Jacksonville Republican.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

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JOB
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AT THE
BLICAN OFFICE

TO DEATH.

Methinks it were no pain to die
On such an eve, when such a sky
O'er canopies the west;
To gaze my fill on yon calm deep,
And like an infant fall asleep
On earth, my mother's breast.

There's peace and welcome in yon sea
Of endless blue tranquility;
The clouds are living things;
I trace their veins of liquid gold,
I see them solemnly unfold
Their soft and fleecy wings.

These be the angels that convey
Us weary children of a day,
Life's tedious nothing o'er—
To vex the genius of repose,
On Death's majestic shore.

No darkness there divides the sway
With startling dawn and dazzling day;
But gloriously serene
Are the interminable plains;
One fixed, eternal sunset reigns
O'er the wide, silent scene.

I cannot doff all human fear;
I know thy greeting is severe
To this poor shell of clay;
Yet come, O, Death! thy freezing kiss
Emancipates! thy rest is bliss!
I would I were away.

Heart Shadows.

In a richly-furnished parlor, its crimson curtains closely drawn to shut out the piercing winter night, before a glowing fire, sat Maurice Greenwood, merchant. Somewhat more than fifty years had written their record of his life; but his hair was thickly sprinkled with gray, and his face, with its deep-set hazel eyes and compressed mouth, seemed like that of one much older.

That face was one where *will* was graven on every feature, as with a pen of iron and diamond-point. But some regret, some lasting shade there was, about brow, and eyes, and mouth, and Maurice Greenwood was not happy.

Wealth he had, and every outward means of happiness, save dear faces, by his fireside, and tones of home affection. These he had not; in his palace-like home he lived alone.

Ah, there was a shadow on Maurice Greenwood's hearth and heart; one, too, of his own making.

His wife slept beneath the green shades of the cemetery; and his only daughter, his beautiful, gentle, true-hearted Annie, was no longer at his side. She had kept her faith with the lover who lacked only gold; and for this he had banished her from his home, and tried to banish her image from his thoughts. But that he could not do. He knew not where Annie was; whether, even, she were living or not.

Time passed on, and he became accustomed to his lonely life; yet the regret he could not banish, embittered every quiet hour.

At times, when, as now, he sat alone by his deserted fireside, the thought of his daughter grew so vivid that she seemed to stand beside him. The white brow, the radiant wavy hair of golden brown, were the same; but the blue eyes with a sad, reproachful look, gazed steadily into his own.

Once or twice the illusion had been so strong that involuntarily he stretched his arms toward her and called her name, and his housekeeper, perhaps coming in with his tea-tray, had found him nearly fainting, or, as he always answered, "tired."

"I do declare," she said to an intimate friend, "if he would get his daughter home, with her husband, and treat her like a father, how happy the man might be! Likely enough, they've little children that would make the old house alive again, and it's more like a tomb than anything else. But, dear me, there's no knowing whether she's alive; wonder if he knows? never can ask him; it won't do to mention her name; just set him against her still more, if that could be; but I wish I knew! To think I cradled her on my breast, same as I did him before her, and I never thought to see my boy like this; just making himself wretched for the sake of worrying his own flesh and blood."

"Ten years to-day, since Miriam left me," said Maurice Greenwood to himself. It was a mild, sunny spring morning, and opening leaf-buds and a scent of garden violets, even in the busy city, brought glad tidings of that which should be. A sudden impulse came over him, to visit Miriam's grave, and he resolved to ride out to the cemetery that afternoon.

It was a lovely, shaded spot near the river, and the early flowers were beginning to bloom.

Maurice Greenwood stood there alone in the still glow of sunlight, that wrapped the "city of the silent" as in God's great peace; and in those moments a glimpse of a higher, better life dawned on his soul.

What startled him? What made the strong man tremble in every nerve? For the moment it seemed to him a vision. A young girl passed with a basket of flowers on her arm.

He had only a glimpse of her face, but the golden brown hair beneath the little sun-hat, the form, the step and bearing were Annie's own!

A great hunger sprang up in his heart and he could not resist the impulse to follow her. He did so, silently, not to attract her attention. She did not see him approach, as she sat on the grass twining a wreath of the flowers she had brought, and singing a low, sweet melody; one that Annie loved, and often sang.

He drew nearer; near enough to read the inscription on the marble tablet before her. His daughter's name was graven there, and the man with difficulty repressed a cry of pain. The young girl turned her head; she saw him, and sprang to her feet.

"Pardon me, young lady," he said courteously, "for my seeming intrusion. She who lies here was very dear to me; but I have not seen her these many years, and I did not know of this."

His manner, his gray hair, and worn, sad face, reassured her, and she remained awhile, answering simply and frankly his inquiries about her father and home. She was the only child his Annie left, and likely soon to be quite alone, for her father was fast failing.

Maurice pondered. What should he do? Could he tell her that he was her grandfather? Would she not fly from him as from a savage beast if she should know that he was the father who turned her gentle mother from his heart and home, and left her to die in poverty and pain? But she must know, or he could make no reparation. And his good angel told him that Annie would forget, in kindness shown her loved ones, even at this late hour, the deep and bitter wrong done herself.

"I have a carriage waiting at the gate," he said, at least. "Will you allow me to carry you home and see your father?"

But the revelations made there are not for mortal pen to describe. When he left, there was peace between them.

It was but a little time that the sick man lingered, Maurice doing all he could for his aid and comfort, and he went to his rest, happy in the assurance that Grace Brown should ever hold her mother's place in the heart and home of the repentant old man.

This promise Maurice sought earnestly to fulfil, and though his daughter's presence seemed still conscious at times the shadow on his heart grew less, and not all of pain. Yet thoughts of the unreturning past, regret, softened though it were, served in after years as a warning, a beacon, the reminder his impervious will still needed.

Five years have passed since Grace Brown came to Maurice Greenwood. Her presence has becomes the sunlight of his home; her voice the weetest music that meets his ear; her hand alone rests on his temples with soothing touch, when sad memories oppress him; and even, as she comes near, the shadows on hearth and heart grow less.

He sits musing alone this evening, and a shade of troubled thought is on his brow. Rarely does he talk to himself, but he feels lonely now, though Grace Brown has been away but one short day.

"Five years!" he says. "How happy we have been! And here this girlish fancy must upset it all. Why haven't I seen this before? Why didn't I stop it? I must have been an old fool to let them go off on that boating trip to-day? But, if I had refused, what then? It would only provoke Frank, and make him more resolute than ever; and as for Grace, she'd have cried all day, I suppose. I'm in a pretty plight, I declare! I might have foreseen it—but I didn't—when I took Frank into the office, and let him come here so much. I don't want him to have her; he's as poor as Job's cat—steady and sure, and loves her, no doubt of that. I'm not afraid she wouldn't be happy; but I wanted my pet, my pride, my beauty to take a place befitting her. But, dear me! if I say say no, she'll run away with him, or she'll go and break her heart, perhaps. They're all alike, these girls."

A look of intense pain passed over the old man's face, and he murmured:

"Maybe if I'd been different, Annie might have been here now—Miriam, too—who knows? What makes me think of Annie so to-night, I wonder?" he said, moving uneasily in his chair. "I wish those youngsters would come home—I do. It seems as if *she* stood by me this blessed minute. Oh, Annie! Anniel don't look so. I haven't harmed them!" cried the old man, half-wild in his excitement.

"Will you have dinner now, sir, or wait for Miss Grace?" asked the housekeeper, opening the door. "It's past your usual time."

"Dinner before she comes! No indeed!" was the instant reply. "But isn't it time for her to be home?"

"It is a little late to-night, sir. She'll be in soon, no doubt,"

"Late!" The old man sprang to his feet as if his years had suddenly rolled from him. "Late!" he repeated, as he hurriedly glanced at the clock, and then walked nervously to the window and back again.

The door-bell rang. An instant after, Grace's merry voice wound through the entries and up the stairs, and in she came, radiant with health and happiness, just as she had parted from him in the morning.

"Oh, grandpa, such a splendid day we have had!" she exclaimed, delightedly clasping her arms round his neck.

"Then you have had no accident?"

"No, indeed. What made you think of that, grandpa? Am I late? Oh, yes, I see," glancing towards the clock. "We were talking, and I didn't think much about it."

"Happy child!" thought Maurice Greenwood. "God helping me, I'll not break her heart—one's enough; and the shadow grew less than ever.

A year went by. Frank Shirley had become a junior partner in the firm of Greenwood & Co., and in the old family mansion a bridal feast was made.

"Ah!" thought the housekeeper, as she herself fastened the white dress, and placed the orange blossoms on Grace's fair brow. "If I could have done this for Miss Annie! Well, what's past is past forever, and she's angel crowned now."

"God bless you, my children!" said the old man; and the shadow grew light, misty, and almost disappeared.

Ten years more. Grace had filled Annie's place; her gentle care and tender affection making the old man's heart warm, and his home sunny. Her husband had long been as a dearly-loved son; her children, the little heart's-ease blossoms that brought comfort to his spirit. He is way-worn and weary now, and the loving friends gathered around him know that he is passing from them swiftly, but with peace and trust in his heart.

For an hour or two he had slumbered lightly, Grace sitting beside him, his hand clasped in hers, when he opened his eyes, and, looking at her with a world of affection in their clear, steady gaze, said:

"Grace, darling, I have seen your mother. She forgave me long ago. In a little while I shall hold her to my breast again, as I did when she was a babe. She is so beautiful, Grace, all in white, with a rose crown on her forehead, and young and bright as you are now. I have tried to make you happy, dear—kiss me!" And as Grace bent her face, dripping with tears, to his, the failing hand caressed her golden hair, as it had been wont, and he spoke once more, feebly: "The shadow is gone now! She stands there, but it is all glory—Annie?"

"What does he mean? What shadow?" whispered Grace's husband. But she raised her head, slightly.

"Hush, dear—see—he is gone!"

Japanese Paper Air-Cushion.

Japanese paper air-cushions are said to have some advantages over those made of rubber. They may be rolled into a package of smaller dimensions when not in use; they will not stick together as rubber does after it is wet, and for pillows they are better because they have no odor. Their strength is very great; a man weighing 160 pounds may stand upon one without bursting it. They are said to be waterproof, and to make excellent life-preservers.

Sun Spots.

Once in about eleven years, the sun completes a spot-cycle. Its commencement is marked by a period of great solar activity, when spots for two or three years are numerous and large upon its large surface. These gradually disappear, and the sun remains more or less quiescent during the remainder of the time. A new spot-cycle is now in full action. Portions of the huge blazing surface of the sun are dotted with spots. They throng the solar territories, appearing in rows, or groups, or more frequently the large spots are surrounded by families of small ones. They are of enormous dimensions. Some are so large that our whole globe might be rolled into the seeming cavern, and our largest continents would not cover others, while many are so small that they can be seen only by telescopes of high power. Some of these spots will continue for months, others will quickly disappear, and others will break into small ones, which new ones will more than fill the deserted places, and give variety to the ever-changing exhibition. Sun spots, seen through the telescope, present a very curious appearance; The central part, or umbra, is black, the border, or penumbra, is usually of a grayish tint; and, surrounding the spots for thousands of miles, the sun's surface seems to be piled into ridges, dotted with groups of small shining spots, called faculæ, from a Latin word meaning "small torches." The wisest astronomers cannot tell with certainty the cause of sun spots, or give a reason for the occurrence of the outbreak once in eleven years. It is well-established that there is an intimate relation between sun spots and terrestial magnetism. It is strongly affirmed that the disturbed condition of the sun at this period is reflected on the earth in northern lights, waves of intense heat, and storms of unusual severity. The devasting tornadoes and cyclones at the west, and the display of auroral light in the Scottish skies, lend their aid to support this theory. A fascinating field of observation is thus laid open before intelligent observers. Three things are to be watched for, the occurrence of great storms, the approach of a heat wave, and the appearance of the northern lights. Clear-headed observers can work at these problems, even if they are not trained astronomers; for, if ever the cause of sun spots and the reason of their periodicity are made clear, the work will be accomplished by close and long-continued observation.

Not Generally Known.

Keys were originally made of wood, and the earliest form was a simple crook similar to the common picklock. The ancient keys are mostly of bronze, and of remarkable shape, the shaft terminating on one side by the wards, on the other by a ring. Keys of this description were presented by husbands to wives, and were returned again upon divorce or separation.

Hats were first made by a Swiss at Paris, 1404 A. D. They are mentioned in history at the period when Charles VII. made his triumphal entry into Rouen, in 1449. He wore a hat lined with red velvet, and surmounted with a rich plume of feathers. It is from this reign that hats and caps are dated, which henceforth began to take place of the chaperons and hoods that had been worn before in France. Previous to the year 1510 the men and women of England wore close-knit woolen caps.

The custom of crowning the poets originated among the Greeks, and was adopted by the Romans during the empire. It was revived in the twelth century by the emperor of Germany, who invented the title of poet laureate. The French had royal poets, but no laureates. The title existed in Spain, but little is known of those who bore it. The tradition concerning the laureate in England is that Edward III., in 1367, emulating the crowning of Petrarch at Rome, in 1341, granted the office to Chaucer with a yearly pension. In 1630 the laureate was made a patent office. From that time there has been a regular succession of laureates.

Until the close of the eighteenth century the finest muslins in use were imported from India. The earliest mention of cotton among the classic nations of antiquity is by Herodotus, who speaks of it by the name of tree-wool, which name it still bears in German and several other continental languages. Cotton was not known in Egypt until about 500 years before Christ. Then it appears probable that it was imported, for all the cloths found enveloping the mummies of earlier ages have proved on examination to be linen. Cotton cloths are mentioned as having been imported into London in 1596, the knowledge of both the culture and manufacture having probably been conveyed there by the Moors and other Mohammedan nations. The former were the means of first bringing this manufacture into Europe.

She Kept the Secret.

Mrs. See, an old woman living on the Bedford Road, about two miles from the Tarrytown depot, tells a picturesque tale of succeeding events to the capture of Major Andre. Mrs. See, familiarly known as "Aunt Betsy," says that a party of "Skinners" with their prisoner went directly to "Mug Tavern," near White Plains—a hostelry presided over by Aunt Polly Reed. Strange to say—considering her sex—Aunt Polly was notorious for her curiosity and inability to keep a secret. While ham and eggs were sizzling in the pan for the hungry "Skinners," Aunt Polly was struggling to ascertain the identity of the melancholy young stranger who was so handsomely clothed in a blue overcoat, claret-colored coat, and nankeen waistcoat and breeches. Finally Paulding seized her by the wrist and drew her close to him.

"Can you keep a secret?"

"Yes," stammered the old woman with hardly suppressed eagerness.

"We've got a British spy."

In three minutes the old woman had intrusted household cares to her girl, saddled her white horse, and was galloping to the next house, in a place then called "Twitching." But the fences and brush proved an obstacle, and Aunt Polly was forced to make a long detour by the road. The "Skinners" finished their meal and departed, making a straight cut across the country toward "Twitching." As they approached the house they caught sight of Aunt Polly flying up the road on her white horse, daylight showing between herself and the saddle at every leap. Her hair streamed out behind. In one hand she swung her huge poke bonnet by the strings, while she shrieked in a shrill, quavering voice, "They've got the spy! They've got the spy!"

Around the Globe.

"That is my man in the corner of the car."

"What, that well-mannered individual with handcuffs on?"

"Yes, he is the man, and I doubt if ever a fugitive gave an officer a longer chase."

The above conversation occurred recently on the incoming passenger train on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Road, between one of Pinkerton's shrewdest detectives and a reporter who boarded the train at Lawrence. No one, to look at the detective casually, would take him for the human sleuth-hound that he is, but a second glance at his face, and a look from his cold gray eyes works wonders, and it is seen that he is "up to snuff."

The man he had in custody was Ransom, formerly the trusted cashier of a prominent wholesale silk house in New York, who in June, 1879, embezzled over $200,000 from the safe of his employers and took passage for Europe. A clue to his whereabouts was ascertained soon after his flight, and when he reached New York recently, it can be truly said that he has been chased around the world.

"Is he such a desperate man that you must needs have him handcuffed?"

"He escaped once from an officer by jumping from a passenger train, and I don't want him to do so again."

"Have you any objections to telling some of the man's wanderings?"

"No, not at all; but he can do it better."

The prisoner was then introduced, and on his going into an apartment of the sleeping car the "darbies" were taken from his wrists, and his story was as follows:

"The causes which led to my leaving New York need not be told: suffice it that a woman had something to do with it, and when I boarded the *Bothnia* on Saturday in June of last year I thought I was going away forever. My identity was carefully protected while on the water, as I pretended to be a cripple and always appeared on deck with a cane. On landing in the old country I went directly to London and deposited certain funds at a well-known banking house, and settled myself to await quietly the arrival of a 'friend' from America. My boarding house was not far from the celebrated 'Scotland Yard, and one day in August I ran across a little notice in a paper which stated that I was supposed to be in London, and that the detectives were on my trail. This startled me at first, and after waiting six weeks I left for Paris, intending to remain there awhile. In crossing the channel I saw a family I had known in New York, and did not dare go to Paris, so waited a day or two and then went to Spain, but as I could not speak Spanish, made my way to Greece, where my French enabled me to get along.

"Did I have much money? Yes, I had quite a large sum, but the idea that I took $200,000 with me on leaving New York is ridiculous. Most of the money was lost in Wall street; but to go on with my story. At Athens I met a young Englishman who was traveling for pleasure, and we determined to visit Egypt, to which country we went in November last. All this time I was afraid of my shadow almost, and after stopping several weeks at Cairo took passage for Bombay by way of the Suez Canal alone. It was dreadfully lonesome, this going about alone, and but few Americans were met with. From Bombay I went to Hong Kong, and then foolishly decided to return to America, and took passage on an Oriental steamship for San Francisco. I was a fool for doing it, but the longing came over me and I could not do otherwise.

"At San Francisco I did another foolish thing by writing a letter to a friend in New York, which fell into Pinkerton's hands, and he at once sent Mr. Halcomb, who now has me in charge, out after me. Before he arrived, however, I was arrested, but escaped and fled into Arizona, but was again captured at Prescott, and here I am. I'm glad I'm going back to New York, as the life I have led during the past fifteen months was killing me."

As the story was finished, the train was entering Kansas City, and the reporter accompanied the officer and his prisoner to the dining-room at the depot for supper.

Ransom was not handcuffed, but the officer never allowed him to leave his side, and when the train on the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Road left for the East the two men occupied a section in a Pullman car. The prisoner realized that he must suffer for the crime, and told the officer he expected to get ten years in Sing Sing. When arrested he had drafts and cash on his person to the amount of about $10,000, and was traveling under the name of William Allison.

Wurtemberg.

The house of Wurtemberg, it is said, derives its name from the following legend: A poor burgher fell in love with the daughter of the Emperor of Austria, and, as the two young people saw no prospect of obtaining the imperial consent to the union, they fled together into Suabia, where they bought a small piece of land, and established an inn. It stood at the foot of a mountain, and its possessor therefore went by the name of "Wirt am Berg" or the "Landlord at the Mountain." One day the Emperor was traveling to Frankfort, and stopped on his way at his daughter's house without recognizing her. She knew him directly, and persuaded her husband to make himself known to the Emperor, and to beg his forgiveness. Accordingly, taking their little son, they all fell at his feet, entreating his pardon, which he willingly granted. Moreover, the Emperor created his son-in-law a Duke; but in memory of this occurence he was to keep his name "Wirt am Berg," which subsequently became Wurtemberg.

