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THE WEEDS OF THE HEART.

The weeds of the heart how they flourish and thrive,
In the beautiful summer of life,
How they spread their green banners to catch the bright showers,
And hide from the sunlight the sweet springing flowers,
Till the air with their poison is rife.

O, gather them early dear brother I pray,
The buds and the blossoms of sin.
Don't think it sufficient to pluck up the shoots
But deeper and deeper dig hard at the roots,
That are fastened so firmly within.

The weeds of the heart may look stately and fair,
And glow in their emerald sheen,
But you'll never mistake them for plants that are rare,
If you weed youth's fair garden with patience and care,
And keep all its winding paths clean.

Dig hard and uproot every vestige of pride,
Or sin in no matter what guise,
But while you are earnestly pulling up weeds,
Take care that you scatter abroad no vile seed
Again in your garden to rise.

When the *weeds of the heart* are uprooted and gone,
Let the beautiful roses of love,
Let the ivy of trust, and the lilies of truth.
Climb about on the walls of thy stalwart youth
Till they reach heaven's garden above.

Mrs. Forsythe's Lecture.

"Now, Phil, how many does that make to-day?"

"Four;" and handsome Phil Forsythe flipped the remainder of his cigar into the grate, and bonny little Mrs. Forsythe proceeded to establish herself on her husband's knee, her elbows on his shoulders, her hands behind his ears, pushing them forward that they might prove adequately receptive to this awful cigar lecture, so often repeated in mock earnest, now to be rehearsed under its original form and with profound suggestion.

"Phil?"

"Millie?"

"You never smoke less than three a day, do you?"

"Rarely."

"And sometimes four?"

"And sometimes four."

"Then you spend $2.20 or $2.80 per week. Now, Phil, when do we go to the theatre or opera?"

"Not very often, little lady, that's true. I didn't know you cared for it. If you are thinking of drawing on my cigar bill, we'll have to go."

"Now, Phil, listen! You know your wife is not a butterfly who cannot exist without excitement. We are happy in a cosy home and with only an occasional 'outing.' *But*—we must not go on leading a honey-moon life forever; we must culture ourselves more; no utterly forsake the world, or our lives will become very narrowed. We must hear the world's talent, read the world's books, and we should form a small literary and social clique, and take an active part in it. Invite young people into it, and make other matches as happy as our own. New York lacks these cosy, home-like circles. Young men look in vain for unpretentious social enjoyments. Now we think we can't afford parties, and neither can we the prescribed New York crush, and we don't want them. Now what I propose is this. Cut short on your cigars, Phil—smoke *one* a day, and one evening a week we will hear a good play, or listen to some great singer. And I, for my part, will defray the expenses of my musical and literary gathering, to be held one evening in the week. Then we will join a good library and keep up in the literature of the day. Where will I get my money? Well, I've learned lately how to make my own bonnets; and all my plain dresses I make, you know, and thus save milliners' bills. Then, my lord, all unbeknownst to you and my family, I once wrote some sketches and tales that I am going to sell. You see, I was afraid you might think you had got a 'blue' for a wife, if I had let you know of such performances, before I could prove I was something else. But never fear, you shall never see your wife with inked fingers, blown hair and rumpled collar, nor your house at sixes and sevens. Our little social is to be conducted as a social. Ladies and gentlemen may look as graceful and pretty as they please, but they shall have only coffee and sandwiches and plain cake for refreshments, and my door must close upon them at the stroke of twelve. Should we choose at times to 'trip the light fantastic toe' for half an hour, they will find no Dodworth's band waiting in the hall, but Mrs. Forsythe holds herself in readiness for the Lancers."

"Ye gods! hear her. And how long, may I ask, little lady, have you been hatching this most marvelous financial and æsthetic egg?"

"Phil, will you do it?"

"Will *I* do it? What have you left for *me* to do?"

"Stop smoking and help to get up enjoyment in some other way."

"If it has come to a point when you want to make money in order to feel you can afford it, I suppose I must. But o-o-oh! there's nothing like a good cigar."

"Umph! complimentary to your wife!"

'Oh, you're worth *everything* in the world. *Of course* I couldn't do it if it weren't for you."

"Ah, that's better."

"But, my fair cogitant, you have only disposed of two evenings; what shall we do to enlighten or culture our depraved intellects during the remaining five evenings?"

"Sunday evening we shall go together to hear a good sermon and good singing, sir, to make us remember we have a future beyond this world."

"And to see the fashions, especially if you are your own milliner."

"You know better, bad boy. And Oh, I forgot! Such a dinner as you shall have on our theatre evening! I ought to have told you *that* before, for what weightier inducement could one offer the *best* of men beyond a good dinner?"

"Now you do indeed begin to make it a consideration. But the other disposable evenings?"

"We shall devote to reading aloud and music, or any occasional pleasure."

"Then, my dear, I shall have to buy you a carriage and span at once in order that you may spend your *day* time in returning the calls your literary friends will make."

"And that is too bad of you. You know I abominate calling, and the real workers in the world don't have time for it; and I only wish real and earnest people to see me. There shall be no conventionalities about MY social. People who think of style and nothing else, will soon discover that fact and cease to come—and *I* shall be glad. Once in a great while I shall call on the *best* people I know, and only then. Now, what do you think, Phil?"

"I think you're a trump."

"Of course. What else?"

"I'll stop smoking till you have carried out your plans. If you succeed, I—yes, I'll try *never to do so any more!*"

"Eureka!" cried Mrs. Millie Forsythe, kissing the bridge of her husband's nose, rumpling up his hair till he looked like a maniac, and finally spinning herself around on her dainty heels, and clapping her hands in mid-air.

And *has* she succeeded? you ask. Yes, Mrs. Forsythe has succeeded. At her socials I have realized, with other happy people, her complete success From her own lips I have heard of the pleasant realizations of her other plans. During the year since she started her theatre of action, her husband has not smoked; they have enjoyed *together* the beneficent representations of our world-renowned artists, and the mention of Mrs. Forsythe's name is sufficient to call a light to the most tired face; for she is bonny and blooming, with no dyspepsia or neuralgia. Phil Forsythe's gallant devotion to his sensible wife, and two rollicking little girls, proves that home is *home*, with enough of the world's purest social atmosphere breathing through it to make it a healthy and times say to his wife—who is a little reclined to boast of her success—"Remember Millie, but for my co-operation, your flame would doubtless have ended in *smoke*"—*Our Second Century.*

Animal Wonders.

In each grain of sand there are marvels; in every drop of water a world. In the great spectacle called Nature, every being has its marked place and distinct *role*, and in the grand drama called life there presides a law as harmonious as that which rules the movement of the stars. Each hour removes by death, myriads of existences, and each hour produces legions of new lives. The highest as well as the lowest created organism consumes carbon and water to support life and its duties, and it is not uninteresting to glance at the food, the habits, and the ways and means peculiar to some of the inferior animals. From their petrified ejections we know that such fossilized reptiles as the plesiosaurus, etc., are, and may some day be able to discover the fish crustacea they hunted down. Animals when not living by their own respectable efforts, are either parasites or dependents; many would seem to have positive trades, or are connected with branches of industry. There are miners, masons, carpenters, paper manufacturers and weavers and lace makers even, all working first for themselves, and next to propagate their kind. The mineas dig into the earth, form natural arches and supports remove the useless soil, such as the mole, the chinchilla of Peru, the badger ant, as well as certain worms and mollusks. The masons build huts and palaces according to the rules of architecture, as the bees and tropical ants. There are fish that can construct boats the waves never can upset, and Agazziz has drawn attention to a fish which builds its nest on the floating seaweed in the middle of the ocean, and deposits therein its eggs. Spiders are weavers as well as lacemakers, one species construct a divingbell, another a palace of lace. When the astronomer has need of the most delicate thread for his telescope, he applies to a tiny spider. When the naturalist desires to test his microscope, he selects a certain shell of a sea insect, so small that several millions of them in water could not be visible to the naked eye, and yet no microscope has been sufficiently powerful to reveal the beautiful variegated designs on the atomic shells.

Workingmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Bilious or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait. See another column.

Care of the Teeth.

The mouth is the gateway of the stomach, and unless this gateway is well fashioned and well guarded the field beyond is subject to continued invasion. We know how little the masticating power of the teeth is brought into use in preparing the food for the stomach, as it is now served to us. Both jaws and teeth need hard, firm pressure, to force the blood to the respective parts, and thereby produce nutritive pabulum; and in this it seems is the explanation, in part at least, of the fact that it is impossible for dentists to make bricks without clay. In other words, to make good teeth of those that were poor from the beginning—poor for lack of proper nourishing material. The primary cause of dyspepsia is not so much what we eat as the manner in which we eat. If the people would eat with less haste, and discard the use of liquids while eating, we should have much less of dyspepsia. Chewing vigorously stimulates the salivary glands to action, and furnishes to the stomach one of the best possible aids to digestion. Chewing a piece of pine stick is an excellent thing for giving exercise to the jaws, as well as cleaning the teeth; but if a pine stick is objectionable let the patient chew gum, taking care, however, to swallow the saliva. It is rather an unfortunate thing to be obliged to advise the children of good society to chew gum, but if the parents will persist in feeding them on such food as they do, something must be done to enable them both to clean their teeth and at the same time to assist digestion. It is a very difficult matter to cleanse the teeth by brushing alone. Brushing is good, and should be scrupulously attended to at least three times a day. The majority of dentifrices found in the drug stores had better remain there. Warm water and soap are the best articles for cleansing the teeth. A piece of fine, white Castile soap, and a moderately stiff brush, are indispensable. Wood and quill toothpicks are excellent, but metallic pins should never be used. The best thing for the removal of particles of food from between the teeth is untwisted or floss silk; it will go where a pick cannot reach, and no teeth are so closely joined but what it can be readily made to pass between. The chemical theory of decay is that acid secretions are found in the saliva. If the decayed portions of one's teeth present a dense, black appearance, it is very likely due to sulphuric acid secretion; if it be a dark brown and soft in acid secretion; and if it appears yellow or white, the test will most likely to reveal nitric acid or lactic. Decay almost invariably begins at the point of contact, that is, where the teeth touch each other, and in the fissures or depressions of the bicuspids and molar. This shows that the saliva and debris of the mouth, being held in position at these points e largely, if not wholly, responsible for the mischief.

The Poles.

John Cleve Symmes' theory that the earth is open at the Pole and habitable within, though perhaps original with him as a scientific hypothesis, has been anticipated in whole or in part by various writers of romance. There is a very curious relation of a voyage from the Arctic to the Antarctic Pole by the center of the world, by an anonymous author, written in French, and first published in 1723. Its hero, who claims to have made the trip in 1714, did not find as smooth sailing as Capt. Symmes expected, but in some points the narrative is sufficiently akin to his views to warrant the idea that he may possibly have seen it. The story is in brief as follows: A veteran traveler, who does not give his name, was seized with a desire to see the polar regions, and embarked at Amsterdam in a whale ship bound for Greenland. On the tenth day out a thick fog surrounded the vessel, and a violent wind arose which carried it toward Iceland. After an interval of calm a still more severe gale drove it out of its course, and reckoning was lost. Finally the ship reached a sea full of floating ice, and in observation being taken the position was found to be 73 degrees and 22 minutes of north latitude. A strong though slow current was constantly driving the ship toward the pole. An old sailor then recollected that a famous Arctic pilot had told him that near the North Pole there was a frightful whirlpool seventy or eighty leagues in circumference, believed to be the most dangerous in the world. This story frightened the officers and crew, but they could not check or alter their course. The ship began to whirl about, and what they had at first taken to be a white island proved to be a mass of foam gathered at the vortex of a terrible maelstrom. Death seemed to stare them in the face, and the only thing they could do to avoid being washed or swung overboard was to retire below, closing all the hatches after them. They had been thus shut up only ten or twelve minutes, when they felt themselves descending into a profound abyss with inconceivable rapidity. The roaring of the waters was incessant and terrible, and so great was their alarm that they only attained full consciousness by discovering that the noise had ceased and the ship was lying still. The pilot ventured to go on deck, and was soon followed by the rest. They found themselves on a calm sea, but were so hemmed in by fog that they could see nothing of their surroundings. Taking an observation, they found that they were in 71 degrees 8 minutes of south latitude. They had reached Antarctic waters. A cold northwest wind sprang up, but a warm wind soon dispelled its chilliness. An aurora lighted up the sky, but neither sun nor stars were visible. Land came in sight, and when they anchored they found the shores lined with rose-bushes or, rather, trees. The country rose in terraces, with high mountains in the background. Game was plenty, and clear streams furnished an abundance of pure water. The south was shut off by a mist. They found a warm lake with five cascades, a valley of white roses, and finally a monument, composed of a flat rock of triangular shape, resting on six columns and covered with inscriptions in unknown characters. Next they passed a strait on whose shores bears were far too abundant to make the locality agreeable for residence. Then they came to a beautiful land, where there were curious remains of an ancient well, and where a wonderful bird was seen with a kind of crown on its head, and whose nest was made under ground. After being treated to the sight of many meteorological wonders in the form of columns of fire shooting up from the sea, of a wonderfully perfect parhelion, or mock sun, and of a mountain that appeared to be suspended in the air, the adventurers at last reached the Cape of Good Hope.

Modern Babes in the Wood.

Two babes in the wood have been succored by an Empress and a Marquis. One cold day last December they knocked at the door of the Spanish Consulate in London. Their name was Nunez; one was a boy of fifteen, the other a girl of seven: and they had a baby brother. Their father had died, and while they were living in Tunis they lost their mother. They had been told that they had an uncle in a monastery near Leicester, in England, and they set out from Africa to find him. From Tunis they went to Malta, and thence to Marseilles and Paris, where their money gave out. They were all alone in Paris—the lad, his sister and the baby. The latter was sick, and though they received assistance from some Ursuline nuns, he faded, and drooped and died. With sad hearts, but buoyant spirits, the two children went on their way to find their uncle. They walked from Paris to Calais, begging their bread, and some kind soul paid their way across the Straits to Dover. They pawned what jewellery they had, and what clothing they could spare, London. They had no money; they were hungry. They saw some Italian girls playing an organ in the street, and asked them where they could sleep. The street musicians took them to their garret, and the next morning the wanderers found their way to the Italian Consul-General. He gave them the money they required for their journey to Leicester, strictly requiring of them that, upon their arrival, their uncle should write to acquaint him of the fact. Several days elapsed, and, as no news had been received, the Consul General himself addressed a letter to the chief of the religious institution, who replied that the children had arrived, but that no relative of theirs was known in the establishment. What had taken place was brought to the notice of the Empress Eugenie, who was deeply moved at the recital, and put forward her claim that the girl should be entrusted to her care to be educated and a future assured her. The Marquis de Casa Lagesia has taken charge of the fortunes of the boy.

The Origin of the Motto "E Pluribus Unum."

E Pluribus Unum first appeared on a copper coin, struck at Newburg, New York State, where there was a private mint. The pieces struck are dated 1786. In 1787 the motto appeared on several types of the New Jersey coppers, also on a very curious gold doubloon, or sixteen dollar piece coined by a goldsmith named Brasher. It was there put "*Unum E Pluribus.*" Only four of these pieces are known to be extant, and they are very valuable. One of them in possession of the mint is supposed to be worth over $2,000. When Kentucky was admitted in 1791, it is said copper coins were struck with *E Pluribus Unum.* They were made in England. The Act of Congress of 1792, authorizing the establishment of a mint, and the coinage of gold, silver and copper, did not prescribe this motto, nor was it ever legalized. It was placed on gold coins in 1796, and on silver coins in 1798. It was constantly used thereafter until 1836, when it was withdrawn from the quarter-dollar of new device. In 1834 it was dropped from gold coins to mark the change in the standard fineness of the coin. In 1837 it was dropped from the silver coins, marking the era of the Revised Mint Code. It has been thought proper to restore it recently to our new silver dollar, without any sanction of law, although the expression is one very proper for our coins.

Curious Russian Customs.

It is a curious thing that among the Russians the father and mother of an infant not only cannot stand as sponsors to it, but they are not allowed to be present at its baptism. The godfather and godmother, by answering for the child, become related to it and to each other. In christening, the priest takes the child, which is quite naked, and, holding it by the head, so that his thumb and finger stop the orifices of the ear, he dips it thrice into the water; he cuts off a small portion of the hair, which he twists up with a little wax from the tapers, and throws into the font; then, annointing the baby's breast, hands and feet with the holy oil, and making the sign of the cross with the same on the forehead, he concludes by a prayer and benediction.

The Marvels of Antiquity.

The "Giant Cities of the Bashan" was the theme of a recent lecture delivered by Dr. Fletcher in Buffalo, New York. He said, Bashan was a country east of the Jordan, but because of the Bedouin, who had roamed lawless within its borders for many centuries, pilgrims and tourists had so long avoided it that it was forgotten by geographers and treated as a myth until the last few years. Bishop Colenso knew nothing of that land when he used arithmetic to overturn the pentateuchal record of its walled cities, and many others supposed that no traces of them now existed. Bashan was, however, a powerful province in the patriarchal age, and its original inhabitants were giants. They were read of as the "Rephaim," which signified giants, as early as the days of Abram and Lot, at which time the combined forces of the kings of Mesopotamia overcame them. Their land was an exposed frontier, of which the exceeding richness tempted the princes of the restless and mighty kingdom of Damascus on the north; and its position made it the battle-ground on which the kings of Nineveh and Babylon fought for great wealth of spoils. While Cheops and Copheron were rearing the giant pyramids of Egypt; while the kings of Memphis and Thebes were erecting temples to Isis, Horus and Mithra; while the descendants of Nimrod and Ashur were founding great cities on the Euphrates and Tigris, and mighty kingdoms were springing up at the mouth of the Jordan, and near the sea, in the vale of Siddim, the Rephaim, or giants of Bashan were building temples to Astrate, their celestial goddess, and dotting their land all over with the most wonderful cities ever seen on the earth. It was an age when the giants of Bashan erected monstrous dwellings for themselves, and more lasting than the tombs of Abooseer, Geezeh, of Sakkara, until more than sixty were erected in a single province of that land. They were so constructed as to defy the changes and devastations of four milleniums. Men were there whose posterity, degenerated as it was, could boast of such specimens of humanity as Goliah, Sippari, Lahmi and the King of Og. Those men cut huge stones from the mountains and lifted them to the walls of dwellings that would stand for thousands of years. They made the walls ten feet in thickness, and transported hewed stones from the quarry to the cities, piling them up into the cyclopian architecture of temples and dwellings, Their youth could not stand in our dwellings, and there were men among them sixteen and-a-half feet in height. God had promised that their land should be given unto the seed of Abraham, and when their wickedness made them ripe for ruin, the children of promise emerged from the desert, and in the power of the Highest, smote them in their cities, and drove the remnant of their armies into the mountains. Never were there such apparent irregularities of contending forces as were seen when the Raphaim marched out against Israel—a whole host of Goliahs against the Davids who assailed their strongholds. But the giants went down before the men who were, physically, only as children in their presence, but whose experience in the wilderness had made them hardy and light as Arabs, and fired them with the inspiring thought that they were to fight, with Jehovah in their midst. The cities of which he spoke still existed, and the graves of some of their inhabitants confirm the story of their physical stature. The Rev. J. L. Porter says, "The cities, built and occupied forty centuries ago, by these old giants, exist even yet. I have traversed their streets; I have opened the doors of their houses, and I have slept peacefully in their long deserted halls." Speaking of other parts of Canaan, he says that in some instances he could hardly discover the places where noted cities once stood. He could scarcely find a trace of ancient Tyre. The exact site of Capernaum he could not determine, while the great city of Jericho, beautiful, Samaria, and sacred Bethel, were heaps of indiscriminate ruins. But he says, "The state of Bashan is entirely different. It is literally crowded with towns and large villages, and though the majority of them are deserted, they are not ruined. I have more than once entered a deserted city in the evening, taken possession of a comfortable house and spent the night in peace. Many of the houses in the ancient cities of Bashan are perfect, as if only finished yesterday. The walls are still sound, the roofs unbroken, and the doors and window-shutters in their places. In some of those ancient cities there are from two to five hundred houses, still perfect, but not a man to dwell in them." He found the old city of Ashteroth, of which we read in Genesis, where the Rephaim were smitten by the kings of the East, and of which he says "The masonry is colossal and of great antiquity. The doors are all of stone, and some of them are ornamented with panels, fitted mouldings and wreaths of fruit and flowers, sculptured in high relief." During his journeyings he found the City of Bozrah, of which Moses, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Amos and Micah wrote; also the mighty Salcah, which Joshua located just where it now stands. No man who has ever traveled Bashan will ever doubt the words of the sacred historian! The very buildings remain as eternal witnesses for Moses and Joshua.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

It is better to hang around a sensible girl than a street corner.

A boy who had read of the sailors heaving up the anchor, wanted to know if it was sea-sickness made 'em do it.

In this world there is a thousand times more pleasure than pain, and ten thousand times more happiness than trouble.

It is a good rule never to forget the kindly deeds which others do to you, and never to remember those you do for them.

It won't do, generally, to tell an undertaker that he should find in his daily duty something to make life cheerful and happy.

Like nature in Spring time everybody should once in a while have a freshet that will go tearing through him and clean him out.

Pain seem to be rather the spurring of nature, to tell a man that he has gone off the track of happiness and to bring him back again.

Bad habits are the thistles of the heart, and every indulgence of them is a seed from which will come forth a new crop of rank weeds.

No man while unhappy can show forth a true, noble manhood. Everything short of cheer is medicinal, and medicine was not made for daily use.

Amusements are resuscitations—the polishing of the blade that is cut. They are moral, and the man who never allows himself to be amused is, so far, immoral.

It is not always raining, and life is not always a storm. The whole of famine, pestilence and war taken into account, the result is a tendency to happiness.

Every man should reap from his occupation as much pleasure as he can, and men in congenial occupations have little need to seek beyond them for amusement.

The indispensable elements of happiness are, food, warmth, social enjoyment and occupation. Where any of these is waiting happiness does not ring its bells.

Pleasant recollections promote cheerfulness, and painful ones gloom. Thus the happiness that flows from the right regulation of the feelings tends to perpetrate itself.

A man sensitive to everything that is beautiful in nature can have more enjoyment in looking up into the sky than witnessing the best of plays on the mimic stage.

Wit loses its respect with the good when seen in company with malice; and to smile at the jest which plants a thorn in another's breast, is to become a principal in the mischief.

If you were as willing to be as pleasant and as anxious to please in your own home, as you are in the company of your neighbors, you would have the happiest home in the world.

how to appreciate their value, and are men, however, who judge both, with much misjudgement, from the beauty of their covering.

No man can be thoroughly manly nor carry blossom, bloom and fruit unless he has a large measure what belongs to a good body and a well regulated mind. I do not believe that asceticism ever made a good man.

The history of the world teaches us no lesson with more impressive solemnity than this: that the only safeguard of a great intellect is a pure heart; that evil no sooner takes possession of the heart than folly commences the conquest of the mind.

I had rather teach my child to be happy with the things of nature than to leave him the wealth of an Astor. He who can enjoy nature has an inexhaustible gallery of the best pictures and a theatre for the most agreeable amusement and ennobling instructions.

If the Darwinian road were the way in which the human race was to go, I would regard it as a mistake that, when we got up to the birds, we dropped because men are largely, by nature, lazy. Not only would they decline to fly, but they are almost forgetting the use of their limbs.

Enjoy the present, whatever it may be, and be not solicitious for the future; for if you take your foot from the present standing and thrust it forward to to-morrow's events, you are in a restless condition; it is like refusing to quench your thirst by fearing you will want to drink next day.

A man's amusements should be the opposite of his daily occupation. When the lawyer has drained himself dry of nervous force, it should not be recreation for his brain to engage in chess; nor would it be sensible advice to tell a letter-carrier, after his day's work, to take a five-mile walk for his health.

Accustom yourself to think vigorously. Mental capital, like pecuniary, to be worth anything, must be well invested—must be rightly adjusted and applied, and to this end careful, deep, and intense thought is necessary if great results are looked for. There is no such thing as standing still in this world. Change is the eternal law of nature.

No man has a right to call that an amusement which, instead of recreating, uses him up more than his occupation did. No man that amuses himself to-day but that should be the better next day. Whatever sets you forward to-morrow, no matter what press or pulpit or all the rest of the world but yourself may say, that's the true amusement for you. That which would be an amusement for a cathedral organ would not be an amusement for a jew's-harp. Let not any man's conscience be more than a ruler for himself. You can't be the monarch of other people's conscience.

As well might fog, and cloud, and vapor hope to cling to the sun-illumined landscape as the blues and moroseness to combat jovial speeches and exhilarating laughter. Be cheerful always. There is no path but will be easier traveled, no load but will be lighter, no shadow on heart or brain but will lift sooner in the presence of a determined cheerfulness. It may at times seem difficult for the happiest-tempered to keep the continuance of peace and content; but the difficult will vanish when we truly consider that sullen gloom and passionate despair do nothing but multiply thorns and thicken sorrow.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1879.

CONKLING DRAWS A FULL HOUSE.

Washington, April 24.— Mr. Conkling's speech had been well advertised and there was a great crowd to hear him to-day, embracing members of Congress, fashionable ladies, lobbyists, and such eminent people as Gen. Sherman and Secretary Evarts. The speech lasted three hours and was an able, fluent and carefully studied piece of acting. It was eminently theatrical and sensational. The Radicals in the galleries applauded as much as they dared, and especially the passage in which he boldly assumed that Grant will be the next nominee of the Republican party. The speech all through was intensely sectional and bitter.

Nothing could exceed the severity of his denunciations of the Southern people. The language of parliamentary invective was exhausted to express his hatred, scorn and contempt for the South, and yet I could name one Southern Senator so ineffably base and degraded as to be proud of his social relations and influence with Mr. Conkling. If Mr. Conkling was to be believed to-day, the Southerners are the most degraded of God's creatures. But I often see him going over on the Democratic side of the Senate, as if to court the acquaintance of the Southern Democratic Senators. He boldly avowed to-day the doctrine of military force at the elections and even undertook a palliation of the system of packing juries by a test oath, and the speech shows what the Grant movement really means, and is a menace to the South enough to put every man on his guard.

IN A NUTSHELL.

Atlanta Constitution.

It is difficult to discuss the next presidential canvass without incurring the odium of pre nomination bias—without being charged with an attempt to advance the interest of this or that aspirant; but there are certain indemonstrable propositions that the people would do well to keep in mind. Let us begin with three that no intelligent man will attempt to refute.

1. There are to be cast 369 electoral votes, 185 being the number that the successful candidate must at least receive. Of the whole number, the Northern States will cast 231; the 16 Southern States, 138. In the Southern States are included Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri. If the contest evolves a solid North and a solid South, the latter will come out beaten by 93 votes.

2. No State will be carried by the Nationals. The contest will be between the Conservatives and the Radicals. The only part the Nationals will play in the contest will be to swell the vote of one of the two great parties in this or event can the Nationals secure an electaral vote.

3. The vote of the South will be cast without a break for the Democratic candidate. This will give him 138 votes, and he must get 47 more in order to secure a lease of the executive mansion for a term.

Here the indisputable proposition end but we propose to add three more, letting the reader, who pays his money take of course his choice:

1. A coalition might be formed between the South and West, under the leadership of Tom Ewing and other popular leaders To get the needed 47 votes by this plan we would have to carry Ohio (22), Indiana (15), and Michigan (11)—or Ohio (22) Indiana 15 and Wisconsin (10). The last-named trio would leave a vote to spare, Ohio has of late turned on the votes of Cincinnati, and that city has just elected a Republican Mayor. In Michigan a coalation ticket supported by Democrats and Greebackers was beaten this month by about 5,000 majority. In Wisconsin a Republican Supreme Judge has been chosen by nearly 20,000 majority. Indiana may, however, be considered safely Democratic.

2. The South and the States about New York city can elect a President To get the 47 needed votes we would then have New York(35), New Jersey (9) and Connecticut (6). These nineteen States cast their votes for Tilden and Hendricks in 1876. Owing, however, to the greenback craze the three metropolitan States have since that time cast, not Republican majorities, but Republican pluralities.

3. The drift of events and wise intervening legislation can settle the more difficult currency questions before the national Democratic convention is assembled. If then a broad platform is adopted upon which all Democrats can stand, the nominee of the convention can get the missing forty-seven votes in New York (35) and Indiana (15). If the Chinese question enters largely into the canvass, they might be had in New York (35), California (9), Oregon (3), and Nevada (3).

Moral—It would be altogether better to nominate a ticket that would have a sure grip on New York and Indiana—leaving New Jersey, Connecticut, California, Oregon, and Ohio, for marginal battle grounds.

In Indianapolis, where there is a fair chance for Democratic success in the approaching municipal election, the name of a reputable colored man has been placed on the ticket. The Northern Republicans never nominate one of this race for any office except when his defeat is a foregone conclusion. In this case, the action of the Democrats has produced a profound sensation in the party of great moral ideas. The Radical leaders are fairly frantic with wrath. Should the colored man be elected, the Republicans will be more than ever convinced that the "Democratic revolution" is an accomplished fact.

Washington Post.

The record of the Republican party in favor of troops at the polls is now made up, rounded off to full completeness. It proposes to go into the campaign of 1880 with the "bloody shirt" for its banner and "Bayonets at the polls" for its motto. If we had been deputized to arrange the issues for the coming canvass we could not have fixed up anything more satisfactory to the average Democrat.

WELL FRIGHTENED.

At the Chicago Newsboys' Home a little paper is published called the Newsboys' Appeal. A recent number contains a good story told by Hon. Judge Booth to the boys in an address one evening at the Home.

"Years ago," the speaker said, "in New York State, there was an evening party, to which a fashionable young man was invited. He was dressed in a swallow-tail coat, lavender pantaloons and gloves with a white vest and buttonhole bouquet.

"It was fashionable to drink wine. The young man drank to excess, became very hilarious, and left on account of it, rather early in the evening. On his way home he stumbled into several saloons, and by drinking became quite intoxicated, and not finding his way home he crawled into a barn and slept on the threshing-floor.

"About four o'clock next morning a gentleman was passing that way, and hearing a terrible moan, he listened, and then distinctly heard,

"O don't kill me! for heaven's sake let me live! Oh—ah! Oh—ah!"

"The gentleman listened and certainly thought some one was being murdered. He proceeded cautiously into the barn, struck a match, held it over his head, and saw lying in a corner, the young man with white vest and lavender gloves almost exhausted; for close to him, down on their knees, were two calves sucking his ears."

DESPOTIC RULE IN AMERICA.

Chicago Herald.

Nepotism and favoritism in public affairs in Russia are the real cause of nihilism. The American people are more indulgent in this particular, and have permitted that phase of despotic rule to obtain a hold here; but they have struck for liberty at last, and with the same blow intend to wipe out the power of force policy inaugurated and maintained by the Republican party.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

Washington Post.

Senator Morgan's bill, providing for the appointment of United States Marshals hereafter by the United States Circuit Court, is approved very generally in Congress, as it is believed it would improve the character of these officials.

"We certainly could not get worse ones," said a Congressman yesterday. The court, by this bill, is also empowered to remove the marshals for cause.

"OUR" PROPERTY.

and wife. One day Mr. S. remarked:

"I intend, Mrs. Spillman, to enlarge my dairy."

"You mean our dairy, my dear," replied *Mrs.* Spillman.

"No," quoth Mr. Spillman, "I intend to enlarge my dairy."

"Say our dairy, Mr. Spillman."

"No my dairy."

"Say our dairy, say our—" screamed she, seizing the poker.

"My dairy! my dairy!" yelled the husband.

"Our dairy!" screeched the wife, emphasizing each word by a blow on the cringing husband. Spillman retreated under the bed. In passing under the bed-clothes his hat was brushed off. He remained under cover several minutes, waiting for a lull in the storm.

At last his wife saw him thrusting his head out at the foot of the bed, much like a turtle from its shell.

"What are you looking for?" said the lady.

"I am looking for our hat my dear," said he.

Spanking has varied uses. A child at Fort Wayne, Ind., had the misfortune to suck a kernel of corn into its windpipe. The doctor was sent for in haste, and announced that it would be necessary to perform the operation of tracheotomy to save the child's life. The hoosier mother, familiar with a practice of domestic surgery of a different sort, and not pleased with the idea of having the child's windpipe cut open, seized the sufferer by one leg and holding him up, head downward, administered sundry resounding spanks. There was a sound not unlike the report of a popgun, and the kernel of corn was ejected with great force. The child was at once relieved and recovered, of course.

Capt. Paul Boyton, the great swimmer, arrived at Vicksburg on Sunday evening last, where he remained until Tuesday morning, when he set out again for New Orleans. He has no doubt suffered a great deal from exposure to the water, as his rubber suit was leaking so badly that his clothing was completely saturated. He said he had lost 20 pounds in weight.

TO SHARPEN SCISSORS.

Take a coarse sewing needle and hold it firmly between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand; then take the scissors in your right hand, and cut them smoothly and quickly from handle to point. The dullest scissors, unless they are entirely worn out, can soon be sharpened in this way.

BOYS WANTED.

There are always boys enough in the market, but some of them are of little use. The kind that are always wanted are: 1 honest; 2 pure; 3 intelligent; 4 active; 5 industrious; 6 obedient; 7 steady; 8 obliging; 9 polite; 10 neat.

One thousand first rate places are open for a thousand boys, who come up to this standard.

Many of these places of trade and art are already filled by boys who lack some of the most important points—but they will soon be vacant. One has an office where the lad who has the situation is loosing his first point. He likes to attend the drinking saloon and the theatre—this costs more money than he can afford; but somehow he manages to be there frequently. His employers are quietly watching, to learn how he gets so much spending money; they will soon discover a leak in the money drawer—detect the dishonest boy, and his place will be ready for some one who is now getting ready for it by observing point No. 1, and being truthful in all his ways.

Some situations will soon be vacant because the boys have been poisoned by reading bad books—such as they would not dare to show their fathers and would be ashamed to have their mothers see. The impure thoughts suggested by these books will lead to vicious acts; the boys will be ruined, and their places must be filled. Who will be ready for one of these vacancies?

Distinguished lawyers, useful ministers, skillful physicians, successful merchants, must all soon leave their places for somebody else to fiill; one by one they are removed by death.

Mind your ten points, boys; they will prepare you to step into vacancies in the front rank.

"The man with the gold tooth" is at present the terror of the frontier. His name is Middleton, and is 35 years old. He began his career as an outlaw in 1877 at Sidney, Neb., where he killed a man, and was convicted of murder. He escaped from Sidney, organized a band of robbers, plundered, burned, and murdered until the fall of 1877, when he was lodged in jail, only to tunnel himself out with a coal scuttle. Reorganizing with fifty men, he stole 2,000 head of cattle from the Ponca Indians. The robbery of a German settlement on the Elkhorn led to a hot pursuit by a squad of horsemen The trail was followed three days. On the morning of the fourth day, the Germans awoke to find their pickets murdered and every horse stolen. Middleton gets his sobriquet from a front upper tooth made entirely of gold. He is six feet tall, and wears a fierce black moustace, under which the tooth shines like a gram of corn. Two needle guns, four revolvers, and two dirks make up his arment.

PLEASE, SIR, DON'T STEP THERE.—

A layer of snow was spread over the icy streets, and pedestrians shod with India rubber walked carefully towards the village church on a cold frosty morning in February.

Walking somewhat hastily churchward, for I was late, I noticed a brig bt-looking little lad standing upon the pavement with his cap in his hand and his eyes fixed upon one spot on the sidewalk. As I approached him he looked up to me, and pointing to the place, said: 'Please don't step there, sir. I slipped there and fell down." I thanked the philanthropic little fellow and passed round the dangerous spot "Don't step there," was the theme of my meditations during the remainder of the walk. A thousand times since has the clear voice of that king-hearted child come to me in time and urging me to repeat it whenever it promises to be useful. "Please, sir, don't step there.'

A CHEERFUL HEART.

A merry or cheerful countenance was one of the things which Jeremy Taylor said his enemies and persecutors could not take away from him. There are some persons who spend their lives in this world as if shut up in a dungeon. Everything is made gloomy and forbidding. They go mourning and complaining from day to day that they have so little, and are constantly anxious lest what little they have should escape out of their hands. They look always upon the dark side, and can never enjoy the good that is present for the evil that is to come. This is not religion. Religion makes the heart cheerful. The industrious bee does not complain that there are so many poisonous flowers and thorny branches in his road, but buzzes on, selecting honey where he can find it, and passing quietly by the place where it is not. We often travel on a hard and uneven road; but with a cheerful spirit, we may walk therein with comfort and come to the end of our journey in peace.

Dont judge a man by the clothes he wears. God made one and the tailor the other.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY
Probate Court for said county—Special Term, May 1st 1879.

This day came C. W. Brewton, county administrator and ex the administrator of the estate of Wm. McMilliard, deceased, and filed his statement, account and vouchers for a partial settlement of his administration thereof.

It is ordered that the 26th 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.

May 3d—3t.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY,
Probate Court for said County—Regular Term April 14th 1879.

Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of Elijah Teague dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 14th day of April 1879, by the Hon. L. W. Cannon, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same be barred.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
OF PERSONALTY;

Under and by virture of an order this day issued out of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, we as Executors of the ast will and testament of Elijah Teague dec'd will Expose to sale at Davisville Ala

17th. day of May.

A considerable portion of the personalty of said Elijah Teague towit, 150 bu. corn, 1 yoke oxen, 2 old wagons 1 mule 1 buggy & harness, 10 head hogs, carpenter's tools & farming implements besides many other articles of personal property.

Terms; twelve months time, with two good and approved securities'

ROBT. J. TEAGUE.
ELIJAH W. TEAGUE.

Tax Sales!

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following lands and lots, were decreed by the Probate Court, on the 14 day of April 1879, to be sold for the taxes and costs due thereon, for the year 1878: and said lands lands and lots will be sold on the 2nd day, of June '79, it being the 1st Monday in said month, before the court house door, in the town of Jacksonville Ala, to satisfy said taxes and costs.

Mrs. Sarah Adams, Precinct No 1.
¼ interest in lot in Jacksonvile Ala,

State tax	$1 40
Co. tax	80
Total tax	$2. 20
Levy by tax collector	$1.00
Serving notice "	25
Probate Judge notice	25
Decree of sale	50
	$4.15

Mrs. McAfee, Pre. No 1,
¼ interest in lot in Jacksonville, Ala.,

State tax	$1.40
Co. tax	80
Total tax	$2 20
Levy by collector	$1.00
Serving notice "	25
Probate Judge notice	20
Decree of sale	50
	$4.15

T. H Sanford, Pre No 1,
Southeast quarter of Southeast quarter. Section 32 township 13 range 8. N. E ¼ section 5, township 14 range 8: Northwest quarter section 4. township 14, range 8.—320 acres.

State tax	$4.90
Co. tax	$2.80
Total tax	$7.70
Levy by collector	$1.00
Serving notice "	25
Probate Judge notice	20
Decree of sale	50
	$9.65

A. Woods & Jessie W. Woods, Precinct No 1.

House & lot, known as the residence now occupied by A. Woods & Jessie W. Woods, being the house & lot situated in the town of Jacksonville, Ala containing twenty acres more or less, bounded on the north by Mrs. M. E. Martin's land, on the West by W. H Forney, and the lots T W Pitt & A B Clark, South by the land of J. W Burke, and on the East by the road leading from Jacksonville to Cross Plains Ala. and in southeast quarter of section 11, township 14, and range 8

State tax	$25.84.8
Co. tax	$14.7
Total tax	$40.60 2

Owner unknown. Precinct No 8.
Fraction B section 4, township 13, and range 9.

State tax	$00.28
Co tax	$00 16
Total tax	$00 44
Levy by collector	$01.00
Probate Judge notice	20
Decree of sale	50
J. F & L W Grant adv.	$4.00
	$6.14

Owner unknown. Precinct No8.
East ½ of Northwest quarter, and West half of northeast quarter—Section 23, township 13 range 8.

State tax	$ 56
Co tax	32
Total tax	88
Levy by collector	$1.00
Probate Judg notice	20
Decree of sale	50
J F & L W Grant Adv.	$4.00
	$6.58

Owner unknown. Precinct No 13.
section 11, township 13, range 8—40 acres.

State tax	35
Co tax	20
Total tax	$ 55
Levy by collector	$1.00
Probate Judge notice	20
Decree of sale	50
J F & L W Grant, adv.	$1.00
	$6.25

Owner unknown, Precinct No 12.
North half of section 32, township 15, and range 9.—320 acres

State tax	$17.50
Co. tax	$10.00
Total tax	$27 50
Levy by collector	$1.00
Probate Judge notice	20
Decree of sale	50
J. F. & L. W. Grant	$4.00
	$33.20

J. M. WEBSTER,
Tax Collector,
Calhoun County. Ala.

April 19, 1879—3t.

The Roper Mineral Well

IS LOCATED 3 MILES EAST OF GREENVILLE, ALABAMA.

For the information of persons desiring to use the Roper Well Water, I will state some of the cures it has effected: Dyspepsia in its worst form, Chronic 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 Bilious 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	Grains.
Feric Oxide	2 7	"
Ferrou	1 7	"
Calcic	10 7-10	"
Potssic	2 1	"
Magnestic	4	"
Sodium	4-10	"
Chlorine	3-5	"
Sillica "	2 3	"
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. 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 four physicians, but all without any good result. I heard of your well and concluded to try it—I did so, and the result was far beyond my expectations. I used it for some weeks—am now fully and completely free from Tetter. I give you this certificate, which you can use as you see proper. J. D. GAFFORD.

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

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

Feb 22—3m.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.
Probate Court for said county—

Regular Term, March 10th 1879.

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

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

L W. CANNON
Judge of Probate.

March 15—2

NEW FAMILY GROCERY.

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

GENERAL COMMISSION

business, both buying and selling at reasonable commission rates. I will also sell the

Standard Sewing Machine,

delivered in Jacksonville for $20 cash. It is one of the best machines now in use, and has more attachments than belong to any other machine. See Sign near depot of

C. W BREWTON,
Jacksonville, Ala.

March 29—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 decee'd and filed his statement, accounts, vouchers and evidences, for a final settlement of his administration.

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

L. W. CANNON.
Judge of Probate.

March 29—3 Pd.

FINAL SETTLEMENT NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County
Probate Court for said county—

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

It is ordered by the court that the 5th day of May 1879, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement. At which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L W CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

March 22—3t.

FINL SETLEMENT NOTICE.
THE STTE OF 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.

LETTERS TESTMENTRY.
THE STATE OF ALABAMA
CALHOUN COUNTY
Probate Court of Calhoun county.

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

W. B. GREEN,
Executor.

March 8—3t.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRTION.
STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

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

C. W. BREWTON,
General Admr.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

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

31ST DAY OF MARCH, 1879.

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

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

W. B. GREEN,
Executor

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 in 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. 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. Riley, and against A. Woods and one in favor of Oscar Crook and against A. Woods.—

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

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

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

Jan. 11 1879.—5t

TAX ASSESSOR'S
NOTICE
SECOND ROUND.

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

Precinct No 10 Rabbit Town, Monday April 21 1879.
Precinct No 11 White Plains, Tuesday 22
Precinct No 12 Davisville, Wednesday 23
Precinct No 13 Oxford, Thursday 24
Precinct No 15 Anniston, Friday 25
Precinct No 3 June Bug (Court Ground, Saturday 26
Precinct No 2 Alexandria, Monday 28
Gannaway's School House, Tuesday 29.
Precinct No 14 Sulphur Springs, Wednesday April 30 1879
Precinct No 5 Polkville, Thursday May 1 1879
Precinct No 6 Peeks Hill Friday May 2
Precinct No 7 Hollingsworth's Court Ground, Saturday 3
Precinct No 9 Cross Plains, Monday 5
Precinct No 16 Ladiga, Tuesday 6
Precinct No 8 Green's School House, Thursday 8
Precinct No 1 Jacksonville, Friday and Saturday, May 9 & 10 1879.

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

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

March 22

WM. W. HARRISON,
Physician & Surgeon,
JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA.

"BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE"
Change of Schedule.
S. R. & D. R. R.

Taking effect Sundap, June 9th, 1878, 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	2.38 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	8.25 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 western cities

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

Sleeping cars on all night trains.

Tickets as low as by any other route.

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

Memphis and Charleston
RAILROAD.

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

Going East Read down.		Going West Read up
Lve 12.20 night	Memphis	12 10 pm
" 3.02 am	Grand Junction	9.37 am
" 5.56 am	Middleton	8 50 am
" 6.08 am	Cornith	7 44 am
" 10.15 am	Decatur	2.35 am
" 3. 00 pm	Stevenson	10. 15 pm
Arr 4 50 pm	Chattanooga	8.00 pm

GREAT CHANGNS
have been made on this line.

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

TO THE EAST

Close connection is made for all eastern and southern cities.

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

TO THE WEST

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

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

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

Baggage checked through. No Sunday delays.

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

T. G. RAVANT,
Asst. Gen Passenger agent, Memphis, Tenn
P. R ROGERS,
Gen. Western Agent, Dallas, Texas

Cancers Cured.
SCROFULA
SCROFULOUS ULCERS AND
CANCERS ARE CURABLE

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

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

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

Charges moderate,

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

April 6th, 1878—1y.

Extract of a Letter

STERVETT, Sheby County, Ala.
Dr. S. C. WILLIAMS

Dear Sir,

This is to inform you that my cancer is now well. I would not have it back as it was one month ago for five hundred dollars. Accept of my thanks for the same. I wish the whole world could know what success you have in curing cancers, as there are numbers who are suffering with it. Your charges are very moderate and medicine comparatively mild. Yours Truly,

JARKIN VANDIVER.

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.

CALL. RANGER

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

PAINTING

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

Address Republican Office, R.

C. H. RANGER,
Jacksonville, Ala.

uly 27—3m.

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.

Williams & Co, have sold their family Grocery business to Mr. B F. Carpenter.

The way to sell an article is to advertise it.

We had splendid rains Sunday and Monday last.

Turner & Land have a full new stock of prints just arrived—perfect beauties—at prices that defy competition. Call on them.

The young people had quite a nice party at Mr. Dan Warlick's near Germania, on the day of that gentleman's birthday.

Seeller has on hand an entirely new lot of prints, which are selling much cheaper than before—Call on Seeller.

Drummers in plenteous numbers in town this week. One hat man made his appearance after the Spring Stock of hats had all come in. This house could have made more money by advertising their stock of hats thirty days ago. It would not have cost them one hundreth the amount, and would have done twice the amount of good.

The printer made it "Chairman of Social committee," instead of "Chairman of Local committee" after Mr. Caldwell's name, last week, in notice of Teachers' Convention at Rome.

PERSONAL.

Miss Mary Avery Forney will go to Washington soon to join her distinguished father during the remaining days of the session of Congress.

Miss Annie Wyly has returned to Jacksonville after a protracted visit to Selma, Mobile and perhaps other points.

Jerry Gladden, an industrious negro man, lately living in Jacksonville, died last week of that species of consumption so fatal to the blacks in this section.

Since the absence of Mr. Lafayette Mattison, Mr. Seab Crook has been performing the duties of town Marshal, and he fills the place worthily and well.

Mrs. Sarah Stewart has returned from Arkansas, after an absence of many years. She still thinks her old home about Ball Play the garden spot of the world.

—MARRIED. On the 21st of April, by the Rev. J. Walker, J. W. McDaniel Esq., of Calnoun County, to Miss Lucinda Denman of Cleburne County.

Mr. R. D. Williams has gone to Louisville and Cloverport, Ky, for a few weeks stay. He will bring back a very fine Percheron horse with him when he comes. The Percheron breed are the best draught horses in the world. They are large and have muscle.

J. S. Kelly, the best insurance in the world, is in town.

Our popular marshall, Mr. Mattison, has returned from Huntsville from service on the U. S. Court Grand Jury. He did not hurt himself putting fellows in jail.

Mr. Isaac Frank. of Gadsden, is in town for a few days visiting his worthy family. Mr. Frank is in business in Gadsden.

Mr. W. P. Hollingsworth, who died in Gadsden recently, was one of the fore-most citizens of that town. His loss is a loss to this whole section of country. The editor of this paper lost in him one of the best friends he ever had. He was a noble man.

One of the sons of James D. Arnold, dentist of this place, has deliberately chosen the occupation of a blacksmith, and may be duly seen slinging the sledge. We honor the young man for his choice. *He is worth a dozen dandies who sit around town and do nothing.* Labor is honorable, and young Arnold will learn that he has chosen the better part.

MARTIN'S CROSS ROADS.—A great many horses sick and dying with fearcy and glanders.

The Erosophic debating society is flourishing.

Who is T. B.? He has the wrong hat. Mine is the best and I want it.

Nursery convassers and dentists frequently visit our neighborhood.

What say the people of Alexandri toa organizing a library in the Grange Hall.?

A Copious rain fell Sunday evening.

Wheat is improving and farmers speak of good stands generally. the fruit is not all killed.

The Presbytery at Middleton from the 20th to the 27th of April was largely attended. Rev. Mr. Russell delivered a fine sermon Sunday.

BOYS.

The line of conduct pursued by a boy during the five years from 15 to 20 will, in almost every instance, determines his character for life. As he is then careful or careless, prudent or imprudent, industrious or indolent, truthful or dissimulant, intelligent or ignorant, temperate or dissolute, so will he be in after years, and it needs no prophet to cast his horoscope or calculate his chances.

ALABAMA NEWS.

Clay county farmers have bought several hundred tons of guano in Goodwater this spring.

In Pike county mules to the amount of twenty thousand dollars have been bought on a credit.

Several counties in this State are out of debt—and have a surplus in the treasury.

Candidates have commenced to announce their names for office through the newspapers.

A man by the name of Cleveland, was shot and killed in Birmingham ten days ago.

A deaf woman was run over and killed by the A & C railroad train the other day.

More wheat than common, has been sown in the lower counties.

There are over 800 soldiers' graves in Montgomery cemetery.

Custom House officers, at Mobile, have exposed an attempt to smuggle 13000 cigars into that market without paying lawful dues.

Farmers along the Warrior river are planting more cotton than any year since the war.

There is a colored man in Crenshaw county who makes fifty bales of cotton annually.

Jackson county farmers are selling corn at 40 cents per Bushel.

Thirty counties now compose the territory once embraced in county of Washington.

Jack Overstreet killed Chas. Wells near Coffeville lately.

A white man, convicted at the late term of Elmore circuit court was put up to the highest bidder and brought five cents per month during the time of his sentence.

Diamonds Unearthed.

The soul that is earliest will not stop to count the cost.

It is ones power to be successful, if a man or woman is fit for work.

To be popular is to be endorsed in today and be forgotten in the to-morrow.

Faith is reason's telescope, pointed toward the worlds that shine beyond the natural sight; it is the bloom of the heart towards God.

We the undersigned citizens of Calhoun county Alabama, take pleasure in recommending to the public, Mr. J. M. Bradley, "an old citizen of our county," as a man of undoubted truth and veracity—one who may be fully relied upon, as to any statements he may make in presenting to the public, the laudable business of his choice.

He has founded in this county a Fruit Nersery, and has been uniting in his efforts to make it a success, by the selection of choice fruits, and such only as best suits this climate, which object has been to a very great extent attained. He is now able to offer to purchasers, choice fruits already aclimated. We have fruit trees from his nursery, and find that they come fully up to his recommendations, and especially the "genuine Shockley," a Winter apple of fine quality, which suits this climate admirably. His great object and aim is to stock the Southern country, and especially Alabama, with choice fruits, well adapted to our climate, from a "home nursery."

Jacksonville, Ala., April 29 1879.

L. W. CANNON, Probat Judge;
J. M. PATTERSON, Coroner;
G. B. DOUTHIT, Cl'k Circuit court;
B. D. TURNER,
W. B. DOSS, Esqr.;
A. WOODS, Ex Judge of Probate.

Fir t-class fruit trees, 25 cts each,
Two year old trees 15 cts. each,
One year old trees 10 cts each,
Variety apple, peach pear,
Plum ann the grape vine.
I will be around and engage this fall, and deliver at a reduced price.

J. W. BRADLEY.

TREASURER'S NOTICE.

Any person or persons holding State certificates against Calhoun county, registered previous to the year 1856, will please present them to me for payment. They will be paid as presented, until the fund on hand for that purpose is exhausted.

I. L. SWAN,
Treasurer for Calhoun Co.

May 3d 1879—2t

This is the way a Knoxville paper goes for those who say they are not able to pay for their paper: A man who says he is not able to pay for his paper, ought to go at once to the county court and have his wife appointed his guardian. Remember that a newspaper is worth more to a family than three months' school. A family that takes no newspaper might as well live in a hole in the ground. A family that takes a paper lives, as it were, in a house set upon a hill; from whose windows he can see all that is going on in the world. Friend, don't say you are not able to pay for your paper; say you don't like the paper, or say yo would rather live in ignorance, or declare that you do not want your children to learn anything; but do not say you can't pay—because to say you can't pay, is to say you are no man, have no backbone, and ought to be in the county poor house.

Shelby Sentinel: "A sad accident happened at Helena in this county, by which a wortoy young man by the name of Evie Canvin, lost his life at the hands of his brother Frank Canvin. The particulars, as we learn them, were that Frank Cavin was playing with a pistol, late Thursday evening, that had a defective lock. He had loaded it, and was in the act of shooting it off in the air. He raised it for that purpose, and in doing so, happened to point it towards his brother, who was standing a few feet from him, when it went off accidentally, emptying its contents into his brother's side. Medical aid was immediately summoned, but it was soon found that his wounds was beyond the reach of human skill, and in a few hours he expired. The distress of the brother who unintentionally committed the deed beggars description; and but for the intervention of friends who restrained him, he would undoubtedly have put an end to his own life. The deceased was buried Friday. The family came recently from Pennsylvania, and consisted of the widowed mother and the two sons, and this blow has fallen upon them with crushing weight. The young men are said to have been remarkably steady and energetic, very fond of each other, and to have enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all who knew them."

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

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY.

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

D. J. PRIVETT,
Admr.

April 12--3w.

SPRINGVALE STOCK FARM.

JAMES CROOK,

—BREEDER OF—

Thorough-bred Merino Sheep, Angora Goats,

Herd Registered Jersey Cattle,

Berkshire and Essex Hogs,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CLEBURNE COUNTY.

Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1879.

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

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

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

Wm. P. NOEL,
Clerk Circuit Court.

April 5—4t.

Why Will You

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

LOCAL MATTERS.

A GREAT Break Down In Prices.

The Parrs are reducing their prices every day: they are buying their Goods cheaper; and consequently they are able to sell them lower.

Go to Parrs

TO BUY YOUR GOODS.

