J W MALLET.

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

Feb 22—3m.

SHERIFF SALE.

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

LAST MONDAY IN MARCH

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

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

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

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

All levied upon to satisfy said fifas.

D. Z. GOODLETT.
Sheriff.

March 15—4t.

Cancers Cured.

SCROFULA,

SCROFULOUS ULCERS AND CANCERS ARE CURABLE

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

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

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

Charges moderate,

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

April 6th, 1878—1y.

H. A. SMITH

ROME, G.A.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Bookseller and Music Dealer

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

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

CROQUET SETS

In Wood Boxes $1.50.

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

Special Notice to the Public.

C. H. RANGER

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

PAINTING

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

Address Republican Office, R.

C. H. RANGER,
Jacksonville, Ala.

July 27—3m.

CALHOUN COLLEGE,

FOR MALES AND FEMALES.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

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

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

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

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

W. J. BORDEN,

The Republican.

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

We have concluded to reduce our rates of advertisement under that head, (which exceed five lines,) to 25 cents; or, one half the price that we have heretofore charged.—This certainly brings it within the reach of every body—who has anything to sell. That an advertisement of this kind will bring about the sale of property advertised, stands to reason. A man can hardly have anything that he is willing to sell but that there is some one anxious to

BUY

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

WANTS

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

WANTED.

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

WANTED

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

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

CHILDRENS SCHOOL.

Miss. Lizzie Hoke's school for young children has just closed its second month: and from this time her terms of tuition will be as follows, per month:
Children under eight years $1.00
Children over eight years $1.25

Mrs. Ables, the unfortunate lady whose condition we noticed two weeks ago, died last Friday. The clothing etc., sent from this place by our charitable ladies reached the unfortunate family in good time, we learn; for she had not a single garment suitable to be buried in. Charitable and responsible parties stand ready to take the youngest children and care for them.

The way the new election law works is evidenced by the result of an election in Moorsville, in this State: In that election two tickets were run for the municipal offices. The people voted one set in, but when the managers came to count out they found several ballots written on ruled, or letter paper. These under the law were thrown out and the minority candidates got the offices. The people wanted another set of men, but through the instrumentality of this law their will was defeated.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.,
March 25th, 1879.

MR L. W. GRANT: Please publish the following named gentlemen, for Alderman and Mayor.

FOR MAYOR,
J. D. HAMMOND;

FOR ALDERMAN,
W. H. FLEMING,
T. R. WARD,
J. C. FRANCIS,
W. M. HAMES,
L. A. WEAVER.

Hon. John H. Caldwell reached home from Washington last Monday in good health and spirits.

Our esteemed fellow-townsman, Mr. Nathan Clark, whose visit to Texas we noted last week, will give us for publication his impression of the Lone Star State. Mr. Clark is a very intelligent observer of men and things, and we know that his mental notes taken during his trip will prove interesting to our readers.

Judge Whitlock, John Whitlock and Solicitor Vandiver, came from Cleburne court Thursday evening and stopped over in Jacksonville for the night.

We received a most pleasant call from Solicitor Vandiver of the 12th Circuit, Thursday evening. The State has a faithful prosecutor in Mr. Vandiver,

Solicitor Vandiver brought us the names of forty gentlemen in Cleburne, who paid for some ninety copies of the REPUBLICAN. We hope each and all of them will conclude to become permanent subscribers. It will always be our pleasure to look after the best interests of Cleburne through our columns.

Marshal Mattison has a force at work on the streets of the town and is grading them excellently.

Merchants are shipping in large quantities of corn from the west and selling to the farmers of Calhoun. No county can prosper under such a condition of things. Now is corn planting time. Let every farmer put in enough ground to make him corn enough to do him next year.

Notice is directed to the new advertisement of Capt. C. W. Brewton, who has opened out near the depot within the last few weeks an elegant stock of family groceries, which he is selling at extremely low figures. The sewing machines he is offering so low are said to be first-class in every respect. Capt. Brewton is well known in the county as a thoroughly reliable gentleman, and parties who deal with him may rest assured that his goods will fully come up to representation.

We regret very much to learn of the death of Mrs. Wesley Neal, of Bail Play, in this county, last Saturday. She died of typhoid pneumonia, after an illness of two weeks. Deceased was aged about twenty-nine years at the time of her death. The stricken husband has our heartfelt sympathy.

A CALHOUN COUNTY CATTLE AND SHEEP FARM.

In company of Gen. Burke, Mr. Couper and Capt. James Crook we visited Tuesday the extensive cattle and sheep farm of the latter in the beautiful Valley of Alexandria. For some time both Gen. Burke and Capt. Crook have been buying and raising pure-bred Jersey cattle, but it was only last season that Capt. Crook took steps to add Merino sheep and Angora goats to his stock and go into the business extensively. For this purpose he bought a fertile place, splendidly watered, of some nine hundred acres in Alexandria Valley, and at once placed on it a part of his Jerseys, a few Angora goats and a flock of one hundred pure-bred Merino sheep. He has already erected a shepherd's house, two large sheep houses, and is rapidly making other necessary improvements, both in fencing and building. The land for the most part is undulating and well adapted to the purpose for which he designs it. Large tracts of it are already planted in grasses, the remainder is being rapidly prepared for like treatment the coming season. He has a German Shepherd who thoroughly understands his business and his stock are thriving. Already this season his ewes have brought forth some forty lambs, and a still larger increase is being made daily. From this Spring's raising of lambs he will have about forty bucks to sell, which at ten dollars a head will realize him the handsome sum of $400. Most of these are already spoken for and there will be no difficulty in selling all of them; and no wonder, for the price is far below what the same quality of animals can be laid down for here. His Jerseys are perfect beauties. Maud Reynolds is the prettiest creature of her kind that we ever saw. Perfect in all her points, $200 would not begin to touch her. Capt. Crook showed our party her first calf, a pretty little creature of a week old.