When to Eat Fruit.

The Spanish proverb has it: "Fruit is golden in the morning, silver at noon, but lead at night." Americans do not seem to have heard of this proverb, nor to have made one from their own experience. Mostly they eat fruit at night, and hence have not the sovereign idea of it that they would have if they had eaten it at more proper times. They eat it as a dessert at dinner. This may be the most proper time to eat dried fruits, but it is not the right time to eat the juicy ones. The Spanish people learned their proverb from eating the very juicy fruits, like oranges. These should be eaten in the morning, a little before breakfast—not later than noon. Early in the day they will, if eaten, prove to be the best possible medicine for the bilious.

Bromley as a Book Agents.

Bromley had but just left college and was hesitating as to what to do when the enterprising publisher of "The History of the World" persuaded him to take a trip to New Brunswick to introduce the work. After some hesitation, Bromley acceded and started on his journey. The day after his arrival he sallied forth from his hotel to commence his canvass, but for a long while hesitated as to where to begin. By and by, he spied a clerical looking person very neat in appearance and dignified demeanor, sitting on a front step. Approaching him Bromley introduced himself as introducing "The History of the World."

"Pleased to meet you. Take a seat," said the stranger. "What have you to say about the book?"

Much encouraged at the kindly reception Bromley began his story, in which he had been carefully instructed on leaving home, to the effect that the book was "the history of the world, from the creation down to the present year, 18—: embracing full and complete descriptions of Eden, the world before the deluge the flood itself, the rise, progress, and fall of the Grecian and Roman Empires, with much information concerning other nations of antiquity prior to the birth of Christ; the rise and progress of Christianity, conversion of Constantine, growth of the Papacy, the Crusades, the thirty years' war, the American revolution, the French revolution, the Mexican war, the great exhibition, the voyages and fate of Sir John Franklin, a full exposition of the Rochester knockings, the loss of the Arctic, &c., &c., all in one magnificent octavo, half turkey morocco, of several hundred pages, all at the low price of five dollars——" Here the new solicitor paused for breath.

"Any illustrations?" said the stranger.

"Pictures? I should say so. There are steel plates by the dozen, lithographs by the hundred, and wood cuts by the thousand."

"Portraits or landscapes?" was the next query.

"Both, sir, and everything else on earth or in the waters under the earth. There are likenesses of Adam, Eve, Noah, Moses, Potiphar's wife, Daniel, Hosea, Belzebub and all the other old saints, besides Napoleon, George Washington, Zack. Taylor, Frank Pierce, Henrietta Robinson, the veiled murderess, P. T. Barnum, and innumerable others, besides engravings from drawings by our own artists, engaged at an enormous expense in every section of the globe. Among these are views of the garden of Eden, crossing of the Red sea, tomb of Semiramis, seven wonders of the world, ancient Egyptian methods of plowing, Italian races, Daniel in the lion's den, battle fields of Bunker Hill, Waterloo and Buena Vista, the open Polar sea, bay and city of New York by moon light, &c."

"Well," said the stranger, "that must certainly be a remarkable work."

"Yes," said Bromley, "I should say so. Of course you will subscribe for a copy."

"Subscribe, oh, no. I don't want the book. I let you go on because I used to canvass for it myself, and I just wanted to see whether you knew your lesson. You will do pretty well, though you forgot some things, but you made up for that by putting in a good many that are not in. But you forgot to say anything about any of the pictures being colored. Those bright colors always take with the women folks. That's what makes Fox's book of Martyr's go so. But after you have had ninety people say 'No,' and been kicked down stairs half a dozen times, you will learn how. Good day." And, with this, the clerical-looking party went inside and slammed the door.

Bromley gazed at the closed door a few moments, and then turned and went to his hotel meditating. He stayed in New Brunswick two weeks longer, but did not essay any further canvass until he received a letter from the publisher, expressing surprise and regret at not hearing from his new agent, save by drafts for expenses. This caused Bromley to make another effoot, and he gave a day to steady canvassing, without any success till near sundown. By this hour he had got well out into country, when in the centre of a large lot, remote from any neighbors, he saw a carpenter at work on the roof of a new house. Ascertaining that no one was near, Bromley approched the house, ascended the ladder and accosted the workman with, "Do you want 'the History of the World,' from—?"

"No!" interrupted the man sharply. Bromley was mad at last. And looking at the carpenter for a moment, he resumed, "Look here! You've got to buy the book."

"What do you mean?" "I mean just this: That I came from Connecticut to New Brunswick to sell this work, I have been here two weeks and have not sold a copy. I am going back to-morrow, and you are the last man I shall speak to about it, but you've got to subscribe. We are alone on this roof. I am bigger than you, and I have got control of this ladder!" The carpenter surveyed the situation for a moment and saw that Bromley held the key of the position, and that there was no escape, as nobody else was in hearing and the ladder was the only means of access to the roof. Hence he said quietly, "Where shall I sign?" "There," said Bromley, handing him a blank book. The man signed and then said, "How much?" "Five dollars." "There it is," handing over the amount. "All right; you shall have the book in a few days." "All right." "Good day." "Good day." "Don't trouble yourself to come here again." "Never." With this Bromley went down the ladder, went to his hotel, packed his valise, and started home that night.

Cultivation of Hops.

It was during the reign of Henry VIII. that hops were first raised in England. Now nearly 64,000 acres are devoted to their production there; 40,000 acres in Kent, and most of the remainder in Sussex, Hereford, and Hampshire. The chief crop in America is raised on the Pacific slope; the amount gathered there this season reaching from 120,000 to 130,000 bales. American hops, however, are not considered as good in quality as those of Europe, having a peculiarly rank flavor, the result of imperfect cultivation. Bavarian hops are the best and properly give the fame to the celebrated beer known by that name. With the increase in the manufacture of lager beer the increase in growing hops has become enormous, and their cultivation in perfection for the various uses to which they can be applied as an article of daily consumption, as well as in a medicinal point of view, demands the attention of our people.

The Most Rapid Traveling on Record.

A genuine Arkansian lives at Conway. You couldn't induce him to make a misstatement. It is said that if his life depended on telling a lie he would scorn the idea. During a long life he has treasured up little bits of truth. One of these truths he keeps for Saturday purposes. Last Saturday when the usual party had gathered in front of the store, the truthful man remarked:

"Well, boss, talking about rapid traveling, I'll give you a little of my experience."

"There it comes," said a man who had heard it before. "What is your experience?"

"Several years ago a lot of us boys went up the railroad after muscadines. We went on a railroad engine, and traveled about 70 miles an hour going up. After we got there we were all drunk. But it was coming back that we traveled."

"How fast did you run?"

"You see, the engineer got so drunk that we had to lay him out. I stepped up to the blamed thing and pulled her wide open. I don't really like to tell you how fast the thing did run."

"Oh, yes, tell us."

"Well, as certain as I am living, she run so fast that she didn't touch the track only in high places. Sometimes she'd fly over the tops of the high trees, and then tip the track on the top of a high grade. All the boys but me fell off when the engine struck a tree, and creaned a little. I would have fallen if I hadn't secured a hold on the tender. My pants went off, then my shirt, drawers and socks. One by one my toe nails were popped off by the wind."

"Didn't it kill you?"

"No, everything finally came out all right. The engine stopped at the depot, drew a long breath, and whistled so loud that the brakeman on a train over one hundred miles away put on brakes."

Leaning Towers.

The most remarkable leaning tower in Great Britain is that of the Caerphilly Castle, Glamorganshire. Being between seventy and eighty feet high, it is eleven feet out of perpendicular. The castle of which the tower forms a part was built about 1221, and the canting of the tower is said to have been caused by an explosion of hot liquid metal used by the occupants of the castle to pour on the heads of their enemies at a siege which took place in 1326. There are also leaning towers at Bridgenorth Castle, in Shropshire, and at Corfe Castle, in Dorsetshire both caused by the use of gunpowder during the civil war between King Charles and his parliament. Of churches with crooked spires, the most noteworthy is the famous one at Chesterfield, in Derbyshire. It leans six feet toward the south, and four feet four inches toward the west, and its height is 230 feet. So peculiar is the distorted appearance of this steeple that it is said to appear to be falling toward the spectator from whatever point it approaches it. There are several extant respecting this singular deformity. One is that of Chesterfield, that a church, did so, finishing out adding a spire. The authorities town, not being satisfied with the structure, appealed to the Attorney-General, who gave his opinion that the spire was as much a part of the church as the tower, and that consequently the builder must finish his contract by its addition. The subject was, however, fully discussed at a meeting of the Institute of British Architects in January, 1855, and it was ascertained that the oak planks on which the framework on which the spires rests, are much decayed on one side, which is sufficient to cause the divergence from the perpendicular. The timbers also have the appearance of having been used in a green and unsound condition. The action of the sun upon the spire would therefore cause it to become crooked, and this may account for its distortion without attributing it to design.

The Value of Wives.

The value of wives varies in different countries. In America they are often expensive companions, but in the higher regions of the River Amar, and on the Ussuri, in Siberia, according to information furnished to the British Scientic Association by the Rev. Henry Lansdell, the price of a wife is eight or ten dogs, a sledge, or two cases of brandy. In another part of the world, according to evidence furnished to the same association by Wilfred Powell, in New Britain and the neighboring islands on the east coast of Guinea, the wives are the absolute property of their husbands, and are bought, sold and eaten by their better halves. There was one New Britain young woman who had rebelled at her matrimonial relations, whereupon her husband said he could put her to better use, and straightway killed and ate her. Unfortunately, according to the same authority, the eating in New Britain is not confined to wives. The natives are fond of missionary meat, and think the English are unutterably stupid because they are unwilling to feast on such a delicacy as the human thigh, prepared in cocoanut milk and dressed in banana leaves. Mr. Powell does not advise women to emigrate to New Britain.

The German Census.

The next census of the German empire will be taken on the 1st of December next. It is estimated that the returns, when made up, will show an increase of from five to ten per cent. in the population. At the last enumeration, in 1875, the German nation was found to number 42,750,000 souls. The Kingdom of Prussia, with a population of about 25,750,000, possesses nine universities, and two other institutions which are universities in almost all but name. In these eleven institutions, including the universities of Berlin, Breslau, Gottingen, Bonn, Hall, Konisberg, Greifswald, Marburg, and Kiel, the academy of Munster, and lyceum of Braunsberg, there was a staff of professors and lecturers numbering altogether 958, while their auditors exceeded 10,000 in number, the matriculated students alone being 9,663 strong in the last summer session. Berlin remains far the most frequented of all the Prussian, and, indeed, of all the German universities.

We are firm believers in the maxim that, for all right judgement of any man or thing, it is useful, nay, essential, to see his good qualities before pronouncing on his bad

The Republican.

SATURDAY, Dec. 4, 1880.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Nov. 29 1880.

DEAR REPUBLICAN:—I notice both my last letters in the Republican of Saturday last and I am glad that those hereafter to be written are not to reach you so late as to be ten days behind time. Please correct the proof carefully and not allow the types to make for me again such an error as occurred in letter No 2 of last week, in which I am made to say "the sober Legislature of the *decide*" instead of the *decade*.

The important work of the Legislature is progressing slowly, as should be the case and it is not probable that the Revenue bills the Railroad bill or the School bill will reach the point of passage before recess. They are measures of great importance to the people and should be carefully considered. The committees of the two Houses on Education are getting up a new school law, taking the present law as a basis It will probably be a great improvement on the one we now have. Mr. Hammond is a member of the Committee and is giving the subject much attention. While on this subject, I will say that I introduced a bill in the Senate some days ago to establish a Normal school at Jacksonville and have hopes of passing it through the Senate. It is now before the Committee on Education and will doubtless be disposed of before this letter is printed. It provides an appropriation of three thousand dollars a year out of the general school fund of the State for its maintainance. The bill to increase the salary of Supreme Court Judges was defeated in the House some days ago by a majority of seven. It did not reach the Senate but I think it would have been defeated there if it had. The present Legislature will not increase salaries and the people may rest easy on this head.

There is a bill before the House to form a new Chancery Division to be called the Northern Chancery Division. As it is regarded as a physical impossibility for Chancellor Graham to attend to the vast scope of country now embraced in this (the Eastern) Division, the bill may pass. Calhoun will likely be included in it and the people will elect the new Chancellor.

Mr. Langdon, of Mobile, has introduced an important bill in the House to protect planters in the purchase of fertilizers. As I get the features of the bill from Mr. W. H. Chambers, who is here in advocacy of it, it provides a tax of 50 cents a ton on all guano sold in the State. At time of purchase the farmer is to have a sample of the guano and this is to be disposited with some one agreed upon by purchaser and seller. If it is found that the guano does not come up to representation, the sample can be sent to the Agricultural College at Auburno and there analyzed without expense to anybody and the truth or falsity of sellers' representations ascertained. The tax goes to the Agricultural College, which is a State Institution.

...int resolution has passed both ...ising a joint committee to in... condition and treatment of ...te. Messrs Luckie ... Senate and Messrs ...ooks and Wilson of the compose the committee. They ...e the authority to sit during recess and send for persons and papers and administer oaths. The whole matter will be thoroughly investigated and abuses of this unfortunate class unmercifully exposed, if abuses be found to exist.

There is a bill before the House to punish by severe fines and penalties any one who is found drunk in a public place, and such is the temper of the House on the temperance question, that I should not be surprised if it passed that branch of the Legislature. It would enormously increase the business of lawyers and grand juries would have to sit the year 'round. There is an inconsistency in the State's licensing men to present the temptation to drink, and then dealing so harshly with the unfortunate man who yields to the temptation set before him. The Senate, though equally as temperate as the House, is not so fanatical on this question and I think the measure would fail there, if it should get through the House.

The Senate has passed a bill prohibiting County officers from being interested in any contracts for the county or contracts for hiring convicts. A bill also passed the Senate Saturday abolishing the requirement that Justices of the Peace and constables shall take out commissions at an expense of three dollars. Notaries Public are still required to take out commissions, and the reason for this is that they usually seek the appointment at the hands of the Governor, whereas Justices of the Peace often have to be *drafted* into service by the people.

The House has passed a bill suppressing the liquor traffic in Crenshaw county and a bill is now pending looking to the same end for Etowah county, though in the latter case a vote of the people on the subject is provided for.

As there seems to be a misapprehension on the minds of some about the effect of the woods burning bill for Calhoun, I will say that it only provides against firing the woods within three miles of the Woodstock coaling grounds, and does not prohibit the owner from firing his own woods. It is a measure designed to protect vast property interests of some of the citizens of our county, while it does not interfere with the rights or interests of any other. There is also, I learn, a misapprehension as to the effect of the Alexandria liquor law. It does not propose to repeal the law now in force incorporating certain churches, except as to the town of Alexandria, and in this case it leaves to the people of the town the right to vote it down under the local local option law whenever they may see fit. There is much opposition to it coming from the valley in the shape of petitions both to Mr. Hammond and myself. The bill is in the House and Mr. Hammond has presented to that body all the petitions that have been received both for and against it. I do not think it will ever reach the Senate, for so far the House has been killing all bills allowing the sale of whiskey as fast as it reaches them. The bill prohibiting the sale of liquors within five miles of Ten Island Baptist church in the western part of our county has passed both houses. The bill incorporating the town of Davisville has passed the Senate and is now in the House. I think it will pass there without difficulty. I have introduced in the Senate the bill to which I alluded last week looking to the better care of our unfortunate and much to be pitied class of people who find their way to the poor house. It sweeps away entirely the lowest bid system, and requires the Commissioners court to fix a rate of board for them at no less than five nor more than ten dollars per month, and then further requires that the court select a man with reference alone to his moral character, his kindness of heart and his ability to take care of the poor. It further provides that the court may raise the pitiful compensation of $2 50 now allowed, if it think proper, to a sum that will enable the keeper to care for them decently. It further requires the keeper to give bond for the faithful discharge of his duties and requires the Commissioners court to select one or more of its members, at each session who shall, as often as they choose, but not less than twice, visit the poor house, without warning to the keeper, at some time between courts, and see that he is discharging duty faithfully, of which they shall make report at the next meeting of the court. Inasmuch as the keeper will never know when these pop calls will be made upon him, he will, perforce, have to keep things in good order all the time, under penalty of loosing his place.

It is now determined that the Legislature will recess the 8th of December to the 1st of February. This is done in order to avoid an extra session, with attendant expense, which would otherwise be the case under the requirements of the Constitution. It is thought that the new census will be passed upon by Congress before that time and that representation can be reapportioned and the State redistricted under it before the end of the session after recess.

I am getting more at home in the Senate—have learned to like the gentlemen who compose the body and understand the rules that govern it. I have introduced several measures which I hope will prove of benefit to a constituency whose interests I have wholly at heart.

The Senate passed to-day a bill to reduce the fees of Solicitors; and subsequently another bill to tax, in criminal cases, a sum amounting to the difference between the old fee bill and the one just passed, which shall compose a separate fund for the payment of witnesses in state cases. The object is to better pay state witnesses, or rather, to create a fund that will supplement the fine and forfeiture fund from which they are paid and which is almost worthless. The Solicitors' loss is the witnesses gain in this instance.

L. W. G.

MR. EDITOR,—It was with deep pleasure that we noticed in your correspondence from Montgomery the proposed bill of our noble representative, for improving the condition of our jail. It is philanthropic, it is humane—it is just. One who has never visited its gloomy vaults can form no conception of its character. We have seen them, and when enclosed between their massive walls, we were vividly reminded of the terrible Venetian dungeons where the incandescent rays of the sun never fell, or the subterranean passages of the Bastile, where the water constantly trickled down upon the bodies of the miserable wretches, which royal hatred or jealousy had confined there. This is no invidious comparison or fancy picture. Our jail is is a sad commentary upon the christian civilization of Calhoun. Down upon a cold, damp stone floor, without fire, without ventilation, where no glimmering ray of sunshine even when in midday splendor, ever penetrates, in an atmosphere impregnated with the deadliest miasma, lie crouching like beasts, men, human beings, awaiting to appeal to the juries of their country. We have known men of powerful constitution, vigorous, active, enter this second edition of the "Hole of Calcutta," and when released they were pale, wan, emaciated, physical wrecks, mere shadows of their former selves. We can substantiate that assertion by incontrovertible evidence. It is a clear proposition, indeed a *legal axiom* that all men are considered innocent until proved guilty, and those charged with crime are merely confined to compel their attendance before a tribunal of justice, where an investigation can be had to show their guilt or innocence. But here the most dreadful punishment precedes conviction, and a sentence to the penitentiary is actually a relief. We have heard men who tried it say so. Once in my humble capacity I represented with all the plausibility and earnestness in my power, to a leading commissioner the condition of our jail, but it was wholly without effect. Examine the jails of our sister counties, and mark the wonderful difference. Take Gadsden for instance. They appreciate the fact that men are not convicts prior to trial. Those charged with crime are placed up stairs, with light, ventilation and every comfort consistent with circumstances. Others the same way. Yet grand old Calhoun, allows this fearful prison to continue in this condition, to frown down upon her as a monument of her inhumanity. We stand before our noble representative, Major Hammond, the Paul De Vinceat of Calhoun, with hat in hand and in the name of humanity and civilization, thank him for his efforts in this direction.