They pay cash for what they buy, and can sell lower than those who buy on time. They are offering clear side meat from 6½ to 7cts per lb: lard from 9 to 12cts: Coffee 16 to 18 cts per lb; Sugar 9 to 11cts per lb. Garden Seeds of all kinds at COST! Mackerel and white Fish in abundance. Five hundred pounds of Sole & Upper Leather at Tanners' prices. Large lot of

TIN WARE

lower than sold before. Jug and Jar ware at 12½cts per gallon.

Taxes all off

Smoking and Chewing Tobacco 5cts per lb lower than ever before.

few more N. Y. Chedder Cheese—the last of the Season!

SOMETHING STRANGE!

The Parrs have got

MEAL!

And will keep it constantly on hand in the future.

Why Do You Grumble

about your Flour.

Go to Parrs and get the very best, and the good wife will not make a

Wry Face

at you about it.

s all stories must have an end—so do ours, and we end by saying that we sell as good goods as any one, and more of them than any one for the

MONEY.

ED. G. CALDWELL,

(At the old Forney Corner.)

Has on hand the best brands of Chewing and Smoking TOBACCOS, including the popular Swanson's, Pride and the celebrated 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 Canine, 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.

splendid lot of new **Tinware** 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 22 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 all that stand the business of carriage and wagon making, repairing, &c &c. Good work guaranteed, and low prices asked for all kinds of work. I am also prepared to repaint vehicles of all kinds, and paint new work in good style, with lasting material.

JOE H. PRIVETT.

January 18 1879.

ROWAN, DEAN & Co.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

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

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

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

ROME GEO., MARBLE WORKS.

JONES & EDMUNDSON,

AMERICAN AND ITALIAN

MARBLE & GRANITE.

And Manufacturers of Tombs, Monuments and Headstones,

ROME

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

INSURANCE.

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

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

COLUMBUSS INS., & BANKING CO., COLUMBUSS, MISSS.

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

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

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

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

April 26th, 1879—1 y

R. T. HOYT,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

NO 43 BROAD STREET, *ROME, GA.*

W I L L S E L L

clover & grass seed

TO THE FARMERS AT 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 19th day of April, 1878, to secure J. R. Loyd in the payment of a certain promissory note there in mentioned, and which said Deed of Trust was recorded in the Probate Court of Calhoun County, State of Alabama in Book "H" 2nd Volume, Register of Deeds on pages 178 and 179, on the 17th day of May 1878. I will as Trustee for said, sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door, in the town of Jacksonville in said county, on the day of 1879, the following described Real Estate, to-wit:

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

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

G. W. LOYD,
Trustee.

Jan. 25—3t.

CITY BAR!

JNO. RAMAGNANO,

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

All kinds of wines, including Wine for SACRAMENTAL PURPOSES.

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

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

Good order preserved.

Feb. 15—2m.

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.

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 Lavana J. Brock, who are neices at law and next to kin to the deceased, and who are non residents of the State of Alabama, to be and appear at a Regular Term of said court to be holden at the court house of said county on said 14th day of April 1879, and shown if anything they have to allege why said will should not be admitted to Probate.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

March 22—3t

JAMES HUTCHINSON,

Barber & Hair dresser,

Room on Office Row, recently occupied by Dick Walker.

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

TALLADEGA NURSERIES.

R. D. HUNDLEY,

Talladega.....Alabama.

Southern Raised, No. 1 Trees.

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

Nov. 30 1878—3m

THE WHITE SEWING MACHINE

The Best and Cheapest.

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

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

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

WOODSTOCK IRON CO.
Anniston, Ala.

A Eberal 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

AND

Jeweer.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray, or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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

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

Who has had greater experience in the treatment of the sexual troubles of both male and female than any physician in the West, gives the results of his long and successful practice in his two new vols, 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 wanting 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; both in one volume, $1; in cloth and gilt, 25 cts extra. Sent under seal, on receipt of price in money or stamps.

SINGLE LIFE

SMOKE BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO

BURNHAM'S WATER WHEELS

WARRANTED BEST AND CHEAPEST. Pamphlet free. Prices reduced.

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

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

MARRIAGE GUIDE AND BOOK of SECRETS.

DR. ROHANNAN'S Marriage Guide teaches all the inquisitive should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the sexual system, Philosophy of Reproduction, who should marry, the impediments to marriage, their nature and cure. Treats on all Private Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and means to cure; it is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, contains nearly 200 pages and is complete in every respect. Sent by Mail securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address. Dr. C. A. ROHANNAN 409 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. 120 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, O.

OPIUM

and Morphine habit cured. Other testimony to be given. No pain. Send stamp for circulars. Office, 164 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

Watches $5 to $7. Revolvers $2.50. Over 100 latest Novelties. Agts wanted. So Supply Co. Nashville, Tenn.

AGRICULTURE.

DIPHTHERIA AMONG FOWLS.—It would appear from recent observations by M. M. Nicati and Gavard that a malady closely resembling diphtheria sometimes attacks fowls. Last year such an attack decimated the inmates of a henhouse in one quarter of Marseilles. Thick false membranes of yellowish color covered sometimes the mouth and the pharynx, sometimes the eyes, in one case they were found reaching into the bronchi and affecting the lung. One hen died the day after the first symptoms appeared, others in three and five days, while some remained ill for weeks. The hen so attacked utters a peculiar kind of cry, opening its beak with difficulty. Symptoms of a similar nature have still more recently been observed by M. Nicati in a pigeon-house in Marseilles. When the places in question had been carefully cleaned and disinfected the malady disappeared. The facts seem to have a significant bearing on human diphtheria, for an increase of this disease was noted about the same time; and M. Nicati made an experiment which proved that the malady of the fowls could be communicated to mammalia. He inoculated the cornea of a rabbit with minute portions of the false membrane, and this succeeded perfectly. Moved by such considerations, M. Nicati inquires of the Hygenic Council of the Bouches du Rhone if it would not be well to take measures to prevent fowls attacked with diphtheria from entering the city, and to seek out the centres of the disease with a view to extinguish them.

CABBAGE GRUBS.—In old soils all the cabbage kind has a tendency to form club roots, owing to the attacks of the cabbage grub or larvæ, a small insect belonging to the beetle tribe. The damage it causes is often a serious matter for the gardner, as it nearly destroys whole crops, and makes serious gaps in the planting. When the grubs first attack a crop there is nothing to indicate their presence until the plants begin to turn to an unhealthy color; then they flag in the sun, and in a few days the crop is lost. One of the best methods of preventing these inroads is to make each unpalatable to the grubs. In the Spring secure some fresh-burnt lime, and let it become air-blacked, mixing it with an equal quantity of soot. In planting, the holes are made with the trowel in the usual way; each plant is drooped into its hole, an inch or so of the soil put over the roots, a good watering given first, then a moderate handful of the soot and lime mixture thrown in each hole, and the remaining soil filled in. Equal parts of soot and fine garden soil, mixed with water to the consistency of thin mortar, with the plants dipped into the mixture up to the base of the leaves before planting, is used to prevent clubbing. Wood ashes mixed with water and put into the holes after watering, has been tried with success.

CURE FOR HORSE COLIC.—Colic is one of the most fatal diseases horse flesh is heir to. The symptoms of colic are easily detected. The animal scrapes with his fore feet, kicks at his belly, and shifts about, turns around, smells the floor, crouches, puts the nose to the flanks, lies down, rolls, remains for a time on the back, and breathes heavily throughout. But there is a ready and safe means of relief and cure in every homestead in the land—a means and method recently brought forward at a meeting of the London Farmers' Club, by Mr. Frederic Street, a gentleman of great skill and experience in the training and management of horses. When the horse shows the symptons of an attack of colic, apply at once, says Mr. Street, a horse cloth, or woolen rug wrung out of boiling water, to the belly and up to the sides, and cover with another couple of cloths to retain the heat. As they cool, renew the cloths as often as needful. A large bran poultice, as hot as can be borne, is equally effective and retains the heat longer.

SPROUTING POTATOES.—Sprouting the white potato will advance the crop two weeks. They should be cut so that about two eyes are allowed to each piece, and these should be planted in hot beds with a very thin covering of soil; or it is better to plant in boxes and set these in a hot bed, so that after they are properly sprouted they can be at once carried to the place of planting. If the nights should be anyway cold, protect with a thin covering of straw when the plants make their appearance above ground. Some persons who want a large quantity sprouted, cut the potatoes as desired; and spread them on boards, boxes or crates, in a dark place, and when sprouted, say from an inch to an inch and a half expose them to the light, moistening two or three times a week with tepid water. They should be planted out so that there is not more then two inches of soil over the top of the sprouts.

A Game of Chess.

Thirty years ago this February, on the frozen Nemahbin lake, near Nashotah Theological Seminary, in Delafield, twenty-eight miles west of Milwaukee, Wis., sixty-four squares were marked off upon the ice, each ten feet square, the snow being scraped off from the alternate squares, and a game of chess was played with thirty young men and two young ladies acting as the pieces, and as each one moving as directed by the king of the side to which he belonged. The two young ladies were the queens. Most of the other "pieces" were students at "the Mission," as the Nashotah institution was then called in those days, though many were the farmers' sons and other young men of the neighborhood, one of them the district schoolmaster at Summit corner. One of the kings was the lovable pioneer Christian hero, the Rev. Lloyd Breck; the other was a mere youth named Ammi Hawks, son of a hotel keeper at Delafield village. Wonder what's become of them all! Hawks was a clever player, and kept the wise old priests wits at work all the afternoon; but the latter finally fastened them to a single square, when "the shades of night were falling fast," and all but themselves and two or three of the knights and castles had been killed off. The writer hereof was a humble pawn, whose aching toes and hollow stomach made it a happy disaster when he got "taken" late in the afternoon, as it was about time to water the stock.

THE LARGEST WORKSHOP OF THE BODY IS THE LIVER, whose office it is to withdraw the bile from the blood; when this important organ does not act, the skin assumes a yellow appearance, and generally a sick headache sets in, with chilly sensations, and cold hands and feet, accompanied with loss of appetite. The system becomes clogged, the machinery does not work well, and both mind and body are disordered, the afflicted becoming cross and fretful, finding fault with everything around them. To any person in this condition DR. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are recommended; by their stimulating action the Liver soon recovers its healthy tone, and is enabled to perform its proper functions. Costiveness is cured, and all the aggravating symptoms of biliousness removed.

SCIENTIFIC.

Paving with Pig Iron.—As many as twenty different kinds of paving have been tried in Paris, and among these wood has been thoroughly tested, while in respect to the use of bitumen much improvement is requisite, and finally pig iron has been resorted to. In carrying out this last-named system, a bed of mortar is first laid down, which is covered by a strong layer of asphalt, and it is in this layer that the iron cakes which are little more than one and a half inches thick, are set. These cakes, it appears, preserve the homogeneity of the bitumen, prevent its depression, and render the asphalt less slippery for horses. This pavement, it is acknowledged, is of considerable greater cost than the compressed asphalt, but, as an offset to that, it is estimated that as much as fifty per cent. will be saved upon the repairing expenses, which are very considerable. The end desired is to avoid, by the adoption of this kind of pavement, the depressions in roads over which a great deal of traffic passes. To attain this, it does not suffice to pour bitumen upon a well-preserved ground lightly covered with a coat of lime; it is necessary that the resistance offered by the ground should equal that possessed by a well-tested macademized bank, and in order to insure the whole benefit to be desired, it is essential that a thick bed of mortar, very homogeneous, be laid before the asphalt.

The Mysteries of a Lump of Coal.—For years no one had supposed that a lump of soft coal, dug from its mine or bed in the earth, possessed any other purpose than that of fuel. It was next found that it would afford a gas which was combustible. Chemical analysis proved it to be made of hydrogen. In process of time mechanical and chemical ingenuity devised a mode of manufacturing this gas, and applying it to the lighting of buildings and cities on a large scale. In doing this, other products of distillation were developed, until step by step, the following ingredients are extracted from it: An excellent oil to supply lighthouses, equal to the best sperm oil, at lower cost. Benzole—a light sort of etherial fluid, which evaporates easily, and, combined with vapor or moist air, is used for the purpose of portable gas lamps, so-called. Naptha—a heavy fluid, useful to dissolve gutta percha and India rubber. An excellent oil for lubricating purposes. Asphaltum, which is a black, solid substance, used in making varnishes, covering roofs, and covering over vaults. Paraffine—a white crystalline substance resembling white wax, which can be made into beautiful wax candles; it melts at a temperature of 110 degrees, and affords an excellent light. All these substances are now made from soft coal.

Solar Heat and Light.—The opinion is expressed by some eminent European astronomers, that it can not be asserted positively that the sun is losing any heat at all, but it is certain that some heat is generated in its atmosphere by the influx of meteoric matter, and it is possibly that the amount thus generated is so balanced as to compensate the loss by radiation. It is also regarded as possible that the sun is now an incandescent mass, liquid, radiating away heat either primitively created or thus generated by the falling in of meteoric matter. From astronomical considerations, it is argued, none of this matter can come from space beyond the earth's orbit, and, from considerations derived from the disturbances of the inferior planets and the zodiacal light, it is concluded that the amount of meteoric matter could not be nearly enough to give a supply at the present rate for 300,000 years; further, this meteoric matter must be derived from spaces very near the sun.

A new and useful application of electricity has been made by an American inventor to the apparatus for reeling silk from the cocoon. The delicate filaments of silk are carried over wire arms, which are so nicely balanced that they do not press against the silk strongly enough to break it, and in this relation a current is kept open, but if the filament breaks the arm falls, the circuit is closed, and an electro-magnet instantly stops the reel until the break is repaired. As the work is now done, the detection of a broken filament depends entirely upon the skill of the workmen, and the work must be carried on slowly, that the eye can note any break, while with this automatic stop it is said the labor will be much more rapidly done and a more uniform thread produced. The invention is being introduced into France and Italy, the two great silk producing countries of Europe.

During the three epidemics of 1832, 1849 and 1854, when the whole or almost the whole water supply of Glasgow was pumped out of the River Clyde, the mean mortality of cholera was 121⅔ per 10,000, while during the epidemic of 1866, after the magnificent supply from Loch Katrine had been introduced, it fell to 1 6-10 per 10,000 of population. These figures, Professor Bischof holds, prove that pure water prevented the spreading, while the river water was the chief carrier of the contagion.

Engineers of steamships have found that the best lubricants are glycerine for the cylinders and castor oil for the bearings. When castor oil is used, the main bearings seldom become heated. Only the best glycerine can be employed with advantage, but when it is of a high grade the results leave little to be desired.

A Sea Wonder.

A monstrous sub-marine plant is growing in the north Pacific Ocean. It is one of the Melanospherms, and known to botanists as the Macrocistis Pyritera, and is said to dwarf all vegetable products yet known by its prodigious proportions. It grows sometimes to such a size as to cover vast areas of sea bed, one specimen having been discovered that occupied by measurement three square miles, while the stem was eight feet thick. It is difficult to conceive of such a plant, and to understand how any adequate system of nourishment can be maintained through so extended channels. The macrocistis leaves the famous big trees of California immeasurably behind, making them seem, indeed, like small reeds. It has an infinite variety, some specimens being so small as to be visible only under a powerful microscope. The much-talked-of wonders of nature are more wonderful than has ever been conjectured, as research and science are daily teaching us. And still it is fair to presume that we have not yet crossed the threshold of the temple of discovery, within which are hidden marvels that the most active and exuberant imagination is unable to conceive. The realm of poetry is beautiful and inspiring; but the world of fact exceeds it every way, illustrating constantly the old idea that truth is stranger than fiction. Indeed, fiction seems, even when most exaggerated, to be little more than the pale shadow of truth.

DOMESTIC.

THE BEST DRINK FOR LABORERS.—When you have any heavy work to do, do not take either beer, cider or spirits. By far the best drink is thin oatmeal and water, with a little sugar. The proportions are a quarter of a pound of oatmeal to two or three quarts of water, according to the heat of the day and your work and thirst; it should be well boiled, and then an ounce or an ounce and a half of brown sugar added. If you find it thicker than you like, add three quarts of water. Before you drink it, shake up the oatmeal well through the liquid. In summer drink this cold; in winter, hot. You will find it not only quenches thirst, but will give you more strength and endurance than any other drink. If you cannot boil it, you can take a little oatmeal mixed with cold water and sugar, but this is not so good. Always boil it if you can. If at any time you have to make a long day, as in harvest, and cannot stop for meals, increase the oatmeal to half a pound, or even three quarters, and the water to three quarts if you are likely to be very thirsty. If you cannot get oatmeal, wheat flour will do, but not quite so well. For quenching thirst, few things are better than weak coffee and a little sugar. One ounce of coffee and half an ounce of sugar boiled in two quarts of water and cooled, is a very thirst-quenching drink. Cold tea has the same effect; but neither is so supporting as oatmeal. Thin cocoa is also very refreshing and supporting, but is more expensive than oatmeal.

A World-Wide Reputation.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, having acquired a reputation in the treatment of Chronic Diseases resulting in a professional business far exceeding his individual ability to conduct, some years ago induced several medical gentlemen to associate themselves with him, as the Faculty of the World's Dispensary, the Consulting Department of which has since been merged with the Invalid's Hotel. The organization has now been completed and incorporated under statute enacted by the Legislature of the State of New York, under the name and style of the "World's Dispensary Medical Association."

We clip the following from the Buffalo *Express*:

A branch of the "World's Dispensary Medical Association" is to be established in London, Eng., a step which the continually increasing European business of the Dispensary has been found to warrant, and next week Dr. B. T. Bedortha will sail for the great metropolis named, to superintend the organization of the new institution. This gentleman has been for some four years associated with Dr. Pierce in a position of responsibility, and is well qualified for the duty now entrusted to him. Heretofore the foreign business of the World's Dispensary has been transacted through the agency of prominent druggists, but it has assumed such proportions as to require more direct care. Dr. Bedortha will no doubt successfully carry out his mission, being a gentleman of excellent business abilities and most pleasing address.

ONE WAY TO KNIT BOYS' MITTENS.—They are knit plain with two needles, back and forth, like what is called garter stitch. For a child ten years of age set up two stitches and widen before the last stitch of each row until you have six stitches. This forms one side of the gore in the thumb. Add ten stitches, knit six rows, widen at the gored end, each time, going up and down, out, at the other end, only every other row; this makes three stitches widened at the tip of the thumb. Knit five rows, widening only at the gore-end; knit six rows, narrowing at the tip where you widened before, but still widening at each row at the other end. This makes half of the thumb. Repeat, except where you have *always* widened now narrow on each row. Now make the little gore to match the other side, first casting off ten stitches from the tip of the thumb; then narrow down the remaining six stitches to one. Take up all the stitches from the narrow side of the thumb, and at the other end of needle enough new stitches to make thirty-five in all. A good plan is to have an exact pattern of the size you wish, as the size of the hand varies, and it also depends on the size of the needle and yarn how many stiches to make. Widen every alternate row at this end; but cease widening at the other, as, of course, the wrist must be straight around. Knit wide enough to cover half of one side of the hand. Knit seven times without widening. Now narrow where you have been widening. Half of the mitten is now done. Repeat. Cast off the stitches. Sew together with yarn on the wrong side. Crochet a cuff of the same, or some contrasting color. The mittens would be pretty if crocheted in afghan stitch.

DUTCH CAKES.—Set a sponge same as for bread (using about two pounds of flour and a cup of yeast for the purpose) at night; the next morning add four eggs, half pound white sugar, about quarter pound butter (fresh), cinnamon, and a few raisins; then add enough milk (kneading with the hands) sufficient to form a thick batter. Pour this mixture into tins; let them rise, and bake in a moderate oven. This will be sufficient for two large cakes.

TO MAKE lamb chops with tomato sauce, trim the fat neatly off the chops, and fry them till they are about half cooked. Take them out and let them cool; then dip them in beaten egg and bread crumbs, and put them back into the frying pan to cook till they are done. Have ready a sauce made of half a can of tomatoes, thoroughly cooled, and seasoned with half an onion chopped, a little butter, salt and pepper. Strain the sauce over the meat and serve very hot.

A Case of Piles of 30 Years' Standing

BOSTON, MASS., August 6, 1877.

MESSRS. P. NEUSTAEDTER & CO.,
New York.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed please find $1 00 for a box of Dr. S. Silsbee's "*Anakesis.*" I have been troubled with the piles since 1819, and have tried almost everything that I could find, but without success. I have just been using yours, and have derived more benefit from it than any that I have ever tried. Please forward me a box at once.

Yours truly,
A. LEDYARD.
77 Traverse street, Boston.

Samples of "Anakesis" are sent *free* to all sufferers on application to P. Neustaedter & Co., Box 3916, New York.

H. BALDWIN, of Monroe City, Ind., writes under date of Dec. 3, 1877, that his wife used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription with wonderful results. It effected her entire cure, after several physicians had failed. The many similar letters positively affirming that the Favorite Prescription had cured the diseases and weaknesses peculiarl to women, induced Dr. Pierce to sell it under a guarantee. Ladies need no longer submit to useless and painful local treatment, as the Favorite Prescription is a safe, sure, and speedy cure. Hundreds who had been bedridden for years have been restored to perfect health by its use.

HUMOROUS.

THE PATENT BUFFER.—It was a reporter on a live daily who had glued his lynx eye to the key-hole of a San Francisco hotel room, when he was disgusted to find on looking up that the occupant of the apartment was beaming benevolently down on him from the transom. "Day, day," said the guest, cheerfully, "guess you've struck the wrong number. The man suspected of forgery and being a politician is next door and the man with four wives is just across the hall."

"I—really—mus' excuse," stammered the for once abashed special.

"Not at all; don't mention it," put in the boarder, jumping down and pulling the quill-driver into the room. "Fact is, I was just laying for one of you fellows; knew you'd be along presently."

"Want to be interviewed?"

"No. I want to show you press gentlemen a little invention of mine that ought to be in the possession of every reporter in the country, and it will be, too. I expect to sell no end of them to your paper alone."

"Do, eh?"

"Certainly. I call it the Reporters' Patent Combined Spiral Spring and India-Rubber Nose-Buffer. You have often in the fulfillment of your duties had the door through which you were looking opened most unexpectedly, inflicting a severe blow upon the nasal extremity. This sometimes leads to inflamation, especially where the key-hole is brass; gangrene sets in—lock-jaw—death! Now, all you have to do is to carry a patent buffer, put up in one of those elegant morocco cases, and——"

But the newspaper man made a dash for the elevator and escaped.

A GOOD HOUSEWIFE—The good housewife, when she is giving her house its spring renovating, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than many houses and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from Spring Malaria and Miasma, and she must know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines. See other column.

LET HER BE.—A Detroit mercantile gentleman who was traveling eastward a short time since, went to the clerk of one of the Ontario boats to be shown to his state-room. The clerk handed the applicant a key, at the same time pointing to a door at some little distance, marked B.

Our friend went in the direction indicated, but opened the next door to his own, marked A, when he discovered a lady passenger making her toilet, who, upon the stranger's appearance, uttered a loud scream.

"Go away! Go away!" screamed the lady.

"Letter B!" yelled the clerk.

"I am not touching her!" shouted the indignant merchant.

A WASH that would usually take all day with ordinary soap, can be done in three hours with Dobbins' Electric soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia,) and it cannot injure the finest fabric. Try it.

"ON THIS head," said the lecturer, "there is nothing left to be desired." The bald-headed man in the front row immediately rose to call to order.

GLASS slippers have been introduced in Venice. But they won't become popular here until the lost art of darning stockings is revived.

STRIPES are so big on the new style of pantaloons that it takes two pairs of trousers to accommodate a single stripe.

A RECKLESS boy who detests spring gardening says roosters are the only crow-cresses he knows of.

A CAT in the back yard just ready to pounce on a chicken is also a sign of spring.

THE best are the cheapest. This is more especially so in the matter of wives.

ON THE tramp—the flea.

Food Ill Digested

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MY CHAIR IN THAT CIRCLE.

BY D. W. BELISLE.

When the curtain of night wraps the earth in its fold,
When the storms beat against the dark hills,
When the winds sweep the valleys all cheerless and cold,
And fetter the clear running rills,
In a dear group of loved ones who gather at night
At the hearthstone, all happy and free,
Where the heart gushes pure and the eye flashes bright,
There's a chair in that circle for me.

There friendships kind voices ring sweet in my ear,
There affections eyes beam on my soul,
There music's soft echoes my sorrows can cheer,
As Lethe's dark waves o'er me roll;
And when the rude storms beat against my frail bark,
And I'm driven far out on life's sea,
There's a haven of rest from the tempests so dark,
And a chair in that circle for me.

How oft when the sun of my hopes had gone down,
When no star shed its light on my head,
When those I once trusted turned by with a frown,
And my heart became barren and dead,
There shone on my darkness a soul-cheering ray,
And sweet voices said unto me,
"Though sorrows encompass your life's lonely way,
There's a chair in OUR circle for thee."

Thanks, thanks for those voices which soundeth so sweet,
Thanks, thanks for the chair at that hearth,
And thanks unto God for the dear ones I meet
In that choicest of places on earth!
Oh, when the wild storms of this life shal have passed,
And none of that household remain,
May the voice that calls up all death's sleepers at last
Find that circle united again.

The Natives.

When Mr. Tony Dibbon of ———'s dry goods store, New York, went into the country for a holiday, he had no intention of hiding his light under a bushel. He had not bought his new summer suit, and made himself irresistible to the fair sex, with Alaska diamonds, to go to grandmother Dibbon's and fish on the bank of Swan creek, and take his cousin Sally to singing-school. He had a hearty invitation to spend his vacation there, but he did not mean to take it; when there was Stickup's hotel, jammed full of people, where if he was content with a small box next the roof, he could be accommodated very cheaply, considering how stylish the place was. He calculated that he could afford two weeks of it, and two weeks was all he could have anywhere. So one morning Stickup's stage emptied out at the piazza, and all the young ladies with big hats, who had come out to see if there were any letters for them, or if dear grandpa had come down—or for some such excellent reason—not, of course, to show themselves—were doubtless overwhelmed. That was some compensation, it is to be presumed, for the long, hot night, passed in company with the chief of mosquitoes. Tony's window was only large enough for one of that size to come in at—a rapid monster, who stung him on his ear when he was slapping his cheek, and on his nose when he turned his attention to his ear, and who, when at last he enveloped himself from head to foot in the counterpane got under somehow, and bit him all over at once—at least, it seemed so to poor Tony. In the morning the looking-glass revealed a speckled countenance and hollow eyes; and Tony having washed himself in half a pint of water—the chambermaid had forgotten the towels—negotiated for a net with the sympathizing and astonished reporter who was sure the mosquitoes had come up with the stage the night previous, as not one had been seen on Duck Mountain before, and having breakfasted early, retired to the woods for the purpose of hiding himself from the eyes of the world until the spots which adorned his face would have vanished.

The woods were cool and shady, and after an hour's ramble he felt much better too. The ladies would be down by this time, and Jenkins the reporter, with whom he had made friends when he was interviewed regarding the burglary at Yard and Measnre's had promised to introduce him to some "pretty girls." He would return to the hotel, and a little powder (he had some Lubin's violets cented in a box) would make him quite presentable.

Return to the hotel. That was easier said than done. Having decided that he should take his course, Mr. Tony Dibbon began to recognize the fact that the forest paths looked all alike—that there were big trees that resembled other big trees, and rocks that were the twins of other rocks in other places, and he had forgotten to take notice of the situation of Stickup's Hotel, and did not know whether it was to the east or on the west. He was lost in the woods, and he did not like the idea at all. Suppose he should never find his way out, but should perish miserable. He began to wish he had gone to his grandmother's. However, something must be done. If he walked out in any direction, he must come to the end of the woods in time. His money was in his pocket. He must meet a wagon or a foot-passenger, and get taken back to Stickup's in time. So he wandered on, but never receiving any answer. The chipmonks came down the trees and grinned at him, and skurried back; little dead-leaf colored toads hopped across his path. Once he thought he saw a wolf, but it was only a dead log. At last he sat down fatigued and overcome with the heat, on the short, stubly woodgrass, and ejaculated:

"I'm blessed if I believe there are any natives."

Before the words were out of his mouth he heard a laugh, and immediately appeared before him in the path two pretty young women, with tin pails of blueberries in their hands. They wore calico dresses, with blouse waists, cut short in the skirt, thick, well-fitting boots, and big straw hats, with no trimming whatever. Each had a little white ruffle at her neck; but there was not a bow or a pin or an earring about either; straight, light of step, elastic and untrammeled by superfluous drapery, they tripped along, and Tony Dibbon said to himself, "The natives at last." Then he arose and advanced.

"Beg pardon, ladies," he said, "but I'm lost in the woods. I'm from New York—and you know, or perhaps you don't know, that New York is very different from these woods. I wouldn't say anything against the woods, you know, but they ain't like New York, and I'm lost. I suppose it's singular to you always being here, but I'm lost—I'm at Stickup's House."

The girls looked at each other. One of them smiled, the eyes of the other danced merrily; then both became very solemn.

"My gracious!" said the eldest, "then you are really a New York gentleman. Gracious sakes! This is my sister Priscilla, and I'm Deborah Dewberry, if you will come along with us we'll send a boy to Stickup House with you."

"Oh, thanks," said Tony. "And really, ladies, did you ever see a New York gentleman before.

"Why, how could we?" said Deborah, the spokeswoman—"living here all our lives? And are they all like you?"

"Well, said Tony, "they dress like me, the genteel ones do, you know, and all that, and I think there's a general resemblence. I suppose, now, ladies, yours is the costume of your part of the world?"

"Oh, yes, said Deborah, "we always wear what is in the fashion."

"Ah! said Tony. "You really ought to take a trip to New York and see the bonnets there; and dresses all have trains; and we've some silks at our place that would amaze you. The most beautiful colors! You'd like to walk on Fifth avenue, too."

"What is Fifth avenue?" asked Deborah.

"It's a street, said Tony.

"What's a street?" asked Deborah.

Here Priscilla choked.

"Swallowed a blueberry. didn't you, Scilly?" asked Deborah.

Priscilla said "Yes," and choked again. She seemed to be laughing.

"Something amuses your sister," said Tony.

"Yes," said Deborah; "when she sees anything new she always giggles. She never saw New York folks before, you know."

"Ah," said Tony.

"Here's our place," said Deborah. "It's the nicest place around. Come in."

They had arrived at a large wooden house of the most rustic appearance, and Deborah pushed open the door and entered a large room with a bare floor, wherein were assembled several persons of both sexes. Two tall young men in hickory shirts, and boots that came to their knees, were frying trout. An older man in a flapping hat was smoking a clay pipe, and a young girl was setting a table, while an elderly woman was cutting bread. The costume of the whole group was simplicity itself, and there was not an ornament about them or the room.

Deborah's entrance caused every head to turn toward the door, which she held in her hand as she made the following announcement:

"Mother and father, brother Jedediah and brother Abraham, and sister Sophonisba, here is what you've none of you ever seen before, a young gentleman from New York, lost in the woods. Priscilla has been giggling all they way home, she is so surprised; but I told him we'd have him sent safe home. He is at the Stickup, and can't find his way back."

A broad grin overspread every face. Tony took it for a smile of welcome, for solemnity reigned the moment after.

"The gentlemen from New York is very welcome," said the old man. "Since we never saw one before, we are all the more pleased to see him."

"Thanks," said Tony; "I am glad you don't mind me at all. If I am used to different things, I don't take on airs. I never do. I like to see the habits and customs of the natives when I travel. It is refreshing. There's something charming in simplicity, I think. You couldn't do it in New York—but here in the woods, you know—

"What couldn't you do in New York, sir?" said the young man in the hickory shirt with the frying-pan under his care, who was now depositing the brown trout on a platter.

"Oh, I don't know," said Tony, in a dilemma. "You see, I—I—I—only meant New York was different."

"In what respect?" asked the person with the frying-pan.

"Laws a massy cried Deborah, shrilly. "He says there's streets there. Now, mister, I want to know what a street is?"

"Yes, we'd all like to know," said the trout-fryer. "And as the fish is hot let us eat it."

"Oh, yes. Set by!" shrieked Deborah, who set the whole family grinning whenever she opened her mouth, "Brother Jedediah, seein' we've got company, we'll eat with forks for politeness sake. Now, stranger?"

Here Priscilla shrieked softly, and vanished out of doors.

Tony was helped to trout and bread and butter, and a cup of tea, and while regaling himself, described New York in full to his hosts and hostesses. Especially did he dilate on the costumes of society, on the elegance of the furniture he was in the habit of seeing, and on all the amusements of old Gotham.

Deborah meanwhile shrieked a chorus and begged her father to take her up next winter, and let her get a new gown.

Tony really felt so happy. He was the distinguished and experienced person of the group, which did not often happen. He was better dressed than any of these natives ever saw, and was to them a wonderful being from a strange land. If he told some fibs—for instance, that he lived on Fifth avenue himself, and was at the opera, every night—who could blame him? The temptation was great.

At last the time came to go. A small black boy, who had been hovering about the windows for some time, was ordered by Deborah to take this gentleman straight to Stickup House." As he bowed his adieus, she cried after him:

"Say, mister, if I was to New York and set my cap for one of those city fellows, do you think I could catch him?" And then she was gone.

What are those rustics all laughing at together? He could not guess.

He had not proceeded far along the road when a figure appeared in view, which he knew to be that of his friend Jenkins, the reporter.

"Hello, Dibbon!" he cried. "Where have you been?"

"Oh," said Dibbon, "I've been losing myself in the woods, and have made the acquaintance of the natives—at dinner with 'em, ha! ha! Very good natured they were! Sent this boy home with me."

Jenkins looked at Dibbon, then at the boy.

"Ah," said he. "You're at the X——'s, Tom, ain't you?"

"Yes, sah," said the boy, grinning.

"Give my respects to Mr. X——," said Jenkins, "and say I shall do myself the great pleasure of calling to-morrow. I'll see Mr. Dibbon safe. You can go."

The boy ran off.

"Dibbon," said Jenkins, "you haven't been at the X——'s?"

"I don't know," said Dibbon. "It's some natives or other. They've never seen a New Yorkor before; didn't know what a street was, or anything. Pretty girls there, too. Nice fellows—only *such* a costume—ha! ho! I've a mind for a fliration with that rustic beauty, Deborah."

Jenkins looked solemnly at him.

"It was a long, low wooden house," he said, "and there were two young men, four ladies and an elderly gentleman. Yes—old dad, mamma, boys and gals. Priscilla, Deborah, Abraham, and Andoniram, or something. Ha! ha! ha!"

"Tony Dibbon," said Jenkins, "you've been regularly humbugged, You've been to what the X——'s call their camp. Every summer they come down there and camp out in wooden shelter; that is better than a tent, as there are ladies along. They invite guests with the proviso that they wear calico dresses, hickory shirts, and help in the cooking. When they are at home they live on Fifth avenue, and keep a dozen servants. The lady who acted the part of Deborah is Mrs. Charles L——, the wife of the tallest young man. She is great at private theatricals, full of fun. Oh, Dibbon, Dibbon, how she is laughing at you now. You know they know lots of people at the Sticknp, and the story will be up there by to-morrow. I would'nt be you for fifty dollars."

Tony Dibbon would certainly have taken fifty dollars for himself just then, if any one had made him an offer. He went back to Stickup's with Mr. Jenkins, but he only stayed long enough to pay his bill, get his portmanteau, and take the outgoing stage. He did not intend to wait until the story reached Stickup's. He spent the rest of his vacation at his grandmother's, by Swan Creek, and was impolite enough to say "bother" to his cousin Sally, when she innocently asked him whether flowers or feathers were most worn in the last New York hats, and whether the street dresses were going to be long or short.

Hotel Life and Health.

"I was talking with a gentleman, the other day, who has spent nearly 30 years at a hotel in New York, hale, hearty, vigorous, outliving by a decade his associates in hotel life. Yes, he said, I have outlived all my companions. Most of them were younger than myself and gave promise of a much longer life. Their style of living ruined them. The bill of fare was large and generous. They paid for what was in it, why not eat it? They began with soup and ended with nuts and raisins. Their diet palled on their palate. Vigorous condiments were added to give their food relish. Copious draughts of liquor were enjoyed. They lived a fast life, and had a fast life's reward. My style of living is entirely different. I regarded the hotel as my home, where I was to live for years. The spread was affluent, but my living was simple. I changed my soup daily. I confined myself to one style of meat, and changed it every day. The desert was varied enough to give me seven new courses a week. Sometimes I had coffee, sometimes tea, sometimes milk, and then occasionally water. My associates were always ailing, always in need of the doctor. The hotel's physician made me a friendly call occasionally; I have not sent for him in 25 years. I have seen many a man eat himself out of house and home. I have followed many an associate to the grave who died from overeating and a bad digestion. I am here, hale and hearty, with a decade longer to live."

Compressed Leather.

Compressed leather is now produced of a quality said to be harder, close and more compact than the natura hide. The manufacturieg process is entirely simple; consisting in the reduction of cuttings, or waste, of shoemakers into fine filaments, and these are combined with the cuttings or refuse of ox, and similar hides, when unfit to tan, these being reduced to a fibrous mass. The whole is combined together with water to which is added one part of sulphuric acid to one hunparts of water, until it assumes a plastic mass. when it is pressed into moulds the size and thickess required. When dried in a steam heated room, they are passed through heavy pulp rolls, glazed on one side and rough on the other to represent the grain and flesh sides of the leather. The addition of the raw fibre with the tanned filaments is in certain portions according the to quality of the leather required, from five to twenty per cent. being safely employed; it gives vitality to the tanned fibres by agglutinating them and imparting the albumen gelatine destroyed by the tannic acid. To render the leather more supple or flexible, about one pint of glycerine may be incorporated with each hundred weight of the mass. The fact, as stated that this kind of leather is much less permeable than any ordinary sole leather gives it a superior value for certain purposes especially when it is considered how large an amount of inferior stock is at present employed in manufactures presumably of pure leather.

Profit, $1,200.

"To sum it up, six long years of bedridden sickness, costing $200 per year, total $1,200—all of this expense was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters taken by my wife. She has done her own housework for a year since, without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it, for their benefit."

Escape of the Highlanders.

The farm of Bellybught, in the parish of Morton, Scotland, is situated in a wild spot among the mountains, and in the times of the persecutions, in the reign of James II., was resorted to as a place of concealment from the emissaries of the king. In this wilderness there was a lonely shieling, near which was a deep and rugged ravine, its precipitous sides thickly covered with wood, and its dark and unfrequented mazes and recesses affording a sure and safe retreat. On one occasion a company of wanderers, of whom Adam Clark, of Glenim, was the leader, had concealed themselves in this solitary haunt. Here they enjoyed the freedom they did not elsewhere possess to worship the God of their fathers.

In this exile, however, they were often in distress from want of food and were obliged to run great risks in obtaining it. Adam, who was a robust and active young man, one night issued forth with two of his companions for the purpose of providing a meal for the party. Having returned in safety before dawn, they sat down to enjoy the repast. There were twenty-eight of them, all armed and ready to defend themselves where there was any hope of success. They had hardly finished when Andrew Clark, brother of Adam, who was of the party, standing at the door, observed some sheep flying past pursued by powerful dog.

"What means this?" he exclaimed.

"It is one of Morton's dogs," replied Adam. "Our retreat is discovered and the troopers will be here instantly."

In a moment every man was ready with his weapon in hand, and the dragoons came thundering down upon them. The Highlanders, seeing themselves far outnumbered, rushed toward the precipice so as to make their escape, down which they plunged amid the shots of their enemies, and were concealed in its thickets. Adam and Andrew, however, were not so fortunate. The former was attacked by one of the dragoons, but before he could use his sword Adam seized the bridle and pushed his horse backward till he stumbled and threw his rider. On the instant he heard the voice of his brother Andrew, and turning he beheld him prostrate, a gigantic trooper standing over him, about to hew him to pieces with his ponderous broadsword. Adam sprang to his assistance, and the dragoon turned to defend himself from his new opponent. In the conflict Adam wrested the sword from the hand of the soldier and threw him on the heath, but, instead of striking him, rushed down into the deep gully, where the foes of the pursued party dared not venture to follow lest some fatal shot should overtake them from the heart of the dark bushes in which the Highlanders were hid.

Some years after this, when the accession of William of Orange and the settlement of the Revolution had made foes friends again, Adam Clark, now a peaceful farmer among the hills of his native district, happened to be in the city of Edinburgh, to which place he had driven a flock of sheep for sale. As he was strolling along he was accosted by a tall and strongly-built man, who asked him if he did not recognize him.

"No," said Clark; "you seem an entire stranger to me."

"I know you, however, having once met with you in circumstances which I shall not easily forget."

"To what do you allude?"

"Do you not remember the onslaught at Bellybught? Do you not remember the dragoon from whom you wrested the sword—and left prostrate in the moss?"

"I do," answered Clark; "and are you the man?"

"I am; and to you I owe my life, for you had me completely in your power. I am beyond me are happy that I now have the opportunity of rendering to you my cordial thanks for your clemency; and I trust that God, in opposition to whose cause I then fought, has in his gracious mercy turned my heart to himself. From the moment I escaped from you with my life I never lifted a weapon on the side of persecution, and I most sincerely regret that I ever enlisted in that cause; but I, like Paul, did it ignorantly and in unbelief."

Adam was astonished; he grasped him by the hand and hailed him as a brother in Christ, and they rejoiced together that he had found the way that leads to peace and everlasting life.

"Have you still the sword," asked the trooper, "that you twisted so bravely from my grasp?"

"I have, and I intend to keep it as an heirloom in my family."

"Keep it, then; you bravely deserve it; and let it never more be employed but in an honest cause."

Ground Honey in Abyssinia.

M. Pierre Arnoux, when traveling in Abyssinia, discovered in small cavities of the soil a species of honey without wax, produced by an insect resembling a large gnat. He brought a portion of the substance back to France, and it was submitted for analysis to M. Villiers, who has just laid the result of his investigation before the Academy of Sciences. He finds that the composition of the honey is as follows: Water, 5.25; fermentable sugar (but no cane sugar), 32; mannite, 3; dextrine, 27.9; ashes, 2.5; divers matters, 9.1; total, 100. The fermentable sugar was calculated by the ordinary methods, that is to say, by comparing its power of polarizing light before and after being subjected to the action of acids, then before and after fermentation, and finally by an estimation of the quantity of carbonic acid produced in the latter operation. The mannite (the active principal of manna) was extracted by exhausting the honey fermented and reduced to syrup by weak alcohol, and treating the liquor, evaporated and left for several days under a bell-glass, by strong alcohol, which leaves the mannite in the form of a crystalline precipitate. The quantity given above of this substance is clearly a minimum, the identity of which was proved by various tests. The fermentable matter was evaporated to the consistency of syrup, then mixed cold with concentrated sulphuric acid, and poured into a large quantity of boiling water, to turn the dextrine into glucose. A calculation of the latter then gave the amount of sugary matter contained in the honey. Finally, the latter contains a small proportion of some acrid principle, the nature of which M. Villiers has not yet been able to determine. The composition of this honey resembles the manna of Sinai and Kurdistan, formerly analyzed by M. Berthelot, that of the sugar found in the leaves of the planetree by M. Boussingault, as well as that of ordinary honey. It is, however, distinguished from all those substances by the total absence of cane sugar. In Abyssinia this substance is collected by the natives, and used as a remedy for affections of the throat.

By Balloon to the Pole.

Commander Cheyne of the British Royal navy is making efforts to get up an expedition to reach the north pole by means of balloons. He is an experienced Arctic navigator, having served under Sir James Ross, and has secured the services of Capt. Templar, a well-known aeronaut. Commander Cheyne believes that the gulf stream sweeps around the polar basin, and returns by the north and east of Greenland as a great body of cold water. He proposes to utilize this current in the following manner: The ship would proceed up Davis's strait and Baffin's bay; then turning to the west, would steam up Lancaster sound and Queen's channel to the farthest explored point. She would next take a northwesterly direction until the set of the current was felt, when her course would be altered due north. In any case she would push on through every available opening in the ice until her advance was definitely arrested by the advent of winter. In addition to the usual equipment of sledges, etc., the vessel would carry several balloons, each one capable of lifting about a ton weight in addition to the men. When the ship becomes set in the pack, three balloons would be inflated and joined together by means of three light spars 60 feet long. Thus a triangle would be formed, with a balloon at each angle. The whole together representing a lifting power of about three tons. This power would be employed in carrying the boat-cars, sledges, provisions, tents, ballast, etc. Commander Cheyne proposes during the winter to establish two observatories about 36 miles apart, with the ship as a centre, so that by the end of May the balloons may start upon a curve already ascertained with tolerable accuracy. By this means, the distance of the vessel from the pole, and the course to be followed being known, the travelers would be enabled to drop within 10 or 20 miles of their destination. Wire trail-ropes would be used for preserving an equal altitude above the ice. When it was necessary to decend, the gas would be preserved by recompressing it by mechanical means into the receivers, there to be held in readiness for future use. If the journey should have been successful and the wind favorable, the return trip would at once be made. the balloons being arrested on the parallel of latitude upon which the ship was left ice-blocked. The commanding officer in charge would send out sledge parties daily to meet the balloons, and give whatever assistance might be required. On the breaking up of the ice the ship would leave for winter quarters, and push around the northern extremity of Greenland. A second winter would here be passed, the time being spent in making a survey of the coast and other scientific observations. During the following summer, aided by the natural drift of the ice, the vessel would steam through every opening, and return home between the continent of Greenland and Spitzbergen. Should no favorable wind arise, however, to carry him back from the pole to his ship, Commander Cheyne intends continuing his aerial journey, and trust to good fortune to drop in Russia wherever inhabitants are to be seen.

Dick Catlin.

It was Sabbath in the little town of Frisco, and a holy quiet settled down as though a mist from heaven with the sunlight o'er the Wasatch Mountains wrapped in peace. It was Sabbath, and out from the little town came the stage—the stage that has rocked and swung and rolling along from the white billowy beach of the Atlantic, across the prairie farms of the west, up, over and beyond the towering Rockies, and bathed its alkali-stained boot in the placid waves of the Pacific Ocean. Dick Catlin drove the stage, and a better driver never whaled the flank of a broncho. The day was warm as up the Beaver River rolled he, and his voice, clear as a trumpet, made the carbonate-stained hills of Lincoln ring again and again in song. The warm sun thawed the old man's heart and the memory of the old times stole into his soul, bringing back again the days gone by, the swimming, apple-stealing, dog-fighting days when he was a boy and Ben Holladay nowhere. Rounding a point in the river the shade fell across a nook. Dick pulled up and as he had no passenger concluded to take a swim. He knew his team and they knew him. They had been together for years, and as Dick dropped the lines he said to himself: "There is nothing like knowin' stock that's posted. Stay still now, boys" (this to the horses) "and the old man 'll have a good wash." Undressing and piling his clothes on the seat, Dick left the stage and plunged into the cool waters. But the stock "was posted." No sooner had Dick plunged in that they plunged out, and when he crawled out on the bank a streak of dust away through the sage brush was all that the poor fellow could see. Now came the tug of war. The team kept the road and Dick knew that by cutting across the country and running (as he afterwards said) like blazes he could head them off. There was no one there to witness that race. Perhaps at times a mischievous angel would peep through his tiny fingers and laugh at that big, burly stark-naked man outrunning the jack rabbits in the Valley of Beaver. When he overtook the stage and got the team under control he didn't say much, but throwing the lap-rope in front of him till a wagonload of women passed he scraped the blood and the cactus and sage and greasewood from his limbs and swore that if the good Lord would forgive him that time he would never wash any more. And to this day Dick has kept his promise.

ROMAN SOUP.—Twelve potatoes sliced and soaked in cold water one hour; boil in one quart of water until tender, strain or wash well, add one pint of milk, and let it scald with one onion, butter, pepper and salt and one bay leaf; chop parsley fine and throw in just before serving.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Men show their character in nothing more clearly than by what they think laughable.

Evil is like a nightmare; the instant you begin to strive with it, to bestir yourself, it has already ended.

The excesses of our youth are drafts upon our old age, payable with interest, about thirty years after date.

When a true genius appears in the world you may know him by this sign, that the dunces are all in confederacy against him.

How great one's virtue best appears by occasion of adversity; for occasions do not make a man frail, but show what he is.

The ordinary employment of artifice is the mark of a petty mind; and it always happens that he who uses it to cover himself in one place uncovers himself in another.

It is with nations as was individuals. Those who know the least of others think the highest of themselves, for the whole family of pride and ignorance are incestuous and eventually beget each other.

Witty sayings are as easily lost as the pearls slipping off a broken string but a word of kindness is seldom spoken in vain. It is a seed which, even when dropped by chance, springs up as a flower.

Christianity is being like-minded with Christ; considering Him our sanctification as well as our redemption. It is endeavoring to live to Him here, that we may live with Him hereafter.

The happiness of your life depends upon the quality of your thoughts, therefore guard accordingly, and take care that you entertain no notions unsuitable to virtue and unreasonable to nature.

It were better to have no opinion of God at all than such an opinion as is unworthy of him; for the one is unbelief and the other is contumely; and certainly superstition is the reproach of the Deity.

We love peace as we abhor pusillanimity; but not peace at any price. There is a peace more destructive of the manhood of living man than war is destructive of his mental body. Chains are worse than bayonets.

Satire is a sort of glass, wherein beholders generally discover everybody's face but their own; which is the chief reason for that kind of reception it meets in the world and that so very few are offended with it.

As those that pull down private houses adjoining to the temples of the gods prop up such parts as are contiguous to them, so, in undermining bashfulness, due regard is to be had to adjacent modesty, good nature and humanity.

After friendship and love come benevolence and that compassion which united the soul to the unfortunate. It is well known that this is particularly the share of women. Everthing disposes them to tenderness and pity.

It is not so easy as philosophers tell us to lay aside our prejudices; mere volition cannot enable us to divest ourselves of long established feelings, and even reason is averse to laying aside theories it has once been taught to admire.

We are ruined not by what we really want, but what we think we do; therefore never go abroad in search of your wants; if they be real wants, they will come home in search of you; for he that buys what he does not want will soon want what he cannot buy.

The men who succeed without the aid of education are the exceptions. Common men need all the help that education can give, to put themselves on a level; and even of the exceptional men it may be said that they would have succeeded still better with the advantages of education.

A man who has duly considered the condition of his being will contentedly yield to the course of things; he will not pant for distinction where distinction would imply no merit; but though on great occasions he may wish to be greater than others, he will be satisfied in common occurrences not to be less.

A life full of good works is the only way on thy part to answer the merey of God extended to thee. God hath had mercy on thee, and hath saved thee from all thy distresses. The heart that is fullest of good works has in it least room for Satan's temptation. Every promise in the Bible is thine to strengthen, quicken and encourage thy heart.

It is vain. You cannot thrust religion out of the heart. If it be a dream, it is a dream that is of mightier power than waking life. But it is not a dream. It is the profoundest reality of our nature, the impulse at bottom of all intellectual questionings, the spring of noble lives, the cry of humanity to its invisible Lord.

We know with what an excellent nicety the skillful engraver can represent the forms he designs to produce; but it is essential to his art that the substance he engraves upon should be suited to receive the impression. What could he do on the surface of coarse tile? So God refines the heart, to fit it to receive his lovely image, and then, by the operation of his Spirit, completes the glorious work.

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 flood 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.

When I consider the multitude of associated forces which are diffused through nature—when I think of that calm balancing of their energies which enables those most powerful in themselves, most destructive to the world's creatures and economy, to dwell associated together and be made subservient to the wants of creation, I rise from the contemplation more than ever impressed with the wisdom, the beneficence and grandeur beyond our language to express of the Great Disposer of all.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1879.

The contest between the fraudulent President and Congress is not yet determined. The fraudulent President has vetoed the army bill with the rider to prevent the presence of troops at the polls. It remains to be seen what the Democrats in Congress may do. We hope they will plant themselves firmly on principle and there stand 'till the crack of doom, though the army go to the Devil in the meantime and his fraudulency with it.

No executive action has been yet taken upon other appropriation bills with political riders.

The people of this Congressional District have cause to be proud of the position to which their immediate Representative in Congress, Wm. H. Forney, has attained. His appointment in the present Congress as a Member of the Committee on appropriations, the most important committe of the House, was a well merited compliment. While Gen. Forney does not often address the House, by his force of character and sound judgment, he exercises an influence in legislation, far more weighty than do many of those who are constantly on the floor, making speeches to which no one listens; or who are constantly inserting speeches in the Congressional Record, under leave to print, which were never delivered in the House. Each successive term, Gen. Forney becomes more and more able to be of service to the people of his State.—This familiarity with the powers of legislation, his influence and acquaintance with members, enable him to be of immense service in securing needed appropriations for the rivers of the State, and in the establishment of postal facilities. In addition to this we have cause for knowing that his fine political acumen enables him to see the effect of any political movement upon the people of the country, and that his counsel and advice are sought in all our national democratic conferences at Washington. We know the people at home have implicit faith and confidence in his patriotism, and that their rights and liberties are always safe in his hands, and will never be surrendered without a struggle, and without them being fully warned.

HIGH, LOW, JACK.

Col. Wm. Lowe, the Idependent from the Huntsville District, in Congress, sent a challenge to Jack Logan, the Radical U. S. Senator, from Illinois, because Jack refused to give him any explanation of a card in which he denounced certain statements made by Lowe as false. These statements were to the effect that Logan had raised troops to go into the Southern army; but was prevented from doing so, by certain inducements held out to him by President Lincoln, which resulted in his going into the Federal instead of the Confederate army. Jack considered that he held the game in his own hands, and declined to have any communication with Lowe.

The latter thereupon publishes a card which concludes as follows:

"I will not brand John A. Logan as a liar, for he is a Senator of the United States. I will not post him as a scoundrel and poltroon, for that would be in violation of the local statutes; but I do publish him as one who knows how to insult, but not how to satisfy a gentleman, and I invoke upon him the judgment of the honorable men of the community."

Charley Pelham acted as the friend of Lowe in bearing the communications to Logan. No one seems excited over the affair, or to care any thing about it.

LAND SINK.

It has been discovered that a sink hole had formed on a telegraph road in the West. The hole is very deep, and has caused a great deal of excitement. A pine tree that was standing by the road, which was nearly a hundred feet tall, went down, and its top is now some distance below the surface of the ground. The sink has filled up to within 6 or 7 feet of the surrounding ground with water. The water is of a deep azure color, and is very clear. The ground has sunk considerably for 50 yards around the margin of the hole.