"Will you take fifty dollars for this calf?" we asked.

"I will give as much right now in cash, if he will take it," said Gen. Burke.

"Gentlemen, you might put $25 on top of that sum," replied Capt. Crook, "and that would not get the calf."

This sum will buy about seventy five calves of the same age, of the common stock, and when it is known that it takes no more to feed a Jersey than it does to feed a scrub, the profits of fine cattle raising can be seen at once. Gen. Burke is crossing the Merino on our common sheep, and finds the result very satisfactory, as is also Mr. Dud Bush of the Valley; and here is the public benefit Captain Crook's enterprise will confer. From his flock the farmers of Calhoun can procure pure bloods for crossing on the common sheep, and in one season double the value of their flocks and the annual wool crop of the same. We have no doubt of his success. This country is the natural home of the Jersey cow and Merino sheep, and not many Summers will come and go before the sheep farm of Capt. Crook will be the most profitable plantation in Alexandria Valley. When this is seen, the whole of that fertile and copiously watered valley, extensive as it is, will be converted into cattle and sheep farms, from whence Alabama and other Southern States will draw pure bloods.

THE TRUE POSITION.

If the democratic party of this state wins the election in 1880, it will be more through the influence of that part of the democratic press which shows its consistency, honesty and independence by telling the truth about the last legislature. There is nothing to be gained by either a blind adhesion to falsehood or an attempt to cover up the failures of party representatives. Let the people know all, and they will be able to correct abuses. Deceive them, and when they discover you to be a fraud they no longer believe in your utterances. We are led to these remarks because some of our worthy and able cotemporaries have taken the liberty to severely castigate the late legislature for failing in its mission, and are abused for so doing by a few partisan journals whose zeal outstrips their judgment; but whose influence amounts to but little either way. We are not among those who think that the press will have less influence with the people by being honest, and we do not share in that sentiment which intimates that the democratic party is weakened by the criticism of its press of the ignorance, weakness, or unfaithfulness of its officials. On the contrary, we think the cause of the democratic party is strengthened by honesty in the press. We should hate to be compelled to admit that for the good of the party to which we belong, it is neccessary to uphold the acts of its representatives right or wrong. This is not true of the democratic party. And those newspapers which indirectly enforce such an idea make a great mistake. We do not believe the democratic party was ever stroger and more united than it is to-day. The honest voice of its leading press increases its assurance and confidence in honest government in the future.
Ashville Aegis.

LEGISLATION.

The Tallapoosa Gazette rejoiceth that we have had a few not altogether flattering words to say concerning the acts of the late Legislature, and tells us to "go for 'em." It has been no pleasure to us to criticise the last Legislature's works, and far be it from our desire to "go for 'em." They are not so much to blame for the poorness of their job, after all. They were inexperienced hands, mostly, and very likely did the very best they knew how. Put a doctor into a printing office and he will issue a very poor paper until he gets "the hang."

The people are to blame for not electing men of more ability if not experience. We hope the time has about arrived when men will no longer be elected to office merely because they are "good fellows," without regard to qualification. Good fellows without brains are about as useful as brains without any fellow at all—brains lying around loose. Let us elect intelligent as well as good men to the Legislature, and we will have fewer and wiser laws.—Randolph County News.

We have yet to see the first favorable notice in a single exchange in reference to the late Legislature. Henry County Register.

It is estimated that the Democratic party of Alabama has lost forty to fifty thousand votes by the late act of the Legislature abolishing the city government of Birmingham, which had elected working men for city offices.—Henry County Register.

A Chicago exchange strikes the nail fairly on the head: "Never go where you are not wanted! If a man wants you to come to his place of business he will invite you through an advertisement. It is wrong to intrude on privacy."

A 12-year old boy in Evansville, Ind., who went to bed apparently well, awoke in the morning deaf and dumb.

Some errors appearing in the following obituary, as published last week, we publish this week in corrected form.

DIED—At his residence in Gadsden, Ala., on the 13th day of March, 1879, after a lingering illness, Rev. Theophilus Moody, in the 72d year of his age.

Deceased had been a travelling Methodist preacher for about forty-nine years, and was a member of the first Alabama conference, held in the city of Tuscaloosa in 1832. During his ministry he traveled pretty much all over Alabama, and was, perhaps, as extensively known as any preacher in the State; his field of labor being co-extensive with its limits. During his long service he filled many important charges with acceptability, proving himself a "workman that needeth not to be ashamed." In the private walks of life he was quiet and unostentatious, and esteemed by all as an humble, conscientious christian. In his ministerial character he was above reproach, and ever enjoyed the respect and confidence of his brethren. It was his highest aim—his greatest happiness, to do his whole duty as a minister of the New Testament, esteeming the promotion of the kingdom of Christ paramount to everything else, "counting all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ". He loved the church—was devoted to her interests, and during his long and faithful service in the ranks of the ministry, made many sacrifices and endured hardships and privations to further the great cause of the gospel.

At home, in his family, he was known as a kind, affectionate parent, ever watchful and considerate, endeavoring to promote the welfare and happiness of each member. In all the relations of life, he was faithful and true, and left the impress of his godly character wherever he went. God, in His providence, permitted him to do a large work for the church while he had strength. He lived out his three score years and ten, and when the Master called him he was ready to go. His record is on high. May the Lord grant consolation to his bereaved relatives.

"Servant of God, well done!
Rest from thy loved employ;
The battle fought, the victory won,
Enter thy Master's joy."

M. T. M.

Why Will You

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

LETTERS TESTMENTRY.
THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
CALHOUN COUNTY. }

Probate Court of Calhoun county.