A MEMBER OF THE BAR.

Garfield on the Mystic Figure.

New York Post.

Gen Garfield celebrated the eve of the anniversary of his birth day with the faculty and pupils of the Lake Erie female seminary, at Painsville, Ohio. On the walls of the chapel were the dates of his birth, marriage and election to the Presidency. Observing these, the General took a piece of paper and marked on it 19, the date of his birth. Underneath he put down a 1' the date of his marriage, in such manner that the unit 11 was under the 1 of the 19. Under this he put 2, the date of his election, so that the 2 was immediately under the left hand figure of the 11. Arranged in this way the figures foot up 329, thus:

Born	November	19
Married	November	11
Elected President	November	2
		329

The first requisite of good and successful farming, is to prepare the ground well. Plow deep and pulverize thoroughly. To merely skim over the land with a sorry plow, and depend on the season to do the rest for the crop, is unwise, the result of ignorance or laziness, both a crime in these enlighted days of civilization. Those who take good care to prepare the ground well for the reception of seeds, are the men who hardly ever fail to make money by farming.

A lady was asked why she always came so early to church. "Because," she said, "it is a part of my religion never to disturb the religion of others."

Important to Planters.

The following letter received by Mr. A. L. Morgan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Alabama, is of importance to planters:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, November 19, 1880.

A. L. Morgan, Esq., Collector First District, Mobile, Alabama:

Sir—I have received your letter of the 16th inst., in which you say that "the planters are in the practice of purchasing tobacco by the box or half box and advancing it to their tenants not only in the payment of wages, but to their renters, They also hire labor outside of their regular plantation hands and pay them in tobacco." You ask for instructions.

In reply I would say that a planter who makes such sales incurs official tax as a dealer in tobacco. (Section 3344 Revised Statutes, 8th subdivision.) If he fails to take out the requisite special tax stamp prescribed by the law, he renders himself liable, not only to payment of the tax, but to fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court, under section 3242 Revised Statutes.

In the case of the United States vs. James Newbold, in the United States District Court, Eastern District of North Carolina, April 21. 1879, as reported to this office by District Attorney Albertson, May 12, 1879, Judge Brooks held that where a planter sold tobacco to his hands or employees, with or without a profit, without paying special tax therefor, the selling was a violation of the law.

Yours respectfully,
H. C. ROGERS,
Deputy Commissioner.

Our Advantage.

From the Manfacturer and Industrial Gazette, Springfield, Massachusetts, the following extract is made.

"They (the South) have the advantage of cotton location, and when they have secured new and improved machinery save freights, buy cheaper and hire cheaper labor. They save the buyers commission, and warehouse delivery and cartage, sampling, classing, pressing marine risks, and freight and cartage to interior towns, which amount in all to some $7 00 per bale. The Northern mills also lose from receiving cotton poorly ginned, containing a good deal of leaf and sand, which is computed at six per cent of the entire cotton crop. The difference between the cost of a bale sent to Fall River, Mass. and a bale sent to Columbus, Ga., is $8 06 This makes a tax of 18 per cent which Fall River pays in competition with Columbus. It is estimated that if the planters could manufacture their cotton near home they would save $5.000 000 in transportation. In South Carolina and Georgia new mills are exempt from taxation for ten years, and this exemption is extending into other States. The water-power of the manufacturing sections of the South is very fine, and the hours of labor are longer in the course of the year, while the saving of heat and light is considerable. As yet the South manufactures principally coarser goods, yarns, ducks, unbleached muslins, sheetings, shirtings, osnaburgs, jeans, etc... but the time is not distant when it will come to make prints, cambries, laces and all the finer qualities of staple goods."

The value of this is in the fact that it comes from the part of the country which is likely to suffer by the increase of cotton manufacturing at the South.

Mahones Affiliations,—The Apportionment.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11,

Gen. Mahone has been in the city for a day or two. He positively declined to state his political affiliations, or say how he proposes to act, as between the two parties; but as he has been in conference with Collector Brady, of Virginia, A. M. Clapp, of the National Republican, and Geo. C. Gorham, all prominent Republicans, it is generally assumed that he will act with the Republicans.

He will probably refuse to go into the caucus of either party, and his future course is somewhat uncertain. If he acts with the Republicans he will lose nearly all his white supporters in Virginia.

Care for the Manure.

Hundreds of loads of very valuable manure, says the Poultry World, are annually wasted by not attending to saving the droppings from the fowls. The excrement from fowls is as valuable as the famed guano, and should be carefully kept each year under cover, until it is wanted for use. To make it in the best possible condition to be applied, as well as handled, always have the floor of the poultry house sprinkled with dry earth. This serves to keep the house from unpleasant odors, absorbs the soft matter, and thus prevents rapid evaporation and makes the cleaning of the poultry house a much more pleasant task than it would otherwise be. Fine lime scattered over the droppings occasionally prevents them from throwing off unpleasant odors, which would be likely to impair the health of the fowls. Keep the manure in a dry place—in barrels, in the shed will do—until wanted for use, after it has been taken out of the hen house. When it is wanted for use, mix it with about its own weight of fine, dry soil, and apply as a top dressing for corn, peas, cabbage, onions, etc., or sow thinly in rows for other vegetables. Take care of the hen manure, for in it you have one of the most valuable plant fertilizers known, if it be judiciously applied.

"What is the chief use of bread?" asked an examiner at a recent school exhibition. "The chief use of bread," answered an urchin, apparently surprised at the simplicity of the inquiry, "is to spread butter and jam on it."

Judge to an unprepossessing tramp "What are your means of living?" "I am an inventor." "Ah, indeed. And what have you invented?" "Nothing as yet; but I am on the lookout."

What They Say.

The man who leaves a tinshop or a hardware store with a length of stovepipe under his arm knows exactly the gauntlet he has to run, and has probably braced himself for the emergency. The regular peogramme is as follows:

First man—'Hello! Had to come to it have you?'

Second man—'Don't swear if she don't fit.'

Third man—'Hit 'er with the axe?'

Fourth man—'I've been there, and I have no adyice to give you.'

Fifth man—'Hello! what's that? Ah! I see! Bet you ten to five you get mad.'

Sixth man—'Hol hol hol Well, I never! I always stand on the step ladder and hammer with a stick of wood.'

Seventh man—This man makes a motion for the man with the stovepipe to halt. He asks him how he thinks Indiana will go, and what the chances seem to be in Ohio, and finally points to the stovepipe and asks:

'Is that stovepipe?'

'Yes.'

'Is it to put up the stove with?'

'Yes.'

'Going to put up the stove yourself?'

'Yes.'

'Well, I shan't hinder you. Stoves have almost become a necessity of late years. I know quite a number of my neighbors who are getting them to build fires in. Let me know how you come out.'

With every exertion the best man can do only a moderate amount of good; but it seems in the power of the most contemptible individual to do incalculable mischief.

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dec4 H. A. SMITH.

PATENTS

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C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

NOTICE.

A Bill will be introduced at the present session of the Legislature prohibiting the manufacturing, sale, or giving away intoxicating liquors within three and one half miles of Bethel Church, in Beat No. 16, in Calhoun County.

nov 27, 1880—2t W. A. WILSON.

Clara Lewis } In Chancery at Jack
be next friend } sonville Alabama.
Sandy Derby, }
vs } In this cause it is
Geo. W. Lewis. } made to appear to the satisfaction of the Register by affidavit of Richard B. Kelly Complainants Solicitor, that the defendant George W. Lewis is a non resident of this State and that particular place of residence is unknown to affiant, and further that the said defendent is over the age of 21 years.

It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville Alabama, for four consecutive weeks requiring him the said George W. Lewis to answer a demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by Monday the 3rd day of January 1881, or in thirty days thereafter, a decree pro confesso may be taken against him the said George W. Lewis.

Done at office this November 1st 1880.
Wm. M. HAMES.
Register.

NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, *Calhoun Co.*

It is hereby ordered by the Judge of Probate of said county, that a Special Term of the Court of County Commissioners be held at the court house of said county on Tuesday the 7th day of December 1880 for the purpose of making arrangements for taking the census within the limits of the incorporations of the towns of Jacksonville, Anniston, and Oxford. The County Commissioners will take notice of the above and attend accordingly at 9 o'clock a. m. on the 7th December 1880. This 25th of November 1880.

A. WOODS,
nov. 27 '80—2t. Judge of Probate.

NOTICE.

On the first Monday in December next I will sell to the highest bidder on the premises all the property belonging to the estate of Mary F. Landers, deceased.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

One cow and yearling, six head of hogs, household and kitchen furniture, black smith tools, one wagon and buggy.

REAL ESTATE.

Two hundred and forty acres of land lying on Ohatchee creek, eleven miles North-west of Jacksonville, Alabama. Terms of sale made known on day of sale. This November the 23rd 1880

JAMES P. LANDERS.
nov. 27—td. Agent for the heirs.

Tax Collector's Last Round

The undersigned will attend the following places at the times mentioned for the purpose of collecting the tax for the year 1880.

No. 10.	Rabbit Town,	Wed Dec.	1. '80
" 16,	Ladiga,	Thur. "	2 "
" 9.	Cross Plains,	Frid. "	3 "
" 8,	Green's S. H.	Sat. "	4 "
" 11.	White Plains,	Mon. "	6 "
" 12.	Davisville,	Tues. "	7 "
" 13.	Centre,	Wed. "	8 "
" 13.	Oxford,	Thur. "	9 "
" 15.	Anniston,	Fri. & Sat. "	10-11 "
" 4.	Maddox,	Monday. "	13 "
" 14.	Sulp. Springs,	Tues. "	14 "
" 5.	Polkville,	Wed. "	15 "
" 6.	P'ks Hill,	Thur. & Fri. "	16-17 "
" 7.	Hollingsworth	Sat. "	18 "
" 2.	Alex'dria,	Mon. & Tu. "	20-21 "
" 3.	June Bug,	Wed. "	22 "
" 1.	Jacksonville,	Thurs. "	23 "

I will be at Jacksonville the last five days of December.

D. Z. GOODLETT.
T. C. Calhoun County.
nov. 6. '80—td.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA } C. J. Cooper & Son
Calhoun County. } vs. Jas. D. Martin Defendant, W. A. Scarborough Garnishee.

Whereas C. J. Cooper & Son having applied to the undersigned a Justice of the Peace for said County in due form of law, for an attachment against the estate of Jas. D. Martin, and obtained the same by writ of garnishment, which has been returned served on W. A. Scarborough, and whereas it appears that said Jas. D. Martin is not a resident of this State, and that his residence is in the State of Texas, Post Office not known to me.

Now the said Jas. D. Martin, wherever he may reside, is hereby notified of the pendency of said suit, and that if the said Jas. D. Martin does not appear before me at my office in Oxford, Ala. on the 4th day of December 1880, I will proceed to give judgment, as the merits of the cause may demand, in the same manner as if the said Jas. D. Martin were present to answer and defend the same. And I will, as the law directs, award execution, order sale, or other process as the cause may require.

Given under my hand this the 30th day of Oct. 1880,

J. S. KELLY.
nov. 6. '80 4t. J. P.

Henry Black } In Chancery at Jack-
vs } sonville Alabama.
Amanda Black. }

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register by affidavit of John M. Caldwell one of Complainants Solicitors in this cause, that the said Amanda Black is a non resident of this State and that she resides at or near Pittsburg Tennessee and farther that the said defendant is over the age of twenty one years. It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville Alabama for four consecutive weeks requiring her the said Amanda Black to answer or demur to the bill of complainant in this cause by Monday the 27th day of December 1880, or within thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against her, the said Amanda Black. Done at office 3d Nov. 1880. Wm. M. HAMES.
Register.

Nov. 6—4t.

Geo. Claflin } In Chancery at Jack-
vs } sonville Alabama.
Kate Claflin }

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register by affidavit of John M. Caldwell one of the Solicitors of Complainants in this cause that the said Kate Claflin is a non resident of this State, and that she resides in the State of Tennessee Post office unknown, and further that the said defendant is over the age of twenty one years.

It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville Ala., for four consecutive weeks, requiring the said Kate Claflin to answer or demur to the bill of in this cause by Monday the 27th day of December 1880, or within thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against her the said Kate Claflin.

Done at office 3d day Nov. 1880.
Wm. M. HAMES.
Register.

Nov. 6—4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

By virtue of two orders of the Probate Court for Calhoun County, granted Sept. 3th, 1880, as to personal property, and Oct. 21st. 1880, as to Real Estate, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of John Dodd, deceased, will sell to the highest bidder, at public outcry, upon the premises of the deceased, near the mouth of Tallasahatchie creek on Monday 29th November '80 the following Real and Personal property, for division among the heirs at law:

A certain tract of land conveyed to deceased by Warren Oneal containing 120 acres more or less and designated as a part of "Lewis tract" or the "Fish-trap tract," and as being all of the land on north side of the creek, in Sec. 4, Township 15, R. 6, including part of Tr's C. & D. which lies north of the creek, in Sec, 4, T. 15, R. 6, not sold by said Oneal before the conveyance to said deceased. Also 4 acres more or less, sold by G. D. Meharg to deceased adjoining said Oneal land on the east. Also 3 Bee stands or hives of bees, and one lot cooking utensils.

TERMS OF SALE.

Real estate one third cash, balance on a credit of one and two years, with interest from date of sale, and good and sufficient surety.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

For all sums of five dollars and under cash, and all sums over five on a credit of twelve months from date of sale.

CHARLES MARTIN, Adm.
Oct. 30, 1880—4t

Millinery.

THE undersigned has recently received a choice lot of Millinery Goods of the

LATEST STYLES,

which she will sell trimmed or untrimmed, at reasonable prices. Also a select lot of Ribbons, Notions, etc.

Oct 23—6m MRS. EMMA C. KING,
Jacksonville Ala.

30 DAY OFFER:
READ! READ! READ!
Down! Down!! Down!!!
PRICES REDUCED
33 1-3 PER CENT.

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

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

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

WANTED.—To exchange lumber for mules, corn, hay, fodder, and cotton seed. Apply to

W. A. CAMP & Son,
At Sawmill.

W. C. LAND,
WATCHMAKER,
—AND—
JEWELER.
Jacksonville, - - - Ala.

Also, agent for Meriden CT Table cutlery and silver and plated ware. Also agent for Elgin Watch co, and other American make.

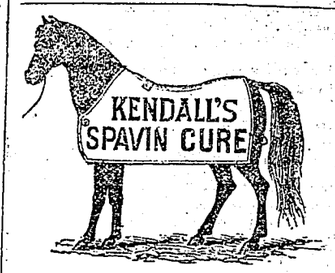
May, 1st 1880

FIRE INSURANCE.

I. L. SWAN AG'T,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Four Good Home Companies to wit,

Georgia Home, Ga.
Home Protection, Ala.
Central City, Ala.
Columbus Ins. and Banking Co., Miss.

May 1st, 1880.



KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

The most successful remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects, and does not blister. Read proof below.

From Rev. P. N. GRANGER.

Presiding Elder of the St. Albans District.

St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 20, 1880.

Dr. D. J. Kendall & Co., Gents: In reply to your letter, I will say that my experience with 'Kendall's Spavin Cure' has been very satisfactory indeed Three or four years ago, I procured a bottle of your agent, and with it cured a horse of lameness caused by a spauin. Last season my horse became very lame and I turned him out for a few weeks, when he became better, but when I put him on the road he grew worse, when I discovered that a ring bone was forming. I procured a bottle of 'Kendall's Spavin Cure,' and with less than a bottle cured him so that he is not lame, neither can the bunch be found.

Respectfully yours,
CHAS. E. PARKER.

Perseverence Will Tell.

Stoughton, Mass., March 16th, 1880.

B. J. KENDALL & Co., GENTS:—In justice to you and myself, I think that I ought to let you know that I have removed two bone spavins with 'Kendall's Spavin cure,' one very large one, don't know how long the spavin had been there. I have owned the horse eight months. It took me four months to take the large one off, and two for the small one. I have used ten bottles. The horse is entirely well, not at all stiff, and no bunch to be seen or felt. This is a wonderful medicine. It is a new thing here, but if it does for all what it has done for me, its sale will be very great.

Respectfully yours,
CHAS. E. PARKER.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Kelleys Island Erie co. O. Mch. 28 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., GENTS:—I have used your 'Kendall's Spavin Cure' on a bone spavin, and am pleased to report that it has taken the enlargement completely off. It took only one bottle to perform the cure. I am confident if it is properly used, it will do all you claim for it.

Yours truly,
C. M. LINCOLN.

STATEMENT MADE UNDER OATH.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—In the year 1875, I treated with Kendall's Spavin cure, a bone spavin of several month's growth, nearly half as large as a hen's egg and completely stopped the lameness and removed the enlargement. I have worked the horse ever since very hard, and he never has been lame, nor could I ever see any difference in the size of the hock joints since I treated him with Kendall's spavin Cure.

R. A. GAINS,
Enosburgh Falls Vt., Feb. 25th, 1879.
Sworn and subscribed to before me this 25th day of Feb., A. D., 1879.
JNO. G. JEENE,
Justice of the Peace.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE
On Human Flesh

PATTEN'S MILLS, WASHINGTON CO. N. Y., Feb. 21. 1878.

B. J. KENDALL, M. D., DEAR SIR:—The particular case on which I used your Spavin Cure was a malignant ankle sprain of sixteen month's standing. I had tried many things, but in vain. Your Spavin cure put the foot to the ground again, and for the first time since hurt, in a natural position. For a family liniment it excels anything we ever used.

Yours truly,
REV. M. P. BELL,
Pastor M. E. Church, Patten's Mills
N. Y.

Kendall' Spavin Cure is sure in its effects, mild in its action as it does not not blister, yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach every deep seated pain or to remove any bony growth or other enlargement such as spavins, splints, curbs, callous, sprains, swellings, any lameness and all enlargements of the joints or limbs, or rheumatism in man and for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild, and yet certain in its effects.

Send address for Illustrated Circular which we think gives posative proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success to our knouledge, for beast as well as man.

Price, $1 per bottle or six bottles for $5. All drugists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO.,
Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.
For sale by Rankin & Lamar, Atlanta., Ga.
[illegible] & Co., Nashville Tenn.,
Agents.

INTERSTING TO FA[illegible]

The Best Hillside Plow [illegible]
ing Cultivator and [illegible]
Plow ever Invented.

The undersigned procured [illegible] day of June 1879 on the above [illegible] cultural implements, and since [illegible] facture began they have been [illegible] tested and in every instance [illegible] tire satisfaction.

They are made of wrought [illegible] blacksmith can repair ours. The [illegible] is acknowledged to be the best [illegible] et, doing its work to perfection [illegible] ing cultivator carries eleven plows [illegible] ent kinds, two at a time, and cultivates [illegible] ton at one furrow to the row. With [illegible] admirably. In short one man [illegible] can do the work of two with it, and [illegible] better than with a single plow. [illegible] the single plow that the iron-[illegible] kept up cheaper than the wooden [illegible] answers for double [illegible]

COUNTY RIGHTS. STATE [illegible]
THE ENTIRE PATENT FOR [illegible]
TERMS VERY LOW
Read These Certificates
COLD WATER, SEPT. [illegible]

MR. G. W. PETERSON—Sir: [illegible] to your inquiry of recent date [illegible] cautiously as I take hold of new [illegible] I am well pleased with your [illegible] far as I have tested it.