The trial of Cox for killing Alston in Atlanta some time since has just been concluded, the jury bringing in a verdict of guilty of "murder" with a recommendation that he be imprisoned for life, and sentence was passed accordingly. The scene at the close of the trial was highly dramatic. The wife of the prisoner, when she realized the verdict, so fatal to her hopes, sprang to a window near by and attempted to throw herself to the ground below. Her husband sprang to her and restrained her and attempted to soothe her, when she threw her arms around him, wildly exclaiming, "Oh my God! "Oh my poor darling." Her shrieks were heartrending, and drew tears from all eyes in the crowded court room. Who can measure the depth of the devotion of a wife! God pity her!

The Democrats of Montgomery carried the city election easily over Armstrong Greenbacker Independent, with the old Mayor, Moses, regular Democrat.

The Democrats of Selma have at last beaten Noadiah Woodruff, the old "he" Independent, with a modest regular Democrat named Davidson.

THE FISH ON TALLAPOOSA.

We went about two weeks too soon, and consequently caught but few fish, but we had a most enjoyable time, and made many acquaintances, and we hope, friends. At least we on our part shall never forget the courteous, kind treatment that we received on every hand from the people whom we met on that delightful trip. All these things aside, though, it is worth the expense incurred, any time, to go to that region, if only to breathe the pure air and drink the ice cold freestone water of the country.

During our stay we were with the interesting family of Mr. R. F. Pounds, a very extensive farmer and mill owner on the Tallapoosa. Mr. Pounds owns twelve hundred acres of land on the Tallapoosa and the creeks flowing into it, in great part rich bottom land, and supports thirteen families on his place—but he is richest in children. Of these he has ten, seven of whom are boys. God willing that they should all live, what a staff he has in these seven sturdy, honest hearted boys, to lean on in his declining years! The oldest, Newman, is a farmer and a good one, married. The second is unmarried, and fitting himself for a merchantile life or a profession. He is quite handsome, and a good catch for the girls, therefore we shall not tell his name, lest they trouble him with bouquets and *billet doux*. Mrs. Pounds is one of the most motherly and kind-hearted ladies we ever met. Mr. Pounds himself is a prominent citizen of Cleburne, a just man, very highly respected. As proof of his sense of justice and fair dealing with his fellow men, we have only to state the fact that in all his dealings with the gentlemen living and working his lands on shares, he has never had any difficulty in his settlements with any of them. He says these constant difficulties and misunderstandings between landlord and tenant is, perhaps, as often the fault of the one as the other. Where a landlord gives his tenant a living chance, he is generally satisfied.

In reaching our destination, we passed through the track of one of the most terrific hurricanes that ever visited this country. It occurred last year, and for miles prostrated millions of the finest pine we ever beheld. What a fortune, we thought, for a steam mill owner, if the timber were at the right place!

Notwithstanding the discouragements of the first day, we steadily pursued the fish with hook and line, along the banks of the beautiful Tallapoosa. We tried all sorts of bait, spit on our hook, and resorted to all the craft of the delightful art but the fish wouldn't bite, and our only reward was that delicious state of expectancy of the fisherman, who is looking every moment to see his pole "swish" under the water from the bite of some monster of the finny tribe. Seeing our ill luck, the young gentlemen and ladies of the neighborhood, organized a party for a night fish, and we all turned out in force—result, a merry time and a small mess of fish!

But as we said, we were not disappointed in our trip. We were compensated for our trouble by the recreation and amusement it afforded, as well as by the number of pleasant acquaintances made; and we here return thanks most cordial to one and all who contributed to our enjoyment of it, by the kindness and courtesy of their treatment of us during our short stay. We shall ever bear them in remembrance, and wish we had space to call each by name and record of them, the most favorable impression made both upon our mind and heart by their bearing during our association with them. May they all "live long and prosper."

The time was when the South was misrepresented in Congress by a solid delegation of Radicals, and scarcely an honest, competent man could be found among them. Then all was lovely. But when intelligence and respectability obtained the ascendency, what a howl was heard all along the line.—Mobile Register.

The record of the Republican party in favor of troops at the polls is now made up—rounded off to full completeness.—It proposes to go into the campaign of 1880 with the "bloody shirt" for its banner and "bayonets at the polls" for its motto. If we had been deputized to arrange the issues for the coming canvass we could not have fixed up any thing more satisfactory to the average Democrat.—Washington Post.

"When Republican newspapers prefer Logan to David Davis," says the Springfield Republican, they "write themselves low down." How is it when they prefer Conkling to Davis? The New York Senator sank even below the Logan level in the partisan insincerity and reckless appeals to sectional passion that characterized his recent speech; yet a hundred thousand copies of this precious document are to be put in circulation for incendiary party purposes.—St. Louis Republican.

White Democrats were certainly summoned upon the jury in the Federal court at Charleston—but the precaution was also taken to summon none who had not served in the Confederate army—and so, being unable to take the test oath, were ineligible. It is worth remarking that the oath was administered by a clerk and marshal who could not take it themselves, being Ex-Confederate soldiers, at the request of a District Attorney who could not take it—being an Ex Confederate soldier, and upon the order of a judge who lent the Confederate navy aid and comfort of his son.—N. Y. World.

If the Republicans in the North would practice the high standard of morality which they demand the Southern people shall live up to, the Northern Republican communities would be quite free from defalcations, rapes and assassinations. It is not the first time that people have demanded that their neighbors shall be far better morally than they themselves ever were or intend to be.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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ALABAMA NEWS.

A NEGRO KILLED.—A negro man by the name of Frank Brown, while engaged in his usual evening entertainment of beating his wife with a "trace chain," was assaulted by his two little step daughters, aged about 10 and 12 years on last Thursday night, and wounded so severely that he died the next day.

The mail train on the A. G. S. R. R. going west last Monday killed a white woman four miles west of the city of Birmingham.

A difficulty occured near Carrolton Pickens County between Hood Taylor and Jos Sturdevan, in which the latter was stabbed to death. Taylor was arrested and committed to jail.

Memorial Exercises were held in nearly all the cities of the South, on the 26th ult. in memory of our noble Confederate dead.

On Wednesday night last Mr. J. L. Lofton of Eutaw was assaulted while on his way home, by a negro, and severely bitten on the hand and knocked down with a club.

Thursday night April 24. the following prisoners escaped from the Huntsville jail. James Caperton, Will O'Keefe and James Lemly, charged with larceny.

U. S. prisoners, Dudley Warton of Franklin. Jno. Evens of Jackson and Thos Robertson of DeKalb, all under sentence for thirty days imprisonment, $1 00 and cost, and Thos. C. Wilkerson of Cleburne, who was held by the government under a charge of perjury. Caperton and O'Keep were recaptured.

The "Eutaw Mirror" is the name of a new paper, just started in Eutaw Ala.

$20.000 has been contributed by a Northern man, to the Talladega Col. College for the purpose of building a large brick Dormitory on the grounds and opening a library.

A lad about six years old jumped on the hind end of a wagon, as it was passing through town, one day last week, and sat upon the axle manfully for a few yards: but not being use to that style of riding, he fell, and in striking the gravel and stones, which certainly bruised him most severely, he got up and said:

"Why in the ditch did you drive that wagon out from under me"

TRAGICAL DEATH NEAR OAK LEVEL, CLEBURNE COUNTY.

OAK LEVEL, ALA. May 7th 1879.

MR. EDITOR: John Buttram, of this neighborhood, son of Rev. C J Buttram, a few days ago, had ascended a tree to destroy a hawk's nest, and was in the act of descending, when the limb on which he stood, broke, and he fell 35 or 40 feet, which killed him instantly. W P H

CLEBURNE NEWS.

We regret to announce the death of John Butram, who came to his death a few days ago, by falling from a tree. Our information is, that he had climbed a tree, for the purpose of destroying a hawk's nest and by some means lost his hold, and fell about forty feet; causing death instantly. He leaves a young family to mourn his loss. He is a son of Rev. Jeff Butram, of Oak Level, Ala. His bereaved family and friends have our sympathy.

The prospect for a good wheat and oat crop is quite flattering. Owing to the protracted cold, in the winter; wheat is small, and not far enough advanced to be damaged, but little, if any, by the recent severe frost. There was sown last fall, more than usual, and if no disaster befalls it, we may expect an abundant harvest.

The fruit crop was seriously injured by the late frost. Peaches in some neighborhoods, almost entirely killled. In others, there are still a good many on the trees, but it is feared that they will fall off; or mature imperfectly. Apples will be more plentiful in general, but nothing like a full crop. Last Sabbath we had a hail storm, the heaviest that has visited this section in a long time. We hear of but little damage to crops by it; but garden vegetables suffered very much.

Our friends in the surrounding country, who regard us as a non-progressive people, will be surprised to learn, that on last Sabbath the people of Edwardsville were called out to Sabbath school by a CHURCH BELL on the Methodist Church; the only church house in town. The enterprise was set on foot by Dr. E. T. Camp and W. B. Ferguson Esq., who conceived the idea; that there could be, and should be, a bell on the church. They went to work at it, and got up money by individual donations from the liberal and enterprising citizens, and bought a bell. Then procured the necessary material; and help to build a belfry and put up the bell. The community feel a little proud of it; as it is the first church bell, and the only one in the county. Persons who have "swung around the circle" and seen the outside world tell us that our belfry looks rather small, and is not gotten up exactly in the latest style and taste;

But be that, as it may;
We venture to say;
To us, it looks quite well,
Both, belfry and bell.

And our people enjoy it as much as the people of Brooklyn do theirs, on Henry Ward Beecher's big church.

And when we advance to that degree of fashion, and so far conform to general custom as to imagine, we want or need a church organ then we will have one. But at present, we are content with getting up our Church and Sunday school music on the old fashion instruments; which, by the way, are mighty hard to beat, for we have some, just as good, as the best.

W. B. F.

Go to Parrs and get a box of that delicious pop corn, and a prize for only 5 cents.

There is a bridge-gang at work on the railroad at and near this place. The repairs are much needed at this point, and we are glad to recognize a determination on the part of both officials and employes to put the road in good trim, both for the financial interest of the county along the line, as well as for the assurance and safety of the passengers.—Oxford Record.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF LAND.

Under and by virtue of an order issued by the Hon the Probate court of Calhoun county, State of Alabama, the undersigned as county administrator and exoficio, the administrator of the estate of John Maddox, deceased, will sell at public outcry to the highest bidder, upon the premises, on

THE 9TH DAY OF JUNE, 1879,

the following described real estate, towit: The west half of the northwest quarter, and southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 35, township 13 and range 7; also a part of the northeast quarter of northwest half, of section 2, township 14, and 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 pine stake on section line, and then back to the beginning corner, containing one hundred and eighty acres more or less, situated in Calhoun county, State of Alabama

TERMS OF SALE:

One half cash, and the remaining half on a credit of twelve months, with interest from date: Note with two approved securities will be required, to secure the unpaid purchase money.

May 10 1879—3t.

C W. BREWTON,
Admr.

W. W. HARRISON, E. G. BORDEN.

HARRISON & BORDEN,

Physicians & Surgeons,

OFFICE

Over Carpenter's Store,

JACKSONVILLE, ... ALA.

TREASURER'S NOTICE.

Any person or persons holding State certificates against Calhoun county, registered previous to the year 1856, will please present them to me for payment. They will be paid as presented, until the fund on hand for that purpose is exhausted.

I. L SWAN,
Treasurer for Calhoun Co.

May 3d 1879—2t

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
CALHOUN COUNTY }

Probate Court for said couty—Special Term, May 1st 1879.

This day came C. W. Brewton, county administrator and ex the administrator of the estate of Wm. McMiliard, deceased, and filed his statement, account and vouchers for a partial settlement of his administration thereof.

It is ordered that the 26th 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.

I. W. CANNON
Judge of Probate.

May 3d—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, of 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.

Waive Notes at this Office for sale

We the undersigned citizens of Calhoun county Alabama, take pleasure in recommending to the public, Mr. J. M. Bradley, "an old citizen of our county," as a man of undoubted truth and veracity—one who may be fully relied upon, as to any statements he may make in presenting to the public, the laudable business of his choice.

He has founded in this county a Fruit Nursery, and has been uniting in his efforts to make it a success, by the selection of choice fruits; and such only as best suits this climate, which object has been to a very great extent attained. He is now able to offer to purchasers, choice fruits already aclimated. We have fruit trees from his nursery, and find that they come fully up to his recommendations, and especially the "genuine Shockley," a Winter apple of fine quality, which suits this climate admirably. His great object and aim is to stock the Southern country, and especially Alabama, with choice fruits, well adapted to our climate, from a "home nursery."

Jacksonville, Ala., April 29 1879.
L. W. CANNON, Probat Judge;
J. M. PATTERSON, Coroner;
G. B. DOUTHIT, Clk Circuit court;
B. D. TURNER,
W. B. DOSS, Esqr;
A. WOODS, Ex Judge of Probate.

Fir t-class fruit trees, 25 cts each,
Two-year old trees 15 cts. each,
One year old trees 10 cts each,
Variety apple, peach pear,
Plum ann the grape vine
I will be around and engage this fall, and deliver at a reduced price.

J. W. BRADLEY.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY,

Probate Court for said County—Regular Term April 14th 1879.

Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of Elijah Teague dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 14th day of April 1879, by the Hon. L W. Cannon, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same be barred.

ROBERT J. TEAGUE,
ELIJAH W. TEAGUE,
Executors.

Tax Sales!

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following lands and lots, were decreed by the Probate Court, bn the 14 day of April 1879, to be sold for the taxes and costs due thereon, for the year 1878: and said lands lands and lots will be sold on the 2nd day, of June '79, it being the 1st Monday in said month, before the court house door, in the town of Jacksonville Ala, to satisfy said taxes and costs

Mrs. Sarah Adams, Precinct No 1.
½ interest in lot in Jacksonvile Ala,

State tax	$1 40
Co. tax	80
Total tax	$2. 20
Levy by tax collector	$1.00
Serving notice "	25
Probate Judge notice	25
Decree of sale	50
	$4.15

Mrs. McAfee, Pre. No 1;
½ interest in lot in Jacksonville, Ala.;

State tax	$1.40
Co. tax	80
Total tax	$2 20
Levy by collector	$1.00
Serving notice "	25
Probate Judge notice	20
Decree of sale	50
	$4 15

T. H Sanford, Pre No 1,
Southeast quarter of Southeast quarter. Section 32 township 13 range 8. N. E ¼ section 5, township 14 range 8: Northwest quarter section 4. township 14, range 8.—3 0 acres.

State tax	$4.90
Co. tax	$2.80
Total tax	$7.70
Levy by collector	$1.00
Serving notice "	25
Probate Judge notice	20
Decree of sale	50
	$9.65

A. Woods & Jessie W. Woods, Precinct No 1.
House & lot, known as the residence now occupied by A. Woods & Jessie W. Woods, being the house & lot situated in the town of Jacksonville, Ala containing twenty acres more or less, bounded on the north by Mrs M. E. Martin's land, on the West by W. H Forney, and the lots T W Pitt & A B Clark, South by the land of J. W Burke, and on the East by the road leading from Jacksonville to Cross Plains Ala. and in southeast quarter of section 11, township 14, and range 8

State tax	$25.84.8
Co. tax	$14.7. 8
Total tax	$40.60 2

Owner unknown, Precinct No 8.
Fraction B section 4, township 13, and range 9.

State tax	$00.28
Co tax	$00.16
Total tax	$00.44
Levy by collector	$01.00
Probate Judge notice	20
Decree of sale	50
J. F & L W Grant adv.	$.400
	$6.14

Owner unknown, Precinct No8.
East ½ of Northwest quarter, and West half of northeast quarter—Section 23, township 13 range 8.

State tax	$ 56
Co tax	32
Total tax	88
Levy by collector	$1.00
Probate Judg notice	20
Decree of sale	50
J F & L W Grant Adv.	$4.00
	$6.58

Owner unknown. Precinct No 13.
Northeast quarter of northeast quarter, section 11, township 16, range 8—40 acres.

State tax	3[illegible]
Co tax	20
Total tax	$ 5[illegible]
Levy by collector	$1.00
Probate Judge notice	20
Decree of sale	50
J F & L W Grant, adv.	$4.00
	$6.25

Owner unknown, Precinct No 12.
North half of section 32, township 15, and range 9.—320 acres

State tax	$17.50
Co. tax	$10.00
Total tax	$27.50
Levy by collector	$1.00
Probate Judge notice	20
Decree of sale	50
J. F. & L. W. Grant	$4.00
	$33.20

J. M. WEBSTER,
Tax Collector,
Calhoun County. Ala.

April 19, 1879—3t.

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. 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. B. GOODLETT,
Sheriff, Calhoun county.
Per J. L. MATISON Deputy.

Jan. 11 1879.—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 county.

March 22

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 Bilious 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 "	17⅜	"
Calcic "	10 7-10	"
Potssic "	2¼	"
Magnestic "	4⅜	"
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.—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 MALLETT.

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

eb 22—3m.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY

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

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or 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.

"BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE."

Change of Schedule.

S. R. & D. R. R.

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

Mail Trains Daily.

No. 1, North.	Stations.	No. 2, South.
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.
5.45 p. m.	Ar Rome Lv	10.22 a. m.
5 50 p. m.	Ar Dalton Lv	8 25 a. m.

Accommodation Trains.

Daily—Sunday excepted.

No. 3. North.	Stations.	No. 4. South.
3.40 p. m.	Lv. Selma Ar	12.30 p. m.
7.05 p. m.	Randolph Lv	9 45 a. m.
8 20 p. m.	Montevallo	8.34 a. m.
9.40 p. m.	Calera Ar	7.00 a. m.
12.35 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	5.21 p. m.

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

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

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

Sleeping cars on all night trains.

Tickets as low as by any other route.

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

Memphis and Charleston RAILROAD.

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

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

GREAT CHANGES have been made on this line.

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

TO THE EAST

Close connection is made for all eastern and southern cities.

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

TO THE WEST

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

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

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

Baggage checked through. No Sunday delays.

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

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

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

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 al 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.

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 compositing, at cheap rates. Call on

J. D. HAMMOND,
Jacksonville Ala.

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 co u house, 10 o'clock A. M. Saturday May 22 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 BAMES,
Secy.

March 15—2m

JAMES HUTCHINSON,

Barber & Hair dresser,

Room on Office Row, recently occupied by Dick Walker.

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

The Republican.

Beat No. 8 can show a tree 33 feet in circumference.

A fine lot of socks on hand at Parrs.

Mr. J. D. Hammond, Mayor, has had the streets put in good condition.

The heavy rain that fell last Sunday night washed the foot bridge away, on North street.

Mr. R. H. Couper is having a tram road built from the depot to the ore bed. The prospects are that it will be completed in a few days.

Mr. J. J. B. McElrath has cotton with 7 leaves. He also has corn 3 or 4 feet high. He says that corn and cotton both looks better than it has for years. He also states that the wheat is extra. It is all nicely headed, out; and looks as if it would make 25 bushel to the acre

A White oak tree nearly 100 feet tall set all hold go and sank about 40 feet in the ground, in this county.

Two nickel cigars at Parrs for 5 cents.

A call upon Miss Katie Crawford this morning was rewarded by the sight of many new and beautiful spring hats, ribbons, flowers, laces &c.

Call and see for yourself, you will find prices as moderate as you desire.

Walter Hammond, Walter Driskill and Mr. Goodrum left town this morning for the purpose of making a commercial tour in the lower counties of this state. We hope their expedition may not prove *fruitless.*

Our worthy marshal, Mr. Lafayette Mattison, is making a very durable improvement on the pavement between the brick pavements at Capt. Forney's office and that in front of Mrs. Grant's residence. At the street crossing heavy flag stones are laid, while the balance of the walk is well gravelled and sanded.

The Parrs have just received a barrel of sweet cider.—Try a glass.

Mr. John Vessel, we are informed, died last Monday week.

Advertise your business, if you want to make money.

Real pure olive oil for salads, for sale at B. F. Carpenter's.

Go to church Sunday and hear a good sermon from Bro. Walker.

The Sunday School pic-nic which came off the 1st day of May, would have been a delightful affair had it not been for the rain which forced the little ones to their homes. We say let the little folks have another day.

We return thanks to Mr. Joe Frank of this place for a copy of the Atlanta Constitution giving a review of the business of that city the past year and its outlook for the future.

Tongue cannot tell the words or express the astonishment of the crippled soldier in Connecticut, who awoke to find his wife using his wooden leg to pound beefsteak for breakfast.

Jos. H. Francis, jr, son of Dr. J. C. Francis of this place, and who is travelling for a large New York house, has been visiting friends here the past week.

It was our pleasure Wednesday to listen to Mr. Lewis Raymond on the organ at the Episcopal church. We have heard many fine organists but unhesitatingly say that Mr. Raymond excels any we ever listened to. He goes from here to Talladega.

We are requested to state that the second Alabama State Sunday School Convention will meet in Montgomery, June 19th 1879.

Mr. Jos. W. Taylor, the most eloquent man in Alabama delivered the Memorial address on decoration day in Eutaw. He paid the most eloquent tribute to the Confederate soldiers, both living and dead, that we have ever read.

The Parrs keep tin ware on hand, at the lowest market price.

Send your children to Sunday School. Nothing so delights the hearts of the old as the bright and happy faces of children at Sunday School.

The Young Men's Christain Association of North-East Alabama, will meet in White Plains, this county, beginning Thursday, July 24th and continning four days. This is a most worthy Association and deserves the highest degree of encouragement. We hope there will be a large attendance. We will print the programme Saturday.

LAST NOTICE.

Delinquent Tax-payers are notified for the last time that they must come up and settle their taxes at Sheriff's office for the year 1879 and all previous years for which they are delinquent.

J. L. Mattison.
Marshal.

Gentlemen should never get tight, lest some dirty, cowardly cur should "lick" them when in that defenceless condition. However, every dog should be allowed his day.

A son of Hon. Taul Bradford was admitted to the bar in Talladega some days ago.

We regret to learn that the Messrs Wragg, who have long conducted a lumber business in this county, will remove to Gadsden next week, there to engage in the same line of business. They have been among the most reliable business men of this county and very highly esteemed citizens. We wish them well, wherever they may go.

Maj. Joe H. Francis, file clerk of the House of Representatives, Washington, has been in Jacksonville the past week, visiting a sick wife who is in Jacksonville for a portion of the Summer months. Mrs. Francis is much better, and Maj. Francis left last Tuesday for Washington, accompanied by Miss Mary Avery Forney, the accomplished daughter of Gen. Forney, now representing this District in Congress.

We direct attention to the new medical card of Harrison and Borden. Dr. Harrison is well known and has had much practice in this county. Success to our worthy friend Ed. We like to see our young friends strike out for themselves. The time has come when all should feel the necessity of doing their whole duty. Our future success as a town depends now upon our young men.

Our worthy Post Master comes fully up to our expectations, and he is ably assisted by our young friend Ed G. Caldwell. Mr. Forney sets also another good example. Every morning he can be seen with broom in hand sweeping and cleaning in front of his establishment. Our square is small and there is no reason why it should not be kept as clean as a house floor.

Dave Griffin Esq., of this place, agent for the sale of Brown's patent self-fastening bed spring, will visit Gadsden and Tuscaloosa at once to exhibit the spring. He has shown it to the people of this place and everybody pronounces it the best thing of the kind in the market. It can be adjusted to any slat bed and moved from one to the other in five minutes by any one. It is the cheapest, best and most durable spring ever offered to the market. We shall have more to say of it in the future. Mr. Griffin is a most clever and deserving gentleman, and we commend him to the members of the press wherever he may go.

BURGLAR CAPTURED.

Cherokee Advertiser.]

As our readers were informed in our last issue a burglar on the night of the 16th inst. entered the store of Capt. Millsaps, J. W. Coker, and J. H. Howel. The thief was captured near what is known as the Petty Gap, and was brought to this place by Mess. Jno. Hale and B. T. Haynes. Warrants were sworn out against him by persons here, and a preliminary examination was had before Esq. Bradford, and the prisoner was bound over to answer to the charge of burglary at our next Circuit Court, in the sum of one thousand dollars in default of which he was committed. After his commitment to jail, gentlemen arrived from Oxford and Munford and identified the man, and property in his possession as stolen from Oxford on the night of the 12th inst. A gentleman from Munford also found three heavy silver watches in possession of the burglar which were stolen from the store of Mr. Street in Munford on the 10th. Mr. Roberson, of Oxford identified goods found on the burglar as taken from his store. The burglar at time of his capture had a considerable sum of money on his person. Greenback and silver amounting to some $250.

The burglar is one of the most daring and expert in his profession. It is believed he has accomplices. For years he has plied his trade as burglar and petty thief from South Carolina back through Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. He is the same individual that robbed a store at Greensport and Gadsden a year or so ago. One of his accomplices, a Ga. burglar, is now in Albany penitentiary. He gives his name as James Williams, though James Roberson is his real name. He has been married four times and has four wives now living: the story told by him that he has a wife and two children near Birmingham is untrue. In the burglary at Oxford an iron safe was broken into and rifled of its contents amounting to some $300.

It is hoped that our citizens will lend their assistance to the people of Oxford and Munford who were robbed by the villians in recovering what they have lost.

The member of Congress who amuses the House most is a white-haired, red-faced, comical-looking old man from Iowa named Price. He is a Radical as full of venom as a rattlesnake, but his wrath is always so extreme that it converts the old man into a harmless sort of noodle. Whenever he rises to deliver a pliotical harangue the Democrats prepare for fun. Bro. Price looks like a retired clergyman. He hates Southern Democrats.

The largest bridge in Europe will be completed next year. It will cross the Volga in the Government of Samara, Russia, on the Siberian Railroad line. The Volga, at the point of the bridge, is about four miles wide in the spring season, and in autumn is 4,732 feet. The bridge will cost about $3,500,000.

A merchant recently sold a pound lump of butter. The purchaser soon struck a big peeled turnip in the middle of the lump. The farmer's wife who had supplied the merchant defended herself by saying that she knew no good would come of the cow eating turnips, and told the old man so.

The Chocktaw Co. News says: "We don't try to please everybody. The editor who has no enemies has no sense.

ENJOY LIFE.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means for enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and wearied out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint is the direct cause of seventy-five per cent of such maladies as Biliousness Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles 10 cents. Try it.

WHAT I'D DO FOR HER.

I'd swear for her,
I'd tear for her,
The Lord knows what I'd bear for her:
I'd lie for her,
I'd sigh for her,
I'd drink the Hudson dry for her;
I'd pray for her,
I'd slay for her,
I'd watch the house all day for her:
I'd cuss for her,
Do "wuss" for her,
I'd make no end of fuss for her;
I'd leap for her,
I'd weep for her,
I'd go without my sleep for her,
I'd fight for her,
I'd bite for her,
I'd walk all night for her,
I'd plead for her,
I'd bleed for her,
I'd go without my feed for her,
I'd kneel for her,
I'd steal for her,
Such is the love I feel for her;
I'd slide for her,
I'd ride for her,
I'd swim against the tide for her;
I'd try for her,
I'd cry for her,
But—HANG ME IF I'D DIE FOR HER!

N. B.—Of any other woman.

[*Communicated.*]

The wheat crop of Calhoun, upon an average, is reported to be far better than heretofore. It is now heading out very fast, and looks more, even than usual, every stalk seems of the same height—the heads look as if they would be full of wheat in a very short time. No more wheat has been sown this year than common, but if any variation has been made, there is not as much this year. But the farmers have been more careful in preparing their land—have used more economy, and been more particular in putting their wheat in the ground, which will be the result, if nothing should happen to it, of reaping abundance of wheat at harvest.

The land in this section of the country could be greatly improved with very little labor, and be made to bring a third more annually than it does. Sowing land down occasionally helps considerbly to enrich the soil and makes it more productive, and thus gives it a year's rest. which will be of great advantage to both the land and succeeding crop.

Corn has been planted very extensively and it looks exceedingly well, considering the cool weather we had during the later part of April. We hope there will be a sufficient quantity of corn made this year in Calhoun and surrounding counties, to supply the country. If the farmers would adopt the rule of raising enough corn and potatoes &c., to feed their families and fatten their own meat, instead of sending to the North and West, paying a dollar a bushel for corn, which can be raised here at the cost af 25 cents per bushel, to feed stock, cattle, hogs &c., which is so expensive that the best of farmers will be unable to stand. Every farmer that raises plenty of corn, can have every thing he wants, in the way of something to eat and wear, and to make life comfortable. His stock are generally in good order, and can do good work—and are of some service to man—because they are well fed, and prepared for labor—his hogs will lay around the barn yard too fat and heavy to squeal. If every farmer had enough corn to do him one year ahead, he would be enabled to plant more cotton, and could work it better, than to lack feed and stock to give his crop sufficient cultivation. I fear this is the condition of a majority of the farmers of Calhoun. All cotton and no corn, will never, while this is a civilized country, bring wealth and happines to any extent, whatever. But what better can we expect, when we send our cotton to those foreign markets, and get only 8 cents, which is scarcely worth its trouble, and get in return corn and meat, by paying two or three prices. What more should we look for, when sending what little money there is in the country, several thousand miles away from home, to a people who have already become rich from the labors of the industrious and working class of the South, for car loads of corn and meat, and leaving the country penniless? When shall we hail the approaching of better times? Not until we build our warehouses and corn cribs nearer home.

O. H. A.

Ask Yourself these Questions.

Are you a despondent sufferer from Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart? Have you Dizziness of the Head? Is your Nervous System depressed? Does your Blood circulate badly? Have you a Cough? Low Spirits? Coming up of the food after eating? &c, &c. All of these and much more are the direct results of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. Green's August Flower is now acknowledged by all Druggists to be a positive cure. 2,400,000 bottles were given away in the U. S. through Druggists to the people as a trial. Two doses will satisfy any person of its wonderful quality in curing all forms of Indigestion. Sample bottles 10 cts. Regular size 75 cts. Sold positively by all first-class Druggists in the United States.

LOCAL MATTERS.

A GREAT

Break Down In Prices.

The Parrs are reducing their prices every day: they are buying their Goods cheaper; and consequently they are able to sell them lower.

Go to Parrs

TO BUY YOUR GOODS.

They pay cash for what they buy, and can sell lower than those who buy on time. They are offering clear side meat from 6½ to 7cts per lb: lard from 9 to 12cts: Coffee 16 to 18 cts per lb; Sugar 9 to 11cts per lb. Garden Seeds of all kinds at COST! Mackerel and white Fish in abundance. Five hundred pounds of Sole & Upper Leather at Tanners' prices. Large lot of

TIN WARE

lower than ever sold before. Jug and Jar ware at 12½cts per gallon.

Taxes all off

Smoking and Chewing Tobacco Sets per lb lower than ever before.

few more N. Y. Cheddar Cheese—the last of the Season!

SOMETHING STRANGE!

The Parrs have got

MEAL!

And will keep it constantly on hand in the future.

Why Do You Grumble

about your Flour.

Go to Parrs and get the very best, and the good wife will not make a

Wry Face

at you about it.

s all stories must have an end—so do ours, and we end by saying that we sell as good goods as any one, and more of them than any one for the

MONEY

ED. G. CALDWELL,

(At the old Forney Corner.)

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

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

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

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

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Cheap Groceries for Cash at the old Forney Corner.

Fresh Lard at

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Fresh Meal at

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

YOU can buy anything in the GROCERY line CHEAP for CASH at

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Go buy one of those fine Plows of the Towers patent at

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

splenuid 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.

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.

EDWAN, 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.

INSURANCE.

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

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

COLUMBUSS INS., & BANKING CO., COLUMBUSS, MISSS.

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

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

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

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

April 26th, 1879—1 y

R. T. HOYT,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

NO 43 BROAD STREET, *ROME, GA.*

WILL SELL

clover & grass seed

TO THE FARMERS AT WHOESALE PRICES

Send for Price List and descriptive Catalogue.

R. T. HOYT,
WHOLESALE 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 or said, sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door, in the town of Jacksonville in said county, on the 9th day of June 1879: 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 12 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.

Cancers Cured.

SCROFULA

SCROFULOUS ULCERS AND DANGERS 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.

Extract of a Letter

STERVETT, Shelby County, Ala.

DR. S. C. WILLIAMS,

Dear Sir,

This is to inform you that my cancer is now well. I would not have it back as it was one month ago for five hundred dollars. Accept of my thanks for the same. I wish the whole world could know what success you have in curing cancers, as there are numbers who are suffering with it. Your charges are very moderate and medicine comparatively mild. Your's Truly,

LARKIN VANDIVER.

W. C. LAND,

WATCH MAKER

AND

Jeweler,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA

NEW FAMILY GROCERY.

The undersigned has opened 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.

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

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
CALHOUN COUNTY. }

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

D. J. PRIVETT,
Admr.

April 12—3w.

SPRINGVALE STOCK FARM.

JAMES CROOK,

—BREEDER OF—

Thorough-bred Merino Sheep, Angora Goats,

Herd Registered Jersey Cattle,

Berkshire and Essex Hogs,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

OF PERSONALTY;

Under and by virture of an order this day issued out of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, we as Executors of the last will and testament of Elijah Teague, dec'd will Expose to sale at Davisville Ala 17th. day of May.

A considerable portion of the personalty of said. Elijah Teague towit, 150 bu. corn, 1 yoke oxen, 2 old wagons 1 mule 1 buggy & harness, 10 head hogs, carpenter's tools & farming implements besides many other articles of personal property.

Terms; twelve months time, with two good and approved securities'

ROBT. J. TEAGUE,
ELIJAH W. TEAGUE.

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

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

The PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE
The PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER

Books that are really Guides and Self-Instructors in all matters pertaining to Manhood and Womanhood, and supply a want long felt. They are beautifully Illustrated, and in plain language, easily understood. The two books embrace 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—50 cts. each; both in one volume, $1; in cloth and gilt, 75 cts. Sent under seal, on receipt of price in money or stamps.

SINGLE LIFE

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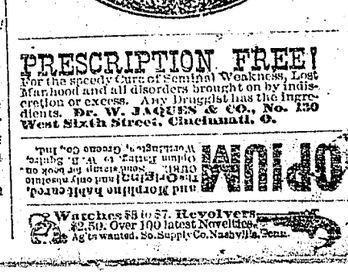
MARRIAGE GUIDE AND **BOOK of SECRETS,** DR. BOHANNAN'S Marriage Guide teaches all the inquisitive should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the sexual system, Philosophy of Reproduction, who should marry, the impediments to marriage, their nature and cure. Treats on all Private Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and means to cure. It is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, contains nearly 300 pages and is complete in every respect. Sent by Mail securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. G. A. BOHANNAN, 610 North Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1837.



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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. 150 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, O.**

OPIUM and Morphine Habit cured. Only Sanitarium in U. S. Entire expense, one week, $10.00. Office, 1224 Fifteenth street, Denver, Col. Pamphlet free.

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

AGRICULTURE.

FRESH EGGS THE YEAR ROUND.—Make a hen comfortable, and she will lay. If a laying breed so much the better. In winter there must be warmth as well as light. Windows will readily give entrance to the light of the sun and the reflection of the snow; but they should be made double, so as to secure warmth, and well fitted in, especially the outside sash. Cleanliness and fresh air are a necessity. Ventilation and disinfectants are the means to secure them; the latter not lacking in variety to meet the circumstances, among which dry air, secured by a coal stove, stands first, the stove also serving as a superior ventilator to carry off the heavy, noxious air below. The windows, of course, are to be on the south side, and if the north side is secured by a rise of ground or the wall of another building—anything that effectually keeps out the cold—all the better. This for winter. To carry out the true spirit of a successful henery, the keeper must be on good terms with his feathered family, and permit of no strange intrusions, to frighten the fowls; for no frightened fowl will lay. All distnrbance, of whatever kind, must be avoided, and kindness and good treatment exercised from earliest chickenhood to the end. This makes a fowl at home, and eager, if a prolific breed, for propagation. If she now has a sufficiency, not an excess, of food—the necessary variety, so that she is satisfied; is strong, but not fat, with pure water whenever she wants it, and some gravel to grind her food; also room enough in her quarters, so that she does not feel confinement—in a word, if she is happy, she will lay. Avoid, by all means, an exclusive diet of corn. Let corn be among several other grains, buckwheat leading. Scraps of meat and other animal food should occasionally be given, as well as green vegetable material, or in summer access to grass and a range in the fresh air. An occasional forage of this kind, say once a day, is of vast benefit, and a pleasure to the fowl, as well as to the keeper who observes it.

THE *Prairie Farmer* give an account of the sale of plants in Kansas under the name of "Grapevine Raspberry," by perambulating venders. They falsely claim to be agents of certain reliable nurseries at the East. One of them tells the purchasers that the plants grow with joints like grapevines with leaves ten inches across, and with raspberries an inch in diameter, the whole growing in the form of vines so as to cover a trellis or arbor. Another vender states that they grow like bushes.

FOR scabby legs in poultry, take equal parts of lard and kerosene oil, and thicken with sulphur into a paste. This should be rubbed upon the legs until the scabby parts come off when they should be smeared with sweet oil. He states that the scabs are caused by filth, which view is not the correct one, as we have learned that they are caused by a parastic insect similar to that which causes scab in sheep. The treatment above recommeded, however, is an excellent and effective one, whatever the cause.

GEESE —Hatch your goslings early, in order that they may get the first bite of fresh grass while it is young and tender. Until full feathered they need shelter from hard beating storms or sudden showers. The tenderest age for the gosling is when it begins to feather. If well protected at night, and if a little extra care is given to the birds, at this time, they are easy to raise and exceedingly profitable.

NERVOUS ANIMALS.—It is often among the very best milkers and butter-makers that nervous animals occur, and we cannot afford to have their value thus impaired. No violence should be allowed among the cows at any time; but if you have impatient help, or are quick-tempered yourself, let some person who does not get mad so easily, milk the nervous cows. A cruel man ought never to have charge of any stock whatever.

WORK not a red of land more than you can work well. It is easier and more profitable to reap sixty bushels from one acre than fifty from two.

How He Got His Liquor.

It was a sad looking tramp, with a pained expression of face, that entered a Sutter street, San Francisco, bar room the other day holding in his hand a small battered cannister, "Look at this," he said sorrowfully, "I went into a gun shop and begged for something to eat and the man handed me this can of powder. He said I could go shooting! A starving man go shooting! Just think of it."

"Well, mizzle!" retorted the barkeeper, who had just set up four fancy drinks for a row of customers.

"I pledge you my word," said the vagrant, holding the can within an inch of the stove. "I'm so miserable, I've almost a mind to blow myself up."

"Dare you to do it," said one of the bystanders winking at the crowd.

The wrecked party gave a sad, lingering look at the poured out liquor as that he might ne'er behold again, and tossed in the can.

The yell that the whole crowd gave as they started for the opposite side of the street was heard on Telegraph Hill. When they filed in ten minutes later, the empty can did not explode, there were four empty glasses on the counter, the lunch table was a mockery and the till looked like a savings bank on the day after a really large deposit.

American and French Breakfasts.

American housewives have not studied the art of cooking the various kinds of meat in the most economical and palatable modes. French cooks far excel us in this particular. They not only gather up the fragments, as the Scriptures enjoin, so that nothing may be lost, but they make it a study to cook every part of the animal in the most attractive and nutritious mode. A hock bone, with their skilful manipulation, will make a delicious dinner for a large family, and they will save stock enough, with the addition of a variety of cheap vegetables, to make a nutritious soup for the next day's dinner. Americans want beef-steak; a Frenchman is content with a boiled egg, a hot roll and a cup of coffee. The Frenchman's breakfast costs from five to ten cents, the Americans's twenty-five to fifty cents, and the former is just as nutritious as the latter and more easily digested. Dyspepsia, the fashionable disease of America, is seldom known in France.

DOMESTIC.

BROWN COUNTRY SOFT-SOAP.—Pure potash, ten pounds—(the potash must be perfectly pure, of a gray or dark chocolate color; discard potash of a white color, as it is largely adulterated with salt and lime) — pure rendered rendered tallow or grease, twelve pounds, dark resin, one-and-a-half pounds. Directions for making: Place the potash in a suitable iron kettle, and add four or five gallons of boiling water, and boil till the potash is all dissolved. If it should attempt to boil over, add a little cold water, which will stop it. Let it stand a few hours to settle, then drain off the clear lye and add some more cold water to the sediment, and drain off as before; repeat if necessary to obtain all the strength. Now add the lye, tallow and resin together, and boil gently till the tallow is thoroughly saponified, or killed, which is known when the soap becomes clear, like strained honey. Now add from twelve to fifteen gallons of water, and set aside for use. Two pounds of the tallow can be omitted if desired, and two pound of bright palm-oil used instead, and the soap will be of a bright golden yellow color, having a most beautiful appearance.

BOMBAY OR PONSONBY CURRY.—Take two large onions, shrive and put in a frying-pan with four ounces of butter; allow the heat to act upon it till all is a nice bright brown and well amalgamated. (2). Take three pounds fresh mutton, fish, fowl, rabbits, prawns, &c., and gently stew for twenty minutes; add a teacupful of good milk, and stew ten minutes more. (3). Now add the onions and butter with two large teaspoonsful of curry powder; stew the whole for an hour or so, but only simmer, not boil, and serve with rice and slices of lemon; add sufficient salt. To boil rice for curry, &c., take one pound of Patna rice and thoroughly wash in many waters, the more the better; put in an unglazed earthenware pipkin (if procurable) and add one quart of pure water; place on the fire, well covered, keeping in the steam as much as possible; boil till the rice is soft, than pour off the water and again place over the fire, well covered (?) till the grains are all dry and separate; remove and allow to stand still well covered for ten minutes, and serve (?). Some take the lid half off. The cook must settle the point by experiment.

Why should any one buy a soap half rosin or clay, when Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia,) is for sale? It costs but a trifle more, and will go five times as far. Try it.

BORAX.—Lady readers who have not tested the magic properties of borax, have been losing a great help and comfort. If once used, you will never be without a bottle on your toilet table. It removes stains and dirt from the hands better than soap, and at the same time softens and smooths the skin. It is splendid for washing the hair, and will, without injury, cleanse brushes and combs in a few moments. For washing purposes it saves both soap and labor. It will extract the dirt from articles of delicate texture without rubbing, it being only necessary to put the articles in to soak with a solution of borax, over night, and needs only to be rinsed in the morning. Two tablespoons of pulverized borax dissolved in a quart of water, to which water enough is added to cover a pair of blankets, will cleanse them beautifully. It also saves great labor in washing paint. It is said to drive away ants and roaches, if sprinkled on the shelves of safes and pantries.

WHY GLASS IS BROKEN BY HOT WATER.—No person could be so foolish as to hazard the breaking of a glass by pouring hot water upon it, if he understood the simple means of accounting for the breakage. If hot waer is poured into a glass with a round bottom, the expansion produced by the heat of the water will cause the bottom of the glass to enlarge, while the sides, which are not heated, retain their former dimensions and, consequently, if the heat be sufficiently intense, the bottom will be forced from the sides, and a crack or flaw will surround that part of the glass by which the sides are united to the bottom, If, however, the glass be previously wetted with a little warm water, so that the whole is gradually heated and thereby expanded, boiling water can then be poured in without damage. If a silver spoon is placed in a goblet or glass jar, boiling water can then be poured in without danger, unless the article has been taken from a frosty closet and is very cold.

Chin.

A pointed or round chin indicates a congenial love. A person with such a chin will have a *beau ideal*, and will not be easily satisfied with real men or women.

The indented chin indicates a great desire to be loved; hunger and thirst for affection. When large in women, she may overstep the bounds of etiquette and make love to the one that pleases her.

A narrow, square chin indicates a desire to love; and is more common among women.

The broad, square chin indicates ardent love, combined with great steadfastness and permanence of affection.

The retreating chin is indicative of the want of attachment, and but little ardor in love.

The chin, in its length and breadth, indicates self-control, self-will, resolution, decision, etc.

Carnivorous animals have the upper jaw projecting, while those of the graminivorous nature have the lower jaw projecting.

In man with a projecting upper jaw will be found large destructiveness, and love of animal food; when the lower jaw projects, then the love for vegetable food.

Theological students reason that if there be counterfeit money, there must be genuine; so, if there be infidels, there must also be Christians. If this be true of money and religion, will not the same rule apply to "put-up" medicines? Do not the cheap and worthless nostrums prove that there are genuine and meritorious "put-up" medicines? The great popularity of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has resulted in the manufacture of many *shoddy* alterative and tonic remedies, but one after another these have disappeared, the proprietors having found that, no matter how *loud* they advertise, success depends upon merit. In South America, as well as in this country, the Discovery is the standard remedy for all scrofulous and eruptive diseases. It acts promptly on the stomach, liver and blood, toning up, regulating and purifying the system. It speedily allays all bronchial irritation and cures the most stubborn cough or cold in half the time required by any other remedy.

HUMOROUS.

A CERTAIN WILDNESS.—A man with a certain wildness in his eyes came that way and asked to be directed to Hyena avenue. The officer replied that Detroit had no such street, and the man guessed it was going to snow and passed on. In about ten minutes the officer was confronted by a man who jumped out of a doorway and asked:

"Shay, d'ye know where Hyena avenue is?"

"Why, you are the same man who asked me that a few minutes ago," replied the officer.

"Sho I am—sho I am," muttered the man, as he took to the street and disappeared.

The officer was wondering whether George Washington or Patrick Henry ever had corns and a large family to support, when a dark figure bumped against him and a voice inquired:

"Shay, ish zhis Hyener avenue?"

"You infernal old drunkard, this is the third time you have asked me that question!" roared the offier.

"And zhis is the firs time you haven't tole me!" was the wild response.

"And do you still want to find Hyena avenue," asked the court.

"Yes'r. I was a little wild last night. These fits come on me every few weeks."

"Well, you shall see Hyena avenue, and any hyenas which may happen around. Go in and sit down."

The prisoner sat down, and it was a quarter of an hour before he got it through his head where he was going. He would then have gone into one of his wild fits if Bijah had not furnished him with some catarrh snuff, which kept him sneezing all the way to the Work House.

DIDN'T STUTTER.—"Would you mind readin' this for me, sir? I can't read myself." It was a snow-shoveler on Walnut street that spoke, as he handed over an envelope, enclosing a telegram, which read:

"Nashville, January 9, 1878. I will arrive at Lewisville by the three o'clock train this evening. Jerry A. Taffit."

"Will you read it again," asked the snow-shoveler. It was read again.

"You say it is signed Jerry A. Taffit?"

"That is the name."

"Please read it once more."

His request was complied with.

"It goes right straight along—just them 'ere words, without any hitchin' or stumblin'?"

"Just that way."

"It can't be Jerry, then, it can't be Jerry," he mused. "Jerry couldn't say that many words without stuttering all to pieces, to save his life. Some fellow is tryin' to fool me, but I'm too smart for him, I am."

A SAIL.—A SAIL.—Two old-fashioned, well-bearded, professional hunters after bargains embarked at Hamburg for London to attend one of the great annual jewelry auctions. The steamer had when a terrible storm arose. The waves beat over the deck with frightful force, and even the captain feared that the ship would founder. The two familiars of the auction room felt very badly, and at the instant of their supreme despair the man on the look-out yelled at the top of his voice: "A sail! a sail!" One of the men thereupon jumped to his feet, and turning to his brother-voyager, exclaimed, in deprecatory accents: "Mein frent, 'a sale! a sale!' und ve are here mitout a catalogue!"

What More Terrible,

more painful, more exasperating, discouraging and persistent than *Piles*, especially to afflicted mortals who have tried lotions, ointments, pills, elect tanics and all manner of nostrums and doctor i stuff, internally and externally, without rel ief. What wonder is it that half a million red emed sufferers should shout hosannas ove the discovery of *Anakesis*, an *infallible cur for Piles*? This medical miracle, so simple as to excite wonder that wise doctors have not thought of it before, so prompt and certain in its action as to secure for itself the title of *infallible*, so scientific and rational in its combination of *poultice, instrument and medicine*, a to render the ultimate cure of 95 per cent. of average cases of piles sure, is not an accidental discovery, but the solution of a problem by the study and experience of Dr. Silsbee, an accomplished and distinguished physician of 40 years' standing. It has stood the test of 20 years' experience; over half a million of sufferers have used it with success, and doctors of all schools now prescribe it in their practice, and it is pronounced to be the nearest to an infallible cure for piles yet discovered. *Anakesis*, Dr. S. Silsbee's External Pile Remedy, is sold by druggists everywhere. Price $1 00 per box. Samples mailed *free* to all sufferers on application to P. Neustaedter & Co., Box 3946, New York.

SOME one has suggested that if the inventor of the phonograph would bring out a little machine, to be attached to the door, which would say, when the landlord called for the rent, "Come again next month," it would have a good sale. So it would; and if he wanted a name for it he might call it the post-ponograph.

"DID you ever dabble in stocks?" asked a lawyer of a witness who was known to have fled from his native land to this asylum of the free.

"Well, yes, I got my foot in them once in the old country," was the answer.

A PERSON visiting the London museum was shown the skull of Oliver Cromwell. "It is extremely small," said the visitor. "Oh," said the guide, "it was his skull when he was a boy."

GRATEFUL WOMEN.—None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters, as women. It is the only remedy peculiarly adapted to the many ills the sex is almost universally subject to. Chills and fever, indigestion or deranged liver, constant or periodical sick headaches, weakness in the back or kidneys, pain in the shoulders and different parts of the body, a feeling of lassitude and despondency, are all readily removed by these Bitters.

A PROFANE upstart—The man who sets down on a bent pin.

THE wickedest city in the world—Sinsinnati.

ONEY a matter of form—Tight lacing.

MASKED bawl—A smothered cry.

WEDDINGS are alwas fashionable.

EVERYBODY SHOULD BE CAREFUL to give prompt attention and rational treatment to a severe Cold—or a racking Cough—as these are commonly the chief primary symptoms of a disordered state of the Lungs, involving a tendency to develop into a settled Consumption. Persons of a delicate constitution, or those having weak or unsound Lungs, should be especially solicitous to treat the earliest symptoms of a cold; in order to head off more dangerous complications, prudently keep by you, therefore, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, that you may administer at once a judicious curative during the first stages of any Throat or Lung disorder, for not only are special symptoms of these complaints more tractable and easily controlled then, but the general strength and tone of the system has not had time to be seriously affected, and is therefore more amenable to the recuperative and healing properties of the Expectorant. A little attention to what may seem a trifling Cold, may save you from the fate of a lingering Consumptive.

THE Chinese liken a drunkard's nose to a light-house warning us of of the little water that passeth underneath.

Everything Goes Wrong

In the bodily mechanism when the liver gets out of order. Constipation, dyspepsia, contamination of the blood, imperfect assimilation, are certain to ensue. But it is easy to prevent these consequences, and remove their cause, by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which stimulates the biliary organ and regulates its action. The direct result is a disappearance of the pains beneath the ribs and through the shoulder blade, the nausea, headaches, yellowness of the skin, furred look of the tongue, and sour odor of the breath, which characterize liver complaint. Sound digestion and a regular habit of body are blessings also secured by the use of this celebrated restorative of health, which imparts a degree of vigor to the body which is its best guarantee of safety from malarial epidemics. Nerve weakness and over-tension are relieved by it, and it improves both appetite and sleep.

RHEUMATISM,

This dreadful disease, the doctors tell us, is in the blood, and believing this to be true, we advise every sufferer to try Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. It is taken internally and positively cures the worst case in the shortest time. Sold by every Druggist in town.

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

Cancer can be Cured

By Dr. Bond's new discovery—a positive cure for this dread malady—*no knife, no caustic, no pain*. Dr. Bond's success in treating Cancer is truly marvelous. Remedies sent to any part of the world, with full directions for successful home treatment. Send a description of your case, or any cancer sufferer you may know of. Pamphlets and full directions sent free. Address, Dr. H. T. Bond. Philad'a., Pa.

IF YOU ARE NERVOUS AND DEPRESSED 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.*

WORMS. WORMS. WORMS.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worms be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store free. The doctor can tell whether or not the patient has worms. Thousands are dying, daily, with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms. E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price, $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 00. (For Tape Worm, write and consult the Doctor.) For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup, and if he has it not, send to Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 259 N. Ninth, street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail, free; send three-cent stamp.

Nervous Debility! Nervous Debility!

Debility, a depressed, irritable state of mind, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy or animation, confused head, weak memory, the consequences of excesses, mental overwork. This nervous debility finds a sovereign cure in E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It tones the system, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvenates the entire system. Get the genuine. Take only E. F. Kunkel's; it has a yellow wrapper around it, his photograph on outside. Price, $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 00. Ask your druggist for it, and if he has it not, get it of the Proprietor. 259 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free, by enclosing three-cent stamp.

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.

VEGETINE

Six Bottles every Spring.

SICK HEADACHE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 10, 1878.

MR. H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON:

DEAR SIR,—I had been troubled with Sick Headache as often as once a week for twenty years up to March, 1872, when I thought I would try Vegetine. I took six bottles and have been troubled but very little since. I have recommended Vegetine to others with the same good results. I take a half dozen bottles every spring which keeps me all right through the year. By so doing it cleanses my blood and fortifies my system against disease for the year.

Your's very resp'y,
S. J. SHERMAN,
Dispensing Druggist, 424 Nicolet Av.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 11, 1878.

MR. H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON:

Everybody goes for Vegetine. It sells like hot cakes. CROSSMAN & PLUMMER,
Druggists,
Cor. Nicolet Av. and Second St.

Gives Me Rest and a Good Appetite.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, Dec. 14, 1878.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

DEAR SIR,—I have been afflicted with Rheumatism for twenty years. I heard a great deal about Vegetine, and was recommended by a physician of this city to take Vegetine. I was so that I could not walk. Also had a terrible swelling in the leg, and I was cured by the Vegetine. Before taking Vegetine I was restless, and could not sleep. Since taking it, it has given me rest and a good appetite. I can highly recommend it for what it has done for me.
MISS E. A. VANTILBURG,
Short St.

Canker in the Stomach.

18 DANA PLACE, BOSTON HIGHLANDS.
May 15, 1875.

FRIEND GROSE,—In reply to your inquiry as to the merits of the "Vegetine" which from your representation I was induced to use in my family. I will simply state that for years my daughter has been afflicted with Canker in the Stomach rendering her life merely an existence. I could find no remedy that would meet her case, until at your suggestion I tried the Vegetine. This, to my great surprise, has proved efficacious, and I may say remarkably so, as she is now in the enjoyment of rude health. If my testimonial is of any value to the proprietor, I can cheerfully and conscientiously recommend it in cases of this kind, as I have given it a thorough trial.

I remain, yours truly,
GEO. R. WILLIAMS.

Dyspepsia, Costiveness and Piles.