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

W. B. GREEN,
Executor.

March 8—3t.

FINL SETL EMENT NOTICE.
THE STTE OF ALBAMA }
CALHOUN COUNTY. }

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

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

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

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

March 8—3t.

LOCAL MATTERS.

MAKE MONEY

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

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

A lot of splendid apples just arrived at

P A R R S.

A few more bottles of that celebrated Machine Oil on hand.

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

Has on hand the best brands of Chewing and Smoking TOBACCOS, including the popular Swanson's Pride and the celebrated 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, 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 Meat at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTICE TO STOCK-HOLDERS

of Calhoun College.

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

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

March 15—2m

Carriage and Wagon MANUFACTORY.

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

JOE H. PRIVETT.

January 18 1879.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

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

31ST DAY OF MARCH, 1879.

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

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

W. B. GREEN,
Executor

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRTION.
STATE OF ALABAMA, }
CALHOUN COUNTY. }

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

C. W. BREWTON,
General Admr.

ROWAN, DEAN & CO.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

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

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

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

ROME GEO., MARBLE WORKS.
JONES & EDMUNDSON,
AMERICAN AND ITALIAN
MARBLE & GRANITE.
And Manufacturers of Tombs, Monuments and Headstones,
ROME GEORGIA.

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

FRINSURANCE.

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

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

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

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

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

Mch 25th, 1878—1 y

R. T. HOYT,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
NO 43 BROAD STREET, *ROME, GA.*
W I L L S E L L
clover & grass seed.
TO THE FARMERS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Send for Price List and descriptive Catalogue.

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

POSTPONED.

TRUST SALE.

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

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

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

G. W. LOYD,
Trustee.

Jan. 25—3t.

CITY BAR!

JNO. RAMAGNANO,

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

All kinds of wines, including Wine for SACRAMENTAL PURPOSES.

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

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

Good order preserved.

Feb. 15—2m.

GUANO
AT OLD PRICES.

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

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO,

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

J. D. HAMMOND,
Jacksonville Ala.

PETITION FOR PROBATE OF WILL.

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

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

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

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

March 22—3t

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

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

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

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

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

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

PREPARED BY

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

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
W. M. NISBET, Agent.
Sep 21 '78 1y Jacksonville, Ala.

MARRIED 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 God long felt. They are beautifully illustrated, and in plain language, easily understood. The two books embrace 515 pages, and contain valuable information for both married and single, with all the latest 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 spring of life, and the Woman, in misery from the many ills her sex is heir to."—St. Louis Journal.

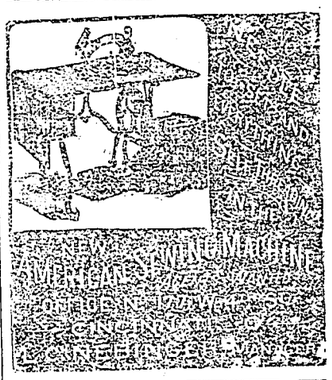
POPULAR PRICES—50 cts. each or both in one volume, $1; in cloth and gilt, 75 cts extra. Sent under seal, on receipt of price in money or stamps.

SINGLE COPIES

SMOKE BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO

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

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

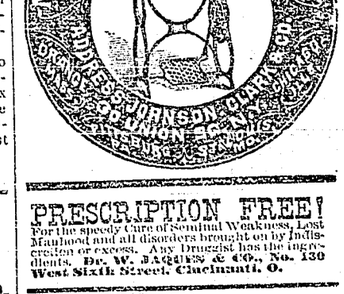


Madison Dispensary,
262 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. BIGELOW, having 30 years experience, treats SEXUAL AND CHRONIC DISEASES in both sexes SAFELY, SURELY, PRIVATELY. NERVOUS DEBILITY, from sexual abuse or excesses, producing IMPOTENCY, BLOTCHES ON THE FACE, &c., rendering MARRIAGE IMPROPER, can be positively and permanently cured WITHOUT MERCURY in every case. Pamphlets, 100 pages, 10 cents. His MARRIAGE GUIDE OR SEXUAL PATHOLOGY, 230 large pages, ILLUSTRATED, containing much that was never before published, Price 50 cts. Letters CONFIDENTIAL. Female Pills, $2. Extra Strong, $10. Send 50 cts. for sample Rubber Goods, &c. by Express.

MARRIAGE GUIDE AND BOOK of SECRETS,

DR. HOHANNAN'S Marriage Guide teaches all the inquisitive should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the sexual system, Philosophy of Reproduction, who should marry, the impediments to marriage—their nature and cure. Treats on all Private Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and means to cure; it is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, contains nearly 300 pages and is complete in every respect. Sent by Mail securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. G. A. HOHANNAN 608 North Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1857.



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

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

Watches 58 to 87. Revolvers $2.50. Over 100 latest Novelties. Agts wanted. So Supply Co. Nashville, Tenn.

TALLADEGA NURSERIES.

R. D. HUNDLEY,

Talladega.....Alabama.

Southern Raised, No. 1 Trees.

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

Nov. 30 1878—3m

THE WHITE SEWING MACHINE

The Best and Cheapest.

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

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

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

For sale by
WOODSTOCK IRON CO.
Anniston, Ala.

A liberal discount allowed to Agents.

I have seen nearly every kind of Sewing Machine. I consider the White the best and most perfect made.

SAM'L NOBLE.

April 20. 1878—1y.

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

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

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

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

W. C. LAND,
WATCH MAKER & Jeweler.
JACKSONVILLE ALA

She Would go Sleighing.

An affectionate Romeo and Juliet of Buffalo, undertook to indulge in one of these love luxuries lately. She was a German and he was a clerk in a down-town store. They met by appointment at the corner of Main and Clinton Streets, and from thence arm-in-arm proceeded in the direction of Broadway.