Yours etc,
J. W. [illegible]
EASTABOGA, ALA, AUG. [illegible]

MR. G. W. PETERSON.

DEAR SIR: [illegible] been farming [illegible] years, have tried [illegible] tivators; have been using one of [illegible] patent cultivators this season and [illegible] be the best plow that I have ever used.

ALBERT O'KE[illegible]

ADDRESS, G. W. PETER[illegible]
Oct. 2—tf OXFORD

REMOVAL

A. M. LAND[illegible]

Has recently removed his Family [illegible] Bar and Billiard Saloon to the [illegible] formerly occupied by Whisenant [illegible] kill. In the front room he has a [illegible]

Family Groceries

of all kinds, both staple and fancy, [illegible] tobacco &c. In the rear room [illegible] which has been fitted up and furnished [illegible] the best liquors in market. The [illegible] ble has been placed up stairs in a [illegible] comfortable room where gentlemen [illegible] a game free from interruption.

Respectfully,
A. M. LAND[illegible]
Jan. 2nd-tf.

FRANK W. BOWDON, Rome, Ga. [illegible]

BOWDON & ARNO[illegible]
ATTORNEYS AT [illegible]
—AND—
Solicitors in Chancery
JACKSONVILLE, AL[illegible]

Will practice in all the Courts [illegible] Circuit, U. S. Dist. Court and [illegible] Court of the State. April 2[illegible]

CANCER 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 his standing as a physician, he would respectfully refer to the following named gentlemen:

Dr. A. Pelham,	Alexandria,
Dr. J. Y. Nesbit,	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 hundreds of former patients everywhere. Charges moderate.

S. C. WILLIAMS, M.[illegible]
Oxford, [illegible]
March 13, 1880, 1 yr.

MANHOOD

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED

Just published, a new edition of Dr. [illegible] CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the radical Cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured: pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and *radically*.

☞ This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.

Address the publishers,
[illegible] CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
44 Ann St., New York, N. Y.
Oct. 9, '80—1y Post Office Box, [illegible]

1,000 Bushels
OF RED RUST PROOF OATS FOR SALE.
JAMES CROOK,
Oct. 2—tf. Jacksonville, Ala.

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

On and after Sunday, May 25, 1878 trains will run on the Selma, Rome & Dalton R[illegible] as follows:

No. 1, North,	Stations, Going North.	No. 3, South.
6 15, a m	Lv. Selma,	3 30 p m
8 50 a m	Randolph	7 15 p m
10 20 a m	Calera	10 40 p m
12 22 p m	Talladega	1 50 a m
1 18 p m	Oxford	3 30 a m
1 25 p m	Anniston	4 00 a m
1 55 p m	Jacksonville	5 10 a m
3 47 p m	Cave Springs	8 20 a m
4 30 p m	Rame	10 05 a m
6.15 p m	ar. Dalton	1 00 p m
No. 2, South,	Stations Going South.	No. 4, South.
8 00 a m	Lv Dalton	3 10 p m
9 45 a m	Rome	7 30 p m
10 27 a m	cave Springs	10 25 p m
12 03 p m	Jacksonville	11 40 p m
12 35 p m	Anniston	12 10 a m
12 43 p m	Oxford	1 58 a m
1 93 p m	Talladega	5 45 a m
3 50 p m	calera	8 30 a m
5 34 p m	Randolph	11 30 a m
8 00 p m	Ar., Selma	

NORMAN WEBB, Sup't. RAY KRIGHT, G. P. A. J. W FULLINWIDER, Ag't

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WANTED—Money. Pay your subscription dues.

The Republican.

Since our last issue the following persons have promptly responded to our call for money: Jones and Edmondson, Cane Creek, Ga. $2.00. B. F. Jones, Cane Creek, $1.50, J. D. Bryant, Cane Creek, $1.50, W. H. Haynie, Cane Creek, $1.50, Rev. W. A. Williams, Cross Plains, $1.00, and J M. Andrews, $2.

Weather quite disagreeable.

No mail from Montgomery in 5 days.

Santa Claus has opened a show for the little folks at Miss Kate Crawfords.

The Montgomery correspondent of the Cleburne County Clarion, talks in high terms of the Senatorial this District.

Fifteen families from Georgia emigrated to Marshal county, this State, last week.

Twice this week the hotel of Huntersville barely escaped burning.

Call and look at the 10ct. Counter at Miss Kate Crawfords. You will also find there a new line of dress veiling beautiful and cheap.

The North Georgia M. E. Conference is now in session at Rome, Ga.

The North Alabama M. E. Conference will convene on the 15th inst. this month at Oxford, Ala.

Gen. Wm. H. Forney, our immediate Representative in Congress, left for Washington D. C. Thursday.

Double Wedding

Married, on the 30th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E T Smythe, Mr. J. G. Francis to Miss Virginia A. Morris, and Mr. T. W. Francis, Jr., to Miss Ella Morris. Attendants Mr E. G. Caldwell and Miss Nellie Morris, and Mr. E. G. Morris, Jr, and Miss Sallie Sims

Two lovely sisters, two noble brothers' form a union of hands and a union of hearts. Joy, happiness ever shed its most radiant beams over this beautiful union, and heart echo responsive so heart the harmony of love. May that career which anticipation now so brightly pictures be fully realized, and joy undiminished and unclouded, crown the circling hours of their future destiny

Some of our subscribers complain they do not receive their papers regularly. This is not our fault. Every man's paper is written upon in this office and we see that they are safely carried to the post office. See your own post masters and instruct them not to hand your papers out to other parties. Sometimes mistakes occur in this way.

What is it that men call for when they have a lame horse? Kendall's Spavin Cure.

We take much pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of H. A. Smith, Rome. Ga., to be found in another column. There is no more reliable house in Rome. Mr. Smith writes us privately that his stock of Holiday Presents, Notions etc., this season surpasses anything he has ever kept in point of interest, beauty and magnitude. This is saying a great deal for Henry, for he always is ahead of every body in his line. When he says he has a magnificent display of goods calculated to please every body, it is just that way, you may depend upon it. We bespeak for him a large share of patronage from this section.

We are much obliged to "Uncle Henry" for the local items from Cross Plains, and hope that he will continue to keep us posted in the local news of the place. Will not some one from Oxford and Alexandria and Anniston furnish us with locals from those places?

Our friend who declared his desire to go to "Abraham's bosom" and came up and paid his subscription, would certainly have succeeded if he had not stopped his paper. That venerable Patriarch will ask him, when he knocks at the door of Paradise, "Why did you stop your paper?" and in his confusion he will have to confess that it was because the editor asked him to pay, and it made him mad. And then will ring out the doleful sentence, "depart."

MARRIED.—At Whites Station near Memphis, Tenn., on Thursday the ——of November, by the Rev. Mr. Rowan, W. F. Privett to Miss Octavia Harvy.

We congratulate our young friend and hope that his married life may be one of happiness and joy, and though unacquainted with the fair bride we assure her that her choice was made from one of Calhouns noblest boys.

We always cheerfully stop a subsbribers paper when he pays up arrearages and desires it. But there are a class of men who, if you ask them to pay their subscription, will fly into a passion and order their paper stopped, supposing that in withdrawing their subscription the paper would be obliged to suspend publication. This is always the result of a little narrow mind. The sun will continue to rise and set as usual, and the Republican will continue to make its regular appearance every Saturday as usl, notwithstanding.

We had the pleasure this morning of examining Mrs. King's new stock of Millinery goods. Found Hats of the latest style, coquetish little Derby's, Plumes of all colors, Cravat pins, elegant Ribbons, very cheap, and trimming of various kinds. Our lady friends would find it to their interest to call and see for themselves.

On last Friday night a most dreadful murder was committed out at Green Weavers residence, a negro renter on the Forney place, twe miles from town. The circumstances were these: Green gave a ball and the negroes from many miles around gathered to have a real country frolic. During the evening, as they were forming upon the floor for a dance, two negroes became involved in a quarrel as to right of places. This was for a time quieted but was renewed in the yard by others and terminated in the death of John Rutledge. He was a most estimable negro and had not participated in the affray. Three of the negroes were arrested and brought to town where a preliminary investigation was held Joe Matthews, Bob Matthews and Will McClellen were charged with the murder. The greater portion of the week was consumed in the investigation. The defendants were represented by Caldwell, Hames and Woodward, the State by Solicitor Martin. After a long stubern fight on each side Bob Matthews was released, Will McClellen admitted to bail, and Joe Matthews committed for trial. The evidence showed that Rutledge had in no way participated in the quartel and it is a matter of conjecture as why he was the one singled out as the doomed man: We can say nothing of the guilt or innocence of the parties charged and give only the result of the preliminary investigation a stated above.

CROSS PLAINS LOCALS.

DEAR REPUBLICAN.—Permit me to say a few things about our town. At present the streets are very muddy, but it is only the result of incessant rain.

The health of our town is good, except bad colds, and they are very common.

We had a very sudden death here—old Mother Keith, on Thursday last; the particulars of which you have doubtless heard before now.—[No we have heard nothing.—Ed. Republican]

Cross Plains is gradually growing yet there is much room for improvement. We have too much of the so called drug sold here, and it has a peculiar effect upon those who take it. They are sure to want every side of the street at the same time—and sometimes they feel so happy they shout aloud.

We have two churches, a Baptist and Methodist, and a flattering prospect for two more, a Cumberland Presbyterian and Episcopal, with plenty of room for more.

We want a good school house and a school of high order. It would do much for the development of the place.

A large and commodious depot is much needed here, where farmers and merchants could deposit their cotton and goods and where they would be safe from rain and theft.

And last, but not least, we want about twenty good tenement houses, which would be readily taken by men that are able and willing to pay a good rent. It would be an excellent investment for moneyed men to make.

In conclusion, suffer me to confess my fault in not complying with your oft repeated request. The only excuse I have is this: The people I work for will not let me do as I would be done by—that is, pay me. Please find enclosed one dollar. If satisfactory please let me know. [We find the $1 enclosed, which pays you up to 2265—Many thanks—Ed. Republican.]

I was about to close without telling you that I am going to put up a bell on my meeting house which weighs about 400 lbs—is about 34 inches in dimeter. When I get it up I will let the citizens of Cross Plains, and surrounding country, know when my meeting day comes.

UNCLE HENRY.

NOTICE.

Members of the Banner Co. Hose Company will meet at the Court House, Monday night Dec. 6th. By order of the Foreman,

S. J. CROOK.

JOS. A. JONES, Sec'y.

WANTED.—To sell a 25 horse power Steam Saw Mill, in good working order located in a good break of timber in one mile of this place. Will sell on liberal terms. Apply to

W. A. CAMP & Son.

Jacksonville, Ala.

WARNING.

All persons indebted to the estate of L. W. Cannon, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment to the undersigned and save cost. Adminis rators and Executors indebted for Probate Court fees, are requested to make payment at once to

H. L. STEVENSON.

Admr. Estate of L. W. Cannon, decd.

dec. 4. 1880—4t.

Narrow Escapes.

Sometimes when I look back over my life, I am amazed to see how the pages of its record are dotted with hair breadth escapes. I escaped the dangers and hardships of the revolutionary war, by waiting until the war had been over about sixty years before I got born. When the Brooklyn Theatre was burned I was in Burlington. When the yellow fever broke out in New Orleans I was in Minnesota and I immediately skipped out for Canada. When I was a boy at school, one day all the boys in school were flogged all round for robbing an apple orchard, and the flogging didn't do a bit of good, for every beggar of them had the cholera morbus all that night just the same. And I? I was attending another school twenty-three miles distant. When all my brothers and sisters were down South in the army, and when I read the letters from home, I laughed aloud to think of my great good fortune, and that I would only have to be shot at once or twice a week instead of having to take medicine three times a day. When a man comes to the office with a little bill, nine times out of ten, I am out. If by some astonishing blunder, I am in, then indeed I am more unfortunate, but the man is in no better luck than before.—*Burdette in the Hawkeye.*

We clip the following from the Genesee [N. Y.] Courier of the 19th ult.

We note with pleasure another shipment of sheep by Hon. E. Townsend, to the South. Mr. James Crook, of Jacksonville, Alabama, has just purchased from him two of his premium ewes exhibited at the last New York State Fair. It will be remembered that Mr. Townsend carried away the premiums on Merino sheep at our fair over all competitors.

Don't drive a lame horse when you can get 'Kendall's Spavin Cure' for $1.00, it is worth $5. Read their advertisement.

A Galveston darkey has returned from a business trip to the interior of the State very much disgusted. "Didn't you receive any offers to pick cotton?" asked a friend. "Yes sich as dey was. A man offered me one third ob de amount I picked, and when I looked at the field I saw for myself dat when it was all picked it would't amount to one-third, so I left fer home." "You was in luck dat he didn't fool yer." "You bet I was, Sandy. My refmetic was all dat sabed me. I tell yer all, send yer children to school."

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 17.—The official returns from all the counties in the State, except New York, give the Garfield electors a majority of 62,009. New York, as estimated, gives 41,376 majority for the Hancock electors, which leaves a majority for Garfield in the State of 20,842. The only counties from which protests have been received are Cortland, Lewis, Rockland and Schenectady.

A man who understands what he is uttering says "It is all very well to talk about high wages for American artisans but nothing is said about the high cost of living which a high tariff necessitates, and a decent regard for the interest of the agricultural and general consuming classes would seem to dictate a lowering of the tariff as well as simplifying its present intricate and onerous provisions."

"Don't prevaricate, sir!" thundered a British Columbian Judge to a witness from the mines, "don't prevaicate, sir." "Can't help it, judge," answered the miner. "Ever since I got a kick in the mouth from a mule, that knocked my teeth out, I prevaricate a good deal."

☞It is refreshing to see such a wholesale business built up in our midst as Hoyt & Cothran have in Drugs at Rome Ga. They are reliable and experienced men.

Scene.—A court of material form in slaughter is going on. Pat in the witness box. Counsel for the prisoner Did you see the prisoner at the bar knock down the deceased? No, your honor, he was alive when I see him knocked down.

HOYT & COTHRAN, at Rome, Ga. keep a large stock of Field Seeds. You will save freight charges by buying from them.

Ship your cotton to Simpson & Ledbetter, Commission Merchants, Rome, Ga. They guarantee satisfaction to their patrons and customers Large stock of bagging and ties await your orders.

☞Kerosene advancing, but that kept by Hoyt & Cothran at Rome, Ga. is the best quality and consequently the cheapest.

Simpson & Ledbetter, Wholesale Grocers, Rome, Ga.; have an immense stock of Virginia Tobacco's. Cigars, Snuffs and every thing else you want in the grocery l .

Go to Simpson & Ledbetter to buy your Groceries *choice, fresh, cheap.* You will find them at No. 23 Broad St. Rome, Ga.

☞HOYT & COTHRAN, Rome Ga., sell strictly pure White Lead, Paints, Oils, Colors and Varnishes as low as any house in the trade. They drive their business.

Simpson & Ledbetter, Rome Ga., are doing a *whaling* business. They've just got the money to do it with, and are determined to respond to the wants of the good people of this section Serve your interests by giving them a trial.

You can do no better than to patronize Simpson & Ledbetter, Grocers, Rome Ga. You *know* them. They are *our folks* and will deal squarely by you. All orders will receive the promptest attention

A RENTER WANTED.

I am putting up a comfortable two roomed frame house, stack chimney, on the Foster farm, 3 miles below Jacksonville. The house is situated midway of the farm near a good spring and there is an outlet to the range from it. I want a renter for third and fourth on it. It is a good and productive place as all people in the neighborhood will say. Apply to Mr. James J. Skelton county Treasurer's office, Jacksonville, Ala.

nov. 6—tf. L. W. GRANT.

A NEW THING!

A large and varied assortment of New Goods in stock, and to arrive, consisting of

DRUGS

In abundance, STATIONERY and Druggist's Notions,

Paints and Oils,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

For Medicinal purposes, of the finest brands and purest grades.

Groceries,

TOBACCOS, CIGARS,

Snuffs, &c.

Our prices are low, but our items are spot cash. We are too poor to sell on a credit, but will sell you cheaper than any one else for the cash in consequence.

Country produce bought and sold. Highest market price paid. Come and see us.

Hoping to see you soon on the West side of the public squre, we are respectfully, &c.,

BORDEN & ALEXANDER.

Oct. 30, '80—tf.

WANTED to sell 226 acres of well improved land, one and a half miles West of Anniston factory.

For particulars apply to

N. B. SPRADLEY,

oct. 16—3t Anniston, Ala.

FOUND.

A Remedy That is Sure and effectual cure for all diseases of the Blood Skin, Scrofula, Cancer in its worst form, White Swelling, Catarrh, Cancer of the womb and all chronic sores, no matter of how long standing, we guarantee a cure if our remedies are used according to directions.

Smith's Scrofula Syrup and STAR CURINE.

With these two medecines combined we have cured hundreds of cases of the different diseases mentioned above.

SMITH'S SCROFULA SYRUP

is an internal remedy, one of the best purifiers known to the American people

Star Curene

is an external remedy; by applying it on the outside and taking Smith's Scrofula Syrup, your case will be easy to cure. If you will call on or address us we will take pleasure in showing you hundreds of certificates from parties living in this State that you are all acquainted with; that have been cured sound and well by using Star Curene and Smith's Scrofula Syrup. If you are afflicted with any of the above mentioned diseases, do not think your case will be cured without treatment: do not delay; the sooner you get to using our tws remedies the sooner you will be restored to health and happiness.

Call on Daniel & Marsh at once, before it is too late, and get a bottle of Smith's Scrofula Syrup and Star Curine.

Read the following certificates.

Messrs. Daniel & Marsh, 13, Kimbal House, Atlanta:

Gentlemen:—This is to certify that we have tried Smith's Scrofula Syrup in several cases of Catarr, Cancer, Sore legs, etc., and we cherfully recommend it to the public as the best, safest and most cliable blood purifier that can be used for all the diseases for which it is recommended.

Respectfully,

R. HARTMAN & CO.

All communications should be addressed to DANIEL & MRSH, sole proprietors And manufacturers, 13, Kimbal House, atlanta, Ga.

For sale by Johnson & Caldwell, Chulofennee, Blake & Dothard. Arbacoochee, Barker & Tollison, Edwardsville. W. A. Wood, Davisville. J. B. McCain, wholesale agent at Oxford. Roley Jenkins, De Aamanville, J. T. Thrash, Oaktuskee. Rowan Dean & Co., wholesale agents at Jacksonville, M T Moody, Cross Plains.

JOS. A. WALDEN. W. W. WOODWARD

Walden & Woodward,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Will practice in all the courts of the Circuit, and the Supreme Courts of the State. Prompt attention given to the collectin of claims.

ROBINSON WAGON CO.

CINCINNATI, O.

This Company have just finished complete shops with every facility of the latest improved machinery, and are prepared to manufacture

STANDARD TRADE

VEHICLES,

SUCH AS

Farm Wagons,
Rpring Wagens,
Platform Wagons,
Ludlow Spring Wagons,
Farmers' Two Seated Carriages,
Standard Trade Buggies,
Elegant Browster Buggy, &c.

☞Send for Designs and Prices, to

ROBINSON WAGON CO.

Oct. 9, '80— Cincinnati, Ohio.