434½ West 5th St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

MR. H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON:

I have been troubled with Dyspepsia, Costiveness and Piles for a number of years, and have used your Vegetine and am now perfectly well, and take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted. You can refer any dealers of this city to me if you wish. I am, dear sir,
Yours respy,
WILLIAM GROSSMITH.

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

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 Thresher of this day and generation. Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wastage of Grain & the inferior work done by the other machines, when once posted on the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often 3 to 5 Times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Raddles, 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 "rebuilding" 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-Mike, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special size Separator made expressly for Steam Power

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements and Distinctive 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 Dealer or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail.

5 MUSIC 5 BOOKS

Piano Arrangement of **H. M. S. PINAFORE,**

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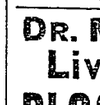

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LIFE'S WEST WINDOW.

We stand at life's west window,
And think of the days that are gone;
Remembering the coming sunset,
We too must remember the morn;
But the sun will set, the day will close,
And an end will come to all our woes.

As we watch from the western casements,
Reviewing our happy youth,
We mourn for its vanished promise,
Of honor, ambition and truth,
But hopes will fall and pride decay,
When we think how soon we must away.

We stand at life's west windows,
And turn not sadly away,
To watch our children's faces
The noontide of sparkling day.
But our sun must set, our lips grow dumb,
And to look from our windows our children come.

Still looking from life's west windows;
And we know we would not again
Look forth from the eastern lattice.
And live over all life's pain.
Though life's sunlight be brilliant, its sunset is sweet,
Since it brings longed-for rest to our weary feet.

Uncle Maurice.

It is with men's lives as with days—some dawn radiant with a thousand colors, others dark with gloomy clouds. That of my Uncle Maurice was one of the latter. He was so sickly when he came into the world that notwithstanding these anticipations, which might be called hopes, he continued to live, suffering and deformed.

He was deprived of all the joys as well as all the attractions of childhood. He was oppressed because he was weak, and laughed at for his deformity. In vain this little hunchback opened his arms to the world—the world scoffed at him and went its way.

However, he still had his mother, and it was to her that the child directed all the feelings of a heart repulsed by others. With her he found shelter, and was happy, till he reached the age when a man must take his place in life; and Maurice had to content himself with that which others had refused with contempt. His education would have qualified him for any course of life; and he became a clerk in one of the little toll-houses at the entrance of his native town. He was always shut up in this dwelling of a few feet square, with no relaxation from the office accounts but reading and his mother's visits. On fine summer days she came to work at the door of his hut, under the shade of an elematis planted by Maurice. And even then, when she was silent, her presence was a pleasant change to the hunchback; he heard the clinking of her long knitting needles, he saw her mild and mournful profile, which reminded him of so many courageously-borne trials; he could every now and then rest his hand affectionately on that bowed-down neck, and exchange a smile with her. But this comfort was soon to be taken from him.

His poor mother fell sick, and at the end of a few days he had to give up all hope. Maurice was overcome at the idea of a separation which would henceforth leave him alone on earth, and abandoned himself to boundless grief. He knelt by the bedside of the dying woman; he called her by the fondest names; he pressed her in his arms, as if he could so keep her alive. His mother tried to return the caresses and to answer him; but her hands were cold, her voice already gone. She could only press her lips against the forehead of her son, heave a sigh and close her eyes forever. Those who were present tried to take Maurice away, but he resisted them and threw himself on that now motionless form.

"Dead!" cried he; "dead! She who had never left me; she who was the only one in the world who loved me! You, my mother, dead! What, then, remains for me here below?"

A stifled voice replied:

"God!"

Maurice started, raised himself up. Was it a last sigh from the dead, or his own conscience that had answered him? He did not seek to know, he understood the answer, and accepted it.

It was then that I first knew him. I often went to see him in his little toll-house; he mixed in my childish games, told me his best stories, and let me gather his flowers. Deprived as he was of all external attractiveness, he showed himself full of kindness to all who came to him, and, though he never would put himself forward, he had a welcome for every one. Deserted and despised, he submitted to everything with a gentle patience; but those who might otherwise have promoted him as his services deserved were repulsed by his deformity. As he had no patrons, he found his claims were always disregarded. They preferred before him those who were better able to make themselves agreeable, and seemed to be granting him a favor when letting him keep the humble office which enabled him to live. Uncle Maurice bore injustice as he had borne contempt; unfairly treated by men, he raised his eyes higher, and trusted in the justice of Him who can not be deceived.

He lived in an old house in the suburb, where many work-people, as poor but not as forlorn as he, also lodged. Among these neighbors there was a single woman, who lived by herself in a little garret, into which came both wind and rain. She was a young girl, pale and silent, and with nothing to recommend her but her wretchedness, and her resignation to it. She was never seen speaking to any other woman, and no song cheered her garret. She worked without interest and without relaxation; a depressing gloom seemed to envelop her like a shroud. Her dejection affected Maurice; he attempted to speak to her; she replied mildly, but in few words. It was easy to see that she preferred her silence and her solitude to the little hunchback's good will; he perceived it, and said no more.

But Toinette's needle was hardly sufficient for her support, and presently work failed her. Maurice learned that the poor girl was in want of everything, and that the tradesmen refused to give her credit. He immediately went to them and privately engaged to pay them for what they supplied Toinette with.

Things went on in this way for several months. The young dress-maker continued out of work, until she was at last frightened at the bills she had contracted with the shopkeepers. When she came to an explanation with them everything was discovered. Her first impulse was to run to Uncle Maurice and thank him on her knees. Her habitual reserve had given way to a burst of deepest feeling. It seemed as if gratitude had melted all the ice of that numbed heart.

Being now no longer embarrassed with a secret, the little hunchback could give greater efficacy to his good offices. Toinette became to him a sister, for whose wants he had a right to provide. It was the first time since the death of his mother that he had been able to share his life with another. The young woman received his attentions with feeling, but with reserve. All Maurice's efforts were insufficient to dispel her gloom. She seemed touched by his kindness, and sometimes expressed her sense of it with warmth; but there she stopped. Her heart was a closed book, which the little hunchback might bend over but could not read. In truth, he cared little to do so; he gave himself up to the happiness of being no longer alone, and took Toinette as her long trials had made her; he loved her as she was, and wished for nothing else but still to enjoy her company.

This thought insensibly took possession of his mind, to the exclusion of every thing else. The poor girl was as forlorn as himself; she had become accustomed to the deformity of the hunchback, and she seemed to look on him with an affectionate sympathy. What more could he wish for? Until then, the hopes of making himself acceptable to a helpmate had been repelled by Maurice as a dream; but chance seemed willing to make it a reality.

After much hesitation he took courage, and decided to speak to her.

It was evening; the little hunchback, in much agitation, directed his steps toward the workwoman's garret. Just as he was about to enter, he thought he heard a strange voice pronouncing the maiden's name. He quickly pushed open the door, and perceived Toinette weeping and leaning on the shoulder of a young man in the dress of a sailor.

At the sight of my uncle she disengaged herself quickly, and ran to him, crying out, "Ah! come in—come in! It is he that I thought was dead; it is Julien; it is my betrothed!"

Maurice tottered, and drew back. A single word had told him all.

It seemed to him as if the ground shook and his heart was going to break; but the same voice that he had heard by his mother's death-bed again sounded in his ears, and he soon recovered himself. God was still his friend.

He himself accompanied the newly married pair on the road when they went away, and, after having wished them all the happiness which was denied to him, he returned with resignation to the old house in the suburb.

It was there that he ended his life, forsaken by men, but not, as he said, by the Father which is in heaven. He felt his presence everywhere: it was to him in the place of all else. When he died, it was with a smile, and like an exile setting out for his own country. He who had consoled him in poverty and ill health, when he was suffering from injustice and forsaken by all, had made death a gain and a blessing to him.

The Admiral's Duck Story.

When Admiral Horatio Binnacle, the venerable retired sea-serpent, who lives on West Seventy-seventh street, saw roast duck on the bill of fare recently, his always pleasant face took on an added ray of cheerfulness, but those who sat near him observed that after he had eaten his portion his brow was corrugated. Later, as he stood before the parlor fire, the Admiral said:

"I lived once, gentlemen, in a house which the boarders left in a body. We had one night for supper roast duck. It was served in rough, jagged pieces, but we thought nothing of that; perhaps the carving axe was dull. It was rough? That was to be expected. Tasteless? Of course. But when we had nearly finished it, old Commodore Zelotes Finnerty held up a piece on the end of a fork, and said:

"Admiral."

"Commodore."

"Nails!"

"And sure enough, gentlemen, as the Commodore turned that piece of duck on his fork I saw sticking through it the points of three nails. It was a wooden decoy duck that we had eaten, served by the landlady because it was cheaper than the ducks that are sold in the poultry market. She was safe in her assumption that we would not discover in the taste any difference between that and many other ducks we had eaten from the same table; but unfortunately she forgot to pull out the nails.

"It was too much for the old Commodore. He went to his room, got out the old-fashioned, alligator-mouthed carpet-bag that he always carried, and began to stow his dunnage. His example was infectious. Within half an hour every bit of baggage, from trunk to grip-sack, was out of the house, and the boarders were seeking other feeding grounds.

"No, I don't mean to say, gentlemen, that the duck we had for dinner to-night was a wooden duck; understand me, I saw no nails, but——'"

Colorado Agates.

Agates are found in profusion in the Middle Park, Colorado. They occur in large patches, scattered over the surface in chips and larger fragments, and occuring, also, in massive ledges. Only a very small percentage of them, however, contain the curious and delicate crystallization of iron known as moss. The great agate field is south of the Grand and west of Williams rivers, on a high sage plain. It is six or eight miles in length, and nearly as great in width, though agates are not found all over this area. It has been culled and picked over by hundreds of people. There is an agate patch—or several of them, small in extent—on the divide between Troublesome river and Corral creek, north of the Grand. In all these localities the "moss" is black or dark-brown—the usual color. Near Grand river, on the north side, and about three miles west of Hot Sulphur Springs, is a small area where red moss agates are found—that is, the "moss" is red, or reddish-brown, instead of black. Red moss agates are rare and curious. No search has ever been made in any of these places beneath the natural surface of the ground. The agates gathered have been picked up on the surface, generally in broken fragments, that showed the moss naturally.

Profit, $1,200.

"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness, costing $200 per year, total $1,200—all of this expense was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters taken by my wife. She has done her own housework for a year since, without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it, for their benefit."

Monte Carlo.

To one who travels in northern Europe, one of the most curious places to visit is Monte Carlo, the Gambling Hell of Europe, the only place, since play has been forbidden at Weisbaden and Baden Baden, where it is legalized. To make the pleasanter trip, let one leave the car at Monaco. It is the dwelling place of the Prince of Monaco, and is but a short walk from Monte Carlo. Monaco is a small principality, one of the oldest, if not the oldest, in Europe, now under the protection of France. A short walk, and the long, smooth road, leading to the castle, is reached. It stands, a low, plain building, simple in its architecture, on the top of a high and picturesque bluff, whose western base is washed by the waters of the bay. It is open two days in a week, when the prince is at home, but the day in question being neither Tuesday nor Saturday, I had not the pleasure of going through it. Leaving the plain, bare yard, the road is bounded by a luxurious growth of geraniums, cacti, century plants, fig trees and others of a tropical growth. Now we have scarlet geraniums running wild and uncared for by the roadside; now along the water front, under the shade of oleanders, now up a gradual slope, with charming villas along the road, and we turn to the right. A park, finely cultivated, is before us, on the right the Hotel de Paris, and just in front a solid white stone building, shining with a hundred lights—it is the "Salle Mauresque du Casino de Monte Carlo." Beyond are electric lights, and over the roof a scaffolding is visible, and two towers as yet unfinished. They are adding to the building, and night and day the work goes on. There is money there to carry it on. Let us hasten in. A polite attendant opens the door and we are in a marble hall like a grand office or waiting room. The walls are delicately frescoed, and the niche halls are lit up by electric lights On the right is a cloak-room and beyond a reading room, where one can learn of the world from a hundred journals of different nationalities. Opposite the entrance double doors open into the prince's theatre, a gorgeously gilded and decorated room, where performs one of the finest orchestras in Europe. Two more doors yet remain for us to enter. One to the manager, if he may be so called, where, if one is thought to be a minor, he must apply for a card of admission, not to be granted if under twenty-one. But a constant line of men and women are going into the other door. Enter, and you are in the gambling saloon. It is in two parts, the first containing two, and the larger four large green covered tables. The room is magnificent—marble floor, variegated panels, easy sofas, elegant chandeliers and flowers: but 'tis not the room which demands the attention of the eager crowds who surround the tables. Gold, silver and bank notes are rapidly changing hands, and fortunes are made and lost at the turn of the wheel or the face of the cards. Pretty English and French maidens are watching the numbers as they come up, and daintily putting down five-franc pieces on red or black, dozens or numbers. Old ladies are there, too, fat and fidgety: men who play by system, night after night, some losing, some gaining; young men taking the early steps: fast women playing for themselves or the escorts whom they may find; spectators who have come to look on, and, lured by the hope that they may win, are venturing coin after coin; while amid all, coolly, quietly, sit the four *croupiers*, or bankers, rapidly counting, taking in and pouring out money with their little rakes with wonderful celerity. There are two games here, roulette and trente-quarante, the former of which is the most interesting of the two. And of this I will try to give some explanation, as played in Monte Carlo. The table has in the centre a round bowl in which is mounted a silver-mounted wheel, its periphery divided by little partitions into thirty-seven sections. These are numbered from zero to thirty-seven in a certain order, and the squares are alternately black and red, zero and the number next on its right being black Around the bowl, above the wheel, is a groove. After the bets are made by those who wish, putting down upon the table their several amounts, anywhere from five francs to six thousand, one of the bankers turns the wheel one way, and the ball, a small white one, is whirled around the groove in an opposite direction. Soon it slacks down and drops into one of the sections of the wheel. The color and number decide the bets. In betting, bets may be made on a single number, when, if fortunate, the winner receives thirty-six times his stake, the bank having the odds, three per cent., in its favor. Or one may bet on odd or even, black or red, under eighteen or over eighteen, on the first, second or third dozens, on threes or sixes, the returns being in proportion to the chances risked. The bank always has the odds of about three per cent. A great many bets are made at once, and, as the wheel stops, the stakes are raked in, except those winning, and the owners of these are then paid very rapidly. Some have great runs of luck, and it is said that a prominent American tobacco merchant made 570,000f, but as a rule those who play loose, and that, too, heavily. The play goes on afternoon and evening until 11 or 11.30, when it ceases, and with scale and pencil the bank reckons up its gain. Monte Carlo being the only place where playing is legalized, a heavy license is paid to the Prince of Monaco, and this forms his chief revenue.

The Ball of the Gallows.

A short time ago two negroes were hung at New Kent Court House, Virginia. After the hanging the crowds of whites went away, but the negroes hung about the field and around the shallow graves of the felons until dark. They had determined to have a ball but according to some superstition among them it could not begin until after the midnight hour. A large barn near the field was swept clean by hundreds of willing hands. At 12 o'clock it was crowded. On a small stage in a corner the stand for the musicians were placed, which was occupied by four banjo players and one fiddler. In the middle of the room was another stand, upon on which the man who called out the figures stood. It was a weird scene. Boys stood in the corners of the room with pine knot torches, which filled the place with black smoke, and made a murky light. At 12.15 the festivities began. Peter Johnson, a burly tobacco hand occupied the stand in the middle of the room, and sang out in stentorian voice: "Choose your partners." The strangely made up orchestra struck up 'The Mississippi Sawyer,' a wild Ethiopian air, and the dancing began. As the music went on, the musicians and dancers grew wild and wilder, until they shouted and sang as though possessed by the devil. Such exclamations as "I could die dis moment!" "Oh, Lord, how happy I is!" and the like were heard, especially from the women. At about 2 o'clock, Lucinda Macon, an old Voudou negress suddenly made her appearance in the barn. The musicians and dancers stopped in terror. The old hag slipped into the middle of the room, and then began a series of strange incantation scenes. The "trick" doctress was dressed in an old blue and white check dress and had in her hand a large bundle tied up in a red handkerchief. She opened it, and after muttering a lot of gibberish in what the negroes say there was an African dialect, she said she had the rope with which the men were hanged, and that after she had touched any bit of it, that piece would secure the possessor against the evil designs of any person who tricked them or poisoned them. She cut it up in small bits, and over each bit she muttered and sprinkled something from an old jug, and then she sold it for fifty cents. The rush for these pieces of rope was great The men fought for them. This ceremony was kept up until 2.30 A. M. The rope did not go around, and when this became known, those who did not get a piece acted like fiends, and begged the hag for a thread only. She told them that nothing else would effect the charm except small particles of the clothing in which the men were buried A large party then started off to the grave underneath the gallows, for the purpose of disintering the bodies and bringing back the garments. They soon returned in horror to the ball room, swearing that they had seen the two men who were hanged walking around the grave. The hag added to the excitement by declaring, at the top of her voice, sing out the words, that Smith and Christian had not died because she had given them a charm. The secret is that the visit of the dancers to the grave frightened off two resurrectionists who were after the bodies for the doctors. The dancing and singing was kept up till five o'clock. It was announced by Voudon doctress that all who danced at the gallows ball would be able to dance as long as they lived, no matter if they lived to be ninety-one.

Moving Day.

"Moving day with all its attendant horrors, will soon be here," said James "and I dont see how I am ever to get through with it. It brings nothing but work, work, work."

"Why, yes," replied Grandfather Lickshingle, "it is a terrible day for us poor men folks, and no mistake. Seein' as how this dre'ful day has rolled an' battered me over the bald an' beetling pate upward of a hundred times, I ought to know a little somethin'about it. Work well, I should say so Git up in the mornin' before breakfast, sit around till its ready, then eat an'off down town after a wagon. And right here I want to say that the standin' premium of a million dollars in gold offered by the United States Government to the man that finds a wagon when he wants it has never been claimed. No mortal man ever finds a wagon without hoolin' round a whole square, an' jest this kind of work is knockin' years and years of usefulness out of some of our best young men. Well, after the doggoned wagon is found, you must give the driver your old as well as your new address, as the newspapers say, and that's enough to break an ordinary man's back. By the time you're pretty well fagged out, an' you send the wagon to the house while you go on down town about your business, an' your wife finishes up whatever little odds an' ends there may be to do about the movin.' Oh! it's dre'ful, dre'ful! an' it raises the blisters on my hands to think of it;" and grandfather bowed his aged head on his cane and groaned.

Green Cloth Romance.

The Asiatic gambler is the most reckless; it seems to be his second nature, and he will not scruple to stake his wife, children, or, as a last venture, one of his own limbs, his life or liberty, becoming thus the slave of his antagonist. And here I am reminded of a fine point of law once extant among the ancient Hindoos, and touching upon this very question. A warrior staking his last farthing on chance, finally put up his liberty, upon losing which he bethought him of his beautiful wife. Luck being still against him, she was summoned as a slave before her husband's antagonist, and escaped the life of serfdom by the adroitness of her first query: "Did my husband lose me or himself first? For if he played away himself first he could not stake me." There is a story of a similar case as having occurred in an English-speaking country. It was during the plague in England that a young captain of the king's body-guard pledged the key of his house against all the winnings of his adversary and lost. The wife's honor was saved through the medium of a terrible avenger, the plague, one spot of which having appeared upon her throat frightened away the winner of the key. The story is a long one; there was a duel; the husband was killed; the wife died of the plague, and the cause of all this woe, the lucky gamester, was only cursed by the wierd plague-prophet "to perish in everlasting fire."

IN PEACE there's nothing so becomes a man as modest stillness and humility, unless he is engaged in the life insurance or some analagous business.

The Bronze Age.

It is well known that caves formed the first habitations of man, not only during the stone but also the bronze age. Throughout Europe inhabited caves are found. The most interesting perhaps, are those of Central France and those on the banks of the Meuse. The latter have the advantage of being in three planes, representing three successive risings in the river which irrigated its banks. The present superposed layers of human remains of three consecutive epochs—that of metal, of polished stone and rough stone. The latter, which is beneath the other two is no longer found on a level with the other two layers, which were then beneath the water; for the Meuse at Dinant was not less than three leagues wider. Besides the human remains there are bones of mammoths, hyenas, reindeer, animals which were then in France and Belgium. The inhabitants of the caves made earthen vases, but knew not the art of baking them, although they had fires. M. Dupont (*L'Homme pendant l'Age de la Piere*), from whom the following is obtained, estimates that during the period of the mammoths, the width of the Meuse at Dinant decreased from twelve kilometers to four hundred meters, which is the distance of the caves in the centre. To-day it is but thirty meters. The middle layers, just beneath those of the mammoth, correspond to the period of the reindeer. The grottoes, which are termed pits of the Mitons of Chaleaux, of Frontal, are striking examples. The remains of human industry are buried beneath a bed of yellow clay, which covers them. In those, no bones of mammoths or hyenas are found, but only those of some species now living: the wolf, fox, deer, wild goat and reindeer. There are yet no polished stones; there is no trace of metals: the potteries are made by hand but are not baked; small stones, pieces of bone, teeth of animals, or fossil shells with holes, composed the ornaments of these people. The third layer corresponding to the inferior caverns on the borders of the Meuse, is that of polished stone; it is the epoch of dolmens and the lacustrine cities of Switzerland, Savoy and Italy. Yellow clay disappears, the reindeer, elk, wild bull and castor have all disappeared. The hatchets are made of polished stones, with holes for inserting handles; the pottery is now baked. This epoch has left behind but few remains in caverns, but much is found in the earth of the fields. It is here that bronze makes its first appearance, and though scarce in Belgium, it is found in great quantities in the central countries. The caves of the bronze age in France and in Savoy are of two kinds—these used as dwellings, and those, whether natural or artificial, for sepulchral purposes. As on the Meuse, the inhabited pits of the middle states are found along rivers, and belong generally to the period of transition from polished stone to bronze. They are scarce, and among the most important are those of Saint Saturnin, a large neolithic station above Chambery; those of Savigny near Albano, of La Salette, and of Louvaresse (Isere). The people of the neolithic period who witnessed the arrival of bronze inhabited the plains and often the borders of rivers. The banks of the Saone furnish us with many stations, of which the successive epochs appear in superposed layers; it is especially at the confluence of streams and about fords that they may be perceived.

Odor of Spices.

An interesting archaeological observation has recently been made quite accidentally. It is well known that the urns found in Roman burial-grounds, and containing the bone remains of cremated bodies are often covered with clay cups or dishes. The object of these dishes was supposed to have been to contain spices, which sent forth agreeable odors during the progress of cremation. Herr Dahlem, a well known German archæologist, was able to verify this view in the following manner: He had obtained a dish of this kind which was broken, and after cementing it had placed it upon a stove for the purpose of drying the cement. Shortly afterward he noticed a strong and by no means unpleasant odor proceeding from the heated dish. It seems, therefore, that the ingredients burned in the dish some fifteen centuries ago had left traces behind, which announced their presence upon becoming heated. Herr Dahlem remarks that the odor was not unlike that of storax.

A Cunning Beast.

One of the largest and most ferocious animals in South America, is the Jaguar—a terrible native tiger. Besides being large and immensely strong, it practices extraordinary stragetic schemes in procuring food, which indicate something above mere instinct, because circumstances are constantly requiring some variation in their foraging expeditions for prey. Humboldt says when they find a turtle they adroitly turn it over on its back. It is then helpless and totally unable to offer resistence in that condition. With the most cruel manifestation of feline character, the Jaguar then leisurely knaws out the quivering flesh between the shell and carapace. Another of the Jaguar's reasoning manœuvers is to quietly follow the margin of streams. At sight of a fish near enough to be approached, with a quick dash of its paw the game is thrown high and dry above the bank. Fortunately for the country the Jaguar has a match in the great serpents that infest tropical America. In a twinkling of an eye one of these monsters winds himself round his body, and crushes out life and cracks the bones into fragments at the same moment.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Do not rip up old sores.

Doing nothing is doing ill.

Every couple is not a pair.

Fire and water are good servants, but bad masters.

Great pain and little pain makes a man weary.

Give a rogue rope enough and he'll hang himself.

Be lively, but not light; solid, but not sad.

Civility is always safe, but pride creates enemies.

Better break thy word than do worse in keeping it.

Never write when in anger; your writing may condemn you.

The longest and darkest of all nights is the night of despair.

When rich rogues are merry, honest folks may go into mourning.

He who loses his temper in an argument, loses the argument also.

The character that needs law to mend it is hardly worth the tinkering.

Be respectful to all men, that you may command respect.

Belief is not in our power, but truthfulness is.

The Christian life is not knowing or hearing, but doing.

Blessed are the homesick, for they shall come at last to the Father's house.

Moderation is the silken string running through the pearl chain of virtues.

We should esteem virtues, though in a foe; and abhor vice, though in a friend.

Love can excuse anything but meanness; but meanness kills love and cripples even natural affections.

Advice is like snow; the softer it falls, the longer it dwells upon, and the deeper it sinks into the mind.

No man was ever cast down with the injuries of fortune, unless he had before been deceived by her favors.

Great things are not accomplished by idle dreams, but by years of patient study.

They that do nothing are in the readiest way to do that which is worse than nothing.

Kind words are better than gold, and the voice of a friend has saved many a man from ruin.

Be happy if you can, but do not despise those who are otherwise, for you know not their troubles.

Some of the grandest things which have been achieved were by those whom we thought our inferiors

Narrow not your mind to your own selfishness, but give it a broad field for your fellow men to work in.

Loves sweetest meanings are unspoken. The full heart knows no rhetoric of words; it resorts to signs and glances.

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

He who who toys with time trifles with a frozen serpent, which will afterwards turn and inflict a deadly wound.

The chief art of attaining is to learn but little at a time. The widest excursions of the mind are made by short flights; frequently repeated.

St. Bernard puts it well when he says, "Humility is, of all graces, the chiefest when it doesn't know itself to be a grace at all.

Give a man such a heart as the Son of God describes in the beatitudes, and a whole universe of sorrow cannot rob him of his blessedness.

I think the first virtue is to restrain the tongue; he approaches nearest to the gods who knows how to be silent even though he is in the right.

Duty, though set about by thorns, may be made a staff, supporting even while it tortures. Cast it away, and, like the prophet's wand, it changes to a snake.

Greatness stands upon a precipice, and if prosperity, unbalanced by moral suasion, carries a man ever so little beyond his poise, it overbears and dashes him to pieces.

Though the Word and the Spirit do the main work, yet suffering so unbolts the door of the heart, that both the Word and the Spirit have easier entrances.

Blessed be the man who gives to the poor, albeit only a penny; doubly blessed be he who adds kind words to his gift. Say not, because thou canst not do everything, "I will do nothing."

A man who can give up dreaming and go to his daily realities; who can smother down his heart, its love or woe, and take to the hard work of his hand; who defies fate and, if he must die, dies fighting to the last—that man is life's best hero.

Truth is always consistent with itself, and needs nothing to help it out. It is always near at hand, and sits upon our lips, and is ready to drop out before we are aware, whereas a lie is troublesome, and needs a great many more of the same kind to make it good.

A great high-road of human welfare lies along the old highway of steadfast well doing, and they who are the most persistent and work in the truest spirit will invariably be the most successful: success treads on the heels of every right effort.

A good name is best won by good deeds. There is no sure way of being well thought of except by deserving well. "You have a little world before you," wrote Daniel Webster to a friend, "fill it with good deeds and you will fill it with your own glory."

The only part of the conduct of any one, in which he is amenable to society, is that which concerns others. In the part which merely concerns himself, his independence is of right absolute. Over himself, over his own body and mind, the individual is sovereign.

This seems to me a great truth, says Carlyle, in any exile or chaos whatsoever, that sorrow was not given us for sorrow's sake, but always and infallibly as a lesson to us from which we are to learn somewhat, and which, the somewhat once learned, ceases to be sorrow.

Many have yielded to go a mile with Satan who never intended to go with him twain; but, when once on the way with him, have been inveigled further and further, until they know not how to leave him. Thus he leads poor creatures down into the depths of sin by winding stairs, so they see not the end of that to which they are going.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1879.

SO-CALLED SOUTHERN LOYALISTS.

We are sorry that Congress did not, at once, pass Mr. Bragg's bill, abolishing the Southern claims commission.

This is a machine through which so-called Southern loyalalists have been prosecuting claims against the Government since the war, for alleged damages sustained during the struggle. Every true Southern man is debarred its benefits. Southern traitors and renegades only can be or ever have been benefitted by it; and for our part we do not care to see perpetuated any court or commission through which these scoundrels can be rewarded for their treachery.

Of all the characters of which it is possible for the human mind to conceive, the Southern renegade, is at once the most monstrous and contemptible. The tory of the Revolutionary war was a patriot when compared to him. The first at the outbreak of the war of independence was a British subject, and had a hereditary reverence for the crown that had come down to him through ten centuries, and the idea of complete divestment of allegiance to his King, was abhorrent to every loyal sentiment of his bosom; and yet his attitude in the struggle secured for him while living the scorn of mankind, and transmitted to his descendants a badge of disgrace to be worn so long as his name should live among men.

The Southern tory had no such excuse as had the one just mentioned. He belonged to a section of country where the doctrine of State's rights was predominant. He had been taught that his first allegiance belonged to his State. The Southern Confederacy proposed no change in our form of Government. It was only a proposed peaceful separation from a section that had always been inimical to the best interests of the South. Therefore his education, love of country, neighborly regard, honor, high sense of right, all should had led him to cast his destiny with the South. We do not now speak of the old Union men who opposed Secession while the subject was debatable; and yet, when their people went from the Union, followed the fortunes of our ill-starred Republic, and suffered in common with the rest of us. They are perhaps deserving of more honor than those who believed in Secession. We speak of that class, who, after the clash of arms, so far as their courage would permit, forgot country, forgot the bond of blood that bound them to the Southern people; forgot principle (if any they ever had); forgot honor and threw themselves, in the scale against their bleeding and struggling country-men, and in favor of an alien and hostile people. No plunder of Southern homes by the enemy, no cruel treatment of Southern boys in Federal Bastiles, no outrage upon the virtue of Southern women, by a ruffian soldiery could relax either their love of their allies or their vindicativeness towards the South. All their fountains of pity were dried up, and after our more honorable foe had withdrawn to his Northern home, leaving a prostrate South behind, when Comanches would have been generous, these infamous wretches fell upon their prostrate country-men and completed their ruin. Murder, arson, robbery, and perjury were their weapons, and they did not scruple to use them.

Many a gallant soldier boy, after bravely fighting for his country and surviving the perils of the battle-field, has, with heart bursting with joy, hurried to the embraces of loved ones, but to bite the dust at the hands of one of these cowardly dogs. Under Brownlow's administration in East Tennessee, scenes were enacted and motives revealed that rival the atrocities of Bulgaria, except that the East Tennessee tory, while a trifle less blood thirsty, was more mercenary than the Turk. Plunder was the end and aim of all their murders, prosecutions, perjuries and persecutions of innocent men. They parcelled out the land of the Rebels as they called them, and had their physical courage been equal to the demands of their dark hearts, they would have possessed themselves of the homes of their next door neighbors, the heartless robbers! To come nearer home, such a state of things partially existed in St. Clair county, next door to us. We remember poor Frank Harrison, a gallant soldier of the Tenth Alabama Regiment, who survived the perils of an hundred battles to fall at last at the hands of a vile tory assassin in the suburbs of Ashville. The murderer is still at large, his whereabouts is known, and yet the Governor of Alabama, a fellow-soldier of the slain man, moved by a consideration we cannot conceive of, offers no reward for his apprehension, upon application!

Now it cannot be supposed that the Southern people are anxious to reward these scoundrels, who after plundering the South while they dared, have now turned their attention to the Federal treasury, and are howling for their blood money. True, they have somewhat changed with the times. They are no longer the skulking foe, at the crack of whose rifle from the bushes brave Confederates bit the dust. They are to be seen in all the walks of life, professing principles to suit the latitudes in which they live, and can only be distinguished by a pending "claim" against the Government. Vainly hoping that their insignificant share in the struggle has escaped the eyes of the Southern people, or relying on the too generous nature of that people, they even put on the garb of Southern Democrats, obtrude themselves into Southern associations, and look honest men in the were not the greatest such hypocrisy the minds or soften the hearts of the Southern people. They don't want to pay any more taxes to go into the pockets of such villains. They do not wish to harm them further than to hold them in scornful remembrance for their colossal crime against civilization, country and God! They may get more cash if this bill does not pass; but the respect of men they never can win, though they should weep penitential tears the balance of their lives. One and all will wear the brand of "traitor" broader than the mark of Cain, until the grave shall open to hide their shame, and then their memories will rot!

Abolish, abolish the tribunal erected to reward their treachery!

The Radicals have great love for the negro. They recently held a meeting in Washington to raise funds for the starving Kansas negro refugees, passed long winded resolutions of sympathy and raised twenty-three dollars and sixty cents. Any Southern village would have done better than that without half trying.

The Kentucky State Convention was run by Confederate Soldiers, and every man nominated on the State ticket was a Confederate Soldier. This is pretty good for a Union State. Mr. Sheiden, who formerly lived at this place, was nominated for a place on the State ticket. Take this in connection with the fact that the recently elected Mayor of Chicago, Illinois, is a Confederate Soldier, it would appear that the Radicals have not succeeded in making "rebellion odious" to any permanent degree.

During a revival among the Second Adventists in Pocasset, Massachusetts, recently a fanatical father in imitation of Abraham took a butcher knife and prepared to offer his six year old daughter a sacrifice. God did not stay his hand, and he plunged it into her heart, killing her instantly. His wife assented to the sacrifice under the delusion that she would rise on the third day. The second Adventists as a sect upheld the deed and a riot almost occurred at the burial so violent were they. The unnatural parents are in jail, and many of the church have been arrested as accessories.

The railroads of Alabama pay tax on their property at about the rate of $5.550 per mile; and yet a road sold in Montgomery some days ago, at public sale, actual cash, for over $25.000 per mile, or nearly five times as much as it had been paying taxes on. These corporations must be made to pay taxes on the full market value of their property, as do the people of the State. It is but fair and just that they should.

Steps have been taken to organize an association of Confederate Soldiers in Alabama, to perpetuate the memory of those "dead on the field of honor," cultivate social intercourse among the survivors, and preserve a correct history of the sublime struggle. None but Confederate Soldiers are eligible to membership.

A great deal of discussion is now going on as to who will be the next democratic candidate for President. We shall heartily support any candidate the National Democratic Convention may nominate. Any Democrat that can be named is infinitely better than a Radical.

After the veto of the army appropriation bill, with the rider forbidding the presence of troops at the polls, the Democrats framed a separate bill embodying the same principle, and sent it to the President. This latter bill was free from the objections urged to the former bill, in the veto message of the President; but notwithstanding this fact the fraudulent President has vetoed it, and then committed the Republican party to the principle that the American people are to have no elections in future unawed by Military presence and power, if the Federal authorities so will it. That party, so far as Hayes and the representatives in Congress can bind it, have said that this is no longer a government of the people, but a military despotism.

After the veto message was read a Mr. Deering introduced a bill making an appropriation for the support of the Army. The Democrats in Congress very properly defeated the bill, and thus the matter stands at present. Hayes says, I will control the people in elections with the army. The Democrats say we will give you no money for the support of an army to be put to such base uses. All the Greenbackers, except Ladd of Maine, voted with the Radicals.

OXFORD ITEMS.

From the Record.

Oxford has some young ladies, and to their credit be it said, who are not too modest to swing the hoe in the garden these fine spring mornings.

The Oxford Cornet Band has come out of winter quarters, procured a supply of new music, and will proceed to prepare for the usual summer festivities.

Rev. J. A. Thompson, of this place, has been selected to deliver the annual address before the Philomathean and Eumanean societies of Oxford College in June.

Green Striplin, a worthy colored man living about three miles from town, lost his wife on the night of the 5th inst. She died of gastric and intestinal congestion.

There has been a good deal of excitement the past two weeks on the whooping cough question. We have had only two or three cases so far, and those not very severe.

The publisher of this paper is highly exultant over a recent edition in the way of a regular nine pounder—a rattling boy bearing the euphonious and significant initials of J. D.

We learn that the Salmon minnows, placed by the government in Cold Water, a stream near this place, last year, are rapidly increasing in size, some having been seen six or eight inches in length.

From the Washington Capital.]

DON. PIATT ON THE U. S. SENATE.

There is no denying the fact that our Government, in all its branches, has fallen into contempt. The people have no confidence in its honesty, belief in its patriotism or respect for its ability. And this descent has been accomplished in the last nineteen years. The change has been so rapid, the descent so continuous within the short period, that the memory of an ordiary observer will save us from the charge of exaggeration.

The Senate is the best illustration of what we assert. Let us take any of the old States—any Massachusetts, for example—and if any community can be found jealous of its dignity that of the Old Bay State is the one. Yet glance at its history in the Senate, almost within the time we mention. The seats filled by Webster and Choate—men of genius, whose national reputation added luster to their senatorial honors, were after occupied by Sumner and Wilson; and now we have Hoar and Dawes.

The readers of the Capital need not be reminded of our opinion of a man whose highest effort at statesmanship ended in winning for him the title of Dodger. His surviving relatives—we will not so grossly exagerate as to add friends—may cut on his tomb any lie obituary literature may suggest; but the Senator, if he lives in memory a day after his earthly demise, will be spoken of as the Hon. Dodger. Made in one of nature's severest fits of economy, out of refuse material, without bowels or brain, he gives in lieu thereof a quality that, like phosphorous, brightening as its creative substance decays, becoming prominent in communities in proportion to their demoralization, is known as cunning. He is Joe Bagstock, without Joe's adipose and good nature, being sly, sir; devilish sly.

Senator Hoar makes one of a group of Senators who have substituted devotion to party for patriotism to one's country, and differs from Chandler and Logan in being able to speak grammatically, while he lives cleanly. Being a gentleman of great respectability, he shows his devotion to his party by covering as well as he can its corruption with his character. Like Senator Conkling, while refraining from all the vulgar crimes of his party associates, he does not hesitate to continue the association, and when they are assailed, coming to their defense like a vestal virgin at the front entrance of a public brothel.

These are but two out of the entire body—but one illustration out of the many—the older States afford.

Small wonder that the people feel and, without hesitation, express their contempt for what was designed by the fathers to be the most dignified, if not the ablest, body of the Government. While its debates are the dreariest dead level of vulgar commonplace, its lobbies are thronged with the vilest pimps, prostitutes and ruffians public rot ever brought to the surface. And these last are all friends or agents of these old men selected by States to represent the power and dignity of our Government. No reputable man can mix with such a crowd, without being confounded with it, and no decent woman can go to the Capitol alone and not return leaving her character behind.

During a late trial of a noted blackmailer and a prominent ex senator his clerk testified that he found the committee-room of foreign relations thronged with strumpets and bullies; while a prominent lawyer swore on the witness stand that he had not time to attend to this case of female complication because he had that of other Senators of a like sort on hand.

It is well known that the most notorious women in Washington can go to the Senate and card out certain members, and they dare not refuse to respond. The gossips at the Capital amuse themselves with stories of easy capture by female lobbyists of these bald-headed representatives of sovereign States. Scandalous reports are circulated of forcing their mistresses in on the departments, to the shame of reputable women driven there to make an honest livelihood.

And while the lobbies are pollated with the people of the sort we describe, nearly all the committe-rooms are turned into bars, where intoxicating liquids are stored, and from whence in night sessions, come staggering these shameless old men to disgrace our country.

We write all this more in sorrow than anger. Heaven knows we feel pained and shamed enough at our national degradation. But while there is no use in concealing what can no longer be hid, we may be able to shame them into some sort of reform. Of course there is no hope of personal improvement. They may die in office—retaining to that extent the confidence of their constituents—but we will answer for it that they will die drunk. That is a foregone conclusion. We would be content if we could banish the pimps, prostitutes and ruffians from the lobby and the whiskey bottle from the committee rooms. Let us at least live before the world in a cleanly manner, and whether we respect ourselves or not, give the appearance of respect for the Government we serve.

MARTIN'S CROSS ROADS.

During the last few days farmers have worked like Trojans and made much progress in their crops. Very little cotton has been chopped out. Some have just finished planting, wet weather and cold nights and mornings have injured wheat. Some complaint of the Hessian fly and rust. We fear that early farmer, J. J. B. M. is like the early bird, or perhaps he has a hot house farm. Good indication of a fine oats crop. Corn very small and in need of work. The Erosophic Society continues with unabated zeal and interest. A question has been selected for a public debate the first Saturday night in June, viz: "Should parents dictate for their children in marriage?" Mr. E. D. Emerson, the monthly orator, will deliver an original address. Public respectfully invited to attend. A merry time is anticipated at Weaver's Station the 31st inst. Those who attend may expect a rare treat.

(Our correspondent here, after denying that a correspondend of the Oxford Record speaks for the people of the County, goes on to discuss the question of next State Senator; but as the time is rather early to open up the campaign we take the liberty of suppressing that portion of his communication until some future day.)

Many of us in this vicinity contemplate attending the Commencement at Oxford College in June, and are confident of being highly entertained by the exercises, especially by the class in elocution under Prof. Word.

Rev. T. P. Gwin preaches the funeral of the late Aaron Wilkins at Post Oak Baptist church, last Sabbath, to a very large audience.

NOTICE.—

Any one having books or periodicals with "Library of Thos. H. Martin, Martin's Cross Roads, Ala" printed or written upon them, please return them to the address at once.

THOS. H. MARTIN.

Mr. Hayes has become a stalwart and is as much opposed as any body else to the President's Southern policy.

A President who holds his office by fraud vetoes a bill to prevent his successor from getting the office by force.—New York Express.

Kellog is at last on the ragged edge. The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections have reported in favor of investigating him. He is so rank that he ought to go without waiting to be stirred up.

They now say of a liar: "He can tire out a fact quicker than any newspaper-writer living, by the simple process of harnessing it up to his imagination."

The firmness of Mr. Hayes' backbone is the more astonishing to Zack Chandler from the fact that the President takes nothing stronger than crab-apple cider.

A son of Col. Thos Smith, of Coosa county, joined the Confederate army in 1861, and has not been heard of since that time until last week, when he returned to his father's home.

The Chicago News, published in Logan's home, declares that there is no lack of men in that State willing to swear to the truth of Lowe's charge against Logan; that they were enlisted in the Confederate army to serve under Logan, but finally bulldozed into the Union service by that gallant Colonel, after he had gone to Washington and received a commission in the army from Lincoln.

The Nashville American regards Mr. Hayes' veto, under all circumstances, as a step far in the direction of the usurpation of imperial power by the Executive—that neither the Queen of England nor the Emperor of Germany possesses any such power; and that the President does not possess it, though he exercises it all the same.

Jefferson Davis having written a letter in which he speaks respectfully of the Confederate dead, the country is waiting for another blast from Z. Chandler. To respect the memory of men who were honest enough to die for a cause which they believed right is a Southern outrage that Mr. Chandler should not let pass unrebuked.—[Washington Post.

The Republican papers are perfectly silent about the rebellion in Kansas and Indian Territory, where people are defying the President's proclamation and are pushing into forbidden territory and stealing land. If that rebellion against the authority of the U. S. was located a few miles South, every Republican organ in the country would be bellowing for "troops."

An exchange says: "There is a bottle of wine over 1800 years old that will be opened shortly on the anniversary of the destruction of Pompeii. It was dug out of the ruins, where it had lain since the year 79. At the cheapest possible price the cost of it, if invested at compound interest, would by this time exceed our national debt."

Ask Yourself these Questions.

Are you a despondent sufferer from Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart? Have you Dizziness of the Head? Is your Nervous System depressed? Does your Blood circulate badly? Have you a Cough? Low Spirits? Coming up of the food after eating? &c., &c. All of these and much more are the direct results of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. Green's August Flower is now acknowledged by all Druggists to be a positive cure. 2,400,000 bottles were given away in the U. S. through Druggists to the people as a trial. Two doses will satisfy any person of its wonderful quality in curing all forms of Indigestion. Sample bottles 10 cts. Regular size 75 cts. Sold positively by all first-class Druggists in the United States.

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.

Senator Plumb, when he brought up his scheme for double mileage in the Senate, forgot that he was dealing with a Democratic body. But he learned the fact afterward, and the country was saved $136,000 because it was a fact.

Tax Assessor's Notice.

As a matter of accommodation to tax payers, I will be in Jacksonville Monday and Tuesday, the 26th and 27th for the purpose of assessing taxes.

A. B. LEDBETTER,

LAST NOTICE.

Delinquent Tax-payers are notified for the last time that they must come up and settle their taxes at Sheriff's office for the year 1879 and all previous years for which they are delinquent.

J. L. Mattison.
Marshal.

---

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

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

AGUE AND FEVER.

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

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

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

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

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

TREASURER'S NOTICE.

Any person or persons holding State certificates against Calhoun county, registered previous to the year 1856, will please present them to me for payment. They will be paid as presented, until the fund on hand for that purpose is exhausted.

I. L. SWAN,
Treasurer for Calhoun Co.

May 3d 1879—2t

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 22 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

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF LAND.

Under and by virtue of an order issued by the Hon the Probate court of Calhoun county, State of Alabama, the undersigned as county administrator and exoficio, the administrator of the estate of John Maddox, deceased, will sell at public outcry to the highest bidder, upon the premises, on

THE 9TH DAY OF JUNE, 1879,

the following described real estate, towit: The west half of the northwest quarter, and southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 35, township 13 and range 7; also a part of the northeast quarter of northwest half, of section 2, township 14, and 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 pine stake on section line, and then back to the beginning corner, containing one hundred and eighty acres more or less, situated in Calhoun county, State of Alabama.

TERMS OF SALE:

One half cash, and the remaining half on a credit of twelve months, with interest from date: Note with two approved securities will be required, to secure the unpaid purchase money.

May 10 1879—3t.

C W. BREWTON,
Admr

Waive Notes at this Office for sale

We the undersigned citizens of Calhoun county Alabama, take pleasure in recommending to the public, Mr. J. W. Bradley, "an old citizen of our county," as a man of undoubted truth and veracity—one who may be fully relied upon, as to any statements he may make in presenting to the public, the laudable business of his choice.

He has founded in this county a Fruit Nersery, and has been uniting in his efforts to make it a success, by the selection of choice fruits, and such only as best suits this climate, which object has been to a very great extent attained. He is now able to offer to purchasers, choice fruits already aclimated. We have fruit trees from his nursery, and find that they come fully up to his recommendations, and especially the "genuine Shockley," a Winter apple of fine quality, which suits this climate admirably. His great object and aim is to stock the Southern country, and especially Alabama, with choice fruits, well adapted to our climate, from a "home nursery."

Jacksonville, Ala., April 29 1879.

L. W. CANNON, Probat Judge;
J. M. PATTERSON, Coronar;
G. B. DOUTHIT, Cl'k Circuit court;
B. D. TURNER,
W. B. DOSS, Esqr.;
A. WOODS, Ex Judge of Probate.

For the above I will sell
First-class fruit trees, 25 cts each,
Two year old trees 15 cts. each,
One year old trees 10 cts each,
Variety apples, peach pear,
Plum and the grape vine.
I will be around and engage this fall, and deliver at a reduced price.

J. W. BRADLEY.

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.

W. W. HARRISON, E. G. BORDEN.

HARRISON & BORDEN.

Physicians & Surgeons,

OFFICE

Over Carpenter's Store,

JACKSONVILLE, ... ALA.

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. 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. Abernethy'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. MATTSON Deputy.

Jan. 11 1879.—5t

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.
Ferric Oxide	27⅜	"
Ferrous "	1⅞	"
Calcic "	10 7-10	"
Potassic "	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 Diarrhœa. 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.

eb 22—3m.

"BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE."

Change of Schedule.

S. R. & D. R. R.

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

Mail Trains Daily.

No. 1, North.	Stations.	No. 2, South.
4.40 a. m	...Lv Selma.....Ar....	9.30 p. m.
6 38 a. m	.....Randpolh. Lv.....	7.05 p. m
7 25 a. m	.....Montevallo.....	6.00 p. m.
8.15 a. m	.....Calera.....	5.00 p. m.
10.47 a. m	.....Talladega.....	2.35 p. m.
11.54 p. m	.....Oxford.....	1.30 p. m.
12 45 p. m	....Jacksonville	12.45 p. m.
3.45 p. m.	Ar.....Rome.....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.....	8.34 a. m.
9.40 p. m.	.....Calera Ar.....	7.00 a.
12.55 p. m.	.....Talladega.....	3 50 a. m.
2.25 a. m.	.....Oxford.....	2:25 a. m.
3.55 a. m	.....Jacksonville.....	12.50 a. m.
8.30. a. m.	.....Ar. Rome Lv.....	8. 15 p. m.
11.06 a. m.	.....Dalton.....	5.51 p. m.

The 9.30 a. m. train connects at Calera with mail trains of L. & N. and Gt. So. R. R. for all points west, and at Dalton with trains of E. T. Va. & Ga. R. R. for all eastern cities, Tennessee and Virginia springs, and with W. & A. railroad for Chattanooga and north western cities.

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

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

Sleeping cars on all night trains.

Tickets as low as by any other route.

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

Memphis and Charleston RAILROAD.

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

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

GREAT CHANGES

have been made on this line.

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

TO THE EAST

Close connection is made for all eastern and southern cities.

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

TO THE WEST

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

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

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

Baggage checked through. No Sunday delays.

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

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

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

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, B.

C. H. RANGER,
Jacksonville, Ala.

uly 27—3m.

JAMES HUTCHINSON,

Barber & Hair-dresser,

Room on Office Row, recently occupied by Dick Walker.

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

THE 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.

The Republican.

Jacksonville now has a telegraph office.

Mr. Seab Matthews is making a ten-pin alley.

A child of Capt. Hames has been quite sick but is now recovering.

Dr. Henry Snow, of Oxford, made a flying visit to Jacksonville Sunday evening.

It is impolite to enter a ladie's parlor and obtrude upon her any unpleasant subject.

Mr. Raymond has tuned the Methodist Church organ and greatly improved its tone.

Most of our lawyers have been absent last week and this attending Court at Gadsden.

Capt. Brewton has been suffering with rheumatism, but is now better, we are glad to note.

Jacksonville is shipping straw berries to Selma. We presume the season is about over down there.

Now is the dullest season of the year for the printer. Pay your subscription if you are able. We need money.'

Mrs. George Arnold sent us Wednesday some of the largest turnips we have seen this season, for which we return thanks.

Rev. Mr. Walker preached a fine sermon Sunday morning at the Methodist Church on the responsibility of parents.

Mr. Nathan Clark, Sheriff Goodlett and Jos. Jones went fishing on Coosa river last week and were moderately successful.

Capt. Jno. M. Wyly, one of the live Railroad men of the South, has been visiting his family in Jacksonville the past week or two.

The music at the Methodist Church Sunday was fine. Mr. Raymond was at the organ both at morning and evening service.

W. B. Ferguson, Esq., of Edwardsville is authorized to receive subscribers to the Republican and receipt for any money paid him for subscription.

Mr. Henry A. Dalsheim, of Talladega, who formerly did business in this place, is this week visiting friends here. Dalsh is always welcome in Jacksonville.

Si Crow, an old negro man, formerly belonging to Mr. James Crow, died last week. Si, in slavery time, was a blacksmith and very valuable to his master.

Two seining parties went out from here within the past week to the creeks in the neighborhood of the town, but neither of them did much in the way of catching fish. Lots of fun, though.

A package came to this post-office some days ago addressed to "Some good Christian man" and the post-master was at a loss who to give it to. He ought to have dropped it into the Republican box of course.

We were on Depot street Saturday among the merchants, and found business very brisk. They have some live business men doing business near the depot. They should "salute" their friends more frequently through the columns of the Republican.

Mart McCain, a freedman has posted a cow with calf. She is said to be pale red and is marked by swallow-fork cut in one or both ears. If we are not mistaken, parties have no right to post cattle at this season of the year. He says he found her on Chimney mountain.

Judge Walker, who has been confined to his home some time from sickness, has gone to Shelby Springs to recuperate his health by use of the water. We sincerely trust he may find relief at the Springs, and return ere long, completely restored in health and strength.

With pain we learn of the death of Mrs. Clark, mother of Mrs. A. Woods of this place, after a brief illness. She was quite an old lady. Mrs. Clark was a thorough christian woman, greatly beloved in her circle of acquaintance; and she leaves many sorrowing friends behind. The aged partner of her life and other relatives have our deepest sympathy.

All the copy of the programme of the teachers meeting for July 1st. was not furnished us this week and therefore we do not print it. We shall probably receive the remainder of the copy in time to publish the programme in our next.

A shooting affray occured at Calera recently in which some twelve or fifteen parties engaged and some thirty or forty shots were fired. Two men were shot, though not fatally. The people of Calera have held a meeting and determined to preserve order and put down ruffianism in that place for the future.

Mr. R. H. Couper is rapidly completing his tram road, and doing it without any outside help too, as in case of the platform scales. When he completes the road he will more than double his shipments of ore from this point. The ore shipped from here is very fine, and will make good car wheels.

Some days ago, during a rainstorm, lightning struck two china trees in the yard of Mr. Warren Harris, and completely shattered them. One large peice was thrown fifty yards, and splinters were driven through the heavy plank of a corn crib near. He was sitting within two feet of a window, near the trees, and the lightning passed directly through it, making a hole in a pane of glass;as if a rifle ball had passed through, yet he did not in the least feel the shock. He says it made the loudest noise ever he heard,

Monday evening three of Jacksonville's most charming young ladies called at the Republican office to learn the manner of printing a paper. With great pleasure we told them what we knew about printing. We are always glad to have the ladies call, and shall take pleasure in explaining to them the process of manufacturing a newspaper. There are many ladies in Jacksonville who do not have much idea of the process, never having seen the work going on. Friday evening at 4 o'clock or after, or Saturday morning is the best time to visit the office, as the paper is then being thrown from the press.

We saw two pigs Monday with their rooting aparatus so neatly clipped with a knife that they were utterly incapacitated to injure gardens for the balance of the season, and yet were not materially injured. That they were our pigs did not lessen our admiration of the surgical operation. The party did just right, and we commend his example to others who have been troubled with small swine. It is better thus to incapacitate them for further mischief than to kill them. Nearly every one in town has pigs at large, and it is almost an impossibility to keep them when small out of gardens, and yet they cannot be kept penned all the year. Clip their rooters and let them run.

Although sent with the express message that they were not designed for newspaper notice, we cannot refrain from mentioning the large waiter of strawberries sent us Wednesday by Mrs. Judge Walker. There were three varieties, and all exceedingly fine. The Lilly, the largest and sweetest of the lot, though not the finest flavored, were as large and larger than partridge eggs. We have never before seen such strawberries in this country. We return most sincere hanks to our generous lady friend, and assure her that no gift we have had this year has given us such pleasure—as much from a high appreciation of its source, as for its delicate and delicious flavor.