A handsome cutter flashed past them as they were about to cross Washington Street.

"Oh, how nice," said she.

"What?" said he.

"A sleigh ride on such a night as this," said she.

"Pshaw!" said he.

"Pshaw?"

"Yes. Sleigh riding ain't worth a cent now."

"No! Why not?" said she.

"Why not?" The young man had seventeen cents in his pocket, the remains of his week's wages, and no credit at the liveries. "Because it's no comfort. The streets are filled with hills and valleys of snow, and you can't talk love at all. It's nothing but bump thump and bounce all the way. It's dangerous."

"I wouldn't go sleigh riding for nothing," said she.

"A moonlight walk's the thing," said he. "You can walk right along and not get jerked to pieces or be afraid of falling out of a sleigh and break your neck."

"Oh my," said she.

"You can walk along, and talk and at the same time keep looking at the twinkling gas-lights and the winking blinking little stars—"Beautiful stars in heaven so bright; softly falls—"

"Oh, my! O! O! O! o-o-o!" said she.

"Thy silvery—Whoop! Sh-slang dang it all!" said he.

The toes of a dainty pair of number eight shoes pointed to the zenith. His poety had overcome her, and she laid down to look at the beautiful stars. It was in the shade of the old jail wall, and just at a point where the sidewalk took a drop of about two feet.

"Are you hurt?" he whispered.

"No," she murmured. "Wouldn't it be awful to go over such a place in a sleigh."

"I forgot this blamed place," he said "but the rest of the Broadway sidewalks are all right."

He raised her to her feet just as an other cutter dashed by. "Oh, my," she said, "thank heaven we are not in there, we'd be jumped and thumped and bumped to pieces, wouldn't we?"

"Yes, I guess so," said he.

In an hour after this episode, the time being divided between love talk, looking of the stars, stumbling over hillocks of ice and wading through heaps of sandy snow, the pair reached the armory.

"How sombre and gloomy (another cutter goes by) great buildings seem," said he.

"It's grand—beautiful!" said she, her eyes following the splendid cutter and its merry occupants

"Look at the steeple of St. Mary's, darling," said he, becoming eloquent. "How solemn it looks."

"Ain't it high?" said she.

"Yes. Look how its graceful spire rises toward the sky. It seems to be pointing the way up to the new—Jerusalem! Thunderation! Oh!" said he.

He had disappeared. She looked over the precipice of snow that the janitor had made when he had dug a path, and saw her lover lying at the bottom, face downward: and then she fled.

When Romeo came back to his senses he started up only in time to see his Juliet seated in a sleigh beside a rival lover, and jumping and thumping and bumping up Broadway in the direction of Main Street.

He Whooped Her Up.

General Shattuck, of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, has in his office a boy of all work who is usually a most excellent lad, prompt and reliable in all things, and, like a pocket in a shirt, very handy to have around. The other morning General Shattuck came in and found the office cold, and the fire struggling along helplessly like a poor man with a large family. He spoke to the boy and told him he must be a little bit brisker and not let it happen again or he would have to shake him. The next day the same aspect was presented and the room was as cold as a Presbyterian prayer-meeting in February, while the boy was scared almost out of his Sunday-school training.

"Well, this is a pretty go," said General Shattuck, coming in; "didn't I tell you to have this room warm when I got down?"

"Yes, sir," whimpered Louie.

"Well, why don't you have it so?"

"I don't know, sir."

"Now, listen to me. I'll give you another trial, and if you don't come up to time and have that thermometer up to seventy degrees I'll get another man in your place," and the General pulled down his vest and chucked his cigar stub into the expectoron.

Another morning came and all was lovely; the thermometer stood high; and so did Louie. After awhile some one discovered that the thermometer had been tampered with, and Louie was called.

Said the General: "Do you know of anybody fooling with this machine?"

"No, sir; I don't know of anybody," stammered Louie.

"You have always been truthful; now do not go back on your record. Did you fool with it?"

"Yes, sir," whispered the frightened lad.

"Aha, you did! Well, tell us how."

"Why, you see, sir, you said I was to have it up to seventy degrees, or I should git. And when I seen you comin', this morning, I knew the fire was hot, but I didn't know the durn thing was where you wanted it; so I just lit a match and set it under it, and whooped her clean up to the top."

The boy's cuteness saved him that time, and the General thinks he has a boy in his office fully as valuable as his $600 dog.

SCIENTIFIC.

A subterranean forest of oak has been discovered in Germany in a valley watered by the River Fulda. Dr. Maesta, a Government geologist, who made the discovery during the official exploration, pronounces the trees to be of enormous size, and to date back in their origin to a remote period. They are entirely buried beneath the surface of the valley, but several hundred of the outermost trunks that border on the banks of the Fulda have been laid bare by the gradually encroaching current of the stream. The wood has acquired a deep black color, and has become exceedingly hard. It is believed that it will make excellent material for sculpture. One trunk that was found in the bed of the river has been removed to Berlin to be placed in the national geological museum. Whether these trees are of a species now in existence or of one that is extinct has not been determined.

One cause of the sort of apathetic indifference and lack of industry which up to twenty years ago were to be found among a considerable proportion of the population of Ireland, south and west, was the quality of their food. This subject was discussed by Dr. Lyon Playfair some years ago in his work entitled "The Food of Man in Relation to his Useful Work." The harmony of animal life requires mixed food, and the habits and character of population must depend on the manner in which this mixture is habitually made. The Irish peasant who can only do labor worth seven or eight shillings a week on potato diet could earn double or treble when well fed. On the diet to which he was formerly accustomed, idleness was oftentimes a physical necessity rather than a moral delinquency. If the potato had become the diet of Scotland, the same defects might have characterized the Scotch peasants, but fortunately for them, their ancestors took to oatmeal.