DON'T FAIL

To insure your Gin Houses with

J. S. KELLY, Agent,

Oxford, Ala.

CROW BROS

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

NOTIONS, &c.

Are just opening their lrrge and varied stock and respectfully invite those desiring to purchase anything in their line to call and examine their

GOODS.

They propose to sell everything in their line at a very short margin, for cash, and hope by push and fair dealing, and a strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

Be sure to give us a call and examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

J. F. CROW & BROS.

Nov. 20, 1880—tf.

W. W. HARRISON,

Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE OVER

CARPENTER'S STORE

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, Bpl. 20, 1878

A CARD.

About three years ago we were requested by some of our employees to purchase sewing machines for them. After a careful examination of all the leading machines we were convinced that the "White" was the best sewing machine manufactured, and we bought six. These instantly created a demand for more, and without special effort on our part, the demand has grown so that we are now selling

100 Machines a year

and our sales are continually increasing. This is the best evidence of the superior merits of the "White."

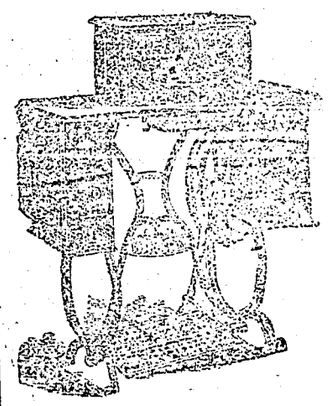
WOODSTOCK IRON COMPANY,

Anniston, Ala.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS

OF THE

White Sewing Machine



IN THE THIRD YEAR OF ITS EXISTENCE, ITS SALES AMOUNT TO

54,853 Machines.

NO OTHER MACHINE EVER HAD SUCH

A RECORD OF POPULARITY.

It is the Lightest-Running, Easiest Selling, and Best Satisfying Machine IN THE WORLD.

PRICES, 25 TO 40 DOLLARS.

For Sale by

WOODSTOCK IRON CO.,

Anniston, Ala.

Wagon Shop.

M. E. EZELLE and Co. are prepared now to do all kinds of work, either in iron or wood, in their line, in the very best style of business. They are first-class workman, and there is no use for residents of Alexandria valley to send abroad for work or repairs.

Their prices wil be more moderate than can be had abroad. Besides they will take farm produce for work, which cannot be hauled to long distances

Contracts for carpenter work will be taken at low estimates. We will undertake to build cheaper than anybody in Calhoun county. Address us.

M. E. EZELLE & CO.

Alexandria, Ala.

Aug. 14. 3mo.

T W FRANCIS, JNO L COBBS, C H FRANCIS

FRANCIS, COBBS & CO.,

(Successors to T W FRANCIS & Co.)

(And JNO. L. COBBS,)

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS!

☞The largest and best selected stock of Carpets and Upholstery Goods in Alabama.

Special attension paid to the selection of goods ordered through mail. We sell cheap!

No 9 Market Street,

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

NOTICE OF JUSTICES

M. E. Ezelle, the recently elected Coroner for Calhoun County, hereby notifies Justices of the Peace and Notaries Public, that he has qualified for the discharg of the duties of his office, and Justices and Notaries must not act for him, except he fail to appear after notification as by law required.

M. E. EZELLE.

Aug. 14. 3m.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.
Calhoun County.

Probate Court for said County. Special Term Nov. 6th 1880.

This day came W. B. Green, executor of the estate of Eliza A. Prater deceased, and filed in Court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his executorship as aforesaid.

It is therefore ordered by the court that the 6th day of December 1880 be appointed a day on which to examine audit and pass upon said account and make said settlement and that notice thereof be given in the Jacksonville Republican; a newspaper published in said county, for three weeks prior to day, as a notice to Richard W. Prater of Farmersville Texas, and Eveleen E Mann and Mrs. L. A. Green of Calhoun County Ala.—and all other persons interested, to be and appear at my office in Jacksonville, County of Calhoun Ala., on said 6th Nov. 1880, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS,

Judge of Probate

Nov 13—3t.

GRAND EXPOSITION

AT OXFORD, ALA

The Undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Calhoun, Clay, Cleburne, Randolph and Talladega counties, that he has just opened a new first class

Furniture Store

On Main Street, Oxford, Ala., where he will keep constantly on hand a full line of all grades of home manufactured and Western Furniture, consisting of

CHAMBER AND PARLOR SUITS,

WALNUT AND MARBLE SUITS,

Upholstered Bed Lounges.

BUREAUS, Marble Top,	DRESSING CASES, Marble Top,
WARDROBES,	TOWEL RACKS,
WASH STANDS,	SAFES,
OFFICE DESKS.	DINING TABLES,
LADYS' ROCKERS,	CENTER TABLES,
SPRING MATRASSES,	OFFICE CHAIRS,
TOILET SETS,	DINING CHAIRS,
CHILDREN'S CHAIRS,	CRIBS,
PARLOR CHAIRS,	BARBER'S CHAIRS,
WILLOW CHAIRS,	SITTING ROOM CHAIRS,

CARPETS,

Of all grades and prices; and in fact every thing usually kept in a first class Furniture Store.

Call and examine my stock before buying elsewhere. I bought my furniture by the car load, for cash, and I am determined to sell to customers cheaper than they can buy in any market.

I keep my sample furniture all set up, so you can see just what you are buying.

☞Special inducemets given to parties wishing to buy by wholesale.

GOOD BEDSTEADS,

of my own manufacturing, at all prices.

Oct 16. '80—1m. JAMES McKIBBIN.

GOOD LUCK!

In addition to my well selected and Cheap stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES

I have lately added a handsome line of

MEN'S and BOY'S HATS,

Of all Grades,

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR THE MASSES.

These Goods I am determined to sell, and at prices never before offered at Jacksonvslie. Be sure that you see and price my Goods before purchasing elsewhere or you will MISS A BARGAIN.

COME and SEE THEM.

And don't let any one persuade you out of coming to see me.

I AM HEAD QUARTERS FOR

TOBACCO, SNUFF, MACKEREL, MEAL, FLOUR, MEAT, LARD, SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, BUTTER, POTATOS, AND ALL COUNTRY PRODUCE.

☞Come try my Prices and Goods.☜

Oct. 9, 1880—tf. C. W. BREWTON.

J. D. FOSTER & CO., Rome, Ga. F. W. HART, Atlanta.

HART, FOSTER & CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Doors, Sash, Blinds and Builders Material.

——A GOGD STOCK IN STORE OF——

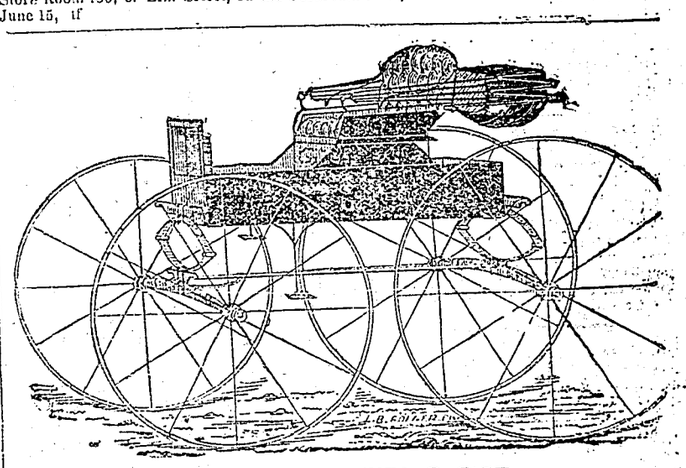
WHITE OR YELLOW PINE.

Estimates Furnished on Application.

All extra sizes to order on short notice and at bottom prices. Will duplicate Chattanooga or Athanta prices, saving our customers the freight. Office with J D. Foster & Co. Store Room foot of Elm Srteet, on the Oostanula river,

ROME, GA.

June 15, tf



T. T. HAYDOCK.

Has the largest complete works for the manufacture of Carriage IN THE WORLD. Buggies for the trade a specialty,

CORNER PLUM AND TWELFTH STREETS,

CINCINNATI, O.

The People Appreciate Merit

EAGLE AND PHENIX

PERFECT

BALL SEWING THREAD.

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

PREPARED BY A PROCESS USED IN NO OTHER MILL

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

6 Balls to Pound, 1 lb. Packages. 20 Balls to Pound, 2 lb. Paper Boxes

Packed in Cases of 20, 30, 50, 100 or 500 Pounds each.

Uniform Price. Invariable Discount.

Sold by all Jobbers.

ASK FOR "EAGLE & PHENIX." USE NO OTHER.

AGRICULTURE.

APPLES.—Apples should be perfectly dry when taken from the trees and kept so until stored away for keeping over winter. When picking oavl-shaped halfbushel baskets. The basket may be kept on the arm or a high stool near by, or both, being careful to put none into the basket but sound, smooth fruit and of fair size. When the basket is full carefully pour them into the bin, and when that is full, or at night, cover with boards to keep off the sun and rain. Continue the operation of picking during dry weather until done. Never cover the apples while in the orchard with straw. It makes them too warm, and there is no danger of the fruit being injured by the frost until quite late in the season, They must be kept dry and from the sun. To keep nicely a dry,airy,light cellar and scrupulously clean is absolutely necessary. The sides and ceiling of the cellar should be cemented pith plaster to keep an even temperature of cold, and the bottom of the cellar cemented with waterproof cement to keep out the dampness. There should be one or more windows on opposite sides of the cellar to give free circulation of air when needed. These should be of glass and supported by hinges at the top so that they may be opened and shut as circumstances require.

COWS.—Treat them generously and kindly but do not keep them fat,unless they are to be turned off into beef. Cow is a machine, a laboratory for converting raw materials in to milk. If little be given, little will be received. All animals should have exercise, especially those kept for breeding. Some of them are naturally lazy, but they will be better for stirring about in the open air. It is cruel to keep animals tied up or shut up for days at a time. They need light too. Direct sunshine exerts a powerful influence for good on animals as well as on plants. Do not overlook a good supply of pure water two or three times a day or good ventilation and proper cleaning of stables. When the ground is frozen and covered with snow,it may be well enough on pleasant days to scatter the fodder and allow the stock plenty of room to pick it up; but when it is muddy no one but a sloven will feed fodder on the ground. Good racks should be made for the sake of convenience and economy.

LEG WEAKNESS.—Leg weakness is generally caused by the size and weight of the body being more than the legs can bear; it is shown by the bird resting on the first joint. Being entirely the result of weakness, the best treatment is that which gives general strength and stamina to the sufferer. Citrate of iron must be given dissolved in ale, and added to the food, which may be more than usually nourishing, but not in greater quantity, as over feeding has occasioned the disease.

Frequent bathing in cold water is very beneficial. This is the best affected by tying a towel round the fowl, and suspending it over a pail of water, with the legs only immersed, so as not to injure the plumage.

Absence of lime in the poultry yard sometimes causes leg weakness, and old age invariably shows itself in the "trembling limb." Warmth and generous diet are the sole remedies for this.

FOR worms in horses, divide six ounces of blacksmith's iron filings into twelve parts, and make into as many balls, with sufficient flax-seed meal and molasses, Give one of these every morning, fasting; the day after finishing give a physic ball, composed of six drachms of powdered Barbadoes aloes, two drachms of powdered ginger and molasses. Every other evening during the time the twelve balls are given the horse should be fed on soft food or steamed oats, mixed with equal parts of bean and flax-seed meal.

CORN is excellent food for horses to work on, but not for fast driving. As soon as a horse gets used to eating corn there is no danger of its producing any internal disarrangement. Three or four ears of flint corn are all it should have to begin a diet of this food.

ALWAYS set the hens after dark, covering them from sight for a day, and remove the cloth or covering at night. Thus, if the sitting-room or nest is new to the hen, she gradually grows familiar with the surrounding as day approaches, and will be very likely to conclude to stop for a few weeks in her strange quarters.

IT is said there is no better way to destroy sorrel than to plow the land in early summer, and in July sow buckwheat.

IN feeding bran to stock we obtain a return almost equal to its cost in the active quality of the manure.

TEN bushels of spent tan bark mixed with two bushels of guano make an excellent compost for potatoes.

COOKING soda, dissolved in water to saturation, is as fatal to potato bugs as Paris green.

LIGHTNING CAKE.—Persons who "just drop in" are a nuisance in the opinion of many housewives, who, nevertheless, will be glad to learn of a cake of which the making and baking occupies only fifteen minutes, and which, therefore, will serve to conceal the nakedness of the larder when unexpected guests appear. Take the yolks of four eggs, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, the same of flour, about two tablespoonfuls of milk, and the juice of half a small lemon; the whites of three eggs are beaten to a stiff froth and mixed with the yolks, flour, etc., the c mpound then being put in a buttered pan and placed in a quick oven.

MAKING TEA WITH COLD WATER.—Did any one ever try making tea with cold water? If you never did, just do so the next warm day when a cool refreshing beverage is desired. Place the tea in a pitcher in the morning with just enough cold water to cover it. At dinner time fill the pitcher with cold water from the well and you will have the best cup of tea you ever drank—that is for warm weather. The finer qualities of tea are much more fully retained than when steeped upon the fire. And who wishes a cup of scalding tea on coming in straight from the harvest field and the scorching glare of our August sun?

WRINKLED SILKS.—To make silk which has been wrinkled appear exactly like new; sponge it on the surface with a weak solution of gum arabic or white glue, and iron on the wrong side.

WHERE is the man who is going forty days without a drink?

DOMESTIC.

SLEEPING ROOMS.—Do not neglect ventilating your bedroom when the weather becomes cold. In the morning hoist the windows, take off the bedclothes, shake and stir the ticks, turn the upper one over the foot roll. This will prevent the impure odors penetrating farther, and they will escape faster while the bed is warm, and you will not have to wait for the beds to air when you are ready to make them. In hot weather we sleep with all the windows open, but do not allow the wind to blow directly upon us. In the coldest nights of winter we only leave the doors open connecting with other rooms. On no account sleep in tight rooms without at least a crack to admit of pure air. Plenty of fresh air gives strength and elasticity to the lungs and body. Keep the pores of the skin open,to let impurities pass out freely, by washing the body once a week in winter and oftener in summer. Have the room warm, bathe quickly, and wipe dry, and you will not feel chilly if it has been done properly. If all the clothing worn by day were aired while we sleep in other garments, much health and comfort would be added to life. One third of our lives is spent in sleeping rooms. Do be particular about them. Let them be large, dry and pleasant.

FLOUR GEMS, OR PUFFS.—Drop into pint of milk one egg and a little salt. Stir in gradually one pint of flour. Beat this batter till quite light and free from lumps or a particle of unwet flour. Let them stand on the stove a few minutes, after having put the batter into hot, buttered gem-pans, then put into the oven and bake quickly. Cornmeal or Graham can be made in the same way—only add two tablespoonfuls of flour to cornmeal; or, if gems are desired for dessert they need a little more care, should be made ricner. Melt three ounces of butter in a pint of cream. Let it stand till cold, then add to it two ounces of flour,beaten till smooth. Beat the yolks of four eggs with two ounces of white sugar. Spice to taste. Add the whites of two eggs, beaten very light, the last thing. Bake in gem-pans or cups, and serve the instant they are done, as they will fall and become heavy if left standing. Eat with any jam that is agreeable.

Truth and Honor.

Query:—What is the best family medicine in the world to regulate the bowels, purify the blood, remove costiveness and biliousness, aid digestion and tone up the whole system? Truth and honor compels us to answer, Hop Bitters, being pure, perfect and harmless. See another column.—*Toledo Blade.*

SCOURING CLOTH.—A little curd soap is dissolved in water, and after mixing it with a little clarified ox-gall is applied to all the spots of grease, &c., and well rubbed into them with a stiff brush,until they appear to be removed, after which the article is well cleaned all over with a brush or sponge dipped in warm water to which the former mixture with a little more ox-gall has been added. The cloth is next well rinsed in clean water, and hung to dry. For dark-colored clothes some fuller's earth is often added to the mixture of soap and gall. When the article is nearly dry, the nap is laid smooth and pressed, after which a soft brush moistened with a little olive oil is passed over it to give it a final gloss. Buff and drab cloth is cleaned by covering it with paste of pipe clay and water, either with or without a little amber to temper the color, which dry, is rubbed or brushed off.

DUSTING CAPS.—I have lately made one, and chose plain dark calico, using an oval piece twenty-two inches long and eighteen inches wide; this was bound with gray plaid, and another strip half an inch wide was put on an inch from the edge. Under this last I ran rubber cord, and finished with a knot of ribbon in front. I wear it while doing all my morning work, for it not only protects my hair from every particle of dust, but hides its semi-roughness from all early and inopportune callors. Besides this, it is very easily drawn down over my temples while standing in a sudden draught of air, for I have learned that neuralgic nerves are very sensitive.

TO CLEAN BLACK LACE.—Place the lace on a clean table; have one teaspoonful of powdered borax dissolved in a quart of hot water; take a soft brush and use the borax water freely; after all the grease spots or soiled places have been removed, use plenty of warm water with a sponge; go all over the places so as to rinse off all the borax water; place the lace—while damp, and after picking out nicely—between pieces of old black silk or cashmere and press with a warm iron until dry; be careful not to use a hot iron.

PRETTY TABLE COVER.—A small table cover of unique design is made of black satin. On this are sewed three or five parallel strips of maroon, dark blue or black velvet, as preferred, and between the strips (the number of which is regulated by the size of the cover) fans of different colors are embroidered in slip-stitch done with floss-silk. The fans follow each other straight up and down in regular succession and colors, blue, green and red.

CHICKEN CHEESE.—Boil two chickens in water enough to make them tender; take them out when done and remove all the bones; mince the meat very fine; season with salt, pepper and butter, and return them to the water in which they were boiled; cook until the liquid is nearly gone; pour into a deep dish; lay a plate over it, put on it a weight, and set away in a cool place. When ready to be eaten, cut it in slices, and it will be as firm as cheese.

"I know a pretty, black-eyed maid,
A royal little queen,
Who'll be as much rejoiced as I
To see this CARBOLINE."

TREATMENT OF BURNS.—Dr. Shrady, recommends that burns be treated by applying a paste composed of three ounces of gum arabic, one ounce of gum tragacanth, one pint of carbolized water (one part to sixty), and two ounces of molasses. The paste is to be applied with a brush, renewed at intervals, and is stated to be a successful method. Four applications are usually sufficient, the granulating surfaces being treated with simple cerate or the oxide of zinc ointment, as indicated.

To brown sugar for sauce or for puddings put the sugar in a perfectly dry sauce-pan. If the pan is the least bit wet the sugar will burn and spoil your sauce-pan.

The organ rolled its notes from the growling diapason to the gentle flute; and the congregation accompanied by deep sepulchral coughs to coughs scarcely audible, because they had not yet heard of the wonderful efficacy of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

HUMOROUS.

"AND so you are from the great West, sir," said a Brooklyn man to a Denver party to whom a mutual friend had introduced him. "A great country, sir, destined, I think, to become, sir, the greatest country in the world. What day, sir, would it be convenient for you to dine with me?"

"Thank you," replied the Denver man, "but I leave for home to-morrow. Will you take a little liquid refreshment with me now, sir?"

As the three emerged from the restaurant and separated a few minutes later, a tramp approached the gen leman from Denver.