LADIGA.

The weather has been warm for the last week. We had a delightful rain Tuesday night. The prospect for oats and wheat in this vicinity was never better. Farmers generally are boasting of a good stand of corn and cotton. Corn looks green and growing, all we hate is, there was not enough of it planted in this vicinity. Farmers ought to plant less cotton and more corn. There is not much economy in buying corn in the spring of the year at one dollar per bushel and buying guano at seventy-five dollars a ton, to raise cotton at 7 & 8 cents to pay for it. Farmers are now buying corn here at $1.00 per bushel, and yet they will still plant more cotton than corn. According to the price of corn and cotton now, 50 bushels of corn will sell for as much as one bale of cotton. It is much less trouble to make and gather 50 bushels of corn than it is to make 1 bale cotton.

A SUBSCRIBER.

We have a Bible reading and prayer meeting here every Thursday night at the school house.

The health of the vicinity is very good at present. There has been a few cases of measles here, but all have recovered. We do not see an articles from any portion of the county. We would be glad to hear from all parts of the county.

THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.

Last week we alluded to the memorial address of Col. Jos. W, Taylor, delivered on the occasion of the decoration of soldiers' graves at Eutaw, on memorial day. Below we give some extracts from it.

We have assembled to perform one of the holiest offices of Southern patriotism. Amid the flowers and the songs of Spring, beneath the swelling dome of the skies and upon a spot hallowed by the graves of our kindred and friends, we have gathered to honor, by simple but impressive ceremonies, the memory of the brave; to indulge for a while in the ennobling recollections which the occasion inspires; and to attest, once more, by solemn and public observance of this memorial anniversary, that, though the bodies of our fallen heroes be dust and the cause for which they laid down their lives be irretrevably lost, we still cherish their memories and admire their deeds as the brightest jewels in the coronal of the South.

The tale of a sad, but glorious struggle, which all of us know by heart, tells why it is that we thus come, amid the pomp and the minstrelsy of the loveliest season of the year, to deck with the garlands of remembrance and gratitude the graves of the martyr dead of the South. Eighteen years ago, there lay slanting to the sun and fanned by cooling breezes from the sea, a favored clime, dowered with a sky as bright as the sky of Italy and a soil as fertile as the Delta of the Nile. Abounding in every rich fruition of the present and opulent in every bright hope of the future, it was the political Palastine of the West, flowing, like the Canaan of old, with the milk and honey of a fat abundance and blessed with the heritage of a bright renown.

Over this fair and fruitful clime the destroying angel of war passed in the night of his wrath and left it, after four years of ravage and spoil, a land of ruins and of graves. The virtues of its women, the valor of its men and the undying memories of its past, survived; all els of its fortunes and hopes went down to ruin as go down the pride and the glory of the Summer landscape beneath the sweep of the hurricane breath of the tempest.

But, when the hand of the destroyer was stayed and peace returned to the blighted land, where they, the gallant and devoted men, who, in the black night of their country's peril and need, had rallied, at her call, beneath the folds of the Bonnie Blue flag of the South, bore it to its baptism of blood and fire on land and sea, enriched the records of valor by the splendor of their achievements in arms, and who, yielding at length to odds against which neither skill nor valor could avail, furled the banner of the Lost Cause and laid it, without one stain on its folds, upon the grave of the dead Confederacy of the South?

Many of them returned from the war, some unharmed, others mutilated, all of them weary and worn, to receive the congratulations of kindred and friends upon their escape from the perils of the struggle and to enjoy, in the gratitude and respect of their countrymen, a partial reward for their dangers and toils.

But many of them, alas! came not back again from the tented field. When the public banquet and the private feast were spread to welcome their returning comrades in arms, no seats were reserved for them at the hospitable board. No voice of kindred or friends, no plaudit of the public, could pierce for them the dull, cold ear of death, or wake them to the call of duty or of country again. They lay mouldering in common or in scattered graves, with dust upon their brows and the seal of the eternal silence upon their lips. Some of them went down to sudden death and red burial on the stormy fields of the conflict. Others perished by disease or by the numberless casualties of war. Thousands died in the prrsons of the foe and thousands more scattered in health and broken in spirit by the hardships of the struggle, came back to die amid the fond endearments, but unavailing ministries of home. But howsoever and wheresoever they died, they died, all of them, as honor covets to die, at the post of duty and wherever their graves may be, they are classic spots to be visited with reverence and moistened with tears by the people of the South.

To impartial history, to the charitable speeches of men in the present and to the justice of mankind in the future we may safely leave the vindication of the character and the costody of the fame of these martyrs of the Lost Cause.

But to the people of the South is committed, by every title and claim, the exclusive guardianship of their graves. The grateful task of protecting these graves from the ravage of time and of decorating them, at stated periods, with the memorial garlands of remembrance and gratitude has passed, by general usage and consent, into the hands of the South. Tenderly, gracefully and faithfully have they thus far kept this vigil of patriotism over the dust of the fallen heroes of the Lost Cause. Year by year when Spring revisits the earth and the memorial anniversary returns, the noble women of the South repair the graves of the Confederate soldiers and deck them with the fragrant pillage of garden and bower, as the tribute of the love and respect of the living to the memory and the worth of the dead.

Both as a private citizen of the country and a son of the South, I thank you, Ladies for what you have this day done. This whole community, so loyal and true to the Lost Cause in the day of its struggle, thanks you for this renewed performance of your self-imposed task of petriotic gratitude. The Commonwealth of Alabama thanks you for this tribute of respect to her fallen heroes. More than all, the South, the discrowned, but still dear and beautiful South, so jealous for the fame of each one of her martyred sons, thanks you for the patriotic labors of the day.

From the flowers with which you have decked these graves, fragrance will rise to sweeten all the airs of this home of the dead. So from the urn of these graves, as from the urn of the graves of all the Confederate dead, the moral fragrance of heroic deeds and immortal memories will rise and float out to sweeten the breezes of history forever. The flowers which you gathered, so full of fragrance and beauty to-day, will wither and fade by the the sunset to-morrow, but not so shall wither and fade the memory and the fame of these heroes of ours, for both their memory and their fame shall abide, unfading and perennial, in the land which they lived to uphold and died to defend. The whole South has become their monument and their epitapys are inscribed upon the hearts of her people. To them may be fitly applied the noble words of the poet:

How sleep the brave who sink to rest
By all their country,s wishes blest.
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their ha low'd mould,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.
By Fairy hands their knell is rung,
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;
There Honor comes,' a pilgrim gray,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay,
And Freedom shall a while repair,
To dwell a weeping hermit there.

LOCAL MATTERS.

A GREAT Break Down In Prices.

The Parrs are reducing their prices every day: they are buying their Goods cheaper; and consequently they are able to sell them lower.

Go to Parrs

TO BUY YOUR GOODS.

They pay cash for what they buy, and can sell lower than those who buy on time. They are offering clear side meat from 6½ to 7cts per lb: lard from 9 to 12cts: Coffee 16 to 18 cts per lb; Sugar 9 to 11cts per lb. Garden Seeds of all kinds at COST! Mackerel and white Fish in abundance. Five hundred pounds of Sole & Upper Leather at Tanners' prices. Large lot of

TIN WARE

lower than ever sold before. Jug and Jar ware at 12½cts per gallon.

Taxes all off

Smoking and Chewing Tobacco Sets 2 cts per lb lower than ever before.

few more N. Y. Cheddar Cheese—the last of the Season!

SOMETHING STRANGE!

The Parrs have got

M E A L!

And will keep it constantly on hand in the future.

Why Do You Grumble

about your Flour.

Go to Parrs and get the very best, and the good wife will not make a

Wry Face

at you about it.

s all stories must have an end—so do ours, and we end by saying that we sell as good goods as any one, and more of them than any one for the

MONEY

ED. G. CALDWELL,

(At the old Forney Corner,)

Has on hand the best brands of Chewing and Smoking TOBACCOS, including the popular Swanson's Pride and the celebrated 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 Meal at

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

YOU can buy snything in the GROCERY line CHEAP for CASH at

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Go buy one of those fine Plows of the Towers patent at

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

splendid lot of new **Tin-ware** at

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

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

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

YOU can buy TEN pounds of RICE for $1 00 at

E. G. CALDWELL'S

YOU can buy 10 pounds of SUGAR for $1 00 at

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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.

EDWAN, 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.

INSURANCE.

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

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

COLUMBUSS INS., & BANKING CO., COLUMBUSS, MISSS.

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

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

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

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

April 26th, 1879—1 y

R. T. HOYT,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

NO 43 BROAD STREET, *ROME, GA.*

W I L L S E L L

clover & grass seed

TO THE FARMERS AT WHOESALE PRICES

Send for Price List and descriptive Catalogue.

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

POSTPONED.

TRUST SALE.

Under and by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned as Trustee by John Maddox and Jonathan Phillips on the 10th day of April, 1878, to secure J. R. Loyd in the payment of a certain promissory note there in mentioned, and which said Deed of Trust was recorded in the Probate Courf of Calhoun County, State of Alabamat 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 9th day of June 1879. 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.

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.

Extract of a Letter

STERVETT, Shelby County, Ala.
DR. S. C. WILLIAMS,

Dear Sir,

This is to inform you that my cancer is now well. I would not have it back as it was one month ago for five hundred dollars. Accept of my thanks for the same. I wish the whole world could know what success you have in curing cancers, as there are numbers who are suffering with it. Your charges are very moderate and medicine comparatively mild. Your's Truly,

LARWIN VANDIVER.

W. C. LAND,

WATCHMAKER AND *Jeweler,*

JACKSONVILLE, ALA

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 ether machine. See Sign near depot of

C. W. BREWTON.

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

SPRINGVALE STOCK FARM.

JAMES CROOK,

—BREEDER OF—

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

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
CALHOUN COUNTY }

Probate Court for said county—Special Term, May 1st 1879.

This day came C. W. Brewton, county administrator and ex the administrator of the estate of Wm. McMilliard, deceased, and filed his statement, account and vouchers for a partial settlement of his administration thereof.

It is ordered that the 26th 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.

May 3d—3t.

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.

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.

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

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

The PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE
The PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER

Books that are really Guides and Self-Instructors in all matters pertaining to Manhood and Womanhood, and supply a want long felt. They are beautifully illustrated, and in plain language, easily understood. The two books embrace 545 pages, and contain valuable information for both married and single, with all the recent improvements in medical treatment

Read what our home papers say: "The knowledge imparted in Dr. Butts' new works is in no way of questionable character, but is something that every one should know. The Youth, the victim of early indiscretion; the Man, otherwise perfectly healthy maybe, but with wasting error in the prime of life, and the Woman, in misery and ill health, all may learn from the many ills her sex is heir to."—St. Louis Journal.

PHYSICIAN PRICES—50 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.

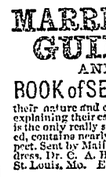
SINGLE LIFE

SMOKE BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO

BURNHAM'S WATER WHITE STANDARD TURBINE
WARRANTED BEST AND CHEAPEST.
Prices reduced. *Pamphlets 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. RIGELOW, having 30 years experience treats SEXUAL AND CHRONIC DISEASES in both sexes. Seminal Emissions, Privately; SEXUAL DEBILITY, from sexual abuse or excesses, producing IMPOTENCY, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, &c., rendering MARRIAGE IMPROPER, can be positively and permanently cured. With warrant every case. Pamphlet, 50 pages, 6 cents. His MARRIAGE GUIDE OR SEXUAL PATHOLOGIST, 250 large pages, ILLUSTRATED, containing much that was never before published, Price 50 cts. Letters CONFIDENTIAL. FEMALE PILLS, $5, Extra Strong, $10. Send 50 cts. for sample Rubber Goods, &c. by Express.

MARRIAGE GUIDE AND **BOOK of SECRETS,** DR. BOHANNAN'S Marriage Guide teaches all the inquisitive should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the sexual system, Philosophy of Reproduction, who should marry, the impediments to marriage, their nature and cure. Treats on all Private Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and means to cure; it is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, contains nearly 200 pages and is complete in every respect. Sent by Mail securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. C. A. BOHANNAN 619 North Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1857.

PRESCRIPTION FREE!
For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. DR. W. HARVEY CO., No. 138 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, O.

OPIUM and Morphine habit cured. Opium Baking (a Wine Glass) cures. Send stamp for book on Opium, Morphine, Chloral, Whiskey, Tobacco habits. Dr. J. C. HOFFMAN, Lebanon, Ohio.

Watches $3 to $7. Revolvers $2.50. Over 100 Articles Sent C.O.D.

AGRICULTURE.

ON PLOWING.—Always have your plow sharp. Never go to the field with an instrument which is not in condition to do good work. A good workman may be thwarted by bad tools, and dull tools are a good indication of a lazy farmer. Remember that to plow well does not mean to turn over a clean furrow; to do that may be well, but that is not all. Good plowing is the thorough pulverization of the soil, and he who can dissolve an acre of ground into the finest particles is the best plowman, for he exposes the most surface to the seed which shall be sown. The ground cannot be too finely ground up. Here lies the secret of fine crops, so far as mechanical agency is concerned. Plow an inch or so deeper each year, and thus deepen your seed bed and bring the subsoil into contact with light and air for chemical operations. You can never go too deep provided you go slowly. Never be in a hurry at this kind of work. If you have not the time to do your work right, just make the time. One acre well plowed is worth two acres half way done. Look out for those hard places where the instrument tries to jump out. Stop; here is an enemy that must be conquered, you must not neglect it. These spots determine the real from the artificial workmen. Try it over again. If a rock, or a root, or any other obstruction is in your way, stop and get rid of it entirely. If it is a rock, put it into a sink-hole. Never let it bother you again. Dispose of it at once. Do not ride on your plow handles. Your team has draught enough to overcome without your laziness adding fifty pounds. Riding on the plow handles never does good work. Stand square between the plow handles, arms so stiff that you must be lifted off your feet before the plow can veer from its course. Then lift a little on the handles, and you will do better work and lighten the draught by twenty-five or fifty pounds. Keep your eye ahead of your team and turn every inch. A bad workman covers, and grain is lost. When done, take your plow and clean it well and put it under cover out of the way of wet moisture, which, like rot, soon destroys a valuable implement.

CHECKING THE POTATO DISEASE.—An English farmer in an English journal of horticulture, who has given the potato disease considerable attention, says that it is owing to the destructive action of two kinds of mildew, and it starts afresh every year from seeds, or spores, as they are called, which have rested during the previous autumn and winter either in the ground or in the potato tubers or the manure heap. He also offers the following suggestions, with the full belief that if they are carefully followed results will be obtained which will far more than repay the trouble. Burn the haulm and all waste potatoes, parings, etc., not intended for the animals, soon as possible after the crop has been raised. Unless this is done the decaying haulm and waste potatoes may fill the ground with the seeds of the destroying mildews. Do not throw the haulm and waste potatoes upon the manure heap, because the mildew seeds will gain in strength by resting in the manure, and this manure will help to spread the potato disease next season. Boil for a long time all diseased and even apparently sound potatoes before you feed animals with them. It is highly probable that the seeds of the potato mildews gain strength by passing through the stomach of an animal—the pig, for instance. The manure of animals fed on raw diseased potatoes and potato parings may, for the above reason, become a powerful means of spreading the potato disease. Do not grow potatoes on the same piece of land two years in succession. Any mildew seeds which may rest in the ground from the year's potato crop will begin to grow about the middle of May, but they will quickly perish if they cannot find potato plants at hand to nurse them. Be sure the seeds are quite free from disease when planted. A potato does not always show the disease upon the outside; therefore it will be necessary to cut the sets, in order that the condition of each one may be seen. A few diseased plants will serve to infect acres of potatoes in a wet, warm season. Use chemical manures in preference to any others for the potato crop. Ordinary manures may, especially if brought from a distance, contain the mildew seeds. A potato crop may generally be saved by pulling up the haulm throughout the whole crop as completely as possible directly the disease spots appear on the leaves of any one of the plants. Of course the tubers will not grow any larger after the leaves and stalks have been removed. They will, however, ripen in the ground, more or less, according to the season, and though they may not be very good, will be fit for use. To insure success, all the potato growers of a neighborhood should follow the above plan. One plot of diseased potatoes may furnish seeds enough in July to destroy the surrounding potato crop.

SCIENTIFIC.

Knowing the pitch of a screw propeller, any one standing near the engine room may determine the vessel's speed in knots, very nearly, by multiplying the pitch, in feet, by the number of revolutions per minute, pointing off two decimal places and allowing say one-sixth for slip. This ready rule is obtained in this way: A nautical mile is 6,080 feet which may be called 6,000 feet, for calculations not absolutely exact. The hourly speed of a screw steamer, disregarding slip, would, therefore, be the pitch of the screw multiplied by the number of revolutions per minute, the product multiplied by 60 for the number of minutes in an hour, and the final product divided by 6,000 feet nearly in a nautical mile. But, as multiplying a number by 60 and dividing by 5,000 amounts to no more than pointing off two decimal places at once, we have the short rule given above.

Lake Erie is only sixty to seventy feet deep; but Lake Ontario, which is 720 feet deep, is 230 feet below the tide-level of the ocean, or as low as most parts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and the bottoms of Lake Huron, Michigan and Superior, although their surfaces are much higher, are all, from their vast depths, on a level with the bottom of Ontario.

Columbium, which was discovered some fifty years ago, and which resembles nickel in its properties, but is more like tin in color, is now talked of as a substitute for both of these metals in the plating process. It has been very scarce, but deposits of it have recently been discovered in North Carolina and Colorado.

In Norway, deals and planks are seasoned by laying them in salt water for three or four days when newly sawed, and then drying them in the sun, a process which is considered to be attended with advantage. It does not prevent their shrinking.

DOMESTIC.

RULES FOR CAKE.—Have the ingredients all measured and prepared and the tins buttered before mixing the materials. Sift the cream of tartar, or baking powder, well into the flour; dissolve the soda in the milk, or, if no milk is used, in a little warm water, roll the sugar, beat the butter to a cream, mix the butter and sugar together, beat the yolks and whites of the eggs separately. When fruit is used it must always be added the last thing, and dredged with flour to prevent its falling to the bottom. Cake, to be light, should be baked slowly at first, until the batter is evenly heated all through. I find that cake is very much more delicate made with pulverized sugar than when made with a coarser kind. Eggs will beat lighter and quicker if they are put into a basin of cold water for half an hour before using.

WASHING DISHES.—It seems that all housekeepers are wrong in using soap to wash dishes. The right way to do this is to have your water quite hot and add a very little milk to it. This softens the water, gives the dishes a fine gloss, and preserves the hands; it removes the grease—even that from beef, and yet no grease is ever floating on the water, as when soap is used. The stone vessels should be set on the stove with a little water in them, when the victuals are taken from them: thus they are hot when one is ready to wash them, and the grease is very easily removed. Tinware keeps bright longer cleansed in this way than by using soap or by scouring. The habit so many of us have acquired of scouring tins is a wasteful policy; the present style of tinware will not bear it. The tin is soon scrubbed away, and a vessel that is fit for nothing is left on our hands.

CORNED BEEF.—To one hundred pounds of beef cut in pieces suitable for boiling, add four quarts of salt, four pounds of brown sugar, and four ounces saltpetre. Sprinkle the mixture over each piece as it is packed, and pound solid and weight heavily with stones. No water need be added, as there will be enough brine formed from the beef and other materials. The brine must constantly cover the beef, as the air would soon spoil it.

LET THEM STAND.—Boiled hams are much nicer to let them stand in the water in which they are boiled until cold. The outside then does not turn black and dry up, as it does when taken from the water to cool; consequently, there is less waste in preparing them for the table. But always remember to remove the lid of the kettle, so the steam may escape. This should be done after boiling anything of the kind.

RICE WAFFLES.—One quart of thin sour milk, poured over one teacupful of cold, boiled rice. Do this two or three hours before the waffles are wanted. When ready to bake add a pint and a half of flour, two or three beaten eggs, and soda. Oil the waffle-irons each time they are used with lard that is perfectly sweet. The rice used for rice griddle-cakes and waffles should be salted when boiling.

APPLE CHEESE.—Get some good cooking apples; peel, pare, core, and cut them into small pieces. Add an equal weight of sugar, and the juice of two lemons and peel, cut very fine. Put them on the fire and keep moving about to prevent their burning. Boil until the apples are quite mashed up, and look clear. Dip a mould in cold water, put in your cheese, and serve next day, cold, with a custard round it.

CLEAR, boiling water will remove tea stains and many fruit stains. Pour the water through the stain, and thus prevent it from spreading over the fabric.

SALT will curdle new milk; hence, in preparing milk porridge, gravies, etc., the salt should not be added until the dish is prepared.

A LONDON joker remarks that it is quite natural for newly-married couples to turn pale, for the ceremony itself makes them wan.

HEMLOCK bark grated and applied, or steep and wash; also alum water will cure and make less liable to chafe.

He Came from Goshen.

"Ah, good morning, Mr. Doyle. What makes you blush so? Doth thy blood boil at the thought of the indignities heaped upon thee by thy incarceration in the loathsome cell, or doth the cool breezes of April smite thee too hard and bring the color to thy cheeks," said Justice Wandell, laying aside "Parker on Liquors" and turning the glare of his gold-rimmed eye glasses full upon the ruddy countenance of Patrick Doyle.

Troth, I dunno, sor. Does the officer say so, sor?"

"The servant of the people, mighty in the power vested in him, by virtue of his office hath laid his hand on the good book and sworn that he did found one Patrick Doyle wallowing in the mire of Fourth street, and that the said Patrick hath looked on the wine, been tempted and hath fallen."

"Begob, that's awful. Divil a wan o' me thought I raised thim ructions."

"Wherefore," continued His Honor, solemnly, "he, the said servant of our good people, prayeth that the said Doyle be punished in full measure as his crime meriteth. Now, what saith Patricius?"

"Begorra, I don't know phat to say."

"Where did you come from?"

"Goshen, Yer Worship, an' I kem down to mate me brother Moike, phat was comin' over be wan o' the big ships, an' here's the check o' me thrunk I left at Castle Garden."

"Did you say you came from Goshen?"

"Yes, sor."

"Meander, Patrick. Go—shun the path that leadeth to the tavern; be not deceived by the sign of 'Hotel.' Neither let a 'long drink and square meal' lead thee from thy duty to thyself. Take thy brother Michael by the hand and seek by honest labor the reward of virtue and temperance. Travel."

Patrick stared with mouth wide open, drinking in every world. Being told to go, he heaved a sigh and moved out scratching his head and muttering, "Who the divil is Mr. Meander."

WHILE WAITING for a Cough to go as it came, you are often laying the foundation for some Pulmonary or Bronchial affection. It is better to get rid of a Cold at once by using that sure remedy, Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, which will cure the most stubborn Cough, and relieve you of all anxiety as to dangerous consequence.

HUMOROUS.

HE KNEW THE ROPES.—The other evening a man with his hat on his ear, and a knowing look in his eyes, got off a Grand Trunk train and made inquiries about an up-town hotel, and finally decided to take a hack up. Nothing was said about the fare, which was fifty cents, but when he had been safely carried to his destination he pushed his hat up a little more, drew down his left eye, and said to the hackman:

"Now, boy, look a-here! I hain't traveled—oh, no! and I don't know my gait. I've heard of you fellers before, and I'm right on the gouge and kick. I'll give you a dollar for this ride, but not another cent—I'll light first!"

The driver took the dollar in place of the anticipated fifty cents, and the smart Aleck walked into the hotel to tell the clerk how he bluffed a fellow weighing thirty pounds more than he pulled down.

HAPPY THOUGHT.—We commend to amateur actors, troubled with bad memories, the happy idea of our friend C. Though still a young man, he was to play the father, and the daughter chanced to be a very handsome woman. So when he forgot his part, he could think of nothing better than while holding his "child" to say:

"Kiss your father."

And each time when he felt that his memory was to fail, he would save himself by crying out:

"Come to my arms, my child."

The husband of the daughter was heard to say that he thought "the author repeated himself very often."

"I AM afraid, dear wife, that while I am gone, absence will conquer love." "Oh, never fear, dear husband, the longer you stay away the better I shall like you."

"LA SURPRISE" is the name of a new hat with three-quarters of a yard of feathers hanging from the right side. It is so called from the surprised manner in which the husband exclaims "La!" when presented with the bill.

THE California dairyist who put a rock in the centre of every cheese he shipped to South America was actuated by the kindest feelings. He thought the buyer of the cheese would want the stone to kill the skippers with.

"THERE are too many women in the world; 60,000 more women than men in Massachusetts," growled the husband. "That is the survival of the fittest,' my dear," replied the wife.

GRATEFUL WOMEN.—None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters, as women. It is the only remedy peculiarly adapted to the many ills the sex is almost universally subject to. Chills and fever, indigestion or deranged liver, constant or periodical sick headaches, weakness in the back or kidneys, pain in the shoulders and different parts of the body, a feeling of lassitude and despondency, are all readily removed by these Bitters.

IT HAS been proven that after kindling his fire a miser stuck a cork in the nozzle of the bellows to save the little wind that was left in it.

WE SAW a young man with two heads on his shoulders the other day, but didn't consider it much of a curiosity. One belonged to his girl.

Now that crimped hair is becoming fashionable again, ladies are advised, if they want to get their hair in waves, to take an ocean bath.

How Can I Express My Thanks?

Mrs. Meeks, of Yorkville, New York, writes: It affords me great pleasure to write these few lines to let the public know the value of *Anakesis*, the great External Pile Remedy. I have suffered the last 11 years everything but death; in that time I have spent hundreds of dollars. I have tried everything I ever heard of; I have had four different doctors, but found very little relief. I at last heard of *Anakesis*; I tried them and in one hour's time I found relief and have not been troubled with them since. How can I express my thanks to you? No tongue can praise them too highly, and I would say to all those who are afflicted with Piles, Hemorrhoids or fissures, internal or external, give *Anakesis* a trial and you will no longer be a sufferer.

MRS. MEEKS.

Samples of *Anakesis* are sent *free* to all sufferers on application to P. Neustaedter & Co., Box 3916, New York.

THERE is an unusual activity in the red flannel business. Organ grinders are ordering spring suits for their monkeys.

THE woman whose husband refused her a chip bonnet when she axed him, says he is a blockhead.

WE trust the time will come when every one will use Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia.) Its sale is daily increasing, as is always the case with articles of merit. Try it.

CHAINS for the chained—A man in durance vile recently married the jailer's daughter.

WHAT cricketers should most beware of—The intoxicating bowl.

ALMOST every man takes his day off, but we never heard of him bringing it back again.

WEEDS would be out of place on a grass widow. She is still in the hay-day of life.

A MUSICAL run—Handel and Bach for half a crown.

THE only satisfactory system of adjusting capital and labor—Peace work.

MARRIAGE is no uneven game. It is a tie.

WHAT does a catamount to, any way.

A GRAND shell race—The oyster.

A NOISY fellow annoys a fellow.

Business Failures.

Lack of judgment causes fully 50 per cent. of all business men to fail, earlier or later. Do not an equal proportion of physicians fail to cure from the same cause? At the Grand Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., Dr. Pierce, through the skill attained by his several specialists, each having devoted years to a special department of medical science, is able to cure a large per. cent of cases hitherto considered incurable. Many physicians, in view of the superior advantages of this model sanitarium bring their stubborn, obscure, complicated, and surgcial cases, for examinations, operation, and treatment. Full particulars given in the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, an illustrated work of over 900 pages. Price, post-paid, $1 50. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

MODJESKA'S maiden name was Helena Benda. What eccentricities there are in names, to be sure. The above is more odd than Helen Blazes.

Wrenched and Racked

By the pangs of rheumatism, the joints eventually become grievously distorted, and sometimes assume an almost grotesque deformity. To prevent such results by a simple and agreeable means is certainly the part of wisdom. A tendency to rheumatic ailments may be successfully combatted with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine with the prestige of a long and successful career, of unbounded popularity, and of emphatic professional endorsement. It removes from the blood those inflammatory impurities which pathologists assign as the cause of rheumatism, and not only purifies the life current, but enriches it, promoting vigor by fertilizing its source. Digestion, the action of the bowels and the secretion of the bile are aided by it, and it impels the kidneys and bladder to a regular and active performance of their functions. It is, besides, a thoroughly reliable remedy for, and means of preventing, periodic fevers.

FOR PIMPLES on the Face, use *Hieskell's Tetter Ointment*. It never fails to remove them.

The MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., No. 21 East 15th street, N. Y., whose advertisement appears elsewhere, is selling Pianos *direct* to the people at *Factory Prices*, without the intervention of agents or dealers, thereby saving them more than *one-half* the prices usually charged for strictly *first-class* instruments.

The leading papers of the country speak in the very highest terms of the Company and their Pianos, as will be seen in the following extracts selected from their catalogue:

The Mendelssohn Piano impresses us greatly, first by its power, and second by its rare beauty of tone. It is brilliant without being thin, and powerful without noise. The treble is bright and pure, the middle range warm and sympathetic, and the bass decided and sonorous, while the touch is excellent.—*Watson's Art Journal*, New York.

One of the Square Pianos, (Mathushek's Scale), exhibited by the Mendelssohn Piano Co. is constructed upon entirely new principles, and is said to be the most powerful toned square piano in the world, with a singing quality rarely, if ever, before obtained in any Piano.—*Chicago Times.*

For a number of years the Mendelssohn Piano Co. have aimed at the production of a splendid piano *at a low price. They have more* than succeeded. Modern mechanism, skill and genius cannot produce a better piano, while the price is below that of any other first-class make.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The revolution in the American Piano trade has begun under the leadership of the Mendelssohn Piano Co. of New York. That revolution means—*lower prices* for instruments equal in material, construction and elegance to the best yet produced.—*St. Louis Republican.*

We notice that the Mendelssohn Piano Co., of New York, have taken the field against high prices. The matchless perfection of the Mendelssohn piano disarms criticism.—*Cleveland Herald.*

The culture and exacting musical taste of Cincinnati gives the Mendelssohn a rank second to no other piano-forte; and their sale is rapidly increasing. They are splendid instruments, and the wonder is how they can be sold at so low a price.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

We would recommend any of our readers who have any idea of ever buying a piano, not to fail to write at once for their Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue, which will be mailed free.

Hieskell's Tetter Ointment will cure every form of Tetter.

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 patient has worms. Thousands are dying daily, with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the sear, 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

Has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness attended with symptoms of indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty in breathing, weakness, horror of disease, weak, nervous trembling, dreadful horror of death, night sweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite with dyspeptic symptoms, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness in the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes, with suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention, &c. Sold only in $1.00 bottles, or six bottles for $5.00. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. Ask your druggist, and if he has it not, send to Proprietor, E. F. Kunkel, No. 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free; enclose three-cent stamp.

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This dreadful disease, the doctors tell us, is in the blood, and believing this to be true, we advise every sufferer to try Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. It is taken internally and positively cures the worst case in the shortest time. Sold by every Druggist in town.

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By Dr. Bond's new discovery—a positive cure for this dread malady—*no knife, no caustic, no pain.* Dr. Bond's success in treating Cancer is truly marvelous. Remedies sent to any part of the world, with full directions for successful home treatment. Send a description of your case, or any cancer sufferer you may know of. Pamphlet and full directions sent free. Address, Dr. H. T. Bond, Philad'a., Pa.

IF YOU are Dyspeptic *Hoofland's German Bitters* will cure you.

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Is Better than any Medicine.

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Among many good ones may be mentioned **Maud Irving** (75 cents), **Lesson in Charity**, (60 cts), **Guardian Angel**, (30 cents), **Coronation**, (30 cents), **Culprit Fay**, ($1), and **Fairy Bridal**, (40 cents).

The present number of the WEEKLY MUSICAL RECORD is full of Easter Music. Send 6 cents for it.

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HOP COUGH CURE is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask Children

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COMPOUND OXYGEN The new cure for *Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Headache, Dyspepsia*, and all Chronic Diseases, by a *revitalizing process.*
REMARKABLE CURES have *been made, attracting the widest attention.*
STRONGLY ENDORSED by the Hon. JUDGE KELLEY, T. S. ARTHUR, Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, and others who have used this Treatment.
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To the Consumptive.—*Wilbor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oil and Lime*, with all possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the Hypophosphite of Lime with a healing property which renders the Oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy given to those who desire to see them. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and 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).

CHESTER WHITE PIGS for sale. Also EGGS from light and dark Brahmas, $2.50 per dozen. D. BEAUMONT OAT, West Chester, Pa.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,

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ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE
"VIBRATOR"
THRESHING MACHINERY.

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

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. Special sizes of Separators made expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, both Portable and Traction, with Valuable Improvements, far beyond any other make or kind.

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GRAIN Raisers will not submit to the enormous wastage of Grain and the inferior work done by all other machines, when once posted on the difference.

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 "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

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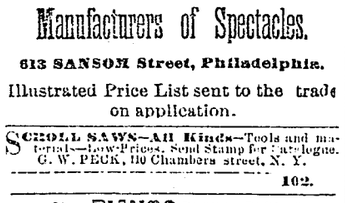

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THE
Unparalleled Success of
The Mail Department for Samples & Supplies
at the Grand Depot, during the past season, has necessitated an entire refitting of the interior of the large room devoted exclusively to executing orders received by mail.

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THE LARGEST DRY GOODS & OUTFITTING HOUSE.

Silks, Dress Goods, Shawls, Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, Zephyrs, Fringes, Ribbons, Notions, Cloths,

Though you live a Thousand Miles from Philadelphia, you can purchase at the Grand Depot an entire outfit or the smallest article in Dry Goods, etc., with the greatest ease, and an absolute certainty of the same exact attention that is paid to customers who visit the establishment in person.

GRAND DEPOT

Precision, Promptness and Experience, combined with the highest regard for even the slightest wishes of those who order, and a now almost faultless system, peculiar to the Grand Depot only, make this the Model Department of its kind in America.

Ladies' Suits, Men's Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Linens, Flannels, Muslins, Stationery, Silverware, China, etc.

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PHILADELPHIA

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INDORSING DR. RADWAY'S R. R. REMEDIES.

AFTER USING THEM FOR SEVERAL YEARS.

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DEAR SIR.—Having for several years tested the medicines, doubtingly at first, but at once convincing their efficacy, with full confidence, it is no less a pleasure than a duty and privilege to acknowledge the advantage we have received from them. The pills are resorted to as occasion requires, and always with the desired effect. The Ready Relief cannot be better described than it is by its name. We use the liniment frequently and freely, and have invariably finding the promised "Relief."
Truly yours, (signed)
DR. RADWAY. THURLOW W...

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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to 20 Minutes

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Cure for EVERY PAIN. It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
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COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS,
CHILBLAINS and FROST-BITES.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. Fifteen drops in Water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

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Fever and Ague cured for Fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other Fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. 50 cts. a bottle.

Dr. Radway's
Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

FOR THE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASES.

SCROFULA OR SYPHILITIC, HEREDITARY OR CONTAGIOUS,

be it seated in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, corrupting the solids and vitiating the fluids.

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Liver Complaint, &c.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent exce. all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Stone, Dropsy, Stoppage of water, Incontinence, Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria and cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance and white bone-dust deposits, and where there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins.

Sold by druggists, PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

OVARIAN TUMOR
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Dr. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren Street, NEW YORK.

DR. RADWAY'S
Regulating Pills

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sugar gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms, resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all of the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

Road "False and True."

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Is Tonic, Cordial, Anti-Bilious, Aperient and Alterative.

CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUSNESS, HEADACHE, SICK HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, FEVER AND AGUE, PALPITATION, CONSUMPTION.

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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 costive, stupefied, as other medicines do.

HOW TO BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR.

Case from his favorite prescription, used in his extensive practice for over 27 years. Superior to all known remedies. *Its success is simply wonderful.*

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VOLUME XLII. JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1879. WHOLE NO. 2197.

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Neatly,

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AND

Promptly,

AT THE

REPUBLICAN OFFICE

THE CONDUCT OF LIFE.

Be it good that we do, let us do it,
Giving soul and our strength to the deed;
Let us pierce the hard rock and pass through it,
And compass the thing that we need.

Does Fate, as a dark cloud, hang over,
And cover our heads from the light?
Does hate mock the heart of the lover?
Must Wrong be the victim of Right?

Yet in Fate there is freedom for each one
To make or to mar as he will;
And the bolts of ill fortune that reach one,
May maim, but they never shall kill.

Ever onward and upward pursuing
The aim that is thine for the day;
Adding strength to thy strength by thy doing,
Thou shalt gain it, nor faint by the way.

And though thou art bruised with small things,
Though menial thy labor may be,
Do thy utmost in that and in all things,
Thou still shalt be noble and free.

Dost thou love? let it be with full measure;
Nor mingle with coldness or hate
Of others the joy of thy pleasure,
The passion that crowns thy estate.

Be to every man just; and to woman
Be gentle, and tender, and true;
For thy own do thy best; but for no man
Do less than a brother should do.

So living thy days full to number,
In peace thou shalt pass to the grave;
Thou shalt lie down, and rest there and slumber,
Beloved by the good and the brave.

Beset by Bushrangers.

Surveying and exploring a new district in Queensland is a matter of some hardship and peril. In the evenings, after the day's work is over, when we have finished our "damper," salt-beef and tea, and are smoking our pipes round a blazing log-fire, many a strange story is told. My men are old Bushmen, and up to a thing or two, especially My Chainman.

He is a harum-scarum, reckless, handsome, genuine Irishman of very respectable family, induced to emigrate many years ago as a hopeless scapegrace. He has knocked about New South Wales and Queensland in all sorts of capacities. I fell in with him by chance. I was fortunate enough to save his life, engaged him, and believe him to be as devoted and fine a fellow as there is in the world.

A few years ago, My Chainman was journeying in the direction of Sydney, from a place in the interior, called, I think, Jimballah. Having stopped at several public houses on the way, he found himself still on his journey with a ten-pound note, half a sovereign, and a half-crown, in his pocket. About a hundred miles from Sydney, he found some confusion in a public house which he had entered to obtain refreshment. The landlady was crying bitterly, and the servants were in a great fright.

When he entered, the hostess eagerly exclaimed:

"You are not one of thim, are you?"

"What do you mean?"

"Och, it's the Bushrangers I mane. You aren't one of thim?"

"No. Have they been here, then?"

"Yes, half an hour ago, and cleared my house of all I had. The widdy's curse be upon thim!"

"Have they gone down the road, or struck right into the bush?"

"Gone down the road to pick up all they meet wid."

"How many?"

"Three; sorrow less."

Now, My Chainman must go down to Sydney. He could not take the bush for it, as he did not know the country well enough. He might evade the Bushrangers by some lucky chance, either by the aid of night or other means. He was dressed, of course, in the gear of a thorough Bushman, and they might spare him on the old Scotch principle, "Hawks pyke not oot hawks' een." Besides, he might conceal his ten-pound note, and it would not break his heart to lose his half-sovereign and half-crown. On the whole, then, he saw nothing for it but to resume his journey. He chose his short sock as the best place for the bank-note, and thrust the note into it, without folding it up.

Forth he went, and rode rapidly on for about half an hour without seeing the rangers; however, he distinctly saw the fresh tracks of four horses in advance. At an abrupt turn of the road, he was covered by three revolvers and addressed by three voices:

"Dismount!"

No help for it. He got off his horse, and took a survey of the "glorious three." One was a very good-natured looking fellow; the other seemed rather backward; the third was an unmistakable ruffian.

"Where have you been? You're a digger!"

"I'm just coming from the Wanooran Diggins."

These gold fields were noted for their proverty.

"How much money have you got?"

"One half-sovereign and one half-crown."

"Is that all?"

"That's all."

It was the good-natured man who spoke in this dialogue.

"I think, Jim, we may let him off. The poor fellow must be hard up, coming from those wretched diggins."

"We'll have something to say to him first," replied Number Three, whose accent was Irish; and this gave My Chainman some hope.

"Well, at all events, he must have a glass of grog." My Chainman accordingly drank a bumper that took his breath away.

"Walk before me into the bush," then said Number Three.

"Not a bit of it, Jim; let the poor wretch go. Why, he's a countryman of your own. What do you say, Jack?"

"Never mind what Jack says!" replied Number Three. "Don't you make an ass of yourself, Dick! I'll have my own way in this."

He motioned to My Chainman to go on; and on he went until he reached a belt of scrub.

"Halt! Now, listen to me. It's my opinion that you are a schemer. If I find one shilling on you more than you have acknowledged to (he swore a terrible oath), I'll blow your brains out on the spot. Strip!"

My Chainman owned to me that for a moment he felt a mortal terror, but he shook it off and proceeded to undress.

"Take off your jumper first—not your boots. Now your flannel shirt. Throw them over to me."

He examined them thoroughly.

"Take off your boots. Throw them here. Now your trowsers."

He found in the pockets the two coins. And My Chainman hoped that the search was over. Not yet.

"Take off your socks!"

To hesitate was instant death. The ruffian shook both the socks. Let the reader fancy the beating of My Chainman's heart, meanwhile! As he had thrust the note into the sock without folding it up, and as the robber had caught the note with the thick sock between his finger and thumb, it was thus prevented from dropping out. To such small things a man may owe dear life itself.

"Now be off."

"What!" said My Chainman. "Would you send a man away stark naked, and in this weather, too?"

"You ought to be thankful for your life."

Just then, up came Dick.

"Haven't you searched him yet? What's the use of keeping him in the cold?"

"You mind your own business, Dick."

"Jim," retorted Dick, "you know I can stand a great deal, but you're not the man to bide a quarrel with me when I'm roused. I won't allow you to do as you did last time. Give this man his boots and trowsers; keep his jumper if you want it."

Thus they split the difference, and My Chainman was left on a bush-road without a horse, and only half clad. He had his ten-pound nota, however.

After walking briskly for about twelve miles he came to a sly grog shop, where he found two men conversing; one, evidently the host; the other (he knew as well as if it had been revealed to him) was the fourth Bushranger.

In the endless wilds of Australia there is not a Bushman whose life does not often depend on "tracking;" and so wonderful do Bushmen become in this respect, that they can tell the date of every mark upon the ground. I have heard them debate as to whether a black's track was an hour old, or two hours. Now, My Chainman had seen the tracks of four horses in company, and he had carefully tracked the fourth up to this "humpy," close to which it was standing quietly tied by the bridle.

"If I don't ride that horse away from this to-day," said My Chainman to himself, "may I never have the blessing of St. Patrick!"

The host was a little man; the Bushranger was a tall and muscular villain, with long black hair falling down his shoulders—a bad sign, as it showed he had been long "out."

They had been talking on a subject that had excited the Bushranger; and that subject, as far as My Chainman could gather from the muttered words he overheard at his entrance, was that the police were on their way up, and not very far off.

My Chainman gave the Masonic sign; it was answered by the host.

"Hallo," said the Bushranger, "where do you hail from?"

"I have come down the road."

"Haven't you got a horse?"

There was no use shamming here, so My Chainman at once replied:

"I was stuck up and robbed twelve miles from this by the Bushrangers."

"The deuce! Are they so near? Isn't it fortunate, Casey, that I knew this in time?"

"Why?" said Casey. "You're not going that way; you came from that direction yourself a while ago."

The Bushranger at that moment was lighting his pipe with a burning coal, and his back was turned. My Chainman gavea a look and made a gesture which were perfectly understood by the shrewd little host.

"I must be going, old man," said the Bushranger, after his pipe had been successfully lighted. "Let's have a glass of grog all round first."

"All right!" said the little man. Three glasses of rum soon stood before the party. My Chainman put his hand forward to take up one of the glasses, but Casey, with an awkward apology about helping the gent first, handed the robber that very glass, gave another to My Chainman, and drank off the third himself.

My Chainman understood all this, and hoped that the stupefying potion would soon take effect. But no. The ruffian's constitution was as sound as the foundations of St. Paul's, and the draught only increased his sharpness and penetration.

"Do you think I don't see through you?" said he with a diabolical glance at Casey. "I'm not so sure of you (this was to My Chainman); if I was, I know what I should do."

"What have I done, sir?" said Casey.

"What have you done, you villain? Everything. I'll have your life!"

Now, although My Chainman did not think that the ruffian meant the threat literally, yet he made his little preparations. The fellow was armed to the teeth. He had two revolvers in his belt, and a double-barreled gun stood close to him. A large sheath-knife hung on his hip. Every second increased the ruffian's fury. His curses and threats were appalling. Casey, the other side of the fire, sat the picture of dismay.

"Why don't you answer me?" the robber at last shouted.

"Because," gasped Casey, "I have nothing to say."

"Nothing to say?" roared the Bushranger. "Take that!"

He drew a revolver, half rose from his seat, and with wonderful quickness, leveled the weapon at Casey. But My Chainman was quicker than he. He had quietly picked up an American tomahawk which lay on a block beside him, and, just as the Bushranger had given the half turn to fire, down came the tomahawk on the back of the neck. The pistol exploded at the same moment. The wretched man gave hardly a quiver. He was dead in a second. The two survivors looked into each other's faces.

"Of course he was a Bushranger?" inquired Casey, after a long pause.

"Of course he was," said My Chainman: and he then told him the whole story. "But even if he were not, I did it in self defense, for he would have shot me the next minute."

"You saved my life, however," said Casey, "and that is everything to the purpose."

"I thought at first," said My Chainman, that you were in league with the robbers."

"Probably I might have been forced to be so in time," was the reply; "but I have not been here long, and, rely upon it, I shan't be here long."

"What is best to be done?" said My Chainman. "Shall I ride on and meet the police, if they are on the way?"

"For the Lord's sake, don't!" exclaimed the other. "His mates are sure to be here in no time, and they'll torture me if they find this out."

"Get up behind me, and we'll both ride off," said My Chainman.

"Then I leave everything bdlonging to me to be plundered."

"Well, then, man, what is it you want? What's your advice?"

"Let us throw the body down that rock into the scrub there, and then clean up. You ride off. I'll pretend their mate was after you. If you meet the police, don't say a word about it."

"But the horse and saddle may be stolen property?"

"You must chance that. It's the only plan."

My Chainman adopted the only plan, rode down to Sydney, and sold the horse.

"But now, sir," said he "comes the strangest part of the story, and, if I didn't feel sure that you would believe me, I would never tell it. Years passed, and I happened to be traveling through a town where the assizes were going on. I heard that a great murderer was to be tried, so I went to hear the trial. As I live and must die, one of the officials of that court, and not the lowest either, was Jim, the Bushranger who stripped me!"

"Of course you communicated your discovery to the police?"

My Chainman gave a dry cough, and, I rather think, got red in the face.

"I never much cottoned to the police, sir, at any timemleast of all then. Not so much for my own sake as for others."

"I see, I see," said I; "but I hope that was the only human blood you ever shed?"

"The only drop," said My Chainman, in some confusion, "saving and excepting one other case. That's a longer yarn than this."

One of the Railroads in the U. S.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, not only from the extent and perfect equipment of its main line, but from the number and wide-spread ramifications of its connections, is a work of semi-national importance. It embraces in its operations the most extensive railway system in the world, and represents much more than one-eighth of the entire mileage of the whole country. In its stocks and bonds a large army of investors are deeply interested, as well in this country as in Europe. Any improvement in its financial condition or diminution of its annual revenues, closely reflect the prosperity or the depression of general trade.

Its reports, therefore, as they are published from year to year, are of great significance, and, like those of the weather from Washington, indicate either clear or cloudy weather to the holders of its securities, and to our merchants and financiers. In the annual report for the last fiscal year, just published in pamphlet form, all of these classes may find much to encourage and nothing to excite undue apprehensions for the present or the future. Without giving in detail the long rows of figures, which are full and complete, the result arrived at for 1878 is that after meeting all current obligations, keeping the entire property in good condition, and making a large reduction in the floating debt, a semi-annual dividend of two per cent., has been paid, and another and larger one honestly earned. This, in view of the extremely low rates imposed for a large proportion of railway service during the period of transition from inflation to a specie basis, and the special disasters to which portions of all large railway systems have been subjected by such events as have characterized the past few years, is not only satisfactory, but to all parties interested must prove a very agreeable surprise.

But behind this exhibit of receipts, expenses and profits, there are other points no less encouraging and instructive. Necessity may be a severe, but it is also a good teacher, and one of the important lessons furnished by the statistics of the report is that the Pennsylvania road can make money even when the industrial exigencies require the adoption of exceptionally low rates on a large portion of its traffic, and that a very slight advance in remuneration would insure as large dividends as could reasonably be desired or expected. This has been effected by rigid economy in the working expenses, combined with the maintenance of a high standard in everything relating to the condition of the track and equipment, and efficiency in the plans of operating.

The condition of the lines west of Pittsburg has also been, to a greater or less extent, a source of apprehension, but in these for 1878 there was a gain over 1877 of $830,648.48, and a profit of $716,520.07, the deficit in 1877 having amounted to $114,128.41. These railroads were, therefore, not merely instrumental in bringing to the main line and its branches an enormous amount of traffic, but were in themselves a source of profit.

Thus it will be seen that the Company, after fully providing for all liabilities incurred, enhancing the value of its equipments, maintaining all its lines in perfect condition without adding a dollar to the capital stock, but, on the contrary, diminishing its bonded indebtedness, the lien due the State, and mortgages and ground rents, has resumed dividends with every prospect of their continuance. Such an exhibit cannot fail to strengthen the faith of the holders of securities and the general public.

A Rare Bird.

A magnificent trumpteer swan was shot at the outlet of Buck Pond near Rochester, New York, recently, the first specimen of the kind, it is believed, ever shot in this part of the country. The hunters first saw the bird sailing over their decoy. Five charges from their guns brought him down, and then they discovered that they had indeed captured a prize. The body was perfectly white, and the wings measured six feet from tip to tip. From the tip of the bill to the extremity of the tail it measured four feet and three inches. It is the intention to have the bird prepared by a taxidermist.

Given Up by Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you that it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"

"Well a day! That is remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George. I know hops are good."

The only part of the conduct of any one, in which he is amenable to society, is that which concerns others. In the part which merely concerns himself, his independence is of right absolute. Over himself, over his own body and mind, the individual is sovereign.

Interrupted.

Young Mr. Goldsmith who is a clerk in one of our dry good stores upon a fair salary, and who has for some time been paying attention to a young lady of the south end, whose father is worth forty thousand dollars, made up his mind last week that he would finally settle the question of her regard for him. Thursday evening he arrayed himself in his most prepossessing garments, and omitting his supper from reason of sudden and total loss of appetite, he repaired to the barber-shop, for the purpose of acquiring that smoothness of face, so much admired by his young lady.

"Now," said young Mr. Goldsmith to himself, "it will be an excellent opportunity to think up something to say, while I'm being shaved," and he took his seat in the chair, elevated his boots, closed his eyes, and put his thoughts into reflective order. He said to himself:

"I want to begin with——"

"Shave?" enquired the knight of the razor.

"Of course," said young Mr. Goldsmith, somewhat tartly, opening his eyes, "you don't suppose I came in to get a tooth pulled, do you?"

The barber smiled in a soft tone, and proceeded with his work, while young Mr. Goldsmith closed his eyes again, and resumed his musing:

"I'll begin by saying that she can not be insensible to the fact that her——"

"Razor pull?" broke in the artist, as he gave an upward stroke under the chin. "No!" replied young Mr. Goldsmith, crossly. "—That her charms have won for her a place in my affections that no amount of——"

"Pimples?" inquired the barber, as young Mr. Goldsmith winced under the razor; "did I nip a pimple?"

"Go ahead!" said the young man, shortly, and relapsed into: "—That no amount of adversity can ever eradicate. I have longed to sit and drink——"

"Bay rum?"

Young Mr. Goldsmith shook his head with a wrathful feeling in his breast that boded the barber no good, and continued: "And drink in the love that I am certain she bears me. Then I will kind of lead on until I have my——"

"Hair cut?," interrupted the barber, unconscious of the mischief he was doing. A malevolent glare from his customer answered his question in the negative.

"—Until I have my points well stated," continued young Mr. Goldsmith, to himself, "and then I will conclude by saying—'and now, dearest Mary, will you have'——"

"Any oil?" said the barber, pausing with the bottle in his hand.

And then the other customers were horrified at seeing a young man shoot out of the chair, clutch the barber by the neck, break the oil bottle over his head, and then, as he backed the terrified razor-manipulator against the wall, they heard him scream, in a passion-torn voice.

"You miserable apology for a phonograph, I don't want any oil, any shampoo, any pomatum, any cosmetic, any cigars—any—any—any a aw!"

And young Mr. Goldsmith, grabbing his coat and hat tore out of the door and up the street, gritting his teeth so hard that he started two gold fillings and entirely ruined the nerves of an elderly woman on the opposite side of the street. He didn't propose that evening.

A Sheep Ranch.