Nailing Machine.—And now a nailing machine has been invented. The apparatus is not unlike a gun in shape, and is about the same length. It is kept in position with the foot and knee, and the nail to be placed (point down) in an aperture at the top of the concern. It slides down to the bottom, and then the operator draws up a rod, and by one downward stroke the nail is cleanly driven into the boards beneath. A practiced hand, by this simple contrivance, could do the work of half a dozen men.

A German physiologist states that the heating of the earth by the sun causes magnetic currents from the equator to each pole. Such being the case, persons who suffer from sleeplessness should pay attention to their position at night, and lie in the direction of these currents. Restlessness and want of sleep result from lying across them. The head to the north is the best position—to the west the worst. Physicians in charge of hospitals attend to the directions in which the beds are placed, and with the best results.

A method of cleaning and whitning of smoked walls consists, in the first place, of rubbing off all the black, loose dirt upon them, by means of a broom, and then washing them down with a strong soda lye, which is to be afterward removed by means of water to which a little hydro-chloric acid has been added. When the walls are dry a thin coating of lime, with the addition of a solution of alum, is to be applied. After this has become perfectly dry the walls are to be coated with a solution of glue and chalk.

M. Pasteur has recently repeated his experiments to show that vinous ferment cannot be developed independently of the presence of specific organisms as a natural result of the maturation of the fruit. By wrapping up certain bunches of fruit in cotton-wool, and inclosing others in hermetically-sealed glass cases, in the latter part of July, he might anticipate that such protected bunches would yield a juice absolutely incapable of spontaneously entering on fermentation. These anticipations were exactly fulfilled.

A Slight Mistake.

The custom of naming villages after certain persons living in the neighborhood, has some disadvantages, as the following incident will show:

A farmer in Western Pennsylvania had lived to a mature age, and had never been a journey by railroad. A new road having at last been made through a part of his land, he was persuaded to pay a visit to Philadelphia. He bought a through ticket at the nearest station; and having been assured that he would not have to change, he placed himself comfortably in the corner of his seat and soon went to sleep.

After a great nap he was awakened by the train's slacking speed, and presently the brakeman put his head into the car and cried out, in a loud and commanding tone, "Madison! Madison!"

The farmer started up and hurried out of the car, his haste being increased by the evident hurry of the conductor.

In a moment the train proceeded on its way, and the man looking around him, found that he was the only passenger that had alighted. He took a turn or two up and down the platform, and presently the ticket agent made his appearance. To him he said:

"How far is it to Philadelphia, sir?"

"Well, that train that has just left will be there in six hours. Do you want to go Philadelphia?"

"Yes, to be sure. Here's my ticket. Don't it pass me through to Philadelphia?"

"Yes, your ticket is all right; but why did you then leave the train?"

"The man called out 'Madison' plainly enough, and that's my name, so I reckoned he meant me."

"O, Madison is the name of this station."

The farmer reached Philadelphia in safety by the next train, and on his return home told his friends of his mishap. One of them especially was very much amused, and laughed heartily, to whom the farmer retorted:

"I guess if he'd call out 'Tom Johnson' you'd have got out mighty quick, too.

Give Ha Trial

and you will be astonished. "Anakesis," Dr. S. Silsbee's External Pile Remedy, gives instant relief and is an infallible cure for the most obstinate cases of piles. It has made the most wonderful cures of this terrible disorder. 20,000 grateful people that have used it can testify to the same. Samples with full directions sent free to all sufferers on application to "Anakesis" Depot, Box 3916, New York. Sold by all first-class druggists.

AGRICULTURE.

Experiments with Fish for Fodder.—The high cost of grain foods in Europe—farmers there have to look to Russia, India and America for their supply of oil cake—has led the German experiment stations to examine the question of the value of animal foods, scraps, dried blood and fish as a substitute. Numerous feeding trials have been made with sheep and swine, to test the digestibility of dried flesh, blood, and Norwegian fish guano, and their nutritive values as compared with vegetable foods, such as peanuts, oatmeal and potatoes. The animals were fed during different periods of two or three weeks each with different foods and mixtures, and careful weighings made of both food and excrements. Each series occupied several months, and was made with an amount of labor and accuracy that would be simply astonishing to most farmers in this country. They found sheep to digest ninety-two per cent. of the albuminoids and ninety-seven per cent. of the fats of flesh-meal, and concluded, with Wildt, that animal albuminoids and fats may serve just as well as vegetable for fodder. From several trials with sheep, Weiske and Kellner conclude that fish-guano may be fed with profit. At first the animals did not relish the fish, but when mixed with oatmeal they accepted it, and soon got to eating it clear very greedily. They digested ninety per cent of the fats of the fish. It is agreed that these animal foods are as nutritious as the most concentrated vegetable foods. A large number of farm trials in different parts of Europe bring the same result. An accurate experiment by Prof. Farrington, of Maine Agricultural college, leads to like conclusions.

The Advantages of Small Farms.—The Dairy Fair, in New York, has brought out such a number of valuable statistics and side lights on farming matters, here and in Europe, that cheese oratory ought to stand in future for the kind of practical talk that is worth listening to. What can be done on small farms is shown by the example of France that, with a less area than the State of Texas, is said to raise more wheat in quantity than the whole United States. The cultivated land of France is divided into more than five and a half million distinct properties; 50,000 in 60-acre farms, and five million properties under six acres each. Of her 132,000,000 acres, 64,000,000 are arable; 12,000,000 are in meadows, or as we say, fields and grass; 4,000,000 in vineyards; 1,500,000 in orchards and gardens; 2,250,000 in miscellaneous crops; 20,000,000 in wood and forest; 500,000 in ponds; 20,000,000 only may be called heath or waste lands, the remainder being for roads, public squares, canals and pleasure grounds—about 7,000,000 acres. Thus it will appear that two thirds of the area of France is under actual cultivation every year. This microscopic farming explains how valuable the smaller exports may become; thus in eggs alone, France sent to England, in one year more than five million dollars worth; of butter, in 1876, to the value of $18,672,000. The United States in the same year ate most of its butter at home, sending to England a trifle under three millions of dollars worth; but while France eats her cheese at home, England took, in 1876, of American cheese the value of 12,824,000.