"And so, sir, you are from the great West. A magnificent country, sir. It is the source of our resources, sir, and it furnishes to us some of America's greatest men. I congratulate you on being a Western man. What day will it be convenient, sir, for you to take a glass of beer with me?"

"A great country and productive of great people," soliloquized the tramp, as he scraped the mud off his jaw with a stick, "but somehow the suckers don't seem to tumble to hosp tality."

THE Baroness Berthe is much gratified to receive a visit from Count C. who has recently won large by on the races.

She was in her boudoir when he was announced, extended in an easy chair, and attired in an elegant dressing-gown of lace, which set off her well-rounded figure wonderfully well.

Assuming a bewitching pose and a melancholy countenance she ordered him to be admitted.

"Count," said she sadly, "you behold a woman in despair."

"Dear, dear! What is the matter?"

"I am persecuted by a bill of fifty louis, that I had the imprudence to incur."

"Poor soul!"

"My furniture is about to be seized. In this situation I have not the heart for anything."

"Baroness, I knew my duty as a gentleman."

A ray of hope glanced in Berthe's eyes, but the Count took up his cane and hat and said with great gravity!

"I leave you to your grief."

A WOMAN read in a paper that the best way to keep boys in the house in the evening was to make home cheerful and attractive. She did so. She purchased games of various kinds, lit up the parlor each evening, threw open the piano, invited young people of both sexes, and had dances, and music, and refreshments, etc. But she didn't succeed in keeping her two boys home oftener than two evenings out of a possible seven. The mother concluded that they must frequent a very attractive and cheerful place, indeed; and one night she got on their trail, and going up a pair of rickety back stairs, to a dingy, dirty third-story room, she found her two boys and four other youths sitting around a dollar-and-half pine table engaged in a game of six-handed euchre, while a candle sticking in a greasy porter bottle threw a ghastly glare over the scene. She now wonders if there is such a thing as making home *to* attractive and cheerful for the boys.

"CAN you keep a secret?" said Mr. Middlerib, impressively, looking at his wife. "Indeed I can," she exclaimed eagerly, running across the room that she might cling to the lappels of his coat while she listened. "Well," said the brutal man, "you can do a great deal more than I can, then. I never could remember one long enough to tell it." She didn't say a word, but all through his breakfast that morning he kept wondering why the sugar tasted so much of salt, and how under the sun his steak got so full of sand. But he knew enough, or at least he thought he knew enough, not to ask.

"Is your program full, Miss Beetlecrusher?" asked a young man of a Western damsel who had just struggled out of the refreshment room, with disappointment in her eye and an "order of dances" in her hand. "Program full?" said the daughter of the Setting Sun. "Waal, I guess not! I hain't had nothing but a piece of cake and an ice cream, an' they don't go far towards filling my program, I can tell you."

"WHY my dear old fellow," said a horse jocky, trying to sell a horse to an Irishman at the market the other day, "that 'ere hoss has traveled a mile in two minutes and twenty seconds." "I belave ye, sir," answered the intelligent son of Emerald, "but I'll wager me ould brogans he was aboard a railroad train when ye timed him."

One trial of Dobbins' Electric Soap, (I. L. Cragin & Co., Philadelphia Pa.,) will make you a firm believer in its merits ever after, Give it that trial, please. Your grocer has it, or will get it.

"I AM the head flower of the family," remarked the dandy in conversation with a group of young ladies the other evening. "Oh, yes," responded one of them, the "*flour* must be superfine, or the *head* you possess must be an excellent one—of the dough quality."

ARTEMUS WARD once said that the funniest story he ever heard was about an inebriate reporter, who leaned over the rail of the reporters' gallery in the English House of Lords, and inquired: "Will shum noble'ord plea shing comic shong?"

"WHO do you love?" said Jones to his sweetheart's baby sister. "I loves oo," was the reply. "And who does Sissy love?" "Sissy loves Mister Smif, toss he tisses 'er."

"MY umbrella is getting decidedly shabby," said a young man about town one evening last week. "I believe I will have to strike another prayer meeting the first rainy night."

WHEN they want to punish a man severely in Arkansas they give him a bath. Nothing is such exquisite torture to an Arkansas man.

MARY, my love, this apple dumpling is not half done. Wife—"Well, finish it, then, my dear."

Great Distress.

Is often suddenly experienced from an attack of cramp in the stomach, colic, or other painful affections for the relief of which nothing is superior to Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed, or Water-Pepper, compounded from the best French brandy, Jamaica ginger, smart-weed, or water-pepper, and anodyne gums. For diarrhœa, dysentery, bloody flux, cholera-morbus, its warming, soothing, astringent and heating properties render it a perfect specific, unsurpassed as an anodyne and stimulating embrocation or liniment. Should be kept in every family. Sold by druggists at fifty cents.

A FAULTLESS family medicine that mothers can rely upon for their children and for themselves. Corrects Acidity of the Stomach, cures Colic, regulates the Bowels, is a Purifier and Tonic to the whole system, and is given with safety and the happiest results to the most delicate infants. Children as well as adults, eat sometimes too much supper, or eat something which does not digest well, producing Sour Stomach, Colic, or Restlessness—a good dose of Simmons' Liver Regulator will give certain relief.

"I have used Simmons' Regulator in my family for eight or ten years, and found it to be the best family medicine I ever used. I have used it in most cases when my children had Diarrhœa, Colic, Headache. You may say it is the best family medicine I ever used for anything that may happen. I have used it in Indigestion and found it to relieve me immediately after eating a hearty supper. On going to bed I take about a teaspoonful and never feel the effects of the supper eaten.

OVID G. SPARKS,
"Ex-Mayor City of Macon, Ga."

AN English physician says the reason we eat oysters raw is because the fawn-colored mass which constitutes the dainty of the oyster is its liver, which is a little less than a heap of glycogen, associated with which is its appropriate digestive ferment—the hepatic diastase It spoils the "hepatic diastase" to cook the bivalve, it appears. But this is not the reason we eat oysters raw. We must confess that we never knew an oyster had such a thing as a "hepatic" disatase about it. Most persons eat 'em raw because they like 'em that way.

Baby Saved?

We are so thankful to say that our baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted irregularity of the bowels by use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength. —The Parents, Rochester, N. Y. See another column.—*Buffalo Express.*

A BRIDE lately returned from a trip to Niagara Falls declared herself greatly disappointed. They all expressed great astonishment. "Yes," she added, "it was the greatest disappointment of my life. I saw as many as two hundred and fifty hack-drivers, and not one of them wore diamond shirt studs."

AT a ball—Match making mamma to her marriageable daughter: "Virginia, dear, don't lose sight of that gentleman in mourning. He may be a widower."

A ST. LOUIS lady who had been graduated from three seminaries tried to send a bandbox by telegraph the other day.

VEGETINE.—The great success of the Vegetine as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it and received immediate relief, with such remarkable cures.

Portraits in Silhouette.—Very life-like profile portraits may be made in the following way. Pin a large sheet of paper against the wall. Some light-colored preferable. Let the subject sit between the lamp, which must be on a level with the centre of the head, and this paper. There must be but one light or the shadows will be confused. Adjust the relative distance of the subject and the lamp until a clearly defined shadow of the face in profile is thrown upon the paper. The proper method of arrangement can easily be acquired. Now let the subject sit as still as possible while the outline of the face and head is rapidly traced on the paper. After the outline is traced (our practice was to do this on the wrong side of the paper in order to conceal the pencil marks) it can be cut with a sharp penknife. You will then have, it the cutting has been carefully done, two heads. Mount them with contrasting color. We have made some with blue on red ground—the finest being gold on black velvet ground. A very little practice and a degree of taste will enable one to make very striking portraits of the members of the family circle. The occupation will be found very pleasant and amusing during the long evenings.

For an acid proof cement make a concentrated solution of silicate of soda, and form a paste with powdered glass. This simple mixture will sometimes be found invaluable in the operations of the laboratory where a luting is required to resist the action of acid fumes.

Thank God for Anakesis!

WELLFLEET, MASS., April 10, 1876.

MESSRS. NEUSTAEDTER & CO.

Dear Sirs: Enclosed you will find one dollar, for which please send me a box of *Anakesis*. Direct it to Mulford Rich, Jr., Wellfleet, Barnstable Co., Mass. My wife has suffered terribly with piles for ten years, and had tried all kinds of remedies that she could hear of without much relief. Last summer I happened to hear of *Anakesis* when I was in Boston and so I procured a box and she experienced immediate relief. She says she can exclaim with the celebrated professor: Thank God for *Anakesis!* She gave part of the contents of the box to a friend of hers in Provincetown, and they helped her so that she sent the next day and bought some. The most of the inhabitants of this place and vicinity are sea-faring people, and by being exposed to wet and cold, a hard pulling at ropes. nine out of ten are troubled with piles, and have tried so many remedies without relief that they are discouraged and have no faith in anything, but I know that they are a good article. Now I will tell you my plan; I am a peddler and travel in Barnstable county, and times are so hard that money is very scarce, but if I can afford it this summer I want to buy about a dozen boxes on purpose to give away to the unbelievers, and I think that by so doing and being acquainted with so many people, that I could get up quite a trade in *Anakesis* if you would give me the sole right of this county.

Yours truly,
MULFORD RICH, JR.

Anakesis is sold by all first-class druggists. Price $1 00 per box. Samples mailed free to all sufferers, on application to P. Neustaedter & Co., Box 3946, New York.

If You are Sick,

Kidney-Wort will save you more doctor's bills than any other medicine known. Acting with specific energy on the kidneys and liver, it cures the worst diseases caused by their derangement. Use it at once.—UNION.

DR. BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP

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100 Transfer Pictures 10c.; 100 Scrip Pictures 10c. Address J. W. FRIZZELL, Baltimore, Md.

3 MONTHS ON TRIAL for 3 three-cent stamps. THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL, Hagerstown, Md.

Vegetine.

More to Me than Gold.

WALPOLE, Mass., March 7, 1880.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

I wish to inform you what Vegetine has done for me. I have been troubled with Erysipelas Humor for more than 30 years in my limbs and other parts of my body, and have been a great sufferer. I commenced taking Vegetine one year ago last August and can truly say it has done more for me than any other medicine. I seem to be perfectly free from this humor and can recommend it to every one. Would not be without this medicine—'tis more to me than gold—and I feel it will prove a blessing to others as it has to me.

Yours, most respectfully,
MRS. DAVID CLARK.

J. BENTLEY, M. D., says:

It has done more good than all medical treatment.

NEWMARKET, Ont., Feb. 9, 1880.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Sir—I have sold during the past year a considerable quantity of your Vegetine, and I believe, in all cases it has given satisfaction. In one case, a delicate young lady of about 17 years was much benefited by its use. Her parents informed me that it had done her more good than all the medical treatment to which she had previously been subjected.

Yours, respectfully,
J. BENTLEY, M. D.

Loudly in its Praise.

TORONTO, Ont., March 3, 1880.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston:

Dear Sir—Considering the short time that Vegetine has been before the public here, it sells well as a blood purifier, and for troubles arising from a sluggish or torpid liver it is a first-class medicine. Our customers speak loudly in its praise.

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
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Vegetine.

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H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

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PERMANENTLY CURES
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LIVER COMPLAINTS,
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IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER. WHY?

Because it Acts on the LIVER, the BOWELS and the KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia and nervous disorders.

KIDNEY-WORT is a dry vegetable compound and can be sent by mail prepaid.

One package will make six qts of medicine.

TRY IT NOW!

Buy it at the Druggists. Price, $1.00.

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No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

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$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop B

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "INVALIDS FRIEND and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.

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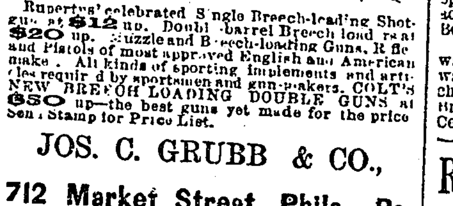
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Thirty to sixty drops in a half tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels and all internal pains.

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AT THE

REPUBLICAN OFFICE

THE CHIMNEY'S SONG.

Over the chimney the night wind sang,
And the chanted melody no one knew;
And the woman stopped as the babe she tossed,
And thought of the one she had long since lost,
She said, as her tear-drops back she forced,
"I hate the wind in the chimney."

Over the chimney the night wind sang,
And chanted a melody no one knew,
And the children said, as they closer drew
'Tis some witch that is cleaving the black night through—
'Tis a fairy that just then flew,
And we fear the wind in the chimney."

Over the chimney the night wind sang,
And chanted a melody no one knew;
And the man, as he sat on his hearth below,
Said to himself, it will surely snow,
As fuel is dear and wages low,
And I'll stop the leak in the chimney."

Over the chimney the night wind sang,
And chanted a melody no one knew;
But the poet listened and smiled, for he
Was man, and woman, and child, all three,
And he said, "It is God's own harmony,
The wind that sings in the chimney."

Too Much to Ask.

When I was a young man, I entered the manufacturing house of Bell & Co, as a clerk.

The position which I held, that of chief salesman, gave me a knowledge of the wants of customers, and necessarily brought me in daily contact with the master mechanic of the concern.

This gentleman was a man of considerable ability and much goodness of heart. We became intimate—socially, and fast friends. He was married. His wife was, to all appearances, an esteimable lady—loving and unselfish.

I was a frequent visitor at their house, their society being particularly pleasurable to me; and I had reason to believe my presence equally agreeable to them. I often thought, that if I had a wife to grace my home like the one possessed by John Rivers, I should be contented and happy.

After awhile a visitor arrived at the Rivers' mansion—a sister of the wife.

This sister was younger, fairer, and more beautiful in every respect than the other. I, as might be expected, took a great fancy to the new comer. An attachment sprang up between us which ripened into love; a very ardent love, on my part at least. I then thought that women were little less than angels, and she the fairest and purest of them all.

In time I declared my passion, and my sweetheart gladdened my heart by the acknowledgment of feelings similar to my own. We became engaged.

I need not tell you of the blissfulness of those days. The charm of life seemed to have just begun.

In the meantime, John grew discontented with his position at the factory. His income was large for a salary man, but its coming was so regular, and the amount so unvarying, that there was a monotony about it which did not harmonize with his ambitious ideas. He threw up his position, and started a factory of his own. His notions of business were those of a child; his training had not been in the proper direction for success.

He failed disastrously. His wife, instead of extending the sympathy which a man, under such circumstances, craves, charged him with imbecility. Her reproaches were so constant that the poor man became distracted. The loss of his wife's love and respect, added to the destruction of his financial hopes, made him succumb entirely. He died, leaving his wife nearly penniless.

The bereaved ones took their loss quite philosophically—evinced but little grief, I thought.

I offered them all the consolation in my power—showed a becoming interest in the widow's plans for the future—made various suggestions in regard to positions which were respectable, and duties light, and the pay good—all of which advice was kindly received, but not acted on.

Though Mrs. Rivers, after her husband's misfortunes, had exhibited traits of character which would render her, during seasons of disaster, anything but a congenial companion, I should, if I had been pecuniarily able, have urged a speedy marriage of myself and beloved, and offered a home, free from care, to the widow of my deceased friend; but the claims of my widowed mother and young sister could not be ignored, and those claims, though moderate enough, were sufficiently great to keep my purse in a state of depletion quite incompatible with the permanent maintenance of strangers. My resources were too limited to entertain such a thought for a moment.

Not so, however, with the ladies. That as yet unproposed arrangement was the one of all others uppermost in their minds; though, I opine, they had no great faith in its accomplishment, else the change in their manner towards me would not have been so marked.

I continued my attentions, of course, to my lady love; but noticed a great lack of cordiality on her part; the heretofore freely given smiles were withheld; and when I put the question to her, "How soon shall the happy day be?" she replied, "The day of our marriage may be hastened, or permanently removed, according to your decision in regard to a request which I have to make."

I asked her to name the request, though I confess I was not without a surmise as to the nature of it.

Said she, "It relates to my sister. Her welfare is a consideration of more importance to me, just now, than a matrimonial alliance with anyone; that is, unless such alliance should contribute as much to her comfort as my own. What I wish to ask is, whether you are willing, in the event of our marriage, to undertake my sister's support, and to give her a home—a permanent home—under your own roof?"

This request, as she termed it, I felt in no position to grant. The want of delicacy displayed made me forget that solicitude for one's kindred is an admirable thing, even though allowed to outrun one's discretion; and the bargain like way in wich the matter was broached seemed to rob the subject of our union of all the tenderness with which I, in my own mind, had surrounded it.

I tried to explain to her that I was not a rich man, but expected to do for her relative whatever my ability would permit; and reminded her that if she loved and trusted me, she might safely leave the matter to my honor.

But that did not satisfy her. Counting too much upon the extent of my affections and not realizing the effect of persistancy on some natures, she pressed me to bind myself by a sacred promise, or relinquish any claim which I might fancy I had to her hand.

The conflict of emotions (love and pride) made me hesitate for a moment ere I was ready to reply. When about to speak, she seemed to divine my answer, and anticipating it, and raised her hand and said, coolly:

"I know what you would say; please consider our engagement at an end."

After a few words of entreaty and reproach on my part, and the farewell injunction, "Go and never show your face again!" from my amiable friend, I retired from her presence.

For three weeks following this distressing interview, I was the most wretched man in the country. The alternate feelings of wrath and forgiveness, of love and chagrin, to say nothing of the rude awakening which I had experienced from my blissful dreams, so wore upon me that I could neither eat or sleep, and became reduced to a mere shadow of my former self.

What the end might have been to me I dread to think, had not a few lines from her own pen reached me, expressing regret for what had been said—avowing a love which could not endure endless separation, and intimating that a sister's importunity was the cause of the whole unpleasantness.

That letter calmed the "troubled waters" of my soul considerably. My appetite improved; I began to assume again the appearance of a human being.

But I was in no hurry to reply.

My love had received such a withering that it was in no condition to bloom again right away; and my views as to the nature and motives of women had undergone somewhat of a change. "Angelica" and "Sinceritas" were names which had been replaced in my mind by others less flattering, but perhaps more appropriate.

Indecision, common to young people suffering from heartache, led me to delay so long any recognition of her communication, that the lady evidently thought I needed another stirring up, and one, too, of a different character. I received, through her lawyer, notice of a suit brought against me for breach of promise, and pecuniary damages for injured feelings, &c.

Strange to what expedients women will resort, to further ends!

I would willingly have paid the damages, although I had but little faith in the existence of injuries; but public scandal was a thing I dreaded to face; and a legal contest with a woman—a woman whom I once had dearly loved, and for whom, perhaps I still felt a weakness—was highly distasteful to me. But I had a character to sustain, so concluded to appear as defendant in the case.

The trial, like the lady herself was a mixture of bitter and sweet. The hand of the widow, as prime mover in the proceedings, was plainly revealed. The sympathies of the jury were largely with the fair plaintiff (beauty and tears have their influence), but the evidence was entirely against her, and she lost the suit.

Subsequent to the trial, I offered through my attorney, to pay such part of the damages claimed as I was then able—promising to liquidate the whole in time. I did not like the attitude in which I was unwillingly placed, that of an enemy to the cherished ones of my departed friend, and made this offer to change it, as well as to show to the ladies that their welfare was a matter in which I had not ceased to take an interest. And I had, too, an undefinable heart longing for the happy days of the past—a yearning for her who once had received my caresses, and a sincere wish to retain her esteem.