The ranch I had traveled more then four thousand miles to see lay on the western slope of a valley through which runs for four winter months the Salinas River, emptying into Monterey Bay after a northwest course of about one hundred and thirty miles. The eight thousand sheep on the property were in six bands, each under the care of a shepherd and dogs. The shepherd has his cabin alongside of a corral that enclosed the flock at night. These camps—a corral and a cabin—were sixteen in number. As a flock exhausted the pasture in one locality it was moved to another. The stock drank from the little river stream if grazing near that, or from springs or wells at the different corrals, where were pumps and troughs. An important line of ranch work was to supply the shepherds with fresh provisions, carrying them to this and that camp, four or five miles apart. Besides that weekly duty were the special calls for all hands during lambing, shearing, washing, packing fleeces and hauling wool. There were near the dwelling ample barns, tool and store houses, blacksmith's shop and men's quarters. In fact, a ranch of such size, distant from any town, must command within itself many resources. Beside the sheep stock, there were a few cattle for beef and milk, four draught horses and half a dozen saddle mustangs. The vegetable garden was situated eight miles from the house! It was on the only spot of the whole property where a natural supply of water from a spring and pond-hole could be depended on throughout the year. But as a man could not be spared for continuous gardening, one of the hands rode over twice a week to do the work. As may be imagined, the fertile little garden was sadly neglected. The exact details and patient care of small farming seem incompatible with the nomadic administration of grazing. The dwelling house, of but one story, was pretty and comfortable. Its main room was parlor, hall and office. From it opened the bed-chambers and the long, broad piazza, which, trellised with vines and as much a living place as indoors, expressed the character of existence where only four months required a roof. The dining-room, opening on another piazza, was in a wing, where also were the quarters of the house servants—two, a Chinaman at $50 a month and an Irish woman at $40. The latter was not extravagantly paid in a district where were forty men to one woman, and matrimony in consequense much more desirable than house service. There are three things at great premium in the pastoral region of Southern California—a woman, a saddle and revolver. Man and horse are safe thus, but one must carefully guard handmaid and saddle. A respectable ranch family will send twenty miles to steal the female servant whom you have just brought from San Francisco at a cost of twenty dollars. The family consisted of three brothers, the wife of the eldest and two children. It was an agreeable and a refined household, preserving in its isolation and liberty the social graces and restraints that, often lacking ingenuousness in formal communities, are yet oftener wanting altogether where nature is independent of art. The head of the family was a man of literary taste and habit so far as his present activity permitted them. The brothers were energetic, gentlemanly young fellows, escaped from all city pettiness and growing to the perfection of manliness. On Eastern education and refinements, were lavished stock tending and dealing with varieties of human nature as strong and rougher than their own. The men of the family were getting an experience most valuable, and full of wholesome enjoyment. But the lot of the wife and mother, the only lady within a radius of ten miles, was one of loneliness and dependence. Let us who would take wives and children into "the bush" consider unselfishly the situation—at least as we have the distance of it. This lady, delicate, cultivated and accustomed to the adornments as well as the comforts of life, was absolutely without one female associate. The men of the family were occupied out-of-doors for two-thirds of the time. All administration of the household, with perfectly independent and but half-trained servants, fell to the mistress, who had to care for and distribute the stores of the home and of the ranch, too, whose laborers were fed in an adjoining house. Mechanical conveniences were rude, and the luxuries of housekeeping entirely wanting. Fancy the housewife's toil and responsibility. Fancy the mother's anxieties for her children, with no physician within twelve miles. Thus tried, the lady without female sympathy, away from all religious forms, performed her duties gently, cheerfully and bravely. This literal picture of domestic life is the truth of what I saw on a Southern California ranch, and, as such, should not be omitted from a study of pastoral projects. The country is beautiful with a certain solemnity that, even in that perfectly bright atmosphere, inspires melancholy, or at least pensiveness. The vast spread of faded herbage, the Druidic groves, the absence of water—no pond nor brook, no passing shower nor gentle dew to freshen; the cloudless unchanging skies without even the illusions of sunset for months and months—clear, deep and full of color, but so far away. There is a primeval, solitary, immutable character in its landscape that saddens.

Animal Magnetism.

Professor Charcot has unexpectedly brought us back to the days of animal magnetism. He has effected some curious experiments on hystero-epileptic patients in the Saltpetriere Hospital, Paris, producing catalepsy and somnambulism at will. The object, placed for a few seconds or minutes before the full blaze of a Drummond or an electric light, becomes fascinated. The anæsthetic state is complete, for he can be pinched, &c., without exhibiting pain. The members display no rigidity, and preserve whatever attitude is given them. The patient has become cataleptic. In vain you speak and question him; but the features reflect the gesture. Place him in a tragic posture, the physiognomy becomes severe and the eyebrows contract. Bring the hands together as in prayer, the visage softens and the features become supplicating. But out the light, the patient drops into a somnambulistic of lethargic state. He falls backward the cyclids close, and if the skin be now rubbed the parts will contract as if under she influence of electricity; touching thus certain nerves the muscles of the face contort, and the head itself can be made to turn. Here is the somnambulism. Call the patient; he will rise and walk to you. Tell him to kneel and he will kneel; to write and he will write; to sew, and he will, mechanically, like a slave, the eyes being closed. Sometimes the answers are more intelligible than when the patient is wide awake, so much is the intelligence excited. Blow your breath strongly in his face, and the subject instantly awakens, after a slight throat spasm and some froth on his lips, but utterly ignorant of what has occured. The experiment can be repeated at will. But the magnet, as Dr. Burg has shown in the case of metallic applications, plays an important part during the stage of insensibility; the patient loses all sense of color, or the colors of all objects become gray; violet first disappears, then green, next blue and last red. Double up the right arm; it will rest so. Bring the magnet to act on the left arm; in a short time the right one will regain its suppleness and the left arm take the same contracted form. Music—strong bell ringing—can produce this anæsthetic condition as well as the lights referred too; hence, the action of sound is identical with that of light. Steadily looking into the eyes will also produce the lethaigic state. But this is treading after Mesmer.

A Distinction With a Difference.

A lady who recently arrived from Japan, where her husband is a flourishing physician, has had a most amusing experience. Before leaving Tokio she purchased material for a traveling dress, for which she paid $1.50 per yard. She had it fashioned into a garment, and proceeded blissfully on her journey. Arriving in San Francisco, she found the fabric of which her dress was composed was selling for $1 per yard. Her appreciation of it therefore decreased one-third. At Salt Lake City the same article was selling for 60 cents, and she began to think that she did not look at all stylish. When she reached Chicago she found it displayed in the shop windows with the announcement: "Only 30 cents." She began then to consider it common, but when from her carriage window, as she proceeded up Third avenue, New York, she beheld it flaunting in the breeze in front of a third-rate shop, with a soiled card pinned to it, on which was inscribed the legend, "15 cents," she concluded that it was vulgar. She could endure it no longer. She gave it to the chambermaid at the hotel, and then proceeded at once to Stewart's and bought a new traveling suit to go to Boston.

The faith of the child is always the work of its mother.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Great hearts, like oceans never congeal.

Judge no man till you have stood in his place.

Never make yourself the hero of your own story.

Never read letters which you may find addressed to others.

I have found it hard to persuade men that death is sunrise.

Never present a gift saying that it is no use to yourself.

Never call attention to the features or form of any one present.

Never fail, if a gentlemen, of being civil and polite to ladies.

A straight line is the shortest in morals as well as in mathematics.

Never appear to notice a scar, deformity or defect of any one present.

Never answer questions in general company that have been put to others.

Return equity and justice for evil done to you, and pay goodness by goodness.

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

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

We can make our experience into bridges to bear us safely over what is before us if we will.

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

Many a man bears his own faults patiently, and those of his neighbors impatiently.

Never call a new acquaintance by the Christian name unless requested to do so.

The senses are the gates of our soul, and, therefore, they need to be strongly guarded.

It is easy to pick flaws in other people's work, but more profitable to do better work yourself.

Good resolutions are like horses. The first cost is an item of less importance than the keeping.

Keep the horrors at arm's length. Never turn a blessing around to see whether it has a dark side.

Conceit is generally proportionate with high station, and the greatest geniuses have not been entirely free from it. What, indeed, is ambition, but an immediate love of praise?

Society is generally supposed to give the last polish to education; but, perhaps there is nothing like a little adversity to bring about that healthiness of feeling which alone fits a man for society.

Kind words are the bright flowers of earthly existence; use them; and especially around the fireside circle. They are jewels beyond price, and powerful to heal the wounded heart and make the weighed down spirit glad.

Many a true heart that would have come back like the dove of the ark, after the first transgression, has been frightened beyond recall by the angry look and menacing taunt—the savage charity of an unforgiving soul.

Duty is a power which rises with us in the morning and goes to rest with us at night. It is co-extensive with the action of our intelligence. It is the shadow which cleaves to us, go where we will, and only leaves us when we leave the light of life.

Men feel but contempt for a woman who may chance to love them if they love not in return; but the woman to the day of her death feels a tender pity amounting almost to love, for the man who once honored her by desiring to make her his wife.

Woman should all understand that no beauty has any charms but the inward one of the mind, and that a gracefulness in manner is much more engaging than that of their persons; and meekness and modesty are the true and lasting ornaments. These are the only charms that render wives amiable, and give them the best title to our respect.

Always remember no one can debase you but yourself. Slander, satire, falsehood, injustice—these can never rob you of your manhood. Men may lie about you, they may cherish suspicions manifold, they may make your failings the target of their wit or cruelty; never be alarmed; never swerve an inch from the line your conscience has marked out for you.

They greatly mistake who suppose that the measure of success is the position which one secures. The first and greatest victory which a man should win is in himself. The greatest attainment is to be noble and good. This is within the reach of every one. The servant may be as true as his master; the peasant in his hut may be as upright in character and life as the king in his palace. A rose may be as beautiful in some secluded spot where it is rarely seen, as in the garden of a rich man where it is admired by all visitors.

The fundamental relations of special sciences as yet refuse to be resolved by the atomic mechanics, as chemistry and physiology. But even could these difficulties be overcome, two would remain which have never been resolved and in the writer's opinion never will be. These are man's incapacity to understand the nature of matter and force, and his incapacity to resolve spiritual processes into material properties and laws. While within these limits Science may explain everything, beyond these limits she must be content to say: We know nothing and shall continue to know nothing.

We sometimes entertain angels unawares, and do not give them so good entertainment, perhaps, as we should if we were aware that they were angels. The divine visitant is not always recognized. Thoughts, inclinations, desires are awakened in our souls by the Holy Spirit, but we do not discern the source whence they come or the character that they wear. They have reference, probably, to common and homely things; they point out to us some near but neglected duty; they quicken within us a feeling of compassion or a purpose of helpfulness. It does not occur to us that God is likely to send us messages about such simple things, and we often put them aside, with but little ceremony, as mere impulses. They are the servants and messengers of God.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1879.

Profit of Sheep Raising.

Capt. Crook bought 100 head of Merino sheep, when he started his farm this year. He has sold the clip of these sheep, and the wool realized him two dollars and forty-three cents a head in this market, or two hundred and forty-three dollars on the whole. His ewes have dropped about seventy-two lambs this spring, thirty-five of which are bucks. These bucks have already been, or will be, disposed of at ten dollars per head, or three hundred and fifty dollars for the whole. Thus it will be seen that aside from the value of the thirty-seven ewe lambs, which he will keep, his one hundred sheep have realized him this season five hundred and ninety-three dollars, or five dollars and ninety-three cents per head. At this rate his money invested in sheep will soon return to him, after which his profits will be enormous. It must be remembered that profits will grow by arithmetical progression. The next season he will get a clip from the thirty-seven ewe lambs he now keeps, and, after awhile their increase & c. There is no doubt but that there is money in wool growing in this country.

Gen. Pemberton, who surrendered Vicksburg to Grant, has taken up his residence in Philadelphia, and desires to resume his citizenship. Speaker Randall has presented his petition asking to be relieved of his political disabilities, and also a bill to accomplish that result. Gen. Pemberton will soon publish an attack on Gen. J. E. Johnston, of Virginia, who, he thinks, has misrepresented and injured him in official statements concerning the military operations of the late war.

The Herald's Washington correspondent acknowledges that Senator Morgan of Alabama is the most eloquent speaker in either house of Congress. This plucks the feather of the "plumed knight" from Maine, and cuts Conkling's foliage badly.

The Journals of the two Houses will be ready for distribution in a short while.

Volumn 57 of the Supreme Court Reports will be ready in a few days, when Mr. White will deliver the 250 copies which the State purchases and they will soon be distributed.—Advertiser.

The Financial Chronicle reports the visible supply at 485,031 bales less than a year ago, 856,352 bales less than two years ago, and 831,112 bales less than three years ago. This accounts for the advance in the cotton market during the past six weeks.

THE SOUTH AT WORK.

Among the scorching remarks made by Senator Morgan of Alabama, in reply to Mr. Conkling's speech on the army bill and the South, he said: "Mr. Conkling had told the South to go to work. The South was at work; delicate women, not black but white, toiled in the cotton fields all day. There were no tramps, thank God, in the South. No man might lack food and shelter."

Whereupon the New York Star says:

"Yes, it is a fact, that while very many white people at the North are pinched for food, and tramps and beggars are seen everywhere, and while Republican demagogues are crying out about negroes suffering in the South, there is no man, woman or child, black or white, but that can get food and shelter in that section of the country. And, indeed, nowhere are common laborers better paid or more sure of work if disposed to labor. But to calumniate the South and Southern people is the old policy of such Republican leaders as Conkling, Edmunds and other stalwarts, and, no doubt, it will continue to be so. It is the South, the South all the time, before the war, after the war, when slavery existed and since it has been abolished—nothing but the South. The Republicans have no other platform and nothing else to go upon."

It is a singular circumstance that though any number of crown heads have during the present century been exposed to the attacks of assassins, the only head of a State who has fallen in that manner was the President of a republic—Lincoln, and the only monarch put to death in the century was executed on American soil.—Maximilian of Mexisco.

Grant's two Arabian horses, presented to him by the Sultan of Turkey, are on board a steamer on the way from Constantinople to New Haven. They are housed on deck and treated like saloon passengers. One is a dapple gray color and called Djeytan, (the panther,) and the other is a magnificent black fellow, with a white star on his forehead, and named Missirli.

We are in receipt of a package of that famous "premium butter," so fresh & nice, from the dairy farm of our friend Capt. J. M. Renfroe. He uses a revolving churn, in which has been made 2,500 pounds of butter in two years—selling in this market for 33½ cents per pound. He is grading up his herd with a Jersey bull, and has some very handsome grades. He informs us that he has a flock of grade Cotswold sheep. One of his bucks clipped ten pounds this season, and his ewes a year old have each raised a lamb and clipped four pounds. He raises his own meat, and supplies our butchers with pigs raised on milk. Last, but not least, he drives a span of stylish brown mares, his own raising. Contrast this with all cotton.

—Montgomery Advertiser.

IN MEMORIAM.

Catherine C. (Echols) McPherson, was born in Jasper county, Ga., April 4th 1816.; was married to John McPherson, Esq., April 1st 1857.; baptised into the fellowship of the Christian Church, Nov. 9th 1875., and died, May 17th 1879.

Few persons, possessed in so eminent a degree as the deceased, all those excellencies of head and heart, which compose and color the noblest character. Mrs M. was endowed with a strong well-balanced intellect, superior judgment, warm affections, and happiest social qualities. She was a lady of great energy, industry, firmness of purpose, and decision of character. She had great business tact, and was a model in business. In this respect, she was a Bible Photograph. "She guided her affairs with discretion, looked well to the ways of her household, and eat not the bread of idleness. Her good works praise her in the gates, many rise up and call her blessed, her husband also, he praiseth her."

More than all she was a Christian. In her case, the graces of nature and the gifts of grace, were beautifully blended. Her piety was pure, without parade, gentle as the dew, fragrant as incense, constant as the heavens. It was the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, a chain of gold about the neck, a crown of glory upon the head. It was unlike the gorgeous flower, spreading its splendor to the noon day sun, but like the lily of the valley, in its lowlier sphere, diffusing light and love, cheering every heart, and delighting every eye, that caught the lustre of the vision.

"Her delight was in the law of the Lord, and in it did she meditate much." At the time of her death, perhaps no lady in the community, was so well versed in the Scriptures. She said that her "faith was founded in and on the promises of God, and that her hope was an anchor to the soul." These, though her last illness was protracted and severe, sustained her. Though the cloud of affliction was there, the star of hope beamed brightly through it, and though the sufferings, at times, was great, "His rod and staff comforted her;"—and Jesus faithful to the faithful, while the May-flowers were blooming, and blushing beauty upon the earth, came and "received her unto himself."

It needs no extended eulogy to perpetuate the memory of this excellent christian lady in the hearts of the virtuous. The memory of her presence will linger long in our midst, like the soft summer twilight of some bright departed day.

Loving brothers and sisters, several step-children, one devoted and promising grand-son, whom she raised from infancy, the devoted husband and many friends, mourn her loss.

J. C. W.

Oxford Ala

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

"On the seventh of November, 1870, the city of New York was more deeply excited than at any other time in its recent history. It was the day preceding the general election of that year, and orders had gone forth that the metropolis should be invaded by Federal troops, the laws of the state ignored and the rights of the people placed at the mercy of John L. Davenport and his reckless crowd of supervisors and deputy marshals. In the harbor lay two gunboats, furnished by the notorious Robeson, and threatening to open fire on the business heart of the town.

The State was at perfect peace, and its laws were respected and enforced. No man could vote unless he had appeared in person at the designated places at least ten days before and registered his name, answering under oath the questions which were put in regard to his residence and qualifications. All that the Republicans had asked in the way of increased stringency to the election acts had been conceded by the Democratic Legislature. The inspectors and canvassers had been fairly chosen from both parties, under the direction of a non-partisan police commission. No officer of the State or city, high or low, Republican or Democrat, had asked for the interference of the Federal troops, but an army was there, under command of a brigadier general of regulars, to conduct the election.

Never before had such a reckless attempt been made to invade the vested rights of the people, and it is safe to say that it will never be made again. The promptness and bravery with which it was met and repelled by Governor Hoffman served as a warning to President Grant. The Governor repaired to the city, and quietly but firmly announced that if the Federal troops appeared in the street election day they would be met by the National Guard, who would protect the people at all hazards. This was no idle threat. Ample preparations had been made for a conflict, which seemed at that time inevitable. How ample those preparations were, the following document, which is now made for the first time, will show:

[COPY.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 7, 1870.

My Dear Governor—I have the pleasure of informing you that I feel confident of having secured a supply of one hundred thousand ball cartridges, and four hundred rounds of canister shot, with cartridges, for the artillery. God grant that it may not be necessary to use them.

Yours very truly,
FRANKLIN TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

To Governor Hoffman.

Fortunately the threatened necessity did not arise. At the last moment the Federal authorities took counsel of discretion, and retreated. Not a Federal soldier was seen in the streets of New York on the election day of 1870, and since that time no attempt has been made to invade our State."—(Utica Observer.

Another homicide has been committed in Wayne county, Miss. On the evening of the 11th, Mr. James Sullivan and a young man Steward, were riding along when several shots were fired at them, killing Sullivan dead, and wounding Steward, but the latter made his escape, both of their horses were killed.

The young man that was wounded did not see the parties sufficiently to recognize them. Sullivan was a citizen of Washington county, Ala., and after the inquest, was taken home by his family and friends for burial, which was but a few miles from where the murder was committed. He was a man about sixty years old.

News Of Our Neighbors.

Gadsden has a Union prayer meeting.

Corn is selling in Gadsden at $1.25 on time.

G. E. Hollis in filing the saw at Kittrell's mill cut himself severely.

A negro boy was drowned at McElrath's mills some days ago.

Rev. P. K. Brindley organized a Methodist church at Fort Payne, DeKalb Co., the 4th inst.

The Etowah Herrld says that Mr. R. F. VanCleave leaves Springville, St. Clair county, to engage in business in Calhoun with Mr. Alexander Aderholt.

The Masonic fraternity of Amberson, Cherokee county, will celebrate the 24th.

Dr. White, of Amberson had four ribs broken by an ox some days ago.

Col. Kyle of Gadsden, is out west on business. Maj. Randall of the same place is visiting Boston.

Messrs. Wright, formerly of this county are erecting a mammoth steam flouring mill in Gadsden.

While Col. Caldwell was making a speech in the court house, during court in Etowah, the building was struck by lightning. One man was painfully but not fatally injured.

Milburn, the blind man eloquent will probably visit Gadsden this season and lecture.

A lad by the name of Boyd, was shot last week by John Henon of Marshall county. The ball passed through the lungs and will probably prove fatal.

The quarterly conference for Gadsden circuit, M. E. church, will be held in Centre, commencing May 27th.

Cornwall Iron works in Cherokee county will be sold at Chancery sale the 18th of June.

Frog Creek Camp meeting, Cherokee county, will begin the 3rd Friday before the 3rd Sunday in September, under the supervision of Rev. Thos. A. Kerr.

A negro, charged with murderous assault on another negro at Tecumseh iron works, was committed to jail in Centre last week.

Much more cotton than usual has been planted in DeKalb.

Much more guano was sold in Collinsville, DeKalb county, than ever before.

Mr. Walter Bruce of DeKalb, who was hurt some time since by a moving train, has since died.

Rev. Mr. Abbott, a Universalist preacher from Indianaa, has been visiting DeKalb for the purpose of organizing a church.

Mr. Cather of the Ashville Aegis predicts extraordinary warm weather the last of May.

A negro girl, charged with burning the barn of W. McFarlane, filled with $1000 worth of corn, in Marshall county was lodged in jail at Guntersville last week.

John Rafferty was on his knees in a front room of his residence, in Boston, Mass., saying his morning prayer, and the noise of children playing in the street disturbed his devotions. He arose, got a revolver, opened a window and fired 5 shots into the juvenile gathering. Maggie Murphy was hit in the leg and probably lamed for life.

A negro man severed the head of another from his body, with an axe while asleep, on Sunday night, in Jackson county, Miss., about 12 miles north-east of Ocean Springs. They had previously a slight quarrel, but afterward, the murdered man visited the murderer at his cabin and spent the night with him, and while sleeping in bed with two other men, the deed was committed.

Montevallo Guide, 8th: "The citizens of Bibbville, Bibb, have recently been somewhat excited over the manœuvers of one "Rev.' W. M. Blalock who appeared in their midst about 3 years ago, and by an oily tongue ingratiated himself into the confidence of the people. He was found to be an impostor, and when forbidden to preach in the church said in a sermon he would preach there or upon its ashes. One night that week the church was burned to the ground. An indictment is pending against him in the Tuscaloosa court for selling spiritous liquors contrary to law and without license."

Eutaw Whig, 8th: "Two of my mules were found to be badly snake bitten this morning, having received the wound within an inch of the same place. Circumstances prove the following facts beyond a reasonable doubt: The snake, usually called a "Rattlesnake Pilot," was lying on the hand wheel of my threshing house, (which is in the horse lot, and under which the mules frequently stand), and from that position bit the mules on the nose, and in doing so was thrown to the ground, and afterwards literally stamped to pieces by the mules. I commend them for their spunk, and shall give them extra attention until well.—T. J. PATTON."

THE CATAPILLARS—A FABLE.

"See, my son," said a farmer one morning, "the caterpillars have begun to build a nest upon a branch of our favorite apple tree."

"I'll put a stop to their work to-morrow," said the boy.

A week went by.

"My son," said the farmer again, "I notice that our friends, the caterpillars, have built an extension to their house."

"I'll burn them down this very afternoon," was the boy's reply.

Another week went by, and the farmer called his son and showed him how the caterpillars had not only inclosed the entire limb but even begun work on another bough.

"There'll be no fruit on that branch this year, my son," said the farmer calmly; "your industrious little friends have eaten every leaf."

And observing that his son's face was red with shame, the father thus continued:

"I shall not regret the loss of the beautiful apples, my son, if you will only henceforth bear in mind the lesson you have learned. Each day has its duties, and it is always a dangerous thing to put off attending to even the smallest of them until the next.—American Rural Home.

Agusta Chronicle: The capitalist who owns a million of dollars in United States bonds; from which he derives an annual income of from forty to sixty thousand dollars, does not contribute one cent to the support of the government which protects him and his property. A properly graded income tax would remedy this injustice and enable Congress to reduce or abolish those odious impositions to which poor men and men of moderate means have to submit. The Democratic party should insist that capital bear its share of the expense of maintaining the government.

Bring us your

Job Work.

WE ARE PREPARED TO DO GOOD

WORK ON SHORT NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun county }

Probate Court, Special Term, May 20, 1879

This day came C D Davis, administrator of the estate of R M Riddle, deceased, and filed his statement, accounts, vouchers and evidences, for an annual settlement of his said administration.

It is ordered that the 20 day of June, 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.

NOTICE.

Any one having books or periodicals with "Library of Thos. H. Martin, Martin's Cross Roads, Ala" printed or written upon them, please return them to the address at once.

THOS. H. MARTIN.

Ask Yourself these Questions.

Are you a despondent sufferer from Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart? Have you Dizziness of the Head? Is your Nervous System depressed? Does your Blood circulate badly? Have you a Cough? Low Spirits? Coming up of the food after eating? &c; &c. All of these and much more are the direct results of Dyspepsia; Liver Complaint and Indigestion. Green's August Flower is now acknowledged by all Druggists to be a positive cure. 2,400,000 bottles were given away in the U. S. through Druggists to the people as a trial. Two doses will satisfy any person of its wonderful quality in curing all forms of Indigestion. Sample bottles 10 cts. Regular size 75 cts. Sold positively by all first-class Druggists in the United States.

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.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
CALHOUN COUNTY. }

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

D. J. PRIVETT,
Admr.

April 12—3w.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
OF PERSONALTY;

Under and by virture of an order this day issued out of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, we as Executors of the ast will and testament of Elijah Teague dec'd will Expose to sale at Davisville Ala 17th. day of May.

A considerable portion of the personalty of said Elijah Teague towit, 150 bu. corn, 1 yoke oxen, 2 old wagons 1 mule 1 buggy & harness, 10 head hogs, carpenter's tools & farming implements besides many other articles of persona property.

Terms; twelve months time, with two good and approved securities'

Robt. J. Teague,
Elijah W. Teague.

Senator Plumb, when he brought up his scheme for double mileage in the Senate, forgot that he was dealing with a Democratic body. But he learned the fact afterward, and the country was saved $136,000 because it was a fact.

Tax Assessor's Notice.

As a matter of accommodation to tax payers, I will be in Jacksonville Monday and Tuesday, the 26th and 27th for the purpose of assessing taxes.

A. B. LEDBETTER,

LAST NOTICE.

Delinquent Tax-payers are notified for the last time that they must come up and settle their taxes at Sheriff's office for the year 1879 and all previous years for which they are delinquent.

J. Lattison.
Marshal.

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.

TREASURER'S NOTICE.

Any person or persons holding State certificates against Calhoun county, registered previous to the year 1856, will please present them to me for payment. They will be paid as presented, until the fund on hand for that purpose is exhausted.

I. L. SWAN,
Treasurer for Calhoun Co.

May 3d 1879—2t

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 22 1879, for the purpose of transacting important business, affecting the title of said college building and grounds.

Wm. H. Forney,
Pres Board Trutees.
Wm M Hames,
Secy.

March 15—2m

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF LAND.

Under and by virtue of an order issued by the Hon the Probate court of Calhoun county, State of Alabama, the undersigned as county administrator and exoficio, the administrator of the estate of John Maddox, deceased, will sell at public outcry to the highest bidder, upon the premises, on

THE 9TH DAY OF JUNE, 1879,

the following described real estate, towit: The west half of the northwest quarter, and southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 35, township 12 and range 7; also a part of the northeast quarter of northwest half, of section 2, township 14, and 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 pine stake on section line, and then back to the beginning corner, containing one hundred and eighty acres more or less, situated in Calhoun county, State of Alabama.

TERMS OF SALE:

One half cash, and the remaining half on a credit of twelve months, with interest from date; Note with two approved securities will be required, to secure the unpaid purchase money.

May 10, 1879—3t.

C W. BREWTON,
Admr

WaiveNotes at. this Office for sale

CALHOUN NURSERY.

We the undersigned citizens of Calhoun county Alabama, take pleasure in recommending to the public, Mr. J. W. Bradley, "an old citizen of our county," as a man of undoubted truth and veracity—one who may be fully relied upon, as to any statements he may make in presenting to the public, the laudable business of his choice.

He has founded in this county a Fruit Nursery, and has been uniting in his efforts to make it a success, by the selection of choice fruits, and such only as best suits this climate, which object has been to a very great extent attained. He is now able to offer to purchasers, choice fruits already acclimated. We have fruit trees from his nursery, and find that they come fully up to his recommendations, and especially the "genuine Shockley," a Winter apple of fine quality, which suits this climate admirably. His great object and aim is to stock the Southern country, and especially Alabama, with choice fruits, well adapted to our climate; from a "home nursery."

Jacksonville, Ala., April 29 1879.

L. W. CANNON, Probate Judge
J. M. PATTERSON, Co. Com.
G. B. DOUTHIT, Clk Circuit court;

Rev. B. D. TURNER;
W. B. DOSS, Esqr;
A. WOODS, Ex Judge of Probate:

First-class fruit trees, 25 cts each;
Two year old trees 15 cts. each;
One year old trees 10 cts each;
Variety apple, peach, pear;
Plum and the grape vine.
I will be around and engage this fall; and deliver at some convenient point.

J. W. BRADLEY.

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.

W. W. HARRISON, E. G. BORDEN.

HARRISON & BORDEN.

Physicians & Surgeons,

OFFICE

Over Carpenter's Store,

JACKSONVILLE,..... ALA.

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. 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. Mattson Deputy.

Jan. 11 1879.—5t

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 Bilious 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		8¼	Grains.
Feric	Oxide	27½	"
Ferrous	"	17½	"
Calcic	"	10 7-10	"
Potssic	"	2½	"
Magnestic	"	4½	"
Sodiath	"	4-10	"
Chlorine	"	3-5	"
Silicia	"	2½	"
Carbonic Acid		5 7-10	"

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

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

F 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.

"BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE."

Change of Schedule.

S. R. & D. R. R.

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

Mail Trains Daily.

No. 1, North.	Stations.	No. 2, South.
4.40 a. m	...Lv Selma.....Ar....	9.30 p. m.
6 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.....	8.34 a. m.
9.40 p. m	.....Calera Ar.....	7.00 a. m.
12.53 p. m	.....Talladega.....	3.50 a. m.
2.25 a. m	.....Oxford.....	2.25 a. m.
3.55 a. m	....Jacksonville.....	12.50 a. m.
8.30. a. m	.....Ar. Rome Lv.....	8. 15 p. m.
11.00 a. m	.....Dalton.....	5.51 p. m.

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

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

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

Sleeping cars on all night trains.

Tickets as low as by any other route.

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

Memphis and Charleston RAILROAD.

Memphis, Tenn—On and after Dec 1st 18-78, the following passenger schedule will be operated:

Going East Read down.		Going West Read up.
Lve 12.20 night	Memphis.....	12.10 pm arr
" 3.02 am	Grand Junction.....	9.37 am lve
" 3.55 am	.....Middleton.....	8.50, am "
" 5.08 am	..... Cornith.....	7 44 am "
" 10.15 am	.....Decatur.....	2.35 am "
" 3. 00 pm	..... Stevenson.....	10. 15 pm "
Arr 4 50 pm	..Chattanooga.....	8.00 pm lve

GREAT CHANGNS

have been made on this line.

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

TO THE EAST

Close connection is made for all eastern and southern cities.

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

TO THE WEST

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

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

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

Baggage checked through. No Sunday delays.

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

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

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

H. A. SMITH

ROME, GA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Bookseller and Music Dealer

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

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

CROQUET SETS

In Wood Boxes **$1.50.**

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

Special Notice to the Public.

C. H. RANGER

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

PAINTING

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

Address Republican Office, R.

C. H. RANGER,
Jacksonville, Ala.

july 27—3m.

JAMES HUTCHINSON,

Barber & Hair-dresser,

Room on Office Row, recently occupied by Dick Walker.

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

THE 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.

The Republican.

WANTED—A situation as apprentice in a Printing office, by a young man 20 years old, who has a good English education. Apply with terms at this office.

See new advertisement of John Rattlingbill.

Marshal Mattison is still making improvements on the pavements of the town.

A man by the name of Foundren in Marshall county, shot at a Mr. Skillman, while plowing, a distance of 252 yards and broke his leg.

Mr. A. M. Stewart, of Ladiga, will visit Jacksonville shortly to sell Mr. Dwinell's book of travel entitled "Common Sense Views of Foreign Lands." This book is highly instructive, and should be in every library.

We regret to learn from a letter from Mr. Stewart that his nervous system is so shattered that his physician has prescribed absolute rest from labor and supervision of his farm. Hence he will travel over the County for a time, and while doing so, will dispose of the valuable book above mentioned.

Mr. Decatur Davis, of this county, raises a kind of cabbage-collard that is fine flavored and grows to enormous proportions. He has one now four feet across. The leaves are mostly white, but sometimes many colored. He plants seed in September and the plant grows throughout the winter. He got the seed from Mrs. Dr. Pelham of Alexandria.

We have received from Mr. Henry Quironet, of this place, a package of self-raising flour and given it a fair test. It more than realized expectations. He lives at Judge Walker's place near the Chalybeate Springs, and will prepare flour so as to make it self-raising at one dollar per hundred pounds. He is a fancy baker, and will probably start a bakery and confectionery here this fall.

Mrs. Gen. Burke gave us a pleasurable surprise Wednesday by the presentation of a basket of golden butter from the "Maid of Amboy"—one of the General's most valued Jerseys, and a quantity of Early Rose Irish potatoes that, in size, were about four times ahead of anything we have seen this season. They were all of almost uniform size and were nearly as large as a man's fist. We return thanks to Mrs. Burke for her kind remembrance of the editor, and commend her amiable example to other of our lady friends.

A DARKEY'S TREASURE TROVE.

[Waco (Texas) Telephone.]

McI. D. McKissick settled on the Brazos, near Rock dam, some twenty five years ago. Mr. McKissick farmed, and when the war broke out was possessed of many slaves, herds and frtlle acres of land. A bachelor, he led a frugal life, and was known to possess considerable money. The reputation of his wealth proved his death, for the night in 1865, just before the close of the war, he was murdered. Suspicion fell upon members of a battalion of rovin cavalrymen, under command ofone Col. Beard, who were then quartered on the Brazos, doing no good for the Confederacy or the country. In fact, they were said to be in reality jayhawkers and thieves. How much money, if any, the murderers secured was never known, but Mr. McKissick's slaves always insisted that the bulk of their master's wealth was not found. He left a brother, William McKissick, and a sister, who are now residing near Mount Calm, in Limestone county. Near Rock dam stands an old, tumbled down hut, that once belonged to McKissick, being on his land. It has not been used for years. Last Friday morning a colored man who cultivated a field near Rock dam concluded he would go to the river to fish. He entered the dilapidated, floorless shanty and began to dig in one corner for earthworms, to use as bait. He presently unearthed an iron pot, covered with a lid. The darkey was surprised. Taking the lid off his surprise was turned to amazement, for there in the pot lay a heap of gold coin, American gold in $10 and $20 pieces. The whole sum was $8,065, all in gold. The negro secured the gold and next day went to Marlin, where he got to drinking. His lavish expenditure of money excited suspicion. Whiskey had loosened his tongue and the whole story leaked out.

If you want to sell or buy any thing, advertise it in the Republican. Remember that we have nearly two thousand readers; and by addressing so many, you cannot fail to find some one who wants to buy the article you are trying to dispose of. You will probably have so many applications, that you can get the full value of your goods.

CLEBURNE NEWS.

We learn there was a squad of Revenue men in the upper part of the county last week; and that they had some trouble in the neighborhood of James L. Roberts. Some shots were fired, but no one hurt.

Wheat and oat crops, so far, are quite promising, but for several days passed we have been abundantly blessed with rain, which, it is believed will injure wheat. We hear some complaint of rust on wheat, but not enough to hurt, unless the recent protracted rains cause it to rapidly increase. Other crops look well; though rather late except grass in corn and cotton; that seems to be as flourishing as is desired.

The general health is good; and as the Doctors say, distressingly healthy. There has been but one interment in the Edwardsville cemetery, since last summer. There never has been but six in all; notwithstanding the grave-yard was commenced in 1875. If there is another County-site in the State, with a less mortality during the same period, we would like to hear from it. People must necessarily die, no matter where they live, but there are perhaps as few things in this section to hurry people into their future mode of existence, as are to be found anywhere. We have as pure mountain air as this latitude affords, and fortunately for us, we all use it freely. Very few exclude it from their dwellings, and sleeping apartments, as is customary in many parts of the country. This explains why it is that so many of our ladies look so hale and rosy, and have such sweet and melodious voices; which enables them to produce that charming vocal music, for which they are noted.

There is another thing which contributes largely to the healthfulness of this county, that is seldom found in such great abundance and so generally diffused: That is clear, clean, splashing, ice cold freestone water. I know of no part of the county where one, at any season of the year, need want a good drink of water, longer than five to ten minutes; either travelling the roads, or rambling through the woods: It is perhaps as well, if not better supplied with everlasting streams, than any section of country on the continent.

EDWARDSVILLE, the County-site of Cleburne, has several peculiarities; two or three, of which we will mention to show that it is not much concerned about conforming to the customs and ways of the surrounding world. There is one item I will mention which in the happy days of yore, we would not have boasted much about, for two reasons. Our neighbors would have considered us a poor people, and might have questioned our soundness on the slavery question; but now we can state it without embarrassment; as some will almost envy us our happy lot. There is not a house of *ill fame*, a *whiskey shop*, nor a *negro* in town. If there is another County-site in the State that can beat that, for white folks, and decency, let it report. Otherwise we will claim to be head, at least in white population.

DOUBLE U. BEE.

MOTHER

Died at Oxford, Ala, the 16th inst, Mrs. Mary A. wife of Dr S C Williams. She was born in Rutherd North Carolina, Aug 6th, 1828; was married to Dr S C Williams at Rabbit Town, Ala, Tuesday, Jan 1st 1850. She joined the Baptist church Aug 15 1849, and lived a consistent and zealous member to her death. She leaves a husband and seven children, together with her aged parents and three brothers, to mourn her loss. She was perfectly resigned to death; and a short while previous to her departure, called her children one by one to her; embraced, counselled and blessed them—then kissed them, and said, "goodbye." In like May 24...4m

manner she did her parents, relatives who were in the room, impressed upon the latter the counseling and instruction of her children. Then folding her arms across her heaving breast she said, "Blessed Jesus," and in a few moments was dead. Thus a dutiful, affectionate daughter, an only sister, gentle and pure; a devoted wife, a dear, sweet, darling mother has gone to her reward beyond the river—gone to be robed and crowned a princess of heaven.

The night she left us weeping round her bed,
So loving, mild,
She prayed His mercies on each throbbing head—
"God bless my child!"
And then she kissed us—Oh! that last sweet kiss
This side the deep,
"Goodbye!" she struggling said, blest Jesus this!
And fell asleep.
Oh! t'was hard to kiss thee darling one,
And say goodbye—
To see thee journey through the vale alone,
To see thee die.
No, not alone, O blessed Word of God!
Jesus was there.
How oft the path of shadows he had trod
To soothe despair.
Sad heart weep not; the patient sufferer
Hath gone to rest—
Gone hence to greet her great Deliverer
Among the blest.
'Tis not for e'er we'll meet again, again—
Yes, meet again,
Where Beulah hill smiles on the Olympic plain,
We'll meet again.
Oh! Sainted spirit of our mother dear,
We long to be free
From these blinding tears, these heart aches here
With thee, with thee.

DUDLEY.

Job work done
AT THE
REPUBLICAN
OFFICE
at prices so low that it will astonish the natives!

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

ART. VI.—Sec. 7. Of an act to organize and regulate a system of Public Instruction, for the State of Alabama, says:

SEC. 7.—"It shall be the duty of the board of education to organize and maintain in their counties respectively, Teachers' Institutes, to be held at such times and places as they may prescribe, one for teachers who are colored persons, and one for teachers who are white persons." * * *

SEC. 8.—"The county superintendent of education shall be president of such Institute." * * * "The members of the board shall be the vice-presidents." * * * Every licensed teacher of the county shall be members of such Institutes, each of the Institutes organized for his race or color."

SEC. 9.—* * * "There shall not be less than three meetings annually; and said licensed teachers shall attend at least one of these meetings." * * *

SEC. 10.—"The meetings of the Institutes shall be devoted mainly to discussions and instruction in regard to the methods of teaching, and disciplining schools, the text books used, and other matters connected with the school laws."

Now, in obedience to the above summary of the law, we appoint the first day of July next, as the time, and Jacksonville, as the place for holding the first meeting of said Institute for the *white race*. Said meeting will continue three days, including the 1st, 2d, and 3d days of July, and the exercise therein, will be conducted in accordance with the following

PROGRAMME:

Tuesday, July 1st. 1879.

MORNING SESSION.

9 00—Organization.
9 30—Address by G. B. Russel, president of the Teachers' Institute—Subject Utility and importance of Teachers' Association.
10 30—Papers by Wm. H. Grogan, and G. W. Landers, subject—The best method of teaching Orthography.
11 30—Discussion.
12 00—Intermission.

AFTERNOON SESSION:

2 00—Paper by Miss Ida Brandon; subject—The best method of teaching penmanship.
3 00—Papers by H. T. Persons and H. H. McLean, subject—The best method of teaching Reading and Elocution.
4 00—Discussion.
5 00 Closing.

Wednesday, July 2d, 1879.

MORNING SESSION.

8 00—Opening exercises.
8 30—Papers by S. O Hall and Miss Carrie Morris, subject—The best method of teaching Geography.
9 30—Discussion.
10 30—Paper by W. P. McKellar and J. C. Wilson, subject—The best method of teaching English Grammar.
11 00—Paper by Mr. Starke, subject—The best method of teaching Composition.
12 00—Intermission.

AFTERNOON SESSION

2 00—Papers by P. D. Ross and A. H. Yarbrough, subject—The best method of teaching Arithmetic
3 00—Discussion.
4 00—Papers by D. F. Hoke and S. T. Peace, subjet—School discipline and management.
5 00—Discussion.

Wednesday, July 3d, 1879.

MORNING SESSION.

8 00—Opening Exercises,
8 30—Paper by J. L. Dodson, subject—Analyses of Language &c.
9 30—Discussion.
10 00—Paper by W. J. Borden, subject—Analyses of Mathematics &c.
11 00—Discussion.
12 00—Intermission.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

2 00—Discussion, subject—Public School System.
3 00—Address by Rev J. C. Wright, subject—The teacher; his duties, responsibilities, and rewards.

The 1st of July being the end of the third quarter, the County Superintendent expects to make settlement with all teachers who come up with approved reports.

Every effort will be made to make the expenses of teaching as light as possible while attending said meeting.

Every licensed teacher, of the white race, in the county is expected to be present, and remain the entire time; and all are earnestly requested to be prepared to participate in the discussions.

Teachers from the adjoining counties, and all portions of the State, are most respectfully invited to be with us, and participate in our labors.

The friends of education, and especially the ministers of the several churches, and the Township Superintendents are urged to be present at this meeting.

May 10, 1879

G. B. RUSSELL, J. L. DODSON, W. J. BORDEN, } BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Teachers' Institute of Cleburne County.

The Teachers' Institute of Cleburne county met pursuant to the call of the County Superintendant of Education, when the following proceedings were had: A A Hurst was elected Secretary for the ensuing year.

The President announced that any person not a licensed teacher, might, upon application, become a member of the Institute—whereupon W B Furguson presented himself and was received.

ON MOTION—The President appointed a Committee of three, to draft a constitution and bylaws, to be reported at the next regular meeting of the Institute, consisting of W B Furguson, J M Evans and A A Hurst.

ON MOTION—*Resolved*, That the President and vice presidents shall compose a committee on programme and order of business.

Resolved, That the next session be held at this place, on the first Saturday in July, next, to be convened at 10 o'clock A M.

Resolved, That the Secretary be required to forward a copy of these proceedings, to the Jacksonville REPUBLICAN and Oxford RECORD, and request publication.

"A dreadful and fatal affray is reported at Clark's mill, near Deatsville, and about 18 miles from this city, on the S & N railroad, yesterday. It seems that Mr. John Clark, a young man, son of Mr. H. W. Clark of this city, is in charge of his father's mill at the point above mentioned. About 3 o,clock yesterday afternoon, a man name Tatum attempted to strike him with an axe or hatchet. Mr. Clark quickly fired upon him with a pistol. The ball struck him in the head causing death. Very soon after this Mr. Clark was fired upon by a brother of Tatum with a shot gun and wounded. This, however, did not thoroughly disable young Clark, for he fired upon Tatum and wounded him twice, the balls entering the stomach and it was reported yesterday that the wounds would probably prove fatal. We have no further particulars of the dreadful affray and cannot state any of the causes leading to the bloody tragedy. The Tatums involved are no relations of Mr. Berry Tatum and family of this city.

ENJOY LIFE.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means for enjoyment: We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and wearied out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint is the direct cause of seventy-five per cent of such maladies as Biliousness Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles 10 cents. Try it.

LOCAL MATTERS.

A GREAT
Break
OWN
In Prices.

The Parrs are reducing their prices every day they are buying their Goods cheaper, and consequently they are able to sell them lower.

Go to Parrs
TO BUY YOUR GOODS.

They pay cash for what they buy, and can sell lower than those who buy on time. They are offering clear side meat from 6½ to 7cts per lb: lard from 9 to 12cts: Coffee 16 to 18 cts per lb; Sugar 9 to 11cts per lb. Garden Seeds of all kinds at COST! Mackerel and white Fish in abundance. Five hundred pounds of Sole & Upper Leather at Tanners' prices. Large lot of

TIN WARE
lower than ever sold before. Jug and Jar ware at 12½cts per gallon.

Taxes all off

Smoking and Chewing Tobacco Sets per lb lower than ever before.

few more N. Y. Chedder Cheese—the last of the Season!

SOMETHING
STRANGE!

The Parrs have got

MEAL!

And will keep it constantly on hand in the future.

Why Do You Grumble
about your Flour.
Go to Parrs and get the very best, and the good wife will not make a
Wry Face
at you about it.

s all stories must have an end—so do ours, and we end by saying that we sell as good goods as any one, and more of them than any one for the
MONEY

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

Has on hand the best brands of Chewing and Smoking TOBACCOS, including the popular Swanson's Pride and the celebrated 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, Cocoatine, Imported Chow Chow, Boston Baked Beans, Salmon & Canned Goods in great variety at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

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

Cheap Groceries for Cash 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.

spl candid 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 WAGon on the market, sold by us.

ROME GEO., MARBLE WORKS.
JONES & EDMUNDSON,
AMERICAN AND ITALIAN
MARBLE & GRANITE.
And Manufacturers of Tombs, Monuments and Headstones,
ROME GEORGIA.

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

INSURANCE.

The undersigned is Agent for (4) four good and reliable FIRE COMPANIES of the South, to wit:
GEORGIA HOME INSURANCE CO., COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.
HOME PROTECTION " " HUNTSVILLE, ALA.
CENTRAL CITY " " SELMA, ALA.
COLUMBUSS INS., & BANKING CO., COLUMBUSS, MISSS.

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

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

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

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

April 26th, 1879—1 y

R. T. HOYT,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
NO 13 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.

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. B. Loyd in the payment of a certain promissory note there in mentioned, and which said Deed of Trust was recorded in the Probate Court of Calhoun County, State of Alabama in Book "H" 2nd Volume, Register of Deeds on pages 178 and 179, on the 17th day of May 1878. I will as Trustee for said, sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door, in the town of Jacksonville in said county, on the 9th day of June 1879. 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.

CITY BAR!

ICE, ICE, ICE, ICE, ICE, COLD ICE!

Go to Ramagnano's and get ice, fresh lemon and good pure Summer drinks. Best lemonade, cider, beer, whiskies, brandies, gin, wine and all kinds of drinks that temperate men use. I sell to no other men. I also sell sacramental wine of the best quality. I ask all to call and see me before buying in my line elsewhere.

The gents of town and surrounding cities can call at John's and play a quiet game of billiards on the best Mcharch table, also smoke the best Havana cigar in town. If tobacco is preferred, he gives the best in the market for the least money.

Jno. RAMAGNANO.

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.

Extract of a Letter

STERVETT, Sheby County, Ala.
DR. S. C. WILLIAMS,

Dear Sir,

This is to inform you that my cancer is now well. I would not have taken back as it was one month ago for five hundred dollars. Accept of my thanks for the same. I wish the whole world could know what success you have in curing cancers, as there are numbers who are suffering with it. Your charges are very moderate and medicine comparatively mild. Your's Truly,

EARKIN VANDIVER.

W. C. LAND,
WATCHMAKER
AND
JEWELER,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA

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.

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

SPRINGVALE STOCK FARM.
JAMES CROOK,
—BREEDER OF—
Thorough-bred Merino Sheep, Angora Goats,
Herd Registered
Jersey Cattle,
Berkshire and Essex
Hogs,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY
Probate Court for said couty—Special Term, May 1st 1879.

This day came C. W. Brewton, county administrator and ex the administrator of the estate of Wm. McMillard, deceased, and filed his statement, account and vouchers for a partial settlement of his administration thereof.

It is ordered that the 26th 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.

May 3d—3t.

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.

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
No. 12 N. Eighth St. St. Louis, Mo.

Who has had greater experience in the treatment of diseases 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 350 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 the Private Medical Adviser 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 and ignorance, 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 LIFE

SMOKE
BLACKWELL'S
DURHAM
TOBACCO

BURNHAM'S
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 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

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE
BEST IN THE WORLD
NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.
ORANGE, MASS.

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

DR. RICELOW, having 30 years experience, treats SEXUAL and CHRONIC DISEASES in both sexes. Safely, Speedily, Privately. NERVOUS DEBILITY, from sexual abuse or excesses, producing IMPOTENCY, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, &c., rendering MARRIAGE IMPROPER, can be positively and permanently cured. Will warrant cure or refund Pamphlets, 50 pages, 6 cents. His MARRIAGE GUIDE OR SEXUAL PATHOLOGY, 250 large pages, ILLUSTRATED, containing much that was never before published, Price 50 cts. Letters CONFIDENTIAL. FEMALE PILLS, $5, Extra Strong, $10. Send 50 cts. for sample Rubber Goods, &c. by Express.

MARRIAGE GUIDE AND BOOK of SECRETS.
DR. BOHANNAN'S Marriage Guide teaches all the inquisitive should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the sexual system, Philosophy of Reproduction, who should marry, the impediments to marriage, their nature and cure. Treats on all Private Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and means to cure; it is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, contains nearly 300 pages and is complete in every respect. Sent by Mail securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. C. A. BOHANNAN, 609 North Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1837.

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. 150 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, O.

OPIUM
and Morphine habit cured. Also Tobacco habit. Painless, Certain and Speedy. Send stamp for book of testimonials. Dr. F. E. Marsh, Chemist, Marsh Building, Clinton Place, cor. W. Fourth, Cincinnati, O.

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

AGRICULTURE.

THE CULTIVATION OF RASPBERRIES.—Thore is nothing easier to grow than the raspberry, and of all our small fruits it is the most wholesome and to be preferred. The blackberry may be as wholesome when it is in perfection; but the strawberry, while it is a delicious fruit and chosen by many to all others, is positively injurious to a considerable proportion of persons. It contains an acidity of a very peculiar and powerful nature. It affects the blood and produces eruptions; the people subject to gout are prohibited from touching the fruit, Raspberries, on the other hand, are not merely innoxious but they are extremely wholesome and can be eaten in any desired quantity. Raspberry canes can be set out now at any time. They should be planted three feet apart in the row, and the rows three feet and a half to four feet apart. Cut down the canes to within six inches of the ground and set firmly. We prefer a rather moist spot for them, and it in the shade a portion of the day, so much the better. They can be planted under fruit trees where scarcely anything else will grow, and the berry will be larger and finer. They like a cool, moist soil, kept so by liberal mulching with leaves, light manure, or any other trash, and if a foot in depth it is an advantage. The canes which have been laid down over winter should be taken up and firmly staked. In tying up the canes care should be taken not to tie too closely, but to leave room to expand and the new wood to sprout freely. When extra canes are wanted, which sometimes sprout in the space between the rows, mulching should be delayed until these have grown a foot or so, otherwise it will retard, if not entirely prevent the sprouting. Every family ought to have a few good rows of raspberries. The variety requiring the least attention is the "Philadelphia." It is a fair berry and very productive. But those who desire choice fruit of the largest size, grow the "Hornet." This is equally prolific, never failing to give us a crop; but the canes must be protected through winter.

A SUCCESSION OF GARDEN PEAS.—The seedsmen have on their lists nearly thirty different sorts of garden peas, independent of the various field sorts. All these are good and bear well on strong, rich soils, from the Tom Thumb of a growth of 9 to 12 inches of vine, up to the tall sugar sorts of 6 feet. But in a sandy or light gravelly soil of a poor quality, many of the garden peas do not grow or bear near so well. I have tried for years past quite a variety of them on a light soil, and find that the Philadelphia Extra Early, with its growth of vine of about 2 feet, and the Champion of England of 4 feet, are the most reliable and productive. No pea ripens earlier than the former, and if planted at the same time, the latter comes in three to four weeks later. But one may have a constant production of either of these by planting them every two weeks. As soon as the frost is out of the ground begin planting. Of the Philadelphia, I make only three plantings of a fortnight each apart. By the time the last of this sort has ceased to bear, the earliest planting of the Champion of England is fit to pick, and successive plantings of this may continue all Summer. Both of these sorts are among the tenderest, sweetest and most luscious of peas. The fruit of the Philadelphia is not so large as some kinds, for example, McLean's Little Gem, etc., but it is much more reliable on my light soil, and therefore I prefer it to them. The fruit of the Champion of England is much larger; equal in size, in fact, to any other. It is a magnificent pea, and of all the larger sorts it is my favorite.

PREPARING NESTS FOR SITTING HENS.—The best way to construct nests for sitting hens is place damp earth at the bottom packed to a concave shape. A square box is too angular; but earth may be readily moulded to correspond with the shape of the hen's body. Damp earth at the bottom of a box serves another and more important purpose also. It is proper that eggs should be in some way exposed to moderate dampness during incubation, as otherwise too much of the water in their composition evaporates. A nest containing nothing but dry litter is not suitable, for all gallinaceous birds that nest upon the ground expose their eggs in a state of nature to considerable dampness. Cover the earth with straw bruised until pliable and broken short, for long straw sometimes becomes entangled with the hen's feet, and thus eggs are broken. Straw cut with a machine we do not like, as the sharp ends are liable to prick the hen and the chickens. Hay should not be used, as the seed it contains bait mice, and in some instances causes the hen to scratch to procure it to eat. The earth used as a foundation should be rid of angleworms, etc., for the same reason. The nest should be made enough concave so that the eggs will keep close together; but the sides must not be so steep as to cause the eggs to roll upon each other and lie two deep.

New Nickel-Plating Process.—Professor Slatba has devised and made public a process of nickel-plating in the wet way, without the use of the battery, which is said to give good results, and which is not patented. The process is described as follows: To a dilute solution of chloride of zinc (5 to 10 per cent) enough nickel sulphate is to be added to impart a decidedly green color to it, and the solution is then to be heated to boiling in a porcelain vessel. The clouding of the liquid from the separation of a basic zinc salt need not be heeded, as it will not interfere with the effectiveness of the bath. The articles to be nickel coated—first carefully cleaned of oxide or grease—are to be suspended in the solution from thirty to sixty minutes, the bath being kept at a boiling temperature. When the articles are observed to be uniformly coated, they may be removed, washed in water in which a little chalk is suspended, dried, and finally polished with chalk or other suitable material. By the substitution of a cobalt salt in place of the nickel, objects may be similarly coated with cobalt.

A Valuable Glue.—A valuable glue can be made from chestnuts by freezing them from the shells, grinding the kernel into a flour, mixing it well and washing in water, and passing through a seive. The fine floury mass so obtained is washed in water several times, and allowed to settle. The sediment or starch thus deposited is dried in the air, and again treated with chloric water, washed again and made into a glue similar to that made from starch. The advantage of this glue is that it will retain its liquid state even at a cold temperature, while common glue must have a constant fire to keep it ready for use.