To Measure Corn in the Ear.—Multiply the length by the breath and this product by the depth of corn in the pen. Multiply this again by 4½, and point off one decimal place. This result will be the answer in bushels. For instance, we have a pen of corn 48 feet long 7½ feet wide, and 8½ feet high. Multiplying these three dimensions together, we have 3060 cubic feet. Now, multiplying this by 4½, we have 13,770. Pointing off the one decimal, we have, as the contents of the pen, 1377 bushels.

Feed your land with the utmost liberality if you wish it to return the compliment. You can not cheat nature, though you may succeed in obtaining small crops for a year or two without making any return therefore. It will not pay to attempt it.

The Use of Bones.—The chief value of bones as a source of plant food is the phosphoric acid and nitrogen which they contain; and whether broken up or unbroken, rendered soluble or not, bones should always be applied underneath the surface of the ground.

Wild Sage and Cashmere Goats.

This extraordinary white-leaved bush, which abounds in every part of Nevada, is so intensely bitter during Summer (the time when the young shoots are growing) that no animal will eat it, but directly the frost has touched it, this very bitterness gets changed to sweetness. It becomes most agreeable and fattening to all animals that herd, has the peculiar property of rendering their meat tender, and of making their coat thick; it causes a sort of glossy fur, which, to use the words of a foreign correspondent, "defies the frost of Winter." Such being the case, some of the California farmers have introduced pure Cashmere goats, and herd them on the mountains. One gentleman has a flock of three thousand goats, and they are in first-rate condition, their fleece being unusually silky and fine. The above is the substance of a communication I have received from a friend in California, who says that the botanical name of this "wild sage" is Artemisia. If so, the plant must belong to the wormwood genus, and I find it mentioned in one or more botanical works that the Artemisia, which covers the Western States of North America with a universal greyish-hued verdure is so bitter that no domestic animal will touch it; also that it makes the flesh of the few wild ones that do occasionally eat it intensely bitter. Such an account varies greatly from the statement put forward by my American correspondent of its value in Nevada, consequently I shall be glad to know whether any of your readers are acquainted with the plant in question; for if it be a wormwood, and true that the frost really causes such a wonderful change in its properties, some of our own farmers might, in this age of tough meat, cultivate "wild sage" as Winter food for cattle with advantage.

Sometimes a Cold will not yield to ordinary remedies, because of the severe inflamation of the delicate lining of the tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to the lungs. This condition produces Pain and Soreness, Hoarseness, Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever and a Spitting of Blood, Matter or Phlegm, finally exhausting the strength of the patient and developing very serious disease. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant seldom fails to remove these symptoms, by relieving the lungs of all obstructing matter, and healing all soreness. Pleurisy, Asthma and Bronchitis, are likewise cured by this standard remedy, and the reputation it has maintained for so many years, affords the best guarantee of its merit.

DOMESTIC.

Never wash mirrors with a cloth, but after removing all dust from mirror and frame with an old silk handkerchief or feather duster, damp an old newspaper and rub the surface of the mirror until perfectly clear and free from spot; then wipe off all the moisture with a dry paper, and the mirror will be as clear as glass can be—without motes and streaks, as is the case when washed and polished with a cloth. When chromos require cleaning, remove all dust with a feather brush, and wipe carefully with a soft chamois skin or fine linen cloth, very slightly dampened. If a little spotted or dull, a drop of oil on the chamois will remove it. If the varnish is dull or rubbed off, revarnish it with thin mastic varnish. Like oil paintings, it is not desirable to hang chromos in a dark room; but never expose them to the direct rays of the sun. Tinware looks much nicer when washed in hot water with milk instead of soap, and will not require the rough scouring which is so commonly used by servants, and which soon wears off all the tin, leaving a rusty, useless article, neither tin nor iron.

Furniture Polish.—Put three gills of cold-drawn linseed oil into a quart bottle with sixteen drachms of aquafortis, and fill up with vinegar, This mixture is invaluable for furniture that has been French polished, but is getting the worse for wear, or, as it may be, abuse; and also when in wood only partly seasoned, the resin rises up through the polish, causing unsightly cracks and spots. This the equafortis in the mixture eats down, and restores the work to something of its original brightness. To use it, first wash the furniture thoroughly clean with a sponge and lukewarm water; shake the bottle well and rub on the polish, being careful to use only clean cloths. Old rags do best, as they will not wash after being used with this mixture, and are only fit to be thrown away. For furniture that has never been French polishdd nothing is better than the old-fashioned beeswax and turpentine, melted together by a gentle heat and applied with plenty of elbow grease.

How to Eat Milk.—There are many who say, "I like milk, but milk does not like me"—that is, it does not agree with them. The reason for this, in most cases, is, that the milk coagulates in the stomach in too firm a curd to be easily digested. But many who cannot drink milk, or eat bread and milk, find no difficulty in digesting a bowl of baked apples and milk. Upon this hint the experiment has been successfully tried, by a physician of large experience of telling his patients who could not digest milk, to use apple sauce as a concomitant, taking a spoonful of apple alternately with a spoonful of bread, crackers or pudding and milk. The apple prevents the formation of a solid mass in the stomach, and its juice also aids digestion, so that no distress or sense of heaviness follows after a meal thus taken. This information is given for the benefit of all readers, and we think it will be worthy of trial, though perhaps not successful in every case.