My offer was refused with disdain (the freak of a woman, or perhaps, the disregard, for once, of the prayers of a sister), and a verbal message sent to me to the effect that it was her earnest hope that I should know nothing but misery for the remainder of my life.

After the lapse of several years, I was summoned to the death bed of my not forgotten friend. I found her conscious, but hardly able to articulate. She implored forgiveness, and managed to inform me that her love had always been mine—her heart had been right, though her judgement wrong.

The sudden revealing of the better side of her nature so overwhelmed me with love and grief for her—the only woman who had ever entered my heart—her helpless condition so excited my pity, that I would have made any sacrifice to prolong her life.

She died in my arms. When I go hence I shall look for her. I hope she may be found in that place from whence I when I first met her, felt assured she came.

A Dock's Mysteries.

It is not an agreeable sight, the bottom of a ship's dock at low water, but a thought of what is hidden in and under the soft and bubbling mud must give pause to many a mind. Divers and dredgers only are familiar by personal contact with the probabilities of the hidden depth, and their experiences are exceedingly varied. The find may be a watch, a telescope or whatever is liable to fall over from the rail of a tied-up vessel, or horrible possibility, a human body. But the curiosities of dredging is the point here. A large steamship dock in East Boston is being cleaned out, for the first time in twenty years, and the many finds in the oozy substance, after it has been deposited by the capacious maw of the jaw-like dipper into the scow, are very suggestive: Dishes of all kinds, spoons, knives and forks are hooked out by the hundred, whole and well preserved, to say nothing of the myriad particles of broken crockery, scraps of iron and other debris, which serve only to emphasize the ordinary impreeation of the dredgman as his "pull" proves disappointing. But the strangest happening of all and the luckiest fish-out of the season occurred recently, one man recovering more than four dozen pieces of tableware without a crack or a nick to mar the beauty of their surface—English crockery of the heaviest and most ornamental description in use on a first-class passenger steamship. Those only who have traveled know the care that is taken on a transatlantic line in table furniture. Dishes and tureens, with their covers, fitting, and in one instance a half-dozen matched dinner-plates with the company arms, were found.

How did these valuables find their way over the vessel's sides? No other theory seems plausible than that of a lazy scullion committing to everlasting mud what he was too indolent to wash. Think how expensive the cheapest servant can become, unwatched, on one of these floating palaces, where the means of ever hiding the object of his dread of work are so near at hand. How easily all the evidences of theft and pocket-picking can be obliterated by the light-fingered gentry. The depth of mud in a dock is always problematical until tested by a pole or diver, the latter way being attended with more or less danger. Some months ago a large steamer was hauling out, and the man in charge of the wharf-line did not slip it at the proper moment. The result was, the capstan head was wrenched from the deck, and this costly piece of ship-gear cast into the dock. The vessel proceded on its voyage, and a diver was engaged for $50 to recover the capstan. He descended in the usual way, with loaded shoes and metallic headdress, but he did not bargain to sink so deep in filth, though in water it would have been comparatively a pastime. Down, down he went, yet with painful slowness, and hard bottom was not struck until he was far deeper than his own height, and he was not a "snorty," as the boys say. It was out of the question to attempt to grope around for a capstan under such conditions, and he signalled to rise. Nothing daunted in his original purpose, however, he doffed the loading from his shoes and made a second descent horizontally, as a swimmer sinks at will, and groped around for the missing article until he had explored by his sense of touch the surface mud of the entire dock bottom. No capstan, no pay; and the discomfited diver was obliged to relinquish his search. The capstan has not been found yet, and probably sank with its cable attached to a greater depth than human perseverance could fathom. It is expected that the present dredging will bring the lost capstan to light.

Over Exertion.

Long-continued exertion, without proper intervals of rest, is followed by a peculiar sensation of fatigue, and often by tremor or cramp. Fatigue is due, in part, to the failure of contractile material and an accumulation of waste-products, in the muscles, but in the main, to exhaustion of the nerve-centres that supply stimulus to contraction. Both tremor and cramp are probably caused by excessive muscular irritability, the former being due to short, irregular explosions of muscular force, the latter being a prolonged contraction of the muscle. When over-exertion is confined to a small group of muscles, these, instead of becoming enlarged and strengthened as is the case when exertion and rest are duly interchanged, suffer chronic exhaustion, which shows itself in a species of paralysis—as in the palsy, or cramp, severally peculiar to writers, telegraphers, typesetters, violinists, pianists, tailors, milkers and men of various trades whose work is mainly with the hammer. It is computed that the pen-blade forger, if industrious and disposed to do full work, delivers nearly 29,000 accurate strokes a day, and in ten years, over 88,000,000, each stroke involving expenditure of nerve-force, both in the nerves of the brain which ca ciate the distance and amount of force neces ary, and the nerves of the muscles engaged in the act. Another result of over-exertion is irritability of the heart, similarly due to exhaustion of nerve-force. The heart may become dilated, so that valves—one or more—cease fully to close the openings, or the valves become thick ened and incapable of ready and complete action. The elastic tissue of the great arteries leading out of the heart, may be weakened by over-distension, and the walls may, during some strong effort, so far give way as to form a pouch, or even to stretch out into a fatal aneurism. This irritibility of heart gives rise to palpitation, cardiac pain and rapid pulse. It is estimated that thirty-eight per cent. of cases of this affection among our soldiers, during the late civil war were due to long and rapid marches, or to other forms of over-exertion. Professional pedestrians are proverbially short-lived. Mountain-climbers, and persons who carry gymnastic or athletic exercises to excess and especially laborers whose work is severe and who also suffer from intemperance, foul air and improper diet, are peculiarly liable to heart disease.

True to His Word.

The execution of Chester Dixon, convicted of murder, at the last term of the circuit court of the Choctaw nation, took place recently. Chester Dixon, the murderer, was a young, full-blooded Choctaw about 17 years of age. He was subject to fits, during which he often lost control of himself. He was, aside from this malady, considered rather a bright boy. Dixon lived with his mother and stepfather about five miles from Atoka. Their nearest neighbors were an Indian known as Washington, and Martha, his wife. One afternoon, about a year ago, Washington returned from Atoka and found that a horrible murder had been committed. The body of his wife lay on the floor of his cabin in ghastly fragments. The head was severed from the body, and several terrible gashes had been inflicted with an axe. The bloody instrument of butchery lay beside the bleeding victim. The alarm was given and it was discovered that Dixon was seen issuing from the fated house covered with blood. He was arrested, but stoutly denied the killing. He was tried according to the Choctaw law by a competent jury. He was found guilty and sentenced to be shot Sept. 10, at noon He was allowed to go home from the court-room unrestrained, except by parole of honor to be at the court-house at Atoka at the hour appointed for his execution. Choctaw laws provide for no appeal, else his case would have been reconsidered, for after his conviction he was attacked with a fit, which proved conclusively that he was subject to temporary aberrations, during which, it is presumed, he was irresponsible for his actions. His attorney during the trial had not made any such plea and the sentence of death having been pronounced it was unalterable. On Thursday Dixon came to Atoka with his stepfather for the purpose of ordering his coffin. He had his measure taken and gave the orders for the disposition of his body without the least appearance of concern. On Friday morning about one hundred persons, most of them whites, gathered about the court-house to witness the execution. Up to within half an hour of the appointed time Dixon had not appeared. Our reporter asked his companion whether there was not some likelihood of the prisoner breaking his parole.

"If he is alive he will be here within ten minutes just as sure as the sun shines."

Hardly had these words been spoken when a murmur of "Here he comes" was heard on all sides, and there rode up a young fellow, slight in build, tall and straight, but rather awkward in his movements. Alighting from his pony the boy approached a little knot of Indian women who were gathered around a blazing log. Without giving any attention to those around him he sat down by a stump, and, hanging down his head, he seemed lost in meditation. Presently a venerable old Indian approached the boy and spoke to him in the Choctaw tongue, bidding him, as the interpreter said, to meet his fate as became a Choctaw brave; to remember that nothing but his life would atone for the life he had taken, and not to make the expiation grudgingly, but to meet his death feeling that his people had done justice in condemning him.

While the old man was talking Dixon held his head down, but at the conclusion of the speech he looked up, held out his hand, and in the hearty grasp he gave the old man's hand, seemed to imply that he would not falter, and he never did throughout it all. Several men and women then came up and shook hands with him. He looked up at each one with a glance of recognition, but never spoke a word. At 11:45 o'clock the sheriff, Wm. Nelson, brought the boy an entire change of clothing, which he put on. While Dixon was dressing for the grave, eager eyes watched his every motion to discover, if possible, the least evidence of emotion, but he adjusted every button without a sign of tremor. He then sat down on a blanket while his mother combed his hair.

The sheriff then announced that the time had come. Dixon arose and walked to the spot pointed out by the officer, and stood facing his coffin. His stepfather held his right hand, his cousin supporting him on the left. The same old man who had spoken to Dixon before now made a mark with charcoal upon the boy's breast, just over the heart, and spoke a few words of encouragement. The sheriff then bound a handkerchief over Dixon's eyes, commanded him to kneel, and immediately thereafter beckoned a man who had until then kept out of sight. This was Abner Woods, a cousin of the condemned. Dixon had chosen him to do the shooting. Abner advanced, and taking his position about five paces from the boy, he leveled his Winchester rifle, took steady aim, and fired.

The ball went to the mark. Almost simultaneously with the report of the rifle Dixon fell forward, uttering a groan, and died without a struggle. The mother of the dead took charge of the remains, which were buried by a few friends. The entire proceeding passed without a semblance of excitement. Everything was conducted properly and decorously. As contrasted with the civilized mode of punishment the Choctaw method is more humane, more effective and is more likely to deter others from capital offenses.

Ziito, the Sorcerer.

Very extraordinary things are related of Ziito, a sorcerer in the Court of Wenceslaus, King of Bohemia, and afterwards Emperor of Germany, in the latter part of the fourteenth century. This is, perhaps, all things considered, the most wonderful specimen of magical power anywhere to be found. It is gravely recorded by Dubravious, Bishop of Olmutz, in his History of Bohemia. It was publicly exhibited on occasion of the marriage of Wenceslaus with Sophia, daughter of the Elector Palatine, of Bavaria, before a vast assembled multitude.

The father-in-law of the King, well aware of the bride-groom's known predilection for theatrical exhibitions and magical illusions, brought with him to Prague, the capital of Wencesiaus, a whole wagon-load of morrice dancers and jugglers, who made their appearasce among the royal retinue. Meanwhile, Ziito, the favorite magician of the King, took his place obscurely among the ordinary spectators. He, however, immediately arrested the attention of the strangers, being remarked for his extraordinary deformity, and a mouth that stretched completely from ear to ear. Ziito was for some time engaged in quietly observing the tricks and sleights, that were exhibited.

At length, while the chief magician of the Elector Palatine was still busily employed in showing some of the most admired specimens of his art, the Bohemian, indignant at what appeared to him the bungling exhibitions of his brother artist, came forward and reproached him with the unskillfulness of his performances. The two professors presently fell into warm debate. Ziito, provoked at the insolence of his rival, made no more ado, but swallowed him whole before the multitude attired as he was, all but his shoes, which he objected to, because they were dirty. He then retired for a short while to a closet, and presently returned, leading the magician along with him.

Having thus disposed of his rival, Ziito proceeded to exhibit the wonders of his art. He showed himself first in his proper shape, and then in those of different persons successively, with countenances and a stature totally dissimilar to his own; at one time splendidly attired in robes of purple and silk, and then in the twinkling of an eye in coase linen and a clownish coat of frieze. He would proceed along the field with a smooth and undulating motion without changing the posture of a limb, for all the world as if he were carried along in a ship. He would keep pace with the King's chariot, in a car drawn by barn-door fowls. He also amused the King's guests, as they sat at the table, by causing, when they stretched out their hands to the different dishes, sometimes their hands to turn into the cloven feet of an ox, and at other times into the hoofs of a horse. He would clap on them the antlers of a deer, so that when they put their heads out of the window to see some sight that was going by, they could, by no means, draw them back again; while he, in the meantime feasted on the savory cates that had been spread before them, at his leisure.

At one time, he pretended to be in want of money, and to task his wits to devise the means to procure it. On such an occasion he took up a handful of grains of corn, and presently gave them the form and appearance of thirty hogs, well fatted for the market. He drove these hogs to the residence of one Michael, a rich dealer, but who was remarked for being penurious and thrifty in his bargains. He offered them to Michael for whatever price he should judge reasonable. The bargain was presently struck, Ziito at the same time warning the purchaser, that he should, on no account, drive them to the river to drink. Michael, however, paid no attention to the advice, and the hogs no sooner arrived at the river, than they turned into grains of corn as before. The dealer, greatly enraged at this trick, sought high and low for the seller, that he might be revenged on him.

At length he found him in a vintner's shop, seemingly in a gloomy and absent frame of mind, reposing himself, with his legs stretched out on a form. The dealer called out to him, but he seemed not to hear. Finally he seized Ziito by one foot, plucking at it with all his might. The foot came away with the leg and the thigh and Ziito screamed out, apparently in great agony. He seized Michael by the nape of the neck and dragged him before a judge. Here the two set up their separate complaints, Michael for the fraud that had been committed on him, and Ziito for the irreparable injury he had suffered in his person. From this adventure came the proverb, frequently used in the days of the historian, speaking of a person who made an improvident bargain: "He made just such a purchase as Michael did with his hogs."

A Bright Bird.

A large and handsome whooping stork can be seen daily strutting around the yard at the residence of Prof. Paige, in Council Bluffs. The elongated bird was purchased by the Professor during a visit to Mexico some months since and has become quite tame. Among other food that the stork relishes is a nice fat mouse. Mrs. Paige has a small wire trap in the house and whenever a mouse happens to wander therein, he becomes a sweet morsel for his storkship. The other day Mrs. Paige noticed the bird standing near the barn watching intently at a small hole leading beneath the building. The stork remained in an attitude of watchfulness for nearly half an hour, and Mrs. Paige becoming curious, concluded to watch and see what followed. Finally she saw a mouse creep into sight from under the barn, and the same instant the intelligent stork pounced down on the mouse and "took him in," killing it first and then eating it. After performing this intelligent feat, the stork resumed his vigilance at the mouse hole, and, after watching sharply for over an hour, seemed to grow weary of his work or get out of patience, and marching to the house entered the kitchen, and picking up the mouse-trap, from which he had so often been fed, he returned to the barn and set the trap down near the hole, evidently appreciating the use of the trap, and believing that it would catch a mouse for him.

He Expects It.

The man who leaves a tinshop or a hardware store with a length of stovepipe under his arm knows exactly the gauntlet he has to run, and has probably braced himself for the emergency. The regular programme is as follows:

First man—"Hello! Had to come to it have you?"

Second man—"Don' swear if she don't fit?"

Third man—"Hit'er with; he ax!"

Fourth man—"I've been there, and I have no advice to give you."

Fifth man—"Hello! What's that? Ah! I see! Bet you ten to five you'll get mad."

Sixth man—"Ho! ho! ho! Well, I never! I always stand on the step-ladder and hammer with a stick of wood."

Seventh man—This man makes a motion for the man with the stove pipe to halt, points to the stove pipe and asks:

"Is that stove pipe?"

"Yes."

"Is it to put up a stove with?"

"Yes."

"Going to put up the stove yourself?"

"Yes."

"Well, I shan't hinder you. Stoves have almost become a necessity of late years. I know quite a number of my neighbors who are getting them to build fires in. Let e know how you come out.

An Incident of Indian Bar.

Just above Cuteye Foster's bar, on the north fork of the Yuba, there is a little valley. In 1846 it was covered with oaks. We called it "Indian Valley," and the bar above we then called "Oak Bar." The valley was thus named because of an Indian family that had pitched their tents there during the long winter months. They were curious huts, made of pine boughs and skins; and, even in those early times; discarded gunny bags, and pieces of canvas had been utilized by the squaws to supplement the rude comforts of their bark and bower houses. Our home was at Oak Bar. Our houses was made of poles, covered with boughs of trees. Our bed-room, a bunk; our roof and coverlid, an India-rubber blanket; our pillow, our boots; our kitchen, an overshadowing pine; our laundry was the rushing Yuba. For cooking utensils we had a bake-kettle, a frying-pan, a coffee-pot; for table furniture, tin cups, tin plates, two tinned forks, and sheath-knives. Our knives were wiped upon our boots, and carried in our belts; our plates and cups were hung upon a nail. This saved washing; our kettle, pot, and pan needed no washing—for we never placed anything dirty in them; and though beans succeeded bread in the kettle, bacon supplemented beef in the frying-pan, and slapjacks succeeded lean or fat and stew or fry, we were not fastidious. We had no time to minister to our creature comforts, no time to prepare luxuries for our palates. Our appetites, lying below our plates, demanded prompted service; and the quick passage of the pleasure-path of the throat was made that the stomach might perform its more practical duty of administering strength to bone and muscles—that all day strained with pick and shovel, or rocked the auriferous gravel.

In the valley was the store, made of canvas. It was not large, but it was a store that held a great assortment of that kind of merchandise that was indispensable to wear and to eat, and that was comfortable to drink. It was a hotel, and a warehouse, and a post-office; a club, and a general intelligence office, and a gold exchange, and a market; a reading-room, and a court-house, and a hospital, and a gambling hell. It was never so crowded that there was not room for another to stand on the outside, or sleep with his blankets under a tree in the immediate vicinity. Its proprietor was every inch a gentleman, and the writer bears cheerful testimony to the fact that he gave honest weight of flour and sugar, and raw potatoes, and beans—all at a dollar a pound. Pickles; vinegar, and potatoes, eaten raw, were articles of antiscorbutic luxury; flour, bacon, coffee, and sugar were the necessaries of life. Brandy was eight dollars a bottle; certain other luxuries cost an "ounce" a pound. Our merchant host dealt an honest card, and whenever he presided at faro, monte, or engaged in the social game of "draw"—was the very embodiment of judicial fairness. He always dressed the gentleman, and, while the common miner was content with pantaloons of buckskin and boots of horse leather, with coat of canvas or shirt of "hickory check," he indulged in the luxury of immaculate linen, a suit of fashionable black, and boots of burnished brightness. Upon his domestic relations he was silent, and seemingly sensitive.

Kate was modest and womanly—beautiful, we all thought; for she was the only thing in dimity from Long's Bar to Downsville. She never attended the store, but she some sometimes presided as look-out at the faro game, when her "husband" dealt. Her room was a canvas square. From its opening fly we caught glimpses of carpet, easy chair, luxurious bed, and books; and from its recesses we sometimes heard the plaintive touch of the guitar—not the music of a skilled hand, but the patient, picking-out of melodious notes, as though the hand sought to find a strain of music to satisfy some want of the soul.

That he killed Alexander fairly—William Alexander was the name, as we ascertained after he was dead—"Wild Bill" everbody called—everbody agreed; that is he told Bill to draw and defend himself, and if Bill was not quick enough, that was not his fault. Bill was drunk, and this was urged by some of the more conservative of the miners as reason why he should have been spared; and all agreed that he was a clever, harumscarum, good fellow—although I do not, at this distant day, recall any particular good that he ever did, or that was mentioned at the time. It was universally agreed that to insult a lady was an unpardonable offense, and that hate was a "perfect lady" I have her own authority for saying; for once I heard her make the remark, in answer to the unguarded expression of a miner that "there wasn't an honest woman within two hundred and fifty miles of this infernal hole"—referring to Indian Valley.