A COLD SEEMS A SMALL AFFAIR.—Most people neglect it. Who minds it? Yet a cold may turn to Consumption, and then follows almost certain death. Take a cold in time, then; that is, take Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, the well known standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Pulmonary Complaints, and your Cold will disappear, as well as all apprehension of danger.

DOMESTIC.

RATS, SEED PEAS AND TIN RUST.—The usual plan of setting a steel trap for rats is to place it wherever you want to catch the rat without using any decoy, and the result is that the rat "smells a mice," and keeps clear of the trap, knowing where it is as well as the one that set it. The proper way is to throw some grain on the ground where the trap is to be set, four or five days or a week beforehand; then set the trap, putting under the pan some cotton, well pulled and very light, or a piece of soft sponge; this is to keep dirt from working under the pan, and consequently must not press against it. Now set the trap where the grain was scattered, covering the whole trap, pan and all, with a thin layer of dirt, then drop grain all around the trap, making a circle with it. Always, after catching a rat, pour boiling hot water over the trap, and rub it with a brush or rag; in this way a trap may be set three or four times in one place. Should you wish to rid the premises of rats dip one in warm tar and then roll him in feathers and let him loose; but the rats will return in time. If rat traps are used properly and continually we can dispense with the Chinese.—Peas for seed that have been saved south of the St. Lawrence will at this season be found pretty well filled with holes, in each of which the small pea-weavel will be seen. Put a tablespoonful of turpentine in two quarts of water, stir and put the peas in the mixture, stirring them occasionally; after having soaked for fifteen or twenty minutes pour off the water and spread out the peas to dry.—Tin watering pans and wash basins will show spots of iron rust after being used a short time; give them a thick coat of paint. Old cans and pails that have been rusted through may be made to do good service for several years longer.

TIME DEVOTED TO MEALS.—An eminent physician states that the average time occupied in the process of taking food by the people of New England does not exceed from twelve to fifteen minutes for each meal. Such haste is injurious for many reasons. The progress of digestion begins in the mouth with the action of the teeth and through the excitement of the salivary glands by the presence of food. Unless saliva is abundantly mingled with the latter, the first act of digestion is obstructed and nature's plan changed. This fluid not only lubricates but acts chemically in the mouth, if a reasonable time be given it, upon all the starch elements which make up the great bulk of what we eat. When eating in haste, a great deal of air is swallowed. Air is, to a certain extent, always entangled in the saliva and assists digestion, but when "wads" of food succeed each other very rapidly, they seem to act like pistons in the tube leading from the back of the throat, and drive before and between them into the stomach such amounts of air as to distend that organ and impede its functions. Another effect of eating in this way is that the masses of food imperfectly mixed with saliva, become impacted in the œsophagus, checking its muscular action, which is obviously intended to propel only one piece at a time. This embarrassment is overcome by taking at one gulp as much fluid as the mouth will hold, thus distending the elastic tube and washing the obstructed food into the stomach. All this is unnatural, and can hardly fail to work mischief.

CURE FOR BURNS.—A retired foundryman tells us that during his apprenticehood he became acquainted with a never-failing remedy for burns and scalds, and that in his subsequent foundry life he saw innumerable such injuries relieved of pain and healed as if by magic by powdered charcoal. The softer it is the better, and that from pine wood is the best. It is to be thickly spread over the burned or scalded surface as soon as possible, and renewed as it becomes moist or drops off. The same patient states that in the shipyard and in his foundry fir balsam proved a most soothing and curative dressings for abrasions and cuts. The hurts heal with marvelous expedition, and suppuration, erysipelas, etc., are always prevented. The balsam should be spread thickly over the wound. No doubt the disciples of antiseptic surgery would attribute the good results of this dressing to the disinfectant power of the balsam, but the secret of its efficacy lies, no doubt, in its exclusion of the atmosphere from the wound. Nature endeavors to keep out the air from the wounds by means of a film of lymph or pus or a scab, and meddlesome men thwart nature by frequently "cleansing" the hurt by water, or, worse still, soap and water. The balm protects the sore from air and water, and nature, unobstructed, does her work rapidly and well.

BEST WAY TO BAKE A HAM.—Make a thick paste of flour and water (not boiled), and cover the entire ham with it, bone and all; put in a pan on a spider, or two muffin rings, or anything that will keep it an inch from the bottom and bake in a hot oven; if a small ham, fifteen minutes for each pound; if large twenty minutes. The oven should be hot when put in. The paste forms a hard crust round the ham, and the skin comes off with it. Try this, and you will never cook a ham in any other way.

TARTLETS.—Cut as many rounds of rich puff paste, with a tin cutter, as you wish; then again cut an equal number and press a smaller number inside them to remove the centre and leave a ring. Moisten the rounds with water and place the rings on them. Bake from ten to twelve minutes in a moderate oven, and when done, fill the centre with jelly or preserves. Stamp out a little of the paste rolled very thin into stars, etc.; bake them lightly and place one on top of each tartlets.

IN FRYING anything the fat should never be allowed to boil. Its proper heat for frying may be known by observation. When it reaches 375 degrees of heat a faint blue smoke rises which tells us that it is ready for use. If, however, it smokes before the things to be fried are ready to go in it, its tendency to boil may be checked by throwing in a raw potato or a piece of bread, which gives it something to work on.

A Sick Senator.

The excessive corpulency of a certain United States Senator has long been the butt of editorial wit and spicy *bon mots* from the pens of Washington correspondents. Few persons have suspected that his obesity was a disease and liable to prove fatal. Yet this is the sad fact. Excessive fatness is not only a disease in itself, but one liable to generate other and more serious ones. Chemistry has at last revealed a safe, sure and reliable remedy for this abnormal condition of the system in Allan's Anti-Fat. Distinguished chemists have pronounced it not only harmless but very beneficial to the system, while remedying the diseased condition. Sold by druggists.

HUMOROUS.

OPEN THE SHOW.—A policeman had his attention attracted to the conduct of a tow-headed boy of ten who dodged out of a house, crossed the street and returned and went over the same route several times. The officer asked him if his mother was sick, and the lad chuckled and replied:

"Not very sick! She's mad at the woman over there, and I'm carrying telegrams between 'em. Mother first asked her to take it back, but she wouldn't, and then mother dared her out, but she wouldn't come, then she called mother names, and now I'm going over to tell her mother says that her sister is in the work house. I think that will start her."

"Are you anxious for peace between them?" asked the officer.

"Well, kinder; but as long as ma has got her mad up, and a towel tied over her hair, I'd a little rather see the show open!"

A HARD CASE.—A Woodward avenue druggist put up a prescription brought by a boy, and as he handed over the bottle the boy asked:

"Did you put any sugar in it?"

"I don't think I did," was the reply.

"Well, then, I don't believe ma'll touch a drop of it. I got some medicine here the other day and pa couldn't even hire her to take it, 'cause it wasn't sweet. She's purty sick, but she's down on medicine."

"Well, how does your father manage?"

"He don't manage at all. He tries to hire mother, but she's too old to care for candy and peanuts, and too young to want spectacles and a snuff-box, and there we are, you see. If them onion draughts on her feet don't do any good I'll bet I'll have a step-mother 'fore fall."

THE GREATEST BLESSING.—A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping *the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active*, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it? See another column.

"WHAT is the defendant's character for truth and veracity?" asked a Maine lawyer of a witness. "Wa'all now, 'squire, she allers used me first rate; I'll be blowed if she didn't. As for voracity, 'squire, why, that was her big bolt. Why, I've seen that girl eat a whole—" Here the Judge asked the witness if he understood the question.

The general talk is Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia). There never was a soap so highly and generally praised. It tells a story of its own merits that cannot be contradicted. Try it.

"DO YOU keep keramics?" said the man from Boston, as he walked into the general store at Podger's Corners. "Which?" said the astonished dealer. "Why, keramics; or perhaps here you call them ceramics. Have you ceramics?" "Never hearn tell of no such truck as them round these diggins. They don't raise 'em; sile too sandy and dry. And besides, there ain't much of a market for fruit in this section, anyhow."

A Great French Philosopher

once defined a doctor to be "a person who pours drugs about which he knows little, into a body concerning which he knows less, in order to cure diseases of which he knows nothing," and the empirical, barbarous, useless treatment of piles since the days of Hypocrates, when doctors burned the tumors off with red hot iron, down to the absurd wonder cures and nostrums of modern quacks, would seem to bear testimony to the wisdom of the Frenchman. The great modern benefactor of the modern race is now admitted by every one to be Dr. Silsbee, the discoverer of an infallible pile remedy in *Anakesis*. This miraculous cure for the most painful of all diseases is regarded as the scientific triumph of the age, and is prescribed and endorsed by physicians of all schools. It is not taken internally but applied as a suppository directly to the affected part. It gives instant relief, soothes pain as a poultice, presses up the tumors as an instrument, and ultimately cures piles by its medication. *Anakesis*, Dr. S. Silsbee's External Pile Remedy, is sold by all first-class druggists. Price $1 00 per box. Samples mailed free to all sufferers on application to P. Neustaedter & Co., Box 3940, New York.

A LETTER recently produced in a breach of promise suit as evidence contained the following sentence. "Dearest love—I swallowed the postage stamp on your letter because I knew your lips had touched it."

DANCING is a part of the religion of a certain sect. If your girl becomes a convert to this form of worship, the best thing you can do is to shake her.

"A HOG'S head," he began. But she interrupted him. She said: "No matter what a hog said." She thought he was speaking of his neighbor.

AN IGNORANT fellow, hearing a lady mention china-asteas, wanted to know "if them China Asters were any relation to the New York Astors."

"HAVE you cologne?" she asked. "No, ma'am," replied the druggist. "I have no scents at all. She said he didn't look as though he had.

NO QUARTER—A twenty-cent piece.

Serious Danger

Threatens every man, woman or child living in a region of country where fever and ague is prevalent, since the germs of malarial disease are inhaled from the air and are swallowed from the water of such a region. Medicinal safeguard is absolutely necessary to nullify this danger. As a means of fortifying and acclimating the system so as to be able to resist the malarial poison, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is incomparably the best and the most popular. Irregularities of the stomach, liver and bowels encourage malaria; but the e are speedily rectified by the Bitters. The functions of digestion and secretion are assisted by its use, and a vigorous as well as regular condition of the system promoted by it. Constitution and physique are thus defended against the inroads of malaria by this matchless preventive, which is also a certain and thorough remedy in the worst cases of intermittent and remittent fevers.

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.

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

RHEUMATISM,

This dreadful disease, the doctors tell us, is in the blood, and believing this to be true, we advise every sufferer to try Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. It is taken internally and positively cures the worst case in the shortest time. Sold by every Druggist in town.

HIESKELL'S Tetter Ointment will cure 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.

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 patient has worms. Thousands are dying daily, with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms. E. F. KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP never fails to remove them. Price, $1 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

Has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness attended with symptoms of indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty in breathing, weakness, horror of disease, weak, nervous trembling, dreadful horror of death, night sweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite with dyspeptic symptoms, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness in the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes, with suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention, &c. Sold only in $1.00 bottles, or six bottles for $5.00. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. Ask your druggist, and if he has it not, send to Proprietor, E. F. Kunkel, No. 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free; enclose three-cent stamp.

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

Cancer can be Cured

By Dr. Bond's new discovery—a positive cure for this dread malady—*no knife, no caustic, no pain*. Dr. Bond's success in treating Cancer is truly marvelous. Remedies sent to any part of the world, with full directions for successful home treatment. Send a description of your case, or any cancer sufferer you may know of. Pamphlets and full directions sent free. Address, Dr. H. T. Bond. Philad'a., Pa.

THE BEST MUSIC BOOKS.

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By L. O. EMERSON, ($1.33, or $12 per dozen), has the best arranged and largest collection of Music for EPISCOPAL CHOIRS ever published. 6 Venites, 19 Gloria Patrias, 23 Glorias, &c., &c., all in Anthem Form, besides a large variety of Chants, and Anthems for Christmas, Easter and other Festivals. Although prepared expressly for the Episcopal Service, the large number of fine Anthems renders it one of the best Anthem books for all Choirs,

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Send for Lists.

Cantatas for Schools and Seminaries.

Among many good ones may be mentioned **Maud Irving.** (75 cents). **Lesson in Charity.** (60 cts). **Guardian Angel.** (50 cents). **Coronation.** (60 cents). **Culprit Fay,** ($1), and **Fairy Bridal.** (50 cents).

The present number of the WEEKLY MUSICAL RECORD is full of Easter Music. Send 6 cents for it.

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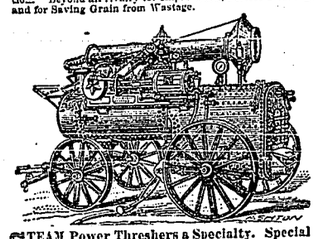

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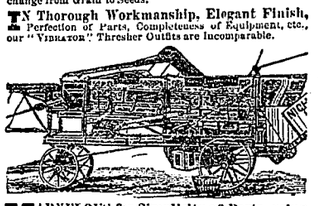

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THEY CURE
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.
$1000 IN GOLD.
Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.
Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.
HOP COUGH CURE is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask Children
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D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkeness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. Send for circular.
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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 blood pure, and you may save your doctor's bills. This Remedy is not a patent medicine, but prepared by Dr. M. W. Case from his favorite prescription, used in his own extensive practice for over 27 years. Superior to all known remedies. *Its success is simply wonderful.*
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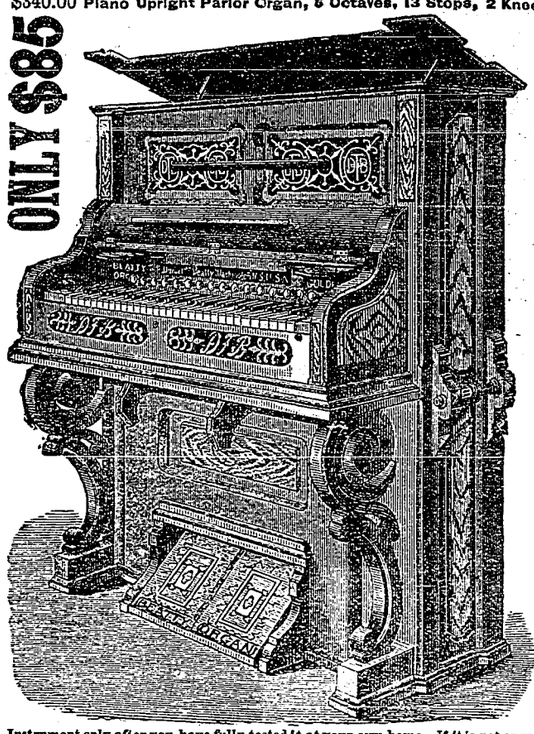

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VOLUME XLII. JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1879. WHOLE NO. 2198.

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THE GOLD OF HOPE.

Bright shines the sun, but brighter after rain;
The clouds that darken make the sky more clear;
So rest is sweeter when it follows pain,
And the sad parting makes our friends more dear.

'Tis well it should be thus; our Father knows
The things that work together for our good;
We draw a sweetness from our bitter woes—
We would not have all sunshine if we could.

The days with all their beauty and their light
Come from the dark and into dark return;
Day speaks of earth, but heaven shines through the night,
Where in the blue a thousand star-fires burn.

So runs the law, the law of recompense,
That binds our life on earth and heaven in one;
Faith cannot live when all is sight and sense,
But faith can live and sing when these are gone.

We grieve and murmur, for we can but see
The single thread that flies in silence by;
When if we only saw the things to be,
Our lips would breathe a song and not a sigh.

Wait then, my soul, and edge the darkening cloud
With the bright gold that hope can always lend;
And if to-day thou art with sorrow bowed,
Wait till to-morrow and thy grief shall end!

And when we reach the summit of our days,
Beyond the reach of shadows and of night,
Then shall our every look and voice be praise
To him who shines, our everlasting light.

The Gold Hunters.

"Put me down as Holiday, if you have any call to mention me; then any of the old boys that may be around yet and see it will know it is me. Holiday was a sort of purser's name, you see, that I wore on the Slope in '49."

The speaker was a genuine '49er, short of stature, lean of body and limb, wiry and tough, somewhat slow of speech and low-voiced, nearly sixty years old, but active as most men are at half his age. But to his story:

"There was lots of money lost in the mines in them days that wasn't spent for whisky nor bucked against a game. We had no safe-deposit companies and no savings banks. Every man hid his nuggets and his dust just the best way he could. Sometimes it would be in a hole deep under the fire in the earth of his cabin, or some other place in the earth floor; sometimes in the ground under a tree in some lonesome, unlikely-lookin' place; or, maybe in the open, a certain number of feet toward some p'int of the compass, from a little innocent-looking stick stuck down, or a big stone. It wasn't uncommon for them *caches* to be lost by their real owners and found by other fellows. I know'd of a Frenchman that hid about $9000 worth of dust, and went on to the American River prospectin', and when he came back, three months after, he couldn't find it. Somebody had kicked out the little stake he had put down to mark it, and he was all at sea. He dug all around where he thought it it might be, but never found it, and at last went off heartbroken to 'Frisco. Then, when he was gone, a smart chap that had been watchin' him set to work and ground-sluiced the whole place for two acres around and got the pile,

"There was a fellow on the Tuolumne, where I was, by the name of Hanaford, I think; but I can't be certain now, it was so long ago. Anyhow, they used to call him Bill. He was in with two pards, and they had a good claim and was doin' well, when his brother came out. Well, of course, Bill couldn't take him in, seein' as their gang was full, so he advised him to strike out prospectin' for hisself. The young chap didn't take to it very kindly, for he was a greenhorn in minin' ways, and didn't think he stood much show; still he did the best he could. One day when he was goin' back to camp dead-beat and disgusted, he sat down under a tree to rest hisself, and while he sat there the idea come to him: 'Why the devil should the gold be all out in the open, down in the bars, where the sun is hot enough to blister a hair trunk? Why mightn't it just as well be in the shade, like under this tree, where a feller could work in comfort? And who knows but what it is?' So in a sort of indifferent way he set hisself to dig a hole, thinkin' to pan out some of the s'ile, for he was altogether green, you know; but when he got down a bit his pick struck somethin' of metal, and in a minute or two he had hooked up a tin can with more'n $3000 in it, in dust and little chunks and nuggets of pretty good size. Of course he had sense enough to know that gold didn't come naturally that way in tin cans, put up like fruit or turkey; but he knew also that out there in them times a man hadn't much clear title to anythin' he didn't have his hand on, and 'findin's is keepin's' was the general rule. So he froze to that big streak of luck and took it into camp with him. Then he whispered to his brother the rich find he had made, and Bill took a mighty lively interest in it.

"Where did you find it?" says he. And the young fellow described the place to him as well as he could. 'Why, you unholy buccaneer,' says Bill, 'that's my *cache* you've been a plunderin,' and it's my gold you've got.' Then he went on, before looking at the gold, to describe some of the biggest nuggets, to identify it by. 'There's a flat one bigger'n my thumb nail," says he, 'of the shape of an Irish harp, and another like a dumbbell; two blobs with a thin bit between 'em, and half an inch long; and one like a ham, with a star on one side.'

'And so on. And, sure enough, when they came to look, it was his gold, and seein' it was his brother's, the young fellow gave it up.

"In '52 there was a big excitement about Australia, and a good many of the chaps, thinking they'd have a better chance there, the reports bein' so big, struck out from California for the new Australia diggin's. Among the rest, a prize-fighting gang at Murphy's camp, at Calaveras county, made up their minds to go. There was Johnny O'Brien, Sam Banty, Mike McGee, and one they called Sir Lisle Cicely—all pretty well known names, that a good many livin' now East as well as West, will remember—that were goin'. They set a day to start, and O'Brien he went to dig up his gold, which he had buried in the ground floor of the cabin, in a certain spot close down by the wall. He dug and dug and it wasn't there. He shouted he was robbed, and there was a big excitement, but all to no good. There was a hole where he swore he had cached it three months before, and the hole was empty. Johnny was 'most crazy, but had no idea of the thief who robbed him. It seemed that he would have to give up goin' to Australia, for he couldn't start broke; but he was a good fellow, and the other fellows wouldn't leave him behind, so they chipped in all around enough to give him as much as any of them had; and that fixed it. But the day they were to start, just as they were desertin' their cabin, Billy Canfield—you must have heard of him—come over from Coulterville, and when they told him how Johnny had been robbed, "Robbed be blowed!' says he. He asked about where the gold had been burried, and Johnny told him it was in the floor, just below a nick he'd made in one of the logs that the cabin was built of. Billy went into the empty cabin and looked around, says he:

"Where's the nick?"

"They had got high-toned when their luck was good, and lined their walls with muslin, so the nick was covered up.

"'It's just there,' says Johnny, pointin' to a spot above where he had been diggin'.

"Bill said nothin' but ripped down the muslin, when, lo, and behold! the nick was a good five feet from where Johnny had thought it was; and when they dug down under it they found his gold all right. You see, he had clean disremembered the location of his mark.

"But the queerest thing I ever did know of I was interested in myself, and it was a real robbery, with no person guilty after all. Two men named Vesey and Kidder—at least them were the names out there—were working partners with me on a claim at the city of Tuolumne, in Sonoma county, in 1854. We were doin' real well, and each of us had his share of several thousand dollars, in coarse gold and little nuggets, hid away in what we considered a safe place. We lived together in a little cabin next to the United States Hotel, that Greenwood used to keep then, and Vesey thought the safest place for his pile was to bury it in the dirt under the pork-barrel. One day he went to it, to add a good handful to what he already had, and when he came to dig it he turned white as a sheet and said to us:

"'Boys, it's gone. I've been robbed!'

"It was mighty unpleasant for us, for we supposed we were the only ones, as we thought, that knew of his hidin' place, and he might very readily have suspected us. Whether he did or not, I never knew. At all events he said nothin' of the sort, and went right on with his work; but he found some new place to hide his gold, which he didn't happen to mention to either of us. The rainy season came on, and one day, when we were all three in the cabin, unable to work because of the rain, which was pourin' down all as if the flumes aloft was turned loose, our little adobe chimney got soaked with water and tumbled down. Of course, we had to go out with shovels and picks and fix it up the best we could, without regard for the rain, or else be smoked out of the cabin. I was diggin' up some earth at the corner of the cabin near the chimney, to patch it up, when my eye caught the gleam of a little yellow nugget. I picked it up, and saw several more. In a minute more we were all three down on our knees in the mud, forgettin' all about the rain and the chimney, scrapin' up the gold and congratulatin' ourselves on having struck the richest kind of a claim. But directly Vesey got some of the nuggets in his hand he knew them, and says he:

"'Why! Blast my eyes, if it isn't my own gold!'

"He recognised the buttons he had melted down and broken up himself; and right he was, as we made no manner of doubt. If we'd had any doubts, though, they would soon have been set at rest by our discovery of how he had been robbed. A gopher had burrowed its hole along under the corner of the cabin, and beneath the solid dirt floor, and accidently struck his gold, which was put down in a buckskin bag. If it had been in a tin can, it would have been safe enough, for the gopher wanted neither tin cans nor gold, but it did want the buckskin bag; so it gnawed the bag and dragged it away along its burrow scattering the gold as it went, and that was how we came to strike the trail. We followed up the hole, and recovered within half an ounce at most I guess of all that had been lost; and I do believe that Kidder and me were a sight more glad than Vesey himself was.

He Didn't Want a Medal.

The first "kersplash" of the spring season of 1879 resounded near the foot of Randolph street as a stranger attempted to walk on nothing and brought up in the river. He wasn't the man to fool around in the liquid element longer than was positively necessary, and a few yells brought him assistance. When landed on the wharf he was met by an old sailor who held a medal in his hands and began:

"My unknown friend, I am deputized by the Society of Ancient Marine Liars to—"

"Go away—I'm freezing!" yelled the shaking stranger, as he tried to break through the crowd.

"This medal," continued the sailor, "was voted by the association last winter to the first spring victim of—"

"Blast your medal — I'm all chilled through!" howled the stranger, as chills began to claw up and down his spine.

"As I was saying, the Society of Ancient Marine Liars desires to reward merit wherever merit is found, and now, on behalf of that—"

"I tell you I don't want any of your durned old medals! Where's a fire—where's a red-hot stove—I am freezing!"

"As I was saying, the Society desires to present you this medal, not as a gift of wealth, but as a reward of—"

The old sailor was upset at this point, and the stranger made a break up-town. Over thirty liars took after him, but only succeeded in tearing off his larboard coat-tail and securing his hat.

Given Up by Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you that it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"

"Well a day! That is remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George. I know hops are good."

A single word will blast a reputation a modulation of tone will convey a ruinous insinuation—a passing fancy will determine the occupation of a life.

A Fight with a Bear.

Just at day-break, we came to a crossing of the bayou where felt sure the bear must pass on the way to his den. Harvey placed me, the dogs, and himself. A fallen tree was in front, and through its interlaced roots I could see in every direction. Hardly had we completed our ambush when a quick movement of one of the dogs startled me. But, in a moment, noticing that his looks were directed toward the crossing, I too, looked thither and heard the sound of a heavy animal sauntering slowly over the sodden ground and approaching my lair. In an instant a pair of yellow eyes glared at me, and with as wide a look of surprise as there was in mine. Recovering myself I fired at the monster, which appeared like a huge, animated black cloud as he rose up before me. The brute disappeared with the smoke of my gun; but in a moment I was startled by the report and shock of a second discharge. The other load of my gun had been accidentally exploded. Looking in the direction that the bear had taken, I saw he had run along the other side of the fallen tree and met the two dogs at the farther end, when he turned about and came toward me at his most rapid speed and in savage humor. Then there was a fearful crash and rush. The black mass came on, with eyes gleaming, and bewildering me with the reflection of their glare in the sunlight. I was conscious that my gun was useless, and so instinctively grasped my pistol, but found it hopelessly entangled in my belt. For a second, despair came upon me, but a sudden revulsion aroused every sense and prompted me to defense for life. Quickly drawing my knife, it was presented at a thrust as the dark mass sprang at me. At this moment, one of the huge dogs leaped at him so fiercely as to divert the monster's attention from myself and make him miss his bite. He reared, and as he again came down on his fore feet and was in the act of going over the bank, I plunged my knife to the hilt into his body, in the region of his heart. He turned and made a terrible backward snap at my legs, but at the moment I fell backward over a bush, and so we all went into the bayou together, floundering in the water and mud. I scrambled to the edge of the slough, and watched with intense anxiety the result of the battle. In another moment, and when the bear had nearly reached the farther side of the pool, desperately fighting with the dogs every inch of the way, I heard a rushing sound and the whirring flight of more of the pack as they sprang over me. In the same instant a flash shot out from the brown barrel of Harvey's rifle, and the bear rolled over, though he still feebly fought the pack, and kept on fighting to the last moment of his existence. To my mortification, an examination of the huge carcass showed that my shot had not made any visible mark on the animal, and that my knife had not quite reached his heart. Harvey's shot had killed him. The weight of the savage animal was over five hundred pounds.

The Sorrows of a Giant.

A person who has a great liking for looking at giants, and dwarfs, and abnormally thin and fat men and women, and other such entertaining natural curiosities, was walking down the Bowery one cold night last winter—walking pretty briskly to keep warm, and looking with some interest at the art treasures hung up in front of the museums—when he heard a deep bass voice, evidently coming out of the gutter, saying:

"I won't go there any more. There's no use saying another word about it. I tell you I won't do it, I've lost ten good pounds now, and another week of it would take off ten more and ruin me. I won't do it, and I think it's a shame to ask me. But I've been imposed on and run over ever since I've been with you, Shameless."

It was two o'clock in the morning, and the streets were almost empty. The speaker was sitting on the curbstones talking to a gentleman in a long ulster and a silk hat. He was the giant from the museum directly in front of which he sat, and when he spoke his whole 400 pounds shook with emotion.

With a chivalrous spirit that rebelled at seeing the strong impose upon the weak, the person took the liberty to ask the gentleman in the ulster what was the trouble.

"Oh, he's the most unreasonable giant that ever lived," said the gentleman, who proved to be the giant's manager. "He ought to live in a Fifth avenue hotel, he ought."

"Now, Tony, said the giant in a whimpering voice that sounded like a child's, "you're not doing me fair; you know you are not. All I ask is enough to keep up me 'ealth. But I've boarded over in that place till it's beginning to tell on me. It don't do for me to lose flesh; flesh is money; and for me to be fed continually on oat meal and dried peach pies will soon take the bread out of my mouth. Get me a place where I'll have enough to eat, and I'll go; otherwise I'll stay here till you find a policeman big enough to pick me up."

The person was moved with sympathy for the sufferings of the giant, and before leaving him to his uncertain fate made an appointment to meet him next afternoon in the museum, and possibly give him some useful advice. The giant was found the following afternoon surrounded by a crowd of admirers, each of whom insisted upon pinching his legs, to make sure that he was human. In a lull in the proceedings the giant gave the person this little insight into the private affairs of living curiosities.

"Now, I'm not like a dwarf," said the giant—(which was very true, his height being a trifle over eight feet)—"a dwarf can go without eating a long time, and rather improve his appearance. But I must eat. Feed a giant, and starve a dwarf—that's the idea. In the Bowery, here, there's more than a hundred people that the public has to pay to get a sight of. Of course, it is pleasant to be distinguished, and to be courted by the people, and all that; but then such a life has its troubles, too. You see, it wouldn't do for us to make ourselves too common in the streets. If giants and dwarfs should once be common in the streets the business would be done for; so we have to be boarded near to the exhibitions. There is a place two blocks up from here, on the other side of the street where they board nearly all of us, and we go up in wagons, late at night; yes, that's the reason you never see us in public. There's the Australian children board there, and the Circassian lady, and the Tiny Tims, and the fat woman, and the fat girl, and the living skeleton, and the tattooed man, and two or three dozen more. Well, they send us two meals a day from there, and then when we go home at night we have another meal. That makes us three meals a day. The boarding house-keeper says he loses money every week, and I guess he does; but that's no reason why I should lose flesh every week, and I can't afford it, and won't stand it. You see, if a giant weighs 400 pounds, he's worth so much a week—a sum not at all equal to his size, I can tell you. But if he lets himself run down, so that he only weighs 350 pounds, why, he's not worth more than half as much. I've seen the time when I weighed nearer 600, but that was when we were on the road, and chickens didn't roost so high.

"If you'll promise never to give it away," said the giant, stooping down two or three feet, and whispering, "I'll tell you something. But I wouldn't like any of the others to know that I told it, though they all know it's true. It's the living skeleton that's made all this fuss, though he didn't know it himself, and he's a nice noble-hearted man, the skeleton is. But when the manager first talked with the landlord about boarding us the landlord he a kind of checked us off in his mind: I know how it was. He said to himself, here's two giants, three dwarfs, two bearded women, and the living skeleton—but we won't count him, he can't eat anything. Bless your soul, there was where he made a mistake. It was a very natural mistake, of course. To look at the skeleton any one would think a peanut would give him indigestion for a month; but eat! why, the poor, ignorant landlord had no idea of it. He'd eat a butcher shop dry in one afternoon. When he sits down to that table at night, and rests one of those elbow-bones of his on each side of the plate, then look out for famine and desolation. Mebbe you'll not believe me, sir, but he eats more than me and the fat woman both together; he does, indeed. He eats everything he can get his hands on. And the more he eats, the thinner he gets; that's the beauty of him; that's what makes that man so valuable. This, you see, is what makes the landlord keep the rest of us on short allowance. He misfigured about the skeleton, and he's losing money on the run. That's what makes it so bad for me."

"Did you settle it about where you should sleep last night?" the person asked him.

"Yes," replied the giant in a sorrowful tone; "it could only end one way: I had to give in. I'm a poor, lonely, homeless, dependent creature with nothing to live on but my shape, and my shape a-leaving me every day. I'll never grow thin enough to be a skeleton, and I'll just go to the dogs; I know I shall. Don't you never grow to be a giant if you care anything about yourself."

Just at this minute the music struck up again, and the stage manager, a very small and slight man, seeing the giant in conversation with the person, sprang fiercely at him, saying:

"Come, now, is this the way you attend to your business, talking to strangers? And it's not the first time I've had to speak to you about it to-day, either. Get back to your place, will you, and don't let it happen again, or I'll attend to your case, I will."

The giant stepped meekly and silently up to his place.

A Romance of Pearls.

I will tell you a circumstance that happened twenty-five years ago, when I was residing in Calcutta. One morning our friend, the late Dr. Vass, Surgeon of the Royal Army, brought to my husband, Dr. John Grant, a box containing twelve or thirteen pearls of various sizes, saying: "Grant you are a well-known man in Calcutta, and I want you to hear the curious account of these pearls and take charge of the box and let me know any change you may see in them. Their history is as follows: About forty years ago a lady at Amboyna gave a pearl to each of two sisters, saying, 'These are breeding pearls; take good care of them; never touch them with the hand, as heat injures them, and feed them on rice.' One of these sisters has just come to Calcutta, and she has lent the box to me to show to you. In the forty years she has had it this is the result—twelve or thirteen young ones." The box was opened and there lay on the cotton the mother pearl, a rather large but ill-shaped individual. The eldest daughter, as I called it was a lovely pearl about the size that jewelers generally set three in a ring. The others were perfect in shape, but gradually decreased in size; two very small ones I called the twins, as they stuck together, and the last was a wee seed pearl. According to instructions, rice was put into the box, which was locked in a secret drawer in the cabinet, of which my husband alone had the key. After some days we opened the box, and to our astonishment we found that every grain of rice had been nibbled. I cannot think of a better word. How nibbled I cannot imagine, but that one fact I can vouch for. A few weeks later we had to leave Calcutta. The box was returned to Dr. Vass, and what became of it I know not. I have often mentioned it to my friends, and some years ago I saw in a book that lay upon my friend's table that people in the East believe in breeding pearls.

Horrors of a Prairie Fire.

A few weeks ago Mr. Montgomery, of Lincoln county, Kansas, and his son, a boy of about twelve, were in the field at work, when they discovered a fire coming from the west. They stopped their work to keep the fire from the hedge, when the wind suddenly changed to the north, blowing very hard and cold, and bearing before it a second fire, which came with the speed of a horse. There were two fields near on either side, and seeing their danger, the boy started to one field and the father to the other. The boy was caught in the flames and fell to the ground instantly. A neighbor, Isaac Pfaff, who was passing near on a mule, galloped up to Mr. Montgomery and induced him to mount the mule behind him and ride to the field. Mr. Montgomery mounted, but seeing his boy fall, lost all presence of mind and threw his arms around Mr. Pfaff, catching the bridle-reins and holding the mule still while they were enveloped in the flames. Both men dropped to the ground and the fire passed over them. The mule ran a short distance and fell dead. The two men arose to their feet and the wind and fire took their clothing from them as they walked to the nearest field, about one hundred yards distant. Mr. Pfaff's feet were so badly burned that his boots fell from him as he walked. A Mr. Manning came to them from the nearest house with a couple of quilts, which he wrapped about the two men, and carried them to the house. He then carried in the dead boy. Both men were perfectly rational, and conversed freely with those around them up to within a few hours of their death.

Tame Buffaloes.

Colonel Ezra Miller has a farm in New Jersey, and has been experimenting in raising buffaloes and taming them. In a recent interview he described them at some length as follows; "We have had no trouble in raising them," the Colonel said, "and they herd with the other cattle on the best of terms. What surprised me is their weakness. I supposed they were very powerful; but they are not. I have seen a yearling Alderney bull push Bill, the buffalo bull, when he was three years old, right up hill. They are fast but they are not strong. They are also very cowardly, very playful and very cunning. I have studied their habits and have been greatly amused. If one of them sees you shut a gate, he'll go and open it immediately after you; but he won't go out of the gate. I had them in a lot, and noticed that a length of the fence that separated the pasture from a field of rye was down. I sent a man to nail it up. Bill stood just behind him, and watched him closely. The man had not got to the house before Bill gravely walked up to the fence, put his horns under the lower board and ripped the whole length down, and then quietly turned and walked away. One day men were working on the side of a hill with barrows. At noon while they were eating dinner under a shed, they heard a rattle, and down came Bill, the handle of the barrow on each horn, wheeling it. He wheeled it to the foot of the hill, when it turned over. Then he tried to get it back. I have seen him roll a barrel half way up the hill and then let it roll down and every time the barrel bounced over a stone, Bill grunted and jerked up his ridiculous tail. They don't bellow like our cattle they grunt. One day some girls who were visiting here from New York, went on the hill for blackberries carrying a small tin pail such as the men use in carrying salt when they salt the cattle, Bill saw the pail, and though afraid of the girls, walked towards them. They slowly edged away. Bill followed. The girls walked faster; so did Bill. They ran; Bill broke into a trot, and down the hill they came, the girls still holding the pail, and frightened out of their wits, and Bill behind longing for salt. Hanged if the girls didn't climb a fence within three lengths of an open gate. They never saw it. Bill stopped with a grunt and a jerk of his tail. A curious thing," the Colonel said, "is their dance. I call it their war dance, and I believe the Indians got the idea of the dance from them, as well as the grunt. Those three buffaloes would go up among some cedars, and Bill would rear up against one, put his fore legs around it and bend it down to the ground. Then the others would join him, and they'd all stand over the bent sapling. Suddenly, at a given grunt, they'd jump away, and, as the sapling sprang up with a switch, they'd start in a circle around it, one behind the other jumping stiff legged, coming down on all four feet at a time, and at each jump all grunting."

Sons of Louis Philippe.

Of the five sons of Louis Philippe, who was King of the French for nearly eighteen years, four survive. The Due D'Orleans, the eldest, who was amiable and popular was a sort of French Prince of Wales, and was killed by the overturn of his carriage in 1842. It is his eldest son, the Count de Paris, now forty-one years old, who was the Orleans Pretender to the sovereignty of France. The Duc de Nemours, the second son, obtained the rank of Lieutenant General during his father's reign, and before he had attained his legal majority had been offered and declined the thrones of Belgium and Greece. He is a man of moderate abilities. De Joinville, the third of the Orleans Princes, became an Admiral while his father reigned, and, with two of his nephews, witnessed the proceedings of the Virginia campaign of 1862, and published his observations thereon in *Revue Deux Mondes* on his return to Europe. The Duc de Montpensier, whose marriage in 1864, to the Infanta Louisa of Spain, led to the break-up of the French monarchy of 1870, is Louis Philippe's fifth son, and apparently a common-place man. The Duc d'Aumale appears to deserve the reputation which he has acquired of being the ablest of the Orleans Princes. He was also the most fortunate. Louis Philippe was so immensely wealthy that he could richly provide for each member of his family, but d'Aumale, the fourth son, succeeded in 1830, when he was only eight years old, to the vast property estates and moneys of the last of the Princes of the House of Conde, and when he obtained his majority the accumulation of all his wealth made d'Aumale one of the richest men in Europe. The Orleans Princes it is notorious, are all wealthy, and also very economic in their expenditure and living. The Duc d'Aumale who is now fifty-seven years old, was highly educated, and as the historian of the Conde family, may be regarded as a man of letters. He served with distinction in the army before the revolution of 1848, and President Thiers was greatly blamed, not only for restoring him to his military rank on his return from exile in 1871, but for subsequently placing him in command of one of the great divisions of the army. In 1848, when Louis Philippe and his family had to fly for their lives from France, the Duc d'Aumale was Governor-General of Algeria,

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

To give pain is the tyranny, to make happy the true empire of beauty.

Those eyes alone are beautiful which are luminous and not sparkling.

The perfectly contented man is also perfectly useless.

He is happy who has conquered laziness once and forever.

The truest end of a life is to know the life that never ends.

Our dead are never dead to us until we have forgotten them.

He who spends all he gets is on the high road to beggary.

The ideal saint of the young moralist is cut from sappy timber.

They are never alone who are accompanied with noble thoughts.

An angry man opens his mouth and shuts his eyes.

Everybody complains of bad memory but nobody of bad judgment.

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

God furnishes us the fine wheat; but we ourselves must knead it into bread.

He needs no other rosary whose thread of life is strung with beads of love and thought.

The most terrific storm of real woe in a man's heart rarely flings its froth and foam as high as his lips.

The praise and blame which hang on the lowest boughs, and may be easily plucked, are generally worthless.

Never pass between two persons who are talking together without an apology.

Never lend an article you have borrowed unless you have permission to do so.

Never exhibit any anger, impatience, or excitement when an accident happens.

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

Politeness is money, which enriches not him who receives it, but who dispenses it.

A man that astonishes at first, soon makes people impatient if he does not continue to do it.

Reproaches, unsupported by evidence affect only the character of him who utters them.

Philosophy, like medicine, has abundance of drugs—few good remedies, and scarcely any specifics.

In general, there is no one with whom life drags so disagreeably as with him who tries to make it shorter.

Censure is most effectual when mixed with praise, so, when a fault is discovered, it is well to look up a virtue to go in company.

Single-minded men always succeed. The wedge, says Carlyle, will rend rocks, but its edge must be sharp and single; if it be double, the wedge is bruised in pieces and will rend nothing.

He who makes a man laugh twice where he would only laugh once is a greater benefactor than he who makes two blades of grass grow where there was but one before.

The hour is whole, and so is the dollar; but take a minute from the one, or a penny from the other, and, for want of its smallest part, the whole ceases to be.

The habit of resolving without acting is worse than not resolving at all, inasmuch as it gradually sunders the natural connection between thought and deed.

They are like the linch-pin to the wheel, on which depends the safety of the vehicle; they are like the rudder to the vast ship which it guides; like the slender nerves to the bulky muscles.

It is with nations as with individuals. Those who know the least of others think the highest of themselves, for the whole family of pride and ignorance are incestuous and eventually beget each other,

We can easily manage if we will only take, each day, the burden appointed for it. But the load will be too heavy for us if we add to its weight the burden of to-morrow before we are called to bear it,

Witty sayings are as easily lost as the pearls slipping off a broken string; but a word of kindness is seldom spoken in vain. It is a seed which, even when dropped by chance, springs up as a flower.

It is never well to put ungenerous constructions when others equally plausible and more honorable are ready. Let us rather follow the advice of Sir Arthur Helps, and "employ our imaginations in the service of charity."

This cannot be otherwise, for great things are only a series of little ones, so closely compacted together that they take the appearance of, and, indeed, become a whole, just as the hour is made up of minutes, and the dollar of cents.

The wise physician is on friendly terms with death. It is as much a physiological necessity as life, and though, like the visitor of an officer of justice, its entrance must not be allowed without a proper warrant, yet the warant is sure to be issued at last.

The greatest loss of time is delay and expectation which depends upon the future. We let go the present which we have in our power, and look forward to that which depends upon chance, and so relinquish a certainty for an uncertainty.

Words are nothing to paint a mother's love, a mother's consolation. A baby's smile contains the divinest essence of all earthly solacement; a child's love soothes without weakening; it demands so much that in blessing it one is blessed in it unawares.

Large and powerful efforts are often needed, but they are only required occasionally; but the most powerful struggles will fail, is the way to them is not paved by attention to small things; and their efforts will be lost if little things are not made to follow and aid them in their proper order.

The mind and the heart are like a house in which we take lodgers. They may be honest and quiet, or, on the other hand, noisy and destructive seeking only to spoil the dwelling which receives them. Let us beware, then, of the ideas to which we give hospitality; let us not pick them at random in any book or journal which falls into our hands. There are ideas which once admitted, can be dislodged only with great difficulty.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1879.

"To come nearer home, such a state of things partially existed in St. Clair county, next door to us We remember poor Frank Harrison, a gallant soldier of the Tenth Alabama regiment, who survived the perils of an hundred battles to fall at last at the hands of a vile tory assassin in the suburbs of Ashville. The murderer is still at large, his whereabout is known, and yet the Governor of Alabama, a fellow-soldier of the slain man, moved by a consideration we cannot conceive of, offers no reward for his apprehension, upon application."—JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

The spirit of fault-finding is not to be discouraged, at least as to men in the public service. It is well enough for those in official station to understand that every act they do is subjected to scrutiny and criticism. It is far better they should be unjustly criticised than not criticised at all. In this sense, the Jacksonville Republican has perhaps done better than it intended.

In the case to which the Republican alludes, the governor, in the exercise of the discretion vested in him by law, did, on the 27th of January last, offer a reward of $200 for the apprehension and delivery to the sheriff of St. Clair county of each or either of the persons indicted for the murder, not, we presume, because the assassins were "tories," nor because the victim of their crime was an ex-confederate soldier, but because it seemed the ends of justice could not be reached without this pecuniary appeal to those whose patriotism was not intense enough to prompt them to the discharge of their duty.

Rewards for the arrest of criminals have heretofore we think been too highly and too liberally offered, and the good people of the State have been taxed from $8,000 to 12,000 a year to pay for services that should have been rendered without other compensation than official fees or the consciousness of duty discharged. We have an army of sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, constables and police officers, armed with the power and charged with the duty of arresting felons and crime-doers, and these prohibited by law from receiving extra pay in the shape of rewards, should be sufficient to bring offenders to the bar of justice. In addition, every citizen owes it to the state, to the community, and to his family, to assist in the enforcement of the criminal laws, at least so far as he can do so without cost or serious inconvenience to himself. It is the duty, for instance, of any one having knowledge of the whereabouts of B. F. Springfield, or Thomas Springfield, the murderers of Harrison, to communicate the information in his possession to the sheriff of any county in the state where they may be, and then it will be the duty of the sheriff to make the arrest without other cost to the state than his fees therefor. Any citizen, or any officer, failing in this has no right to complain of *laches* in others.

While the people complain, and justly complain, of a rate of taxation well-nigh intolerable, though for the present necessary to the most economical administration of the government and the maintainance of the public credit, there are an incredible number who think it their patriotic duty to get money from the treasury of the commonwealth by any "hook or crook," and who more enjoy and more value one dollar obtained in this way than ten dollars legitimately earned. It is not an uncommon thing for one of this class to say to the governor:

"I know where such or such an alleged felon is; he ought for the general good to be brought to justice, if a sufficient reward is offered I will apprehend and deliver him to custody; but without consideration, I will neither arrest him myself, nor impart my information of his whereabouts to others."

We submit to the conscience of our readers whether it is a wise or safe policy to encourage these leeches animated by the single purpose of making money and measuring their duty solely by the gain that it will bring them.

The laws ought to be enforced, and punishment be visited upon evil-doers To this end, the people support an army of peace officers, to whom their assistance within reasonable bounds is due. The machinery provided and paid for ought to be sufficient in every case where the offender has not fled the state. It was never intended that rewards for absconding felons should be offered until all other agencies for their apprehension, fairly tried, have failed. It can hardly be said that an agency unexerted, has failed or is insufficient. The governor who shall save to the tax payers half the sum heretofore annually drawn from them for services that should have cost nothing and to promote ends otherwise provided for, will deserve well of the people.—*Selma Argus.*

From the above it will be seen that Gov Cobb's private secretary, who is likewise the editor of the Selma Argus, convicts us of an error of statement—not intentional on our part, of course. Our mention of the case of Frank Harrison was merely incidental to another article, and the imputation conveyed in the words, "the Republican has perhaps done better than it intended," is altogether without foundation. We have no motive for doing Gov. Cobb the slightest injury, and would not do it by a misrepresentation of facts, however strong might be our motive. We trust that the editor of the Argus knows us well enough to believe this. The whole mistake on our part arose from a possible lack of official courtesy at Headquarters. Observe that we say "*possible* lack of courtesy." One cannot be too careful to qualify, when speaking of a Governor who has so quick and jealous a defender as the party whose feet press the Wilton carpets of the ante-room of The Presence chamber at the capitol at Montgomery These 'are the facts of the case: A gentleman of this county, too poor to undertake an expedition of the kind of his own motion, came to us and stated that he had reason to believe that he knew of the whereabouts of the murderers of Frank Harrison, and that if there was any reward out sufficient to cover the expense of the trip on the part of himself and another, he would undertake their capture. At his request we wrote the Secretary of State for information, and received a reply that a reward had once been offered (by Gov. Lindsay, we believe,) but that it had lapsed and we had better apply to the Governor for further executive action This letter we enclosed to Gov. Cobb, and requested him, if he saw proper, to offer a reward, to notify us or the party, whose address we sent him, so that an arrest might be effected before the murderers were put on their guard by the publication. To this letter we never received a line of reply by way of acknowledgement or otherwise. Seeking elsewhere the desired information, we carefully examined the columns of the Anniston Aegis, to see if we could see any thing of the reward, but failed to find it, if it was published in that paper. We naturally looked to the Aegis for it, from the fact that it had been customary for other Governors to publish proclamations of this character in the newspaper of the county in which the crime had been committed.

It is unnecessary for us to remark here that we did not write to the Governor a letter of the character above indicated by the Argus, or that we expected to be benefitted pecuniarily either directly or remotely by any course the Governor might see fit to pursue in the matter. We only wrote at the instance of one of the Governor's humble, law-loving constituents, So much for the facts of the case.

As to the duty of the individual citizen, what more natural than that the citizen should apply to the Governor, and leave him to take the necessary steps in such case? In consideration, the case, Governor could, by a little correspondence, have been put in possession of all facts within the knowledge of our informant, for we know that he was not moved by a mercenary consideration, in asking for a reward necessary to cover the expense incident to an arrest of the parties. Then, the Governor might if afflicted with a spirit of economy have made requisition and imposed the expense on some half-paid officer of bringing them to justice. We say, taxed the officer with this expense, for unless, the last Legislature made provision to meet such cases, there is no law in Alabama, by which sheriffs or other officers can get from the State treasury the money spent in arresting absconding felons. We had a case in point in this county. Messrs. Martin & Clark, at an expense of four hundred dollars, procured the arrest of a felon, and his return from the State of Virginia, through the detective force of Richmond; and this under instructions of Gov. Houston. When the detectives applied to the Governor for money to cover their actual expenses, they were met by the statement that there was no appropriation made by law to meet such cases; and Martin & Clarke, as in honor bound, paid the money for the State. Subsequently a bill of relief was passed, appropriating to Martin & Clark the amount so expended by them; but Governor Cobb refused, as we are informed, to sign the bill. If we mistake not, similar relief bills failed, on the ground that they would open the gates to the appropriation of some twenty thousand dollars to citizens of the State, for expenses incurred in the arrest of felons. This state of facts does not tend to encourage officers and private citizens to throw away their private means in the apprehension of criminals. It is more the duty of the State than of the citizen individually to look after these matters. The people in the aggregate are better able to stand the expense incident to a rigid enforcement of the laws than any one citizen Governments are organized to protect the property and lives of their citizens, more than for any thing else; and it is a poor plea—that of economy—when such interests are under consideration The people of whom the Argus loves to speak for and in whose name it has labored all previous Administrations, would much rather spend a few thousand dollars in the protection of property and life, than in the adornment of the capital building, which the present very economical Administration finds so necessary. The Argus thinks that a six thousand dollar appropriation to fresco the walls and carpet the floors of the capitol too modest a sum entirely; but hopes to see the present Administration plant itself firmly on the rock of popularity by saving to the State half of the beggarly eight or twelve thousand dollars heretofore spent in arresting criminals.

We may be wrong in the surmise, but it begins to appear to us that the economy role has been about played to its conclusion in this State; and the Gov's defenders would do him a kindness by not forcing it further upon him. Gov H got all of the juice out of that lemon, if the Argus will admit of mixed metaphors, and any thing of the sort now will look like a weak imitation of the inimitable and never to be equaled original G. S. H!

Under the energetic management of Supt. Webb the S. R & D. R. R. has been put in a splendid condition. One thousand tons of new rails have recently been laid, several magnificient bridges completed, and others thoroughly repaired. Mr. Webb has evinced great energy and activity in the prosecution of this work, and has succeeded in making this road one of the safest and best in the State. He is himself a practical bridge builder, and track layer, having commenced his Railroad career in that capacity.

The Selma Times says the regular cotton caterpillar has appeared in Dallas county—sooner than has ever been known. Myriads of the pests are predicted the coming season, and farmers are warned to prepare to fight them for dear life.

Pay the Printer.

Eleven years ago the daughter of W. B. Wallace—a little school girl of seven years—was abducted from her father's house, in Portland, Oregon. Wallace searched high and low for her, and though he felt certain that her mother, from whom he was separated, had taken her, there was no clue to her whereabouts. One day last month the father was surprised to receive a dainty missive, addressed in a neat hand. He was still more surprised when the words, "My dearest, dearest father" met his eye. He read through his tears that Lillian was living with her mother at Yakima and that she had determined either to reconcile her parents, or to live first with the one and then the other. She said that her mother put her in the Sisters' school at Vancouver, and that she had been educated there. Wallace remembered that he had been a policeman at Vancouver during a part of the time mentioned by his daughter, never dreaming of her presence. He hastened to Yakima, and it was agreed that there should be a reconciliation. Miss Lillian is a handsome young lady of 18 now, and the part she played in the romance makes her the heroine of Portland and of the far Northwest.

—A slightly amusing feature of Mr. Windom's speech in the Senate, was his rebuke of the Democrats for their obedience to caucus orders. Some of the Democrats, he said, were unwilling to attach political legislation to appropriation bills, but "King Caucus issued his decree that there should be no stragglers from the lines," and the order was obeyed. The Minnesota Senator entirely forgot that he was himself at the moment obeying the commands of caucus, and the caucus decrees are so potent in the Republican ranks that even the President of the United States is constrained to violate his promises in obeying them. Caucus domination isn't a good subject for Republican Congressmen to preach on just now.—Chicago Times.

Baltimore, Md., May 23, 1879.

A special despatch from Culpepper, Va., says:—"In a difficulty here to day, between D. M. Ream, editor of the Culpepper Times; Philip *M.* Jones and G. W. Jamison, seven pistol shots were fired by the different parties. Mr. Ream was shot in the abdomen, and it is thought is fatally wounded; Mr. Jones received a ball in the shoulder; Mr. Jamison, who did most of the firing, was not hurt. Bail being refused Jamison, he was committed to jail."

SUCCESSION.—By planting garden seeds every two weeks throughout the spring and early summer, nice, fresh vegetables may be put on the table every day. It is true, it takes a little more labor and care and watchfulness to do this, but then it pays. Farmers and their wives and their boys and girls work hard, have hearty appetites, deserve good things to eat, and they can have them and enjoy them, if they wish to. But it takes a little more work.—Rural World.

The Coosa River News has been handed the following poster found sticking on a tree near Cross Plains.

"notice i am again to rite a few lins konserin the revnue bisness enough of any thing is a nough they had better be at home tendin to ther own bisness in stid of ridin about jist ruain the govement to anexpents all the revnus ought to be in hele right a way we hav no just laws thes days."

There is great excitement at Dallas, Texas, over the discovery of silver at Brownwood, Texas, about 120 miles southwest of Dallas. An assay of ores proves the vein to be rich. One specimen of 120 grains of ore contained 75 per cent. of silver. A daily paper has been started, claims located and hundreds of people are rushing there.