System of Housekeeping.—A writer in the *Ladies' Journal* speaking of the necessity of system in housekeepers, says a good housekeeper will have some plan in her mind for the week's food. She will know when the cook should have sufficient stock to make soup; and every housewife will soon find how expecting the soup to be made, and explaining how it must be done, will form the habit of having it done. Our servants are very much what we make them, and it has been the lazy and inefficient system that housekeeping has degenerated into, that has made servants what they are. Take any factory, for example. Would any workman perform his work satisfactorily without the foreman's supervision? Would even the foreman perform his without the master's? No; unless we quietly supervise our servants' work, correct them gently, and praise them when deserved, we cannot expect good work done.

Berwick Sponge Cake. — Take six eggs, three cupfuls of white sugar, one cupful cold water, one small teaspoonful cream of tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda, four cupfuls of sifted flour. Beat the eggs to a stiff froth; add the sugar and beat while you count a thousand slowly. Stir in two cupfuls of flour with the cream of tartar mixed in it. Sprinkle in the remainder of the flour, beating it rapidly. Flavor with the grated peel of a lemon. Bake in the thin sheets and frost with boiled frosting.

A Whistling Corpse.

There are some things about corpses however, that need to be explained, and of one of these phenomena is the dead man's whistle; for there are departed gentlemen that can whistle. A correspondent of the Syracuse *Courier* relates an experience of his which bears upon this point. He and his friend Nick were sitting up to watch over the body of an old gentleman. Nick lay down on the sofa for the first nap, and his companion paced up and down the spacious library where the body was laid out, stopping occasionally to change the ice cloths on the face. All was silent as the tomb, save the trickling water as it dropped from the thawing ice.

Suddenly the corpse began to whistle, and every hair on the watcher's head bristled in horror.

"Nick, come for God's sake! The old man is getting up!"

With these exclamations on his lips the startled watcher slammed the door behind him and ran home as fast as his legs could carry him, leaving Nick to face the musice, as it were. But the scientific explanation is very simple.—Gas had formed in the dead man's stomach, and the jarring, caused by the fall of pieces of ice from the forehead into pails beneath had allowed it to escape through the toothless and wrinkled mouth. So the dead man whistled like a school-boy.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in his lecture on "The Wastes and Burden of Society," claims "man's *natural* life to be 80 years, and as the *average* life is but 33 years, there must be a waste of 47 years." There is much of truth in this statement. If a man be unfortunate in business, it is attributed to the violation of some *commercial* law. Now, if a person be taken off in the prime of life, ought it not to be attributed to the violation of some *physiological* law? If people only knew better, they would live better and longer; but how can they profit by that which they know not of? The only popular work that meets this great want is Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. In it, the great problems of disease and health are fully discussed. The work contains over 900 pages and 250 colored plates and wood cuts. Price, $1.50 (post paid). Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

HUMOROUS.

"Shall I pay you now, or when I call for a certificate?" blandly said a bridegroom to a clergyman who had just married him.

"Oh! when you call for the certificate," answered the clergyman.

He has had the certificate ready from that day to this; but the bridegroom has never called for it.

"Was Mr. Chisselm a very popular man when he lived in your town?" inquired a busy-body of a friend.

"I should think he was," replied the gentleman, "as many persons endeavored to prevent his leaving; and several of them, including the sheriff's deputy, followed him some distance."

The last man will have an awful time of it. Nobody to borrow money of; nobody to dun him or raise his rent; no gas meter to make things lively; no book agents; no life insurance man, and no oldest inhabitant to declare that its the most remarkable weather we have ever had.

When a man has been laid up for three weeks with a broken leg, and the landlord begins to talk about the rent, nothing cheers him so much as to send a note to a friend stating his troubles, and to receive a reply to the effect that the latter will come in the course of the day and read a chapter in the Testament to him.

A little boy, whose father was a rather immoderate drinker of the moderate kind, one day sprained his wrist, and his mother utilized the whiskey in her husband's bottle to bathe the little fellow's wrist with. After a while the pain began to abate, and the child surprised his mother by exclaiming, "Ma, has pa got a sprained throat?"

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

A clergyman, going to visit one of his sick parishiners, asked how he rested through the night. "Oh, wondrously ill, sir," he replied, "for mine eyes have not come together for six nights." "What is the reason of that?" said the other. "Alas, sir!" said he, "because my nose was betwixt them."

Hairdresser: "Would you like a little bay rum, sir? It's not extra; included in the cutting, sir." Jocose customer: "Very cheap indeed; as it's a cold night I will take a drop hot, thanks; two knobs to the tumbler and one slice of lemon." (Consternation of barber.)

A boy in Burlington started to school the opening day of the term, and before he was five blocks from home he lamed a dog, lost his geography, scared a horse, and had three fights. Times are looking up.

Rustic Dame (who has never before seen a bicycle, to Cockney bicyclist, who has dismounted for the purpose of asking the way): "We don't want nowt groinding to day, Mester."

"Brilliant and impulsive people," said a lecturer on physiognomy, "have black eyes, or if they haven't, they are apt to get 'em, if they'ar too impulsive."

Scene, sham fight, Aldershot. Brigade Major (to officer of artillery): "If you fire by the compass due south, at a range of two miles, the enemy must retire!"

Passenger (waiting): "How long is the next train to Cappleham?" Porter: "As long as this 'ere platform, if it don't get smashed in afore it gets 'ere."

One of the saddest and most vexatious trials that come to a girl when she marries is that she has to discharge her mother and depend upon a hired girl.