France has taken nearly half the wheat New Orleans has exported this season. On the other hand the shipments of corn to Great Britain shows a falling off of over 61 per cent. The Cuban demand for corn as well as flour has vastly increased, shipments in that direction having been 165,868 bushels, against only 12,729 last season.

A writer in the Scottsboro Herald says that all United States Revenue officers will yet have to tackle the "worm that dieth not."

Nashville, May 23 1879.

Hail stones as large as marbles fell thick and fast at McMinnville yesterday until the streets were a sheet of ice, three or four inches thick. Trees were stripped of their foliage and the wheat crop badly damaged.

—The Kansas emigrants are disappointed. They say that it may be a fine country for John Brown's fieripatetic pont, but for a body that needs hoe-cake and pot-licker three times a day it is stubble-field of all creation.

If you want to sell or buy any thing, advertise it in the Republican. Remember that we have nearly two thousand readers; and by addressing so many, you cannot fail to find some one who wants to buy the article you are trying to dispose of. You will probably have so many applications, that on can get the full value of your goods.

Mr. Newton Vantruse, a young farmer living near Parson, Tenn., met with a violent death during a thunder storm which passed over Madison county one day last week. When the storm came up Mr. Vantruse, who was plowing in a field, ceased and mounted his mule to go back to the house. It seems a clap of thunder frightened the mule, who threw his rider. The man's leg became tangled in the bridle, and the mule dragged him for more than a hundred yards, and then the animal, which by this time was thoroughly maddened with fear, turned around and commenced to bite and paw the man, and with such dreadful effect that by the time Mr. Simon Vantruse came up, he found only the lifeless and mangled remains of his brother still tangled up in the harness hanging from the mule.

A FIT WARNING.

From the New York Sun.

The man in Congress who succumbs to a demand of the President for power to awe independent voters, will not have lived in vain, however poor, pitiable and despicable he may be. He will be hanged up before the vision of the public as a warning and a scarecrow for a future Congressmen.

WILL HAYES VETO A TEST OATH BILL?

From the Savannah News.

There is every reason to believe now that the Republicans will resist and that Mr. Hayes will veto the law repealing the test oath law. When a weak and obstinate man yields his own convictions and places his conscience in the hands of his party he does it without reserve.

IN THE NATURE OF A COMPARISON.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

Zach Chandler declines to sue the editor of The Washington Post because he doesn't want to give him notoriety. This is rather cool and impudent when we come to consider the fact that the editor of The Post is as well known as Chandler. We may remark, also, that he is more favorably known.

From the New York Sun.

ARE THERE ANY SICH PERSONS?

We invite the Democratic Congressman who are halting between two opinions—almost ready to show the white feather, yet restrained by a sense of the watching constituents at home—to consider the fate of those of their predecessors, who in critical times have sacrificed principle to a fancied expediency, and to profit by the warning.

Grand Reduction in Prices.

B. F. CARPENTER

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND COMPLETE Assortment of Family Groceries, which he proposes to sell at bottom prices. Very best brands of Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Finely flavored Cigars, Western Bacon, Meal, Snowdust Flower, Molasses, Crockery, Hardware. Kerosene oil, Buckets, Tinware. Every thing kept in a well stocked grocery establishment. He also has on hand a large assortment of Harness, Saddles, Bridles, made of the very best leather, and designed and executed by workmen of superior skill. He invites all to call, for he is determined to sell at such prices as to deserve the patronage of the public. Give him a call, and examine his prices, before going elsewhere.

GREAT BARGAINS IN Pianos & Organs.

H. A. SMITH ROME, G. A.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Bookseller and Music Dealer

Has just received from the Manufacturers, the

Largest Stock of Pianos ever brought to this market. These Instruments having been bought for cash at LOW PRICES, will be sold to cash customers at PRICES LOWER THAN EVER KNOWN in this country.

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

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of one fifa issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county, and to me directed, in favor of John Ross, executor of F Ross deceased, and against E. G. & I. G. Morris. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door, in the town of Jacksonville Calhoun county, Ala., within the legal hours of sale, on the fifth Monday in Jne, that being the 30th day of June, the following described property, to-wit:

Commencing at the southeast corner of Sec. 9, township 16, range 9—east in Coosa Land District—thence south 85½ degrees, west 98 poles, to a stake, thence north 4½ degrees—west 85 poles to a stake, crossing the creek 40 poles from southwest corner of the lot, thence north 85½ degrees, east 98 poles, to a stake, crossing the creek 40 poles from the northwest corner—thence south 4½ degrees, east 85 poles, to the beginning corner, containing 52 acres more or less, with all the improvements thereon, levied upon as the property of E. G. & I. G. Morris, to satisfy said fifa.

D. Z. GOODLETT, Sheriff.
J. L. MATTISON, Deputy Sheriff.

May 31st—6t.

BOOKS For the MILLION

HOW TO MARRIAGE

A large, new and complete Guide to Wedlock, containing, with many others, the following chapters: A competent Womanhood, Selection of Wife, Evidences of Virginity, Temperaments, compatible and incompatible, Sterility in Women, Causes and Treatment, Advice to Bridegroom, Advice to Husbands, Advice to Wives, Prostitution, its causes, Celibacy and Matrimony compared, Conjugal duties, Conception, Pregnancy, Love and Courtship, Impediments to Marriage in male and female, Science of Reproduction, Single Life considered, Law of Marriage, Law of Divorce, Legal rights of married women, etc., including Diseases peculiar to Women, their causes and treatment. A book for private and considerate reading, of 320 pages, with full Plate Engravings, by mail, sealed, for 50 cents.

"THE PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER" on Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, &c., also on Spermatorrhœa, Sexual Debility, and Impotency, from Self-abuse and Excesses, causing Seminal Emissions, Nervousness, Aversion to Society, Confusion of Ideas, Physical Decay, Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Loss of Sexual Power, etc., making marriage improper or unhappy, giving treatment, and a great many valuable receipts for the cure of all private diseases; 224 pages, over 50 plates, 50 cts.

Medical Advice, "Lecture on Manhood and Womanhood, 10 c.

FOR ONE DOLLAR we send all three of the above described books, nicely bound in one volume, containing 600 pages and over 100 illustrations, and containing everything on the generative system that is worth knowing. The only volume at a positively the most popular Medical Book published. The Author is an experienced physician of many years practice, (as is well known), and the wise views, given, and rules for treatment laid down, will be found of great value to those suffering from impurities of the system, early errors, lost vigor, or any of the numerous troubles coming under the head of "Private or Chronic" diseases.—Postage stamps taken in payment for any of these books.

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY established in 1817, has acquired a national reputation for skill in the treatment of chronic diseases and complicated cases. Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all Urinary Troubles, Syphilitic or Scrofulous affections of the throat, skin or bones, treated with success, without using Mercury.

PATIENTS TREATED by mail and express, but where possible, personal consultation preferred, which is FREE and invited. DR. BUTTS invites all persons suffering from RUPTURE to send him their name and address, and hereby assures them that they will learn something to their advantage.—It is not a Truss.

All communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed to DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

---

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

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

AGUE AND FEVER.

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

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

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

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

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

Taken in the Act.

Sister Jones called on Elder Smith a few evenings since. Being a next door neighbor she entered his study unannounced, and was greatly shocked at seeing him taking a drink from a suspicious looking bottle. He noticed her look of inquiry, and said: "This, Sister Jones, is Tabler's Portaline, or Vegetable Liver Powder, the only remedy I have ever found for the many troubles arising from a disordered Liver. I can recommend it." Price 50 cents. For Sale by all Druggists.

The price is only 50 cents, yet the real value is beyond estimation. We allude to that invaluable compound, Coussens' Honey of Tar, which has gained the enviable reputation of being the greatest cough medicine of the age. For Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Throat and Lung diseases it has no equal. Sufferers with consumption who use it always experience speedy relief. Try it. For sale by all druggists.

Do we Believe in Witchcaft?

"I take the position that we do not, in its broad sense," said a gentleman of years and experience; "and yet we find many of the present day carrying a Buckeye in their pocket through a kind of superstition, when they might be relieved by a few applications of Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment." This Ointment is made from the Buckeye, and is recommended for nothing else but Piles. Try it. It will cure you. Price, 50 cents per bottle. For Sale by all Druggists.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun county.

Probate Court, Special Term, May 29, 1879

This came C D Davis, administrator of the estate of R M Riddle, deceased, and filed his statement, accounts, vouchers and evidences for an annual settlement of his said administration.

It is ordered that the 29 day of June, 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.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF LAND.

Under and by virtue of an order issued by the Hon the Probate court of Calhoun county, State of Alabama, the undersigned as county administrator and exoficio, the administrator of the estate of John Maddox, deceased, will sell at public outcry to the highest bidder, upon the premises, on

THE 9TH DAY OF JUNE, 1879, the following described real estate, towit: The west half of the northwest quarter, and southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 35, township 12 and range 7; also a part of the northeast quarter of northwest half, of section 2, township 14, and 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 pine stake on section line, and then back to the beginning corner, containing one hundred and eighty acres more or less, situated in Calhoun county, State of Alabama.

TERMS OF SALE:

One half cash, and the remaining half on a credit of twelve months, with interest from date: Note with two approved securities will be required, to secure the unpaid purchase money.

May 10 1879—3t.

C W. BREWTON, Admr.

Waive Notes at this Office for sale

CALHOUN NURSERY.

We the undersigned citizens of Calhoun county Alabama, take pleasure in recommending to the public, Mr. J. W. Bradley, "an old citizen of our county," as a man of undoubted truth and veracity—one who may be fully relied upon, as to any statements he may make in presenting to the public, the laudable business of his choice.

He has founded in this county a Fruit Nursery, and has been uniting in his efforts to make it a success, by the selection of choice fruits, and such only as best suits this climate; which object has been to a very great extent attained. He is now able to offer to purchasers, choice fruits already acclimated. We have fruit trees from his nursery, and find that they come fully up to his recommendations, and especially the "genuine Shockley," a Winter apple of fine quality, which suits this climate admirably. His great object and aim is to stock the Southern country, and especially Alabama, with choice fruits, well adapted to our climate, from a "home nursery."

Jacksonville, Ala., April 29 1879.

L. W. CANNON, Probate Judge
J. M. PATTERSON, Co. Com.
G. B. DOUTHIT, Clk Circuit court;

Rev. B. D. TURNER,
W. B. DOSS, Esqr.
A. WOODS, Ex Judge of Probate.

First-class fruit trees, 25 cts each,
Two year old trees 15 cts. each,
One year old trees 10 cts each;
Variety apple, peach, pear,
Plum and the grape vine.
I will be around and engage this fall, and deliver at some convenient point.

J. W. BRADLEY.

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.

W. W. HARRISON, E. G. BORDEN.

HARRISON & BORDEN.

Physicians & Surgeons.

OFFICE

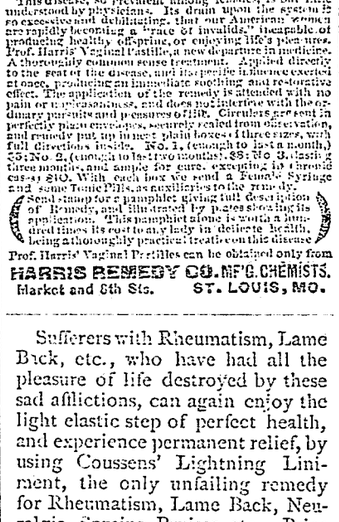
Over Carpenter's Store,

JACKSONVILLE, ... ALA.

RADICAL CURE OF LEUCORRHEA OR WHITES

THE VAGINA SYRINGE

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



CALLED LEUCORRHEA, Fluor Albus OR WHITES

This disease, so prevalent among females, is but little understood by physicians. Its drain upon the system is so exceedingly debilitating, that many women are rapidly becoming a "race of invalids," incapable of producing healthy offspring, or enjoying life's pleasures. Prof. Harris' Vaginal Syringe, a new departure in medicine, A short, but common sense treatment. Applied directly to the seat of the disease, and its specific influence exerted at once, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect. The application of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits and pleasures of life. Circulars are sent in perfectly plain envelopes, securely sealed from observation, and remedy put up in neat plain boxes (three sizes, with full directions in each), No. 1, (sufficient for a month,) $5; No. 2, (enough to last two months), $8; No 3, (lasting three months, and ample for cure, excepting in chronic cases) $10. With each box we send a Female Syringe and some Tonic Pills, as auxiliary to a cure.

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

Prof. Harris' Vaginal Pastilles can be obtained only from

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

Sufferers with Rheumatism, Lame Back, etc., who have had all the pleasure of life destroyed by these sad afflictions, can again enjoy the light elastic step of perfect health, and experience permanent relief, by using Coussens' Lightning Liniment, the only unfailing remedy for Rheumatism, Lame Back, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, etc. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.

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	27⅝	"
Ferrous	"	12⅝	"
Calcic	"	10 7-10	"
Potassic	"	2½	"
Magnestic	"	4⅝	"
Sodium	"	4-10	"
Chlorine	"	3-5	"
Sillica	"	2⅝	"
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 Diarrhœa. 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.

"BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE."

Change of Schedule.

S. R. & D. R. R.

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

Mail Trains Daily.

No. 1, North.	Stations.	No. 2, South.
4.40 a. m	Lv Selma Ar	9.30 p. m.
6 38 a. m	Randpolh, Lv	7.05 p. m
7 25 a. m	Montevallo	6.00 p. m.
8.15 a. m	Calera	5 00 p. m.
10.47 a. m	Talladega	2.35 p. m.
11.54 p. m	Oxford	1.30 p. m.
12 45 p. m	Jacksonville	12.45 p. m.
3.45 p. m.	Ar Rome Lv	10 22 a. m.
5.30 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	8.3[illegible] 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 Chattahooga and north western cities.

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

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

Sleeping cars on all night trains.

Tickets as low as by any other route.

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

Memphis and Charleston RAILROAD.

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

Going East Read down.		Going West Read up
Lve 12.20 night	Memphis	12.10 pm ar
" 3.52 am	Grand Junction	9.37 am lv
" 5.56 am	Middleton	8.50 am "
" 8.08 am	Corinth	7 44 am "
" 10.15 am	Decatur	2.35 am "
" 3 00 pm	Stevenson	10. 15 pm "
Arr 4 50 pm	Chattanooga	8.00 pm lv

GREAT CHANGES have been made on this line.

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

TO THE EAST

Close connection is made for all eastern and southern cities.

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

TO THE WEST

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

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

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

Baggage checked through. No Sunday delays.

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

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

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

Special Notice to the Public,

C. H. RANGER

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

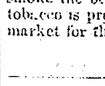
PAINTING

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 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.



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 adderss, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers, THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL Co., 41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box, 4586.

CITY BAR!

ICE, ICE, ICE, ICE, ICE, COLD ICE!

Go to Ramagnano's and get ice, fresh lemon and good pure Summer drinks. Lemonade, cider, beer, whiskies, brandies, gin, wine and all kinds of drinks for temperate men use. I sell to no other men. I also sell sacramental wine of the best quality. Ask all to call and see me before buying in my line elsewhere.

The gents of town and surrounding can call at John's and play a quiet game of billiards on the best Monarch table, and smoke the best Havana cigar in town. If tobacco is preferred, he gives the best in the market for the least money.

Jno. RAMAGNANO.

JAMES HUTCHINSON,

Barber & Hair-dresser,

Room on Office Row, recently occupied by Dick Walker.

If you desire to have a pleasant clean shave, or have your hair trimmed in neat and fashionable style, give him a call. Jacksonville, Apl. 20, 18

The Republican.

WANTED—A situation as apprentice in a printing office, by a young man 26 years old, who has a good English education.—Apply with terms at this office

Miss Ellen Harbour of Cross Plains, a most beautiful and accomplished young lady, paid a pleasant visit to her friends here last week.

Miss Dora Crook, of Alexandria, one of Calhoun's loveliest and most charming daughters, is visiting her numerous friends here. Miss Dora is an especial favorite with the young folks of our town, and is always heartily welcomed by them.

Miss Mammie Reynolds, the queniest of Talladega's fair women, is visiting Capt. Crook's family.

Seab Crook is the champion marble shot of the State. We challenge the entire State.

Ed Linsley is visiting friends in the city.

Mr. John M. Caldwell is visiting relatives in Memphis.

Col. L. J. Parr has left our town on a business trip of some months.

Mrs. J. H. Francis and family who have been spending some weeks with relatives here, left for Washington Tuesday,

The little daughter of Mr. Kennedy on Sand Mountain was attacked by an enraged jack, and had her arm broken besides being badly bitten.

There is a great deal of complaint about the worms cutting down cotton in Marshall county.

A gentleman from Michigan speaks of putting up a wagon hub, spokes, etc., manufactury at Collinsville, DeKalb co. Fine hickory and white oak timber is said to be abundant near Collinsville.

Billie Dean after a violent attack of billious fever has again resumed his position behind the counter. Billie is one of our most popular salesmen, and was sadly missed during his illness.

Bishop Wilmer of the Episcopal Church, the most eminent divine, and popular pulpit orator, of that denomination in this State, will visit this Parish in June.

Messrs Arnold and Stewart have returned from an extensive business tour through Georgia and the Carolinas.

Our Mayor, Mr. J. D. Hammond accompanied by his danghter, Miss Lula, will visit the Mammoth Cave, with the Alabama Press Association.

A writer in the Scottsboro Herald says that all United States Revenue officers will yet have to tackle the "worm that dieth not."

The Commencement exercises of Calhoun College will begin next Wednesday, and continue until Saturday. Every body is invited to attend.

In the absence of the Editor on the excursion of the Press Association, this issue of the Republican has been under the management of Mr. Wallace Woodward and the DEVIL.

A splendid bridge has lately been constructed over the Choccolocco Creek beyond White Plains. Mr. J. Floyd Smith was largely instrumental in the prosecution of this work. The bridge was constructed by Mr. Anthony Dickerson, and is a model of workmanship, as to finish, strength and durability.

We invite attention this week to the advertisement of B. F. Carpenter. Ben is an enterprising, energetic young merchant, honorable in all his dealings, courteous, attentive, accommodating to his customers, and deserves a liberal patronage at the hands of the public. He has two well filled establishments, one of them presided over by our genial *young* friend Frank Weaver.

We direct attention to the new advertisement of Henry A. Smith, of Rome, Ga. Mr. Smith has been a constant advertiser of the Republican for years, and we have had many dealings with him, and can freely say we have always found him one of the most prompt, correct and perfectly fair men we have ever dealt with. Our readers may rely on his representations.

A skipping rope was placed among the flowers on Kittie Boylan's coffin, in Clyde Ohio. She had died from jumping it 120 times without stopping.

Col. J. H. Caldwell, after a brief but severe and painful illness is upon our streets again. We are happy to see him again restored to health.

Mr. Couper's Tram Road is fast approaching completion. One car has already passed over the line, and it will be but a short time until hauling with wogonswill be entirely discontinued.

There will be a grand excursion on the fourth of July to the Ore Banks.

Mrs. A. W. Cawthon nee Laura Keith, chaperoned by our genial friend Mrs. John Wyly, paid our sanctum a pleasant visit Monday evening. Mrs. Cawthorn spent the days of her girlhood here, and will be remembered as one of the most accomplished young ladies of that period.

The John Pelham Rifles, have received an invitation to attend a "Grand Encampment," at Rome, in June. We hope that they will respond to the invitation for no town of this size can boast of a more efficient or better drilled company; than that which bears the historic name of "Alabama's Young Artilleryman."

Our young townsman, Walter E. Hammond, who is absent on a business trip through South Ala., met with a serious, and well nigh fatal accident some days since. In crossing a very deep and dangerous ford through a creek with which he was totally unacquainted, his horse stumbled and threw him headlong into the water. Encumbered with his clothes, he sank to the bottom. With admirable presence of mind he rapidly disengaged himself from his heavier garments, and as he arose to the surface in a half drowned condition, grasped with the energy of despair a piece of drift wood, and clung to it until he was thrown upon the bank, at a considerable distance, down the creek, in a state of complete physical prostration. We heartily congratulate him upon his fortunate escape.

On last Monday, a most terrible accident happened to the son of Mr. G. W. Burns of this county, by which he was instantaneously killed. While returning from Oxford in buggy, the horse ran away and struck the wheels against a stump, throwing the lad with such violence against a tree as to fracture the skull and dislocate the neck: causing death instantly. He was a bright intelligent boy of sixteen, and possessed all those noble traits of character for which his half brother, Frank Maddox who recently died in this place, was so esteemed. An aged Grandmother upon viewing his mangled remains, was hopelessly stricken down at his bedside by paralysis. We tender our deepest sympathy to the grief stricken relatives in his sad hour of a double bereavement.

The Editors' and Publishers' Association of Alabama, meets in Gadsden this week. An excursion will be made from there to the Government works on the Coosa, on board a boat sent down by the business men of Rome, thence to Lookout near Chattanooga, and thence to the Mammoth Cave of Ky., the whole consuming about a week or ten days. The Republican will be represented—at least a portion of the trip.

A negro in the employ of Mr. Couper while engaged in blasting through an ore bank, was so unfortunate as to be struck by a hard piece of flint, in the eye, which completely imbedded itself directly over the iris. Inflamation set in and threatened to destroy the sight of the eye. He was taken to Dr. Harrison, who administered chloroform, and then performed an exceedingly difficult and dangerous operation, which would have reflected honor upon the most celebrated occulist. With the greatest delicacy and skill, he made an incision into the ball of the eye, extracted the flint, and succeeded in restoring permanent sight to the eye.

Our townsman, Mr. J. L. Mattison has been appointed Southern Passenger Agent of the Blue Mountain Route—Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad—at Montgomery Ala.

We hope to see again, through the efforts of Mr Mattison, this old and favorite route crowded with summer travel for the various summer resorts East and North; but at the same time we would not have our friends from more Southern latitudes forget that immediately on the line of this Road are many pleasant and economical Summer retreats just as healthy as those in Virginia and Tennessee, and very convenient for our Montgomery and Mobile friends.

Send them here to us friend Mattison, and we will extend to them the hearty hand of welcome. Here in the Blue Mountains, at a very great elevation, we have a cool atmosphere, many Mineral springs, and beautiful mountain scenery. Then too we are all of the same State—their interests are our interests—and the inter-changes of views thus brought about by the people of the two sections, may result in a closer alliance of two sections for the future welfare of the State.

From the Savannah News.

John Pelham at Fredericksburg.

BY R. J. LARCOMBE.

On Stafford Heights in legions the foe, in proud array,
Long waited for the signal to cross the watery way,
And pond'rous guns were booming, and loud their solemn roar
Sent swelling back in cadence its echo from the shore,
And scatt'ring shells were flying, and shot in endless round
Went crashing o'er the city, or through the frozen ground.
In silence long, yet grimly, despite the serried ranks,
And countless guns and foemen, that swarmed that river's banks,
The Southron bore him bravely, and scarce to gun replied,
While waiting for those legions to cross the swelling tide;
Still working hard to strengthen, preparing for the fray,
While Barksdale, with his marksmen, the foemen kept at bay
Brave soldiers by the river, ye did your duty well,
As gallantly ye breasted that storm of shot and shell,
Both armies bore you witness, and one could shout in praise
Of service done so nobly through wintry nights and days.
The pontoon of the foemen, the shore and river's run,
These daily showed in witness how well your work was done.
And Southron scout and sentry, their ward and vigils kept
In daily round of duty, or while the army slept:
Each movemant of the foreman, on those eventful days,
On Stafford and on the river, was swept by chieftain's gaze,
Till early on that morning, by steady tramp and hum,
Those heralds of an army, he knew the foe had come.
The chieftain saw that army, withambulance in train,
Through hazy morn in column deploying on the plain;
Though countless seemed the legions, still he with martial ken
And soldier skill could number full fifty thousand men,
And quickly saw in movement, the wily foe in might
Was pressing on with thousands, to crush him on the right.
Yet early on that morning, from Stuart's force at rest,
A single gun and cassion was sent, that foe to breast;
A thousand hearts were beating, a thousand eyes would strain
As slowly moved, but surely, that section o'er the plain,
For thousands knew the hero, who held that mission high,
And Stuart knew that Pelham would do the work or die.
A nation knew his powers, and though so young in years,
He rated in the army as prince of cannoneers.
His eagle eye could measure—none sooner mark the phase
Of foeman's halt and movement, in sunlight or in haze;
None firmer stood in battle, none more adroit in change,
Or giving shot so swiftly, with guns so well in range.
So deftly gun he handled on the December day,
The foeman's horse was halted and long was held at bay,
Till twenty guns were planted before the halted wing,
That single gun to shatter, or break the hornet's sting.
Still serving well from caisson and grimly working gun,
John Pelham and his detail seemed merged that day in one.
From Stafford's bluff and Maryes, from level plain and height,
The thousands of both armies saw this unequal fight,
And gazing, too, and landing, were heroes who had won
Their laurels and their titles beneath a topic sun,
Who cannon served with Taylor—with Worth at Monterey—
These heroes in both armies now watched this cannon fray.
Through sulphurous smoke, that lifted or swept across the plain,
Came glimpses of these heroes of tireless nerve and brain,
Who volley gave for volley, defiance hurling back,
Were steady as a barrack, in tent, or *bivouac*;
Such courage at the outset, ill augur for the foe,
An omen of the failure, that marked that day of woe.
So bravely fought John Pelham, so knightly in this strife,
A thousand tongues were saying he bore a charmed life;
And gifted he for waiting, nor craved nor sought relief,
His mission and his duty—the mandate of his chief.
When order came, "cease firing," retreat was calmly made
With detail, gun and caisson, as on a dress parade.
This prelude to the battle, this check with single gun,
From chieftain and the army the highest praises won;
And praises more were waiting, as later in the fray,
John Pelham brought in concert a hundred guns in play;
This youthful chieftain and brilliant, with skill and movement free,
Wrought wonders with his column of light artilery.
And pressing on the foeman, he broke his serried ranks,
And crowded him with cannon to verge of river's banks;
And never guns so handled, and never form so slight
With giant strength in battle, to struggle for the right.
Such valiant deed in story, till Time's remotest marge,
Shall graven be like Moultrie, or Buena Vista's charge.
A nation praised thee living, an army mourned thee dead,
The nightly ways and gentle, thy skill and martial tread.
Thermopylæ and Marathon, each with its meed of praise,
And landing of the poet, shall reach to end of days;
So blended, too, John Pelham, thy name with feats sublime,
Shall genius waft in glory down the stream of Time.

A gentlemanly appearing man was taken to the Central Police station yesterday charged with being drunk. He said he hadn't imbibed anything for a week, but that the last thing he remembered was sitting down to read Zackariah Chandler's last two speeches.

Gen. L. P. Walker, and District Attorney Mayor, made the Huntsville, Ala., court very interesting one day last week. In cross-examining a witness the district attorney was interrupted by Gen. Walker, and a free fight, in which law books and inkstands figured, was the final result.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

The House is still wasting time over Mr. Warner's ridiculous silver bill. If it gets through Congress Hayes will veto it. His blood is up now, and he would veto a board bill if it was sent to him from the Capitol.

Martin's X Roads.

Crops are in splendid condition. Our community should organize a Sabbath school. Rev. Mr Walker preached at Morrisville last Sabbath. Rev. Mr. Golightly preached at Martin's Chapel the same day. We made a hasty visit to Oxford last Sabbath, and had the pleasure of listening to an able sermon by Rev. J. A. Thompson. Oxford contains many beautiful and accomplished young ladies. Commencement exercises of Oxford College begin June 16th and last until the 20th. A very large attendance is expected.

We are very anxious to establish a circulating Library in Alexandria, and earnestly request the co-operation and support of the entire community. We propose to meet at Grango Hall Saturday evening at 2 o'clock, June 7th. We hope that Mrs. L. D. Miller, Mrs. Dr. Douthit, Mrs. E. F. Crook, Miss Cooper, Misses McClellen, and others will attend and lend their encouragement and assistance in the prosecution of this laudable enterprise. Our community cannot fail to appreciate the advantages to be derived from an institution of this character.

T. H. M.

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.

LOCAL MATTERS.

A GREAT Break Down In Prices.

The Parrs are reducing their prices every day they are buying their Goods cheaper; and consequently they are able to sell them lower.

Go to Parrs

TO BUY YOUR GOODS.

They pay cash for what they buy, and can sell lower than those who buy on time. They are offering clear side meat from 6½ to 7cts per lb: lard from 9 to 12cts: Coffee 16 to 18 cts per lb; Sugar 9 to 11cts per lb. Garden Seeds of all kinds at COST! Mackerel and white Fish in abundance. Five hundred pounds of Sole & Upper Leather at Tanners' prices. Large lot of

TIN WARE

lower than ever sold before. Jug and Jar ware at 12½cts per gallon.

Taxes all off

Smoking and Chewing Tobacco 5cts per lb lower than ever before.

few more N. Y. Chedder Cheese—the last of the Season!

SOMETHING STRANGE!

The Parrs have got

MEAL!

And will keep it constantly on hand in the future.

Why Do You Grumble

about your Flour.

Go to Parrs and get the very best, and the good wife will not make a

Wry Face

at you about it.

s all stories must have an end—so do ours, and we end by saying, that we sell as good goods as any one, and more of them than any one for the

MONEY

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.

INSURANCE.

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

GEORGIA HOME INSURANCE CO., COLU BUS, GEORGIA.
HO E PROTECTION " " HUNTSVILLE, ALA.
CENTRAL CITY " " SEL A, ALA.

COLUMBUSS INS., & BANKING CO., COLUMBUSS, MISSS.

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

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

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

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

April 26th, 1879—1 y

R. T. HOYT,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

NO 43 BROAD STREET, *ROME, GA.*

W I L L S E L L

clover & grass seed

TO THE FARMERS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Send for Price List and Descriptive Catalogue.

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

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.

Extract of a Letter

STERVETT, Shelby County, Ala.
DR. S. C. WILLIAMS,

Dear Sir;

This is to inform you that my cancer is now well. I would not have it back as it was one month ago for five hundred dollars. Accept of my thanks for the same. I wish the whole world could know what success you have in curing cancers, as there are numbers who are suffering with it. Your charges are very moderate and medicine comparatively mild. Your's Truly,

LARKIN VANDIVER.

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

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

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

Cheap Groceries for Cash at the old Forney Corner.

Fresh Lard at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.
Fresh Meal at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

YOU can buy anything in the GROCERY line CHEAP for CASH at

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Go buy one of those fine Plows of the Towers patent at

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

spl e ndid 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.

W. C. LAND,

WATCHMAKER

D

LA

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.

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 26th to the 30th of December.

Terms of tuition, from $3 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

SPRINGVALE STOCK FARM.

JAMES CROOK,

—BREEDER OF—

Thorough-bred Merino Sheep, Angora Goats,

Herd Registered Jersey Cattle,

Berkshire and Essex Hogs,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
CALHOUN COUNTY }

Probate Court for said county—Special Term, May 1st 1879.

This day came C. W. Brewton, county administrator and ex the administrator of the estate of Wm. McMillard, deceased, and filed his statement, account and vouchers for a partial settlement of his administration thereof.

It is ordered that the 26th 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.

May 3d—3t.

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.

Sarsaparilla

For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Emptive 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 want long felt. They are beautifully Illustrated, and in plain language, easily understood. The two books embrace 518 pages, and contain valuable information for both married and single, with all the recent improvements in medical treatment.

Read what our home paper says: "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 wanting 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 or both in one volume, $1; in cloth and gilt, 25 cts extra. Sent under seal, on receipt of price in money or stamps.

SINGLE SEXES

SMOKE BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO

BURNHAM'S WATER WHEEL TURBINE WINDMILL

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

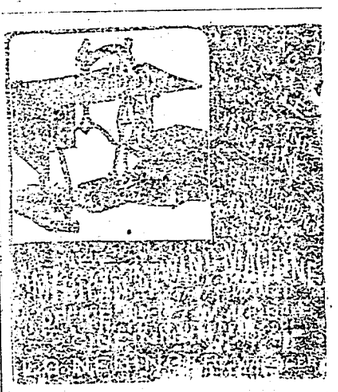
AND MILLING SUPPLIES.

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

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

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

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



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

DR. BIGELOW, having 30 years experience, treats SPECIALLY DISEASES in both sexes RAPIDLY, SURELY, PRIVATELY. NERVOUS DEBILITY, from sexual abuse or excesses, producing IMPOTENCY, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, &c., rendering MARRIAGE IMPROPER, can be positively and permanently cured. With warranty every case. Pamphlets, 10 parts, 10 cents. His MARRIAGE GUIDE OR SEXUAL PATHOLOGY, 250 large pages, ILLUSTRATED, containing much that was never before published. Price 50 cts. Letters CONFIDENTIAL. Female Pills, $5. Extra Strong, $10. Send 50 cts. for sample Rubber Goods, &c. by Express.

MARRIAGE GUIDE AND BOOK of SECRETS.

DR. BOHANNAN'S Marriage Guide teaches all the knowledge 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, 409 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.

WATCHES $3 to $7. **Revolvers** $2.50. Over 100 latest Novelties. Agts wanted. No Supply Co. Nashville, Tenn.

WIT AND HUMOR.

THE BOY WITH RED EARS.—Richard Barry, a boy of fifteen, with red ears and a sulky look, wanted his widowed mother to anvance him thirty-five cents with which to organize a "Juvenile Pinafore" troupe. He had arranged for a rehearsal in a horse-barn, and the "parts" had been given out, but his mother's refusal to hand over the cash upset the plans. The heavy villain assaulted the leading lady with a club and then fled from home and got up a riot with the boys who were to play "juvenile man" and "first old woman."

"Richard, the second act is now about to open," remarked his Honor, after hearing the testimony. "All well-constructed plays have heavy villains in them, and all heavy villains must come to grief to please the audience. You are not very heavy, but the villainy in you must be suppressed all the same."

The boy's mother remarked that Richard was probably very sorry, and that he probably wouldn't do so again, and Richard's ugly eyes were beginning to twinkle when his Honor said:

"It will be at least thirty days before Richard will be himself again. He looks to me like an ugly-tempered youth, and I don't believe he has earned an honest dollar this winter. The workhouse will be a good place for him."

Young Pinafore didn't seem to agree, but he slept there that night for all that.

THE GREATEST BLESSING.—A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it? See another column.

THERE was a little fellow who knew Mother Goose better than he knew his Bible. One Sunday he was asked in his class. "Who were thrown into the fiery furnace?" That was too much for him. The question was passed; the answer came promptly, "Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego." This was mortification to the little fellow, and when the next question came, "Who put them in?" he answered with a jump, "Little Johnny Green!"

MANY years ago, a Dr. Williams, an English clergyman, had a violent quarrel with one of his parishioners by the name of Hardy. On the succeeding Sunday the Doctor preached from the following text, pronouncing it with much emphasis: "There is no fool like the fool Hardy."

AN HONEST Hibernian, trunding a handcart containing all his movables, was accosted by a friend with, "Well, Patrick, you are moving again, I see." "Faith I am," replied he. "The times are so hard it's a dale cheaper hiring hand-carts than paying rints."

"GEORGE," said the elder Washington, "George, my son, did you fasten the front gate last night?" "Father," replied the faithful George, edging off toward the back fence, "I did. I cannot tell a lie; I did it with my little latch it."

AN INQUIRING citizen of Madison, Indiana, thrust his fingers into a horse's mouth to see how many teeth he had. The horse closed his teeth to see how many fingers the man had. The curiosity of each was fully satisfied.

WHEN a dog snaps at a fly that has been fooling around him for four or five hours and misses it, he feels like a girl who pours the full tide of her affections over a young man and suddenly discovers that won't soak in.

DO NOT trifle with the affections of an innocent young city girl; do not try to make friends with a mule by squeezing its hind foot. If you aspire either way you will find that life is a miserable failure.

OLD LADY (to young curate who has obtained a preferment, and is about to leave): "We're main sorry to lose you sir. You've been very good to us old people. You might 'a' been old woman yourself, sir!"

"SAMMY, my boy, what are you crying for?" "Bill throwed the Bible at me and hit me on my head." "Well, you are the only one in my family on whom the Bible ever had any impression."

THE following notice is posted conspicuously in a newspaper office out West: "Shut the door, and as soon as you have done talking business, serve your mouth the same way."

"CAN you tell me how old the devil is?" asked an irreverent fellow of a clergyman. "My friend, you must keep your own family record," was the reply.

THE man who goes to church simply because he has nothing else to do, may not be a heathen, but he is certainly an idle worshipper.

Washday is a holiday, thanks to Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Phila.) which is rapidly coming into general use. It acts like magic, and bleaches clothing without injuring the fabric. Try it.

IT WAS a bald-headed clergyman who took for his text, "The hairs of our head are all numbered."

SAMSON was the greatest tragedian of his day, because in his last act he brought down the house.

"TO WHAT base uses do we come at last," as the shingle said to the upturned boy.

A PAPER that is always full of good points—a paper of needles.

SCHOOL-BOYS are usually glad to see the rule laid down.

THE common railroad guage nowadays is the mortgage.

BONDS, of course, have to be filed before they are broken.

A RIFLE club—a gang of burglars.

THE OX has a neat foot.

THE way to kill time—Shoot every day.

A GREAT tail-bearer—A peacock.

DOWN in the world—A miner.

A GREEN age—Foliage.

WHILE WAITING FOR A COUGH to go as it came, you are often laying the foundation for some Pulmonary or Bronchial affection. It is better to get rid of a Cold at once by using that sure remedy, Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, which will cure the most stubborn Cough, and relieve you of all anxiety as to dangerous consequence.

DOMESTIC.

FOR GREASE SPOTS.—First—Get from the druggist, in the same bottle, four ounces of aqua ammonia; one ounce of sulphuric ether; one ounce of glycerine, and one ounce of alcohol. Cut into small pieces four ounces of white castile soap; pour over it a quart of tepid water; keep it over the fire until all the soap is dissolved; then add three quarts of tepid water. Take it from the fire; add the mixture and bottle it immediately. I use pint bottles. Wet a sponge with the fluid soap, rub it on the soiled places, and wipe dry with a clean rag. It cleans boys' and men's clothing, felt hats, etc., very nicely. Second — To remove grease spots from silk, take some coarse brown paper, the soft kind—on both sides of the spots, then press carefully with a hot iron; change the paper often, as it absorbs the grease. If the goods are so rich or delicate that the iron is likely to injure them, try friction by using raw cotton—rub the spots off, changing the cotton often. Third — To take oil stains out of white cloth, make a strong solution of borax water—one tablespoonful of powdered borax to a pint of boiling water; place the cloth on a clean board or table and rub the oil stains well, using a clean brush dipped into the solution; if the spots are of long standing a very little soap may be used with the borax water; rinse well with clean hot water, using the brush for that purpose, then rub dry with a clean soft cloth. Fourth—To clean fine felt cloth of grease, moisten the spotted parts thoroughly with pure benzole, and immediately cover them on both sides of the cloth with dry pipe-clay or tripoli powder. Then place under a weight for some time and the spots will disappear. This will not injure the material. Fifth—Spots of turpentine are good to take grease spots and paints out of woolen cloths and furniture.

Dr. J. D. Cook,

of Cooksville, Heard County, Ga., writes: *Messrs. P. Neustaedter & Co.*

Gentlemen, I am happy to inform you that *Anakesis*. Dr. S. Silsbee's Pile remedy, met with my approbation. I have tried it in three different cases, and it has not failed to relieve them at once. The patient that had it for two years says he thinks he is well, and that he always expects to keep a box on hand for fear it might come back again; another case of short duration used only three applications and says she is entirely well. It is the best thing I have ever seen for Piles. I will use it in my practice when needed.

Yours obediently,

J. D. COOK, M. D.

"*Anakesis*," Dr. Silsbee's External Pile Remedy, is sold by druggists everywhere. Price $1 00 per box. Samples mailed *free* to all sufferers by P. Neustaedter & Co., sole manufacturers, Box 3946 New York.

ADVICE IN BRIEF TO DYSPEPTICS.—Avoid pork, fat meats, grease, gravies, pastries, spices and confectionaries, tea, coffee, alcoholic drinks, beer, malt liquors of all kinds. Let your food be plain, simple, wholesome—chiefly fruits and vegetables. Let your bread be made of unbolted wheat flour. Take your meals regularly; if three, let the supper be very sparing. Eat slowly, lightly, masticate thoroughly. Beware of hot food and drinks. Avoid luncheons by all means. Exercise freely in the open air; never sit moping, but turn your mind entirely from your disease and troubles. Keep regular hours; rise early; exercise gently before breakfast. Bathe frequently; keep the skin clean, the pores open. Keep your feet dry; let the soles of your foot be thick, that no dampness may penetrate them. Keep your sitting and sleeping rooms well ventilated. Impure air is enough to kill one—it kills thousands. Wear loose-fitting garments, especially about the region of the lungs. Banish the pipe, quid and snuff-box as the plague, forever and ever. Of all dyspepsia breeders and promoters, nothing exceeds the use of the "Indian weed." Keep away from the apothecary; avoid all quack remedies and nostrums. Finally, keep a conscience void of offense; pray God to forgive your past sins of gluttony and intemperance; for no one who lives temperately, as he should live, will ever be troubled with dyspepsia. The violation of law cries out for revenge—and revenge it has sooner or later.

FRYING PORK.—I am really fond of properly fried pork. By proper frying I do not mean it shall be brought up from the cellar a few minutes before, freshened in boiling water, and fried with so much heat as to burn some before the rest are done. To be done nicely it should be cut over night, and if too salty, put to soak in cold water. In the morning drain off the water, roll each piece well in flour, and place in a spider in the oven. I seldom fry meat on the stove, as it cooks so much nicer in the oven—taking a little longer, to be sure, and a little more apt to be forgotten by one unaccustomed to the process. I have learned to tell almost exactly when it is done by the snapping sound. The gravy must not be turned over the meat, which should be sent crisp and hot to the table.

In making patterns for cast iron, an allowance is always made of about one-eighth of an inch per foot for the contraction of the metal in cooling. And it may be also requisite that the patterns should be slightly bevelled, that they may be drawn out of the sand without injuring the impression; for this purpose one-sixteenth of an inch in six inches is sufficient.

Advice to Consumptives.

The celebrated physician, Dr. Paul Memeyer, gives the following valuable suggestions to persons suffering from lung affections: "The patient must with scrupulous conscientiousness insist upon breathing fresh, pure air, and must remember that the air of *closed* rooms is always more or less bad. * * * No man, however uncleanly, would drink muddy, dirty water. A party which occupies a room for hours, breathing the same air, might be compared to a party of bathers drinking the water in which they bathe. The patient must keep the window of his bedroom open. Night air is fresh air without daylight. In close, crowded rooms, the patient suffering from lung complaints breathes consumptively." By taking these precautions and using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets, fully one half of the cases of lung complaints would be cured in six months. For cough and irritation of the lungs do not always indicate the presence of consumption, although it may result in that disease, and if consumption has already become deeply seated in the system, this is the most efficient course of treatment that can be pursued outside of any institution that provides special facilities for the treatment of this disease. Dr. Pierce's celebrated invalids' Hotel is such an institution. Send stamp for descriptive pamphlet containing also a complete treatise upon consumption, explaining its causes, nature, and the best methods of treating it, together with valuable hints concerning diet, clothing, exercise, etc., for consumptives. Address, Faculty of Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

MORTALITY AMONG BEES.—From the severe and long-continued cold of the past Winter, which confined the bees to the hives and to one portion of the hives, for long months together, and from numerous reports, I am persuaded that the past will add another to the list of disastrous Winters experienced by American beekeepers; especially will those suffer who are careless and ignorant, Those who did not extract the uncapped honey last Autumn, and provide the requisite amount of good food, will suffer loss from dysentery in their apiaries, which, if it has not killed the bees outright, may so have weakened them that only the best care can restore them to health and vigor. Others gave the bees enough honey, but left it so scattered, each frame containing only one or two pounds, that the bees, confined to one part of the hive by the cold, could not reach their stores and so starved. By thus neglecting to concentrate the bees and honey, by use of division boards, American apiarists have lost thousands of colonies of bees during the past Winter. If the bees, with sufficient honey—thirty pounds—had been confined to a cubic foot of space, or had there been a break in the severe cold, so that the cluster of bees could have broken and re-formed, the result would have been different. Bees kept in a good cellar, in chaff hives, or well packed in straw or earth, have suffered least. And such, if given sufficient and properly arranged stores, are in fine condition. *What to do?* Colonies suffering with dysentery, but still active, should receive clean hives and combs at once. If stores are absent or inaccessible in any of the hives, either feed or add combs containing honey instanter. All colonies should be confined to a limited portion of the hive, by use of the division board. Strong colonies should have about 1700 cubic inches; weak ones from half to two-thirds as much. In changing or handling the frames, caution is required not to separate combs containing broods. Great care should be taken to cover warmly with quilt and cushion *during the cold days of Spring*. Keep colonies either in the cellar or packed till flowers and gathering are at hand, and do not remove the packing until the cold winds and nights of April are past. Feed sparingly till gathering from flowers begins. Add empty combs as fast as they are required for brood. Those who have lost heavily need not sorrow as those having no hope. With the comb and honey in the hives now tenantless, colonies can be built up with surprising rapidity in May and June. With these combs to aid and a good season, careful apiarists can safely quadruple their stocks if little or no surplus honey is desired.

GARDEN.—This should be the pet plot of the farm, as by proper care it may be made the most profitable and pleasant department of labor. After once being properly prepared, it can be kept enriched with the sink-slops and wash-water of the house, and it affords an excellent school where boys may take their first practical lessons in soil culture. In it may also be tried various experiments, at little cost, the results of which can be used to advantage upon a large scale. If at all inclined to wetness, thoroughly underdrain it; then make the soil so deep, rich, and mellow, that plants will have nothing to do but grow, when once started. If in an exposed situation protect it with a hedge of Norway spruce or other sheltering trees, or a close board fence, especially on the north or on the west or windward side. The south side of a high fence is an excellent place for early vegetables and is a partial substitute for a hot-bed.

THERE is no manure more fertilizing in its nature than that of the sheep, and it does not so readily waste by exposure as that of other animals. A German agriculturist has calculated that the droppings from 1000 sheep during a single night would manure an acre of land sufficiently.

The Blessing of Strong Nerves

Is recoverable, not by the use of mineral sedatives, but by a recourse to effectual tonic treatment. Opiates and the like should only be used as auxiliaries, and then as sparingly as possible. Vigorous nerves are quiet ones, and the most direct way to render them so is to reinforce the vital energies. That sterling invigorant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, will be found all-sufficient for this purpose, since it entirely removes impediments to thorough digestion and assimilation of the food, so that the body is insured its due amount of nourishment and consequently of stamina. Rheumatic tendencies and affections of the kidneys and bladder are also counteracted by the Bitters, which is besides a plea ant medicinal stimulant, infinitely purer than the raw excitants of commerce, which react injuriously upon the nervous system.

Hieskell's Tetter Ointment Will cure every form of Tetter.

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 patient has worms. Thousands are dying daily, with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms. E. F. KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP never fails to remove them. Price, $1 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

Has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness attended with symptoms of indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty in breathing, weakness, horror of disease, weak, nervous trembling, dreadful horror of death, night sweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite with dyspeptic symptoms, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness in the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes, with suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention, &c. Sold only in $1.00 bottles, or six bottles for $5.00. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. Ask your druggist, and if he has it not, send to Proprietor, E. F. Kunkel, No. 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free; enclose three-cent stamp.

IF YOU are Dyspeptic *Hoofland's German Bitters* will cure you.

FOR PIMPLES on the Face, use *Hieskell's Tetter Ointment*. It never fails to remove them.

Cancer can be Cured

By Dr. Bond's new discovery—a positive cure for this dread malady—*no knife, no caustic, no pain*. Dr. Bond's success in treating Cancer is truly marvelous. Remedies sent to any part of the world, with full directions for successful home treatment. Send a description of your case, or any cancer sufferer you may know of. Pamphlets and full direct ons sent free. Address, Dr. H. T. Bond, Philad'a., Pa.

IF YOUR LIVER is Disordered *Hoofland's German Bitters* will set it aright.

KANTNER'S Illustrated Book of Objects for Children; containing over 2000 engravings of every day objects, with their names—making the simplest, most agreeable and effective method for the preliminary instruction of children. Price in boards $1.00, cloth $1.50. Canvassers wanted. Lee & Walker, 1113 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

IF YOU Would Enjoy Good Health Take *Hoofland's German Bitters*.

RHEUMATISM.

This dreadful disease, the doctors tell us, is in the blood, and believing this to be true, we advise every sufferer to try Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. It is taken internally and positively cures the worst case in the shortest time. Sold by every Druggist in town.

IF TROUBLED with Constipation, take *Hoofland's German Bitters*.

NEW MUSIC BOOKS.

THE GOSPEL OF JOY,

By Rev. Samuel Aiman and S. H. Speck. A book of great beauty, being in effect "The Gospel in Song," full of good texts, with the best of new hymns and melodies made for them. In Press and nearly ready Wait for it. ($35 cents.)

THE SHINING RIVER,

Is one of the best, purest and sweetest of Sunday School Song Books, ($5 cents). Examine it!

GEMS OF ENGLISH SONG,

Is one of the books of the noble Home Musical Library, which contains nearly all the good Sheet Music ever published. Full of the best Songs. 250 pages. $2.50 boards. $3.00 cloth.

Pinafore continues in great demand, $1.00 for vocal copy complete. 75 cents for Instrumental arrangement. THE SORCERER, also complete, is equally good, at same price.

The Musical Record has a grand circulation, and is a capital Weekly Musical Paper, ($2.00 per year) 6 cents for single copy, containing 50 cents worth of music.

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

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STANDARD PUMP

For Wells 10 to 75 Feet Deep.

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WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF

PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

To the Consumptive.—*Wilbor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oil and Lime*, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the Phosphate of Lime with a healing property which renders the Oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy shown to those who desire to see them. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

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

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

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SCROLL SAWS—All Kinds—Tools and materials—Low Prices. Send Stamp for Catalogue. G. W. PECK, 80 Chambers street, N. Y.

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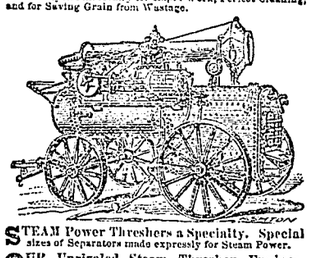
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

"VIBRATOR"

THRESHING MACHINERY.

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



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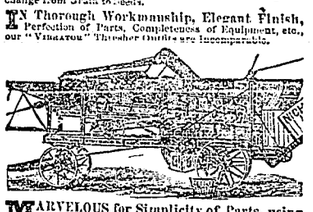
OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, both Portable and Traction, with Valuable Improvements, far beyond any other make or kind.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often three to five times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

GRAIN Raisers will not submit to the enormous wastage of Grain and the inferior work done by all other machines, when once posted on the differences.

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 "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

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



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FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, Ranging from Six to Twelve-Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

FOR Particulars, Call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

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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., 26 S. Seventh St., Philad'a, Pa.

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Open each Week-day from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4.30 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 7 to 10.30 o'clock.

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Velvet—all colors. A set free for 10 cents postage. Agents Wanted. Send for Circular. L. E. SISSON & CO., 233 BROADWAY, New York.

PIANOS $140 to $400—factory prices—highest honors—Mathushek's scale for squares—finest uprights in America—12,000 in use—Pianos sent on trial—Catalogue free. MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., 21 E. 15th Street, N. Y.

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(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

HOP COUGH CURE is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask Children

The HOP PAD for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. Ask Druggists.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. Send for circular.

All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co. Rochester, N. Y.

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HOW TO MAKE

SOAP FOR A CENT A POUND!

SHAVE INTO SMALL PIECES FIVE BARS OF

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP

boil in three quarts of water until the soap is thoroughly dissolved, so that upon straining through a sieve nothing remains; add to the solution of "suds" three gallons of cold water; stir briskly for several minutes to mix, and set it away to cool. Though it will look like nothing but soapsuds while warm—a chemical reaction will take place, and in twenty-four hours time will develop forty or fifty pounds of magnificent and white soft soap, costing less than one cent a pound, and as good as many of the adulterated compounds called soap, and sold at seven to ten cents per pound. How long would it take for any other soap, used the same, to become anything but "soap suds?" Any housewife knows that it cannot be done with any soap she has ever used. See if it can be done with Dobbins' Electric.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

I. L. CRAGIN & COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK and BOSTON.

NOTE.—I. L. CRAGIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send to any of our readers free, to try, who will write for it, and enclose 15 cents to pay the postage, a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap. SEND AT ONCE.

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SPRING JOHN WANAMAKER SUMMER

THE

Unparalleled Success of

The Mail Department for Samples & Supplies

1 at the Grand Depot, during the past season, has necessitated an entire refitting of the interior of the large room devoted exclusively to executing orders received by mail. 8

THE LARGEST DRY GOODS & OUTFITTING HOUSE.

Silks, Dress Goods, Shawls, Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, Zephyrs, Fringes, Ribbons, Notions, Cloths,

Though you live a Thousand Miles from Philadelphia, you can purchase at the Grand Depot an entire outfit or the smallest article in Dry Goods, etc., with the greatest ease, and an absolute certainty of the same exact attention that is paid to customers who visit the establishment in person.

GRAND DEPOT

Ladies' Suits, Men's Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Linens, Flannels, Muslins, Stationery, Silverware, China, etc.

Precision, Promptness and Experience, combined with the highest regard for even the slightest wishes of those who order, and a now almost faultless system, peculiar to the Grand Depot only, make this the Model Department of its kind in America.

THIRTEENTH ST., CHESTNUT TO MARKET STS.

7 Send a Penny Postal Card, specifying what is desired, and by return mail you will receive, postage paid, samples of the newest styles of Goods, with the widths and lowest city prices, besides full particulars about ordering. 9

PHILADELPHIA

From the Honorable Thurlow W

INDORSING DR. RADWAY'S R. R. REMEDIES

AFTER USING THEM FOR

NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 18

DEAR SIR.—Having for several years used your medicines, doubtingly at first, but after experiencing their efficacy, with full confidence, and no less a pleasure than a duty to thank you, I acknowledge the advantage we have derived from them. The pills are resorted to, as occasion requires, and always with the desired effect. The Ready Relief cannot be better described than it is by its name. We use the liniment frequently and freely, almost invariably finding the promised "Relief."

Truly yours, (Signed)

DR. RADWAY. THURLOW WEED

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to 20 Minutes

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Cure

EVERY PAIN. It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS,
CHILBLAINS and FROST-BITES.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

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