Mike: "Arrah, Pat, the pigs are looking in a bad way." Pat: "And sure thin, isn't it for consumption I'm driving them to market."

A short horse is soon curried, but a mule, short or long, will kick you into the next township.

The grave robbery is all settled. He did it with his little Hatch-it.

A man with a good oil well can live on the fat of the land.

The sickle that cuts down the green things—Icicle.

A man who has plenty of thyme—The gardener.

"Never say dye" to a woman who uses it.

"My search is ore" said the mining expert.

An ancient Scythian—Old Father Time.

Side whiskers—Mules' tails in fly time.

The True Way to Invigorate.

The true way to invigorate a feeble system is to infuse activity into the operations of the stomach, that wondrous alembic in which the food is transmuted into the constituents of blood, the chief element of our vitality. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, because it accomplishes this end, is greatly to be preferred to many so-called tonics, useful indeed as appetizers, but inoperative as aids to digestion and assimilation. This sterling cordial, while it invigorates the stomach, healthfully stimulates the liver, bowels and kidneys, ensuring the escape through the regular channels of effete and useless matter thrown off by the system, which is thus purified as well as invigorated by it. Its tonic influence is soon made manifest by an increase of vital energy and a more active and regular discharge of every physical function, and it has the further effect of rendering the system unassailable by malarial epidemics.

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

Something of Interest.

Chas. W. Skill, Esq., telegraph operator, Nineteenth District Station House, Philadelphia, says that having suffered a long time with a bad attack of Rheumatism, which nothing would relieve he tumbled by good luck upon Dr. Herndon's Gypsey's Gift, a single bottle of which acted like magic, relieving him in one day, and he "praises the bridge that carried him over." The great point is its action on the blood, from which it drives the germs of the malady. Sold by all Druggists to Philadelphia. Send for circular to J. J. Grindall, Box 520, P. O. Baltimore.

KANTNER'S Illustrated Book of Objects for Children, containing over 2000 engravings of every day objects, with their names—making the simplest, most agreeable and effective method for the preliminary instruction of children. Price in boards $1.00, cloth $1.50. Canvassers wanted. Lee & Walker, 1113 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

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

Worms. Worms. Worms.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worm can be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store, free. The doctor can tell whether or not the plaintiff has worms. Thousands are dying daily, with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms. E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00. (For Tape Worm write and consult the doctor.) For all others, buy of your druggists the Worm Syrup, and if he has it not, send to Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 259 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail, free; send three-cent stamp.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

A sure cure for Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Weak Stomach, General Debility, Diseases of the Nervous System, Constipation, Acidity of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a Tonic. Every bottle guaranteed, or the money refunded. Price, $1. Get the genuine. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other. Price $1.00, or six bottles for $5. If your druggist does not have it send to Proprietor, 259 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free; enclose three-cent stamp.

Hieskell's Tetter Ointment will cure Sore Eyelids, Sore Nose, Barber's Itch on the face, 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.

Hon. A. H. Stevens,

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

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood and Gives Strength.

Du Quoin, Ill., Jan. 21, 1878.

Mr. H. R. Stevens: —

Dear Sir.—Your "Vegetine" has been doing wonders for me. Have been having the Chills and Fever, contracted in the swamps of the South, nothing giving me relief until I began the use of your Vegetine, it giving me immediate relief, toning up my system, purifying my blood, giving strength; whereas all other medicines weakened me as I filled my system with poison; and I am satisfied that if families that live in the ague districts of the South and West would take Vegetine two or three times a week, they would not be troubled with the "Chills" or the malignant Fevers that prevail at certain times of the year, save doctors' bills, and live to a good old age.

Respectfully yours,
J. E. MITCHELL,
Agent Henderson's Looms, St. Louis, Mo.

All Diseases of the Blood.—If Vegetine will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health, after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the Great Blood Purifier. The great source of disease originates in the blood, and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

VEGETINE

Has Entirely Cured Me of Vertigo.

Cairo, Ill., Jan. 23, 1878.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir.—I have used several bottles of "Vegetine;" it has entirely cured me of Vertigo. I have also used it for Kidney Complaint. It is the best medicine for kidney complaint. I would recommend it as a good blood purifier.

N. Yocum.

Pain and Disease.—Can we expect to enjoy good health when bad or corrupt humors circulate with the blood, causing pain and disease—and these humors, being deposited through the entire body, produce pimples, eruptions, ulcers, indigestion, costiveness, headach s, neuralgia, rheumatism and numerous oth r complaints? Remove the cause by taking Vegetine, the most reliable remedy for cleansing and purifying the blood.

VEGETINE

I Believe it to be a Good Medicine.

Xenia, O., March 1, 1877.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir,—I wish to inform you what your Vegetine has done for me. I have been afflicted with Neuralgia, and after using three bottles of the Vegetine was entirely relieved. I also found my general health much improved. I believe it to be a good medicine.

Yours truly, Fred. Harverstick.

Vegetine thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

VEGETINE

Druggist's Report.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir.—We have been selling your "Vegetine" for the past eighteen months, and we take pleasure in stating that in every case, to our knowledge, it has given great satisfaction.

Respectfully,
Buck & Cowgill, Druggists,
Hickman, Ky.

VEGETINE,

Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

95

Men and Women wanted everywhere for the greatest business of the day; $1 to $2 per hour easily made in any locality. Will prove it or forfeit $500. Goods entirely new. Samples free; write at once. MONEY MAKING Wildes & Co., Boston, Mass.

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S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
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PURE TEAS, Agents Wanted everywhere to sell to families, hotels and large consumers; largest stock in the country; quality and terms the best. Country storekeepers should call or write THE WELLS TEA COMPANY, 201 Fulton street, New York. P. O. Box 2560.

A GENTS WANTED FOR THE NEW HISTORICAL WORK,

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