However, Bill was dead—killed in the presence of the lady whom he had insulted by hinting that she was less than wife. She sat upon her look-out stool, a calm and unmoved spectator of the deed that stretched dead before her human form. With a serene and unmoved expression, she gathered together the checks and the cash, and withdrawing to her private apartment, did not again appear till after the funeral.

With a generous liberality that silenced all unkind criticism, the gentleman who did the killing claimed the privelege of paying all the expenses of the burial, which he did—as we all agreed—handsomely. Nothing was spared, of either expense or trouble. The only articles that Bill left—his saddle, silver-mounted; a bridle, also silver-mounted; a lariat of braided hair, his spurs, his bowie-knife, and his revolver, with his name engraved upon a gold plate—were carefully preserved for his friends or relatives, if they should ever "turn up." There was no clergyman in that vicinity, but there was scarce a miner's cabin that had not a Bible or a prayer-book. His grave was dug, and we all gathered around it. With reverent voice and prayerful heart, the writer of this sketch read over it the service of the church. In his pine coffin, with the wire sieve of a sluice-box for the glass plate, we took the last look at poor Bill, in his clean white shirt and clerical necktie. We buried him, and planted at his head a board duly inscribed with the name and date of decease, and piled rocks over him to keep the coyotes from digging him up.

New mown hay is not, as some alleged, an irritant of the digestive organs; where it produces irritation it is simply the consequence of allowing animals too eat to much of the odoriferous, appetizing forage, and not drinking sufficiently, brings on indigestion.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, Dec. 11, 1880.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Dec. 7, 1880.

REPUBLICAN:—To-morrow the Legislature adjourns over until February. 1st. and this will be last letter I shall write while.

The Presidential electors met here last week and cast the vote of Alabama for Hancock and English. Hon. L. A. Dobbs, of DeKalb, was selected as messenger to carry the vote to Washington. Owing to a break in the Railroad Hon. F. W. Bowdon did not reach Montgomery in time to participate in the first deliberations of the Electors and Hon. W. P. Howell was chosen to fill his place. The House resolution to raise a joint committee to investigate Federal outrages on citizens of Alabama was practically defeated in the House to day. Mr. Hammond had been named as a member of this Committee by the Speaker of the House.

A bill has passed the Senate making an appropriation of nine thousand nine hundred dollars for purposes of encouraging immigration I think the House will defeat the measure.

The House defeated some days ago the new local option law. The temperance fanatics wanted to impose it on unwilling constituencies and hence its defeat. The temperance men by the inauguration of extreme measures have caused a revulsion of feeling against them and they are not now in position to secure the enactment of meritorious measures on this head. The majority of both houses are averse to the enactment of temperance laws calculated to bring the temperance question into our politics, and moreover they recognize the fact that the people of the State sent them here to legislate on other questions than the whiskey traffic. The House bill to punish drunkenness was defeated also in the House, partly for the reasons I have stated.

A general bill making it obligatory on the Commissioners Courts of the various counties to make sufficient appropriations to secure warmth and comfort of the inmates of jails has passed both houses and is now a law. Hence the special bill introduced by Mr. Hammond for Calhoun county, and which has passed the House, will not be reported out of the Senate committee. Both bills are similar in most of the main features.

The Senate to-day passed the general appropriation bill which originated in the House. It cuts down the appropriations to some extent.

The House is still engaged on the Revenue bill. Stringent measures for the collection of the tax may be looked for.

The Grand Lodge is in session. I have had the pleasure of meeting many friends from Calhoun and surrounding country who are here as delegates. There is a very full representation I learn.

L. W. G.

One of our intelligent young men remarked in our hearing the other day that we ought not to speak so discouraging of Jacksonville. but should rather, hold up the bright side of the picture in praise. We asked him to tell us what the *live* men of the place were doing that is worthy of praise. With some confusion and a little shame his answer was—nothing.

If the progressive spirits of the place (?) will bestir themselves and do something to advance our material interests worthy of praise, they will find that we will be no laggard to let the world know it. We admit another truth, to wit: the Republican has been in the past too remiss in its duty of not sounding a note of alarm, and kept sounding it until the Rip Van Winkles awoke to action. But it is not too late yet—if the people will but arouse to action! action!! Jacksonville will arise, Phoenix like, from her ashes and show forth in her grandure and greatness.

A place is only great and grand as her people are great and grand

---

The Recess.

The Legislature take a recess to-day. It will assemble again on the 1st of February. The exegencies of the situation seemed to demand a recess, and we trust the vacation will not only be pleasantly but profitably employed. It will give ample time for reflection upon she important matters teat will engage the attention of the members. We doubt not the first of February will bring them together in all respects better qualified to proceed with the public business. They will no doubt complete that business with more satisfaction to themselves and more benign results to the State and their constituents.

It is but due the present Assembly of Alabama to say, that it has achieved a character for devotion to business not surpassed by any of its predecessors. Sobriety and singleness of purpose in the discharge of their sacred trusts, have charcterized the members from first to last. If but little seems to be done, it is only in appearance, and not in reality. For indeed much has already been accomplished. A great deal of time was necessarily consumed in the elections of United States Senator and solicitors of the several circuits, and the work that has been done, and is doing in the several committees show an amount of industry that is worthy of the hearty commendation which we doubt not they will receive at the hands of their constituents.

We wish them a happy season with the loved ones at home, a prosperous arrangement of all business affairs, and a safe return to those arduous and responsible labors that yet await their "high endeavor."—*Mont. Adv. 8th inst.*

Colonel Robert Ingersoll says that Senator Ben Hill's proposition to kill the Democratic party provided the Republicans kill their party, is much like the proposal of the rooster to the horse, that they should not step on each other's feet.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

A Quorum of Congress Present—Political Gossip. Carl Schurz—Civil Service Can't.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 4th 1880.

During the past week every train has brought accessions to the congressional delegation, until, at the present time, the representation is nearly complete, and both houses will be opened on Monday the 6th inst., with very few absentee.

Members and Senators, when they can be found in the hotel lobbies and on the avenue, are not averse to expressing their opinion on the political status, but I have observed that political leaders do not much frequent hotel lobbies, and those whose opinions are worth having are the least accessable. After all there is very little to talk about. The election is over; sectional politics is sleeping the sleep of exhaustion; and political sensation may well be postponed until after the 4th of March. Politicians, however, will talk about something, and since the present is uneventful, they are just now discussing the future. The hermetrical reticence of General Garfield as to the personal of the coming Cabinet, and of little Billy Mahone as to the side on which he proposes to tip the Senate have left open a boundless field for conjecture and prophesy. Almost every prominent Republican, from General Grant to Private Dalzell, has been suggested for a Cabinet position. General Grant, it is asserted, will be offered the portfolio of State; Secretary Sherman, if he wants to retain his present position, will not be without influence as potent as his own. General Garfield is, indeed, under obligations to every member of Hays's present Cabinet for helpful assistance. As Kearney would say, the "pooled issues," swallowed the affront hurled at them in the person of Chester A. Arthur, ignored all their civil service professions, and worked like firemen for their party and an office. A more grotesque example of Dutch paradox was never seen, than when Carl Schurz, the great apostle of civil service reform, broke its most essential tenet in abandoning his work in Washington to labor for the party, all the time making civil service reform the burden of his oratorical cant.

General Garfield's hardest task will come when he undertakes to reward his friends, for his friends are by no means friendly with each other. The seething caldron of political animosity, jealousy, and envy is already slopping over; but this is a mere simmer to the ebullition of political and personal selfishness that will inundate Republican political circles (rings) about the 4th of March. For any lack of excitement during the present session, we expect ample compensation in the events that will follow close upon the retirement of Mr. Hayes.

LONDON LETTER.

Interesting to Farmers.—European Agricultural News Items.

From our Regular Correspondent.

LONDON, ENGLAND, Nov. 23, 1880.

During the past week the temperature has been much milder, and rain-fall has been general throughout the country towards its close. Excellent seed-beds have been made during the month, some of the earlier sowings having been a little too dry; but, altogether, a large proportion of the acreage for wheat has been planted under very favorable circumstances. Farmer's deliveries this week have been for the most part in very indifferent condition, and good samples have not been difficult to sell at nominal value throughout. The arrivals in London have been 4,121 qus. of English chiefly from the Eastern countries. During the early part of the week quotations were higher in many provincial markets, and altogether a weaker tendency has been reported at its close. Values appear to be relatively higher in the provinces than in London English flour has been in slightly better supply, 22,784 sack having come to hand during the week, but the quantity still being small and the consumptive demand good prices have been well supported. Home-grown barleys have been a dull trade during the week, the proportion of really good samples being remarkably small In some provincial markets the best malting samples have been quoted dearer from their scarcity.

The trade in foreign wheat was firm at rather improved values during the early part of the week. The quoted rates for floating cargoes of American improved on Tuesday and Wednesday to the extent of 9d. to 1s. per qr., and 1s per qr. on East Indian grades. But at the close of the week the advantage was lost in respect of American wheat, and a much weaker tone characterized the cargo trade generally

Foreign flour has been in better supply, chiefly from the United States and Australia, and amounting in all to 22,300 sacks and 12,278 barrels. There has been a steady consumptive demand throughout the week at unchanged rates. The arrivals have been large, and there is a considerable increase in the quantity afloat, but the visible supply in the United States remains the same. The imports into London have been 32,597 qrs., as against 4,444 qrs. in the previous week.

In France, during the past week, the open weather has mostly brought wheat sowing to a close, and this year's crop of wheat begins to be offered freely. On Wednesday home-grown wheats were in good supply at Paris, and were firmly held at an advance of twenty-five to fifty centimes over the previous week's rates. The higher rates asked for foreign wheat checked business entirely.

In Germany, prices for wheat have been maintained, generally, in the interior. At Stettin, wheat was firm, but other grain inactive. At Dangic, the supply was small; but export demand dull. At Hamburg, wheat was in small supply and the consumptive demand good. At Berlin, spot wheat has not altered in value, but for forward delivery prices rose 5 marks, and some speculative business was done. Barley dull, rye firm.

In Holland, wheat and rye for forward delivery was dearer in Amsterdam, and firm in Rotterdam for home grown wheat and rye.

In Russia, according to a telegram from St. Petersburg, dated Tuesday, the retail price of rye and flour has been reduced twenty-five per cent, and it is reported that stocks of grain in that city are sufficient for its ordinary consumption for two years and a half.

The Blount county Herald brags of a potato weighing eight pounds. We have heard of one potato in this county that weighed eighteen pounds, and a number that weighed from twelve to fifteen pounds. DeKalb can't compete with her sister counties in the production of cotton, but she is "some" on potatoes and peanuts.—*Fort Payne Jour.*

Just before the election an Irish voter in San Francisco told his master, an Englishman, that he was going to vote against Garfield because of the "Chinese" letter. "Don't you know," said the master, "that letter is a forgery? Eve intelligent man is satisfied that it is." "Begora," replied Patrick, "that's the very raison I can't vote for him. I can't conscientiously vote for ony mon who would write a forged letter."

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

Senate

BURNING WOODS IN CALHOUN COUNY.

Mr. Harrison, from the committee on municipal and county organizations, reported favorably on the House bill to prohibit the burning of any woods within three miles of any coaling grounds of the Woodstock Iron Company, in Calhoun county. The bill was passed.

Mr. Troy offered an amendment inserting the word intentionally, so that the act shall read "any one who intentionally, &c., sets fire to woods." Agreed to. As amended the bill passed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate went into executive session to consider the message of His Excellency Governor Cobb, nominating John H. Bankhead, Esq., as Warden of the penitentiary.

The Senate confirmed the nomination.

STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1881–82.

Mr. Hargrove, from the committee on Finance and Taxation, reported favorably, with an amendment, on the House bill making appropriations for the operations for the two years of 1881—82. [The amendment reduces the amount appropriated for fuel and lights for the year 1881.]

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Satterfield moved to postpone the bill until February 1, 1881. Withdrawn.

Mr. Clanton moved to amend, by striking at the clause, appropriating $1,000 for the recording secretary and inserting that he paid $125 per month while actually engaged. Agreed to.

Mr. Troy moved to strike out the clause, appropriating $900 per annum for servants and inserting $1,080. The effect of the amendment is to pay $20 per month for servants, instead of $25 as now paid. Lost.

Mr. Troy renewed the motion to postpone the bill until February 1, 1881, and that 150 copies of the bill be printed for the use of the senate. Lost.

Also, moved to strike out the appropriation for insurance on the capitol and furniture therein. Agreed to.

Mr. Roquemore moved to strike out the appropriation of $150 for keeper of the capitol. Tabled.

Mr. Seay moved to postpone the farther consideration of the bill until tomorrow at 11 o'clock, and that it be made special order for that hour. Lost.

As amended the bill was passed.

House.

Mr. Nelson, from the committee on corporations, reported favorably, with amendments, to the Senate bill to establish a new charter for the town of Evergreen, Conecuh county. The amendments were adopted and the bill passed.

Also, favorably, with amendments, to the Senate bill to incorporate the town of Davisville, Calhoun county. The amendments were adopted and the bill passed.

Also, favorably to the Senate bill to amend the charter of the Mobile Omnibus Company. Passed.

Cotton Mills Going South

[N. Y. Manufacturer.]

The tendency of the cotton industry to move southward has arrested the serious attention of New England capitalists interested in that industry. Edward Atkinson, with Bayley Potter and several Fall river manufacturers, are at present in Atlanta, in consultation with Southern capitalists. Looking to the future of cotton producing and manufacturing interests. There are several factories there, among them one with 10,300 spindles and 300 looms, making 180,000 yards of cloth per week; two others with 24,000 spindles each, one with 14,000. The advantages of proximity to cheap fuel, cheap living and the source of cotton supply are so apparent, and the returns to capital so much more satisfactory, that close attention is being given to this section with a view to transforming a portion at least of the production there.

The Huntsville Herald of the 3rd inst says: Wm. Toney, (col.) was shot and killed by Deputy Sheriff Joseph E. Cooper and Jake Franks last week. They went to serve a writ of arrest upon Toney and he resisted with a shot gun and they were compelled in self-defense to shoot him. Also: Capt. William Hill, of Paint Rock, was dangerously but not mortally wounded in the neck, just under the chin, last week, by a pistol ball fired by Mike Price, a bar keeper at Paint Rock. It is stated that Capt. Hill was in a condition at the time in which he could not have hurt anyone, even if he hed wanted to.

Defective Cotton Seed.

There was a wide-spread complaint last spring of bad stands on account of damaged cotton seed. The trouble grows out of carelessness in handling the seed after ginning. The custom of seeding cotton before ginning has gone almost into disuse, and the result is that the seed are green and frequently damp when they fall from the gin. Allowed to lie in a heap, as is generally the case, they are heated and damaged. This may be obviated either by thoroughly drying the cotton before ginning, or by moving and stirring the seed after they are ginned. This precaution should always be taken with those seed which are intended for planting. As a rule, the first pickings should not be taken for planting unless they are selected. Diseased and injured bolls are the first to open. By taking pains, however, to make selections of fully matured bolls, the seed may be much improved if the first opened bolls are picked by themselves The early maturing qualities of the seed are thus increased—an important consideration in protecting it from the worm.

Mr. Matthews, of Echo, Dale County, while grinding cane at a mill, had his left arm drawn into the mill to his shoulder. He was unable to stop the mule attached to the mill, and called to the boy near him and commanded that he should draw his (Matthews') knife from his pocket and cut off the arm, which was done.—*Guntersville Democrat.*

HE LEADS US ON.

He leads us on.
By paths we do not know,
Upward He leads us, though our steps be slow,
Though oft we faint and falter by the way,
Though storms and darkness oft obstruct the way;
Yet when the clouds are gone,
He leads us on.

He leads us on
Through all the mingled years;
Past all our dreamland hopes and doubts and fears
He guides our steps. Through all the tangled maze
Of sin, of sorrow, and o'er clouded days,
We know His will be done;
And still He leads us on.

And He, at last,
After the weary strife,
After the restless fever we call life—
After the dreariness, the aching pain,
The wayward struggles which have proved in vain—
After our toils are past—
Will give us rest at last.

Careless Feeding.

A few days ago a friend sent me word that every day he gave nearly twenty pails of buttermilk to a lot of "shoats," and they scarcely improved at all. Thinks I, this is a breed of hogs worth seeing. They must be of the sheet-iron kind. So I called on him, heard him repeat the mournful story, and then visited the sty, in order to get a better view of these miraculous swine. I went into the pen, and on close examination, found a crack in the trough through which most of the contents ran away under the floor. Thinks I, here is a type of the failures of our agricultural brethren.

When I see a farmer omitting all improvements because of a little cost, selling all his farm stock to buy bank or railroad stock, or mortgage stock, robbing his land, while in reality he is also robbing himself and his heirs, thinks I, my friend, you have a crack in your hog trough.

When I see a farmer subscribing for a half dozen political or miscellaneous papers, and spending all his time in reading them, while he doesn't read a single agricultural or horticultural journal, thinks I, to myself poor man, you have got a large and wide crack in your hog trough.

When I see a farmer attending all the political conventions, and coming down liberally with the "dust" on all caucus conventions, and knowing every man in town that votes his ticket, and yet, to save his neck, couldn't tell who is president of his county agricultural society, or where the fair was held last year, I "unanimously" come to the conclusion that the poor soul has got a crack in his hog-trough.—*Empire State Agriculturalist.*

Profit from Hens.

A correspondent of the Homestead says poultry-keeping is properly a branch of farming, and has many times been proved to be more profitable than any other stock a farmer can keep. The production of eggs is very profitable, if properly managed. By raising early chicks—hatching them out early, the pullets will commence to lay early and with the right kind of feed, will lay all winter. Any respectable hen will lay one hundred and fifty eggs in a year. A pullet beginning to lay October 1, will lay six dozen eggs by the first of February. Before she is eighteen months old she will lay six dozen more. The feed for the fowl for eighteen months will not cost one dollar, leaving a net profit easily calculated.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA
Calhoun County,
Special term. Dec. 9th. 1880.

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

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the 4th day of January 1881 be appointed a day on which to examine and pass upon said account and that notice thereof be given in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and 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, and to all other persons interested in said settlement, to be and appear at my office in the town of Jacksonville Alabama, on said 4th day of January 1881, and contest said settlement if they think proper. Given under my hand this 11th day of Dec. 1880.

A WOODS.
Judge of Probate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA
Calhoun County.

Probate Court of said County, Special Term, Dec. 9th 1880.

This day come G. B. Douthit and Ellen Sisson Administratrix of the estate of C. B. Sisson deceased, and filed their account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate Thereupon it is ordered by the Court that the 3d day of January 1881 be set as the day and time for making said settlement, and that notice be given, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper printed in said county for three successive weeks prior to said day as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at my office on said 3d day of January 1881, and contest said settlements if they think proper. Given under my hand this 9th day of Dec. 1880.

A WOODS.
Judge of Probate.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.
Joseph H. Privett Plff.
vs
John W. Journey Deft.
and
B. F. Carpenter Garnishee.

Whereas Joseph H. Privett having applied to the undersigned a Justice of the Peace for Calhoun County in due form of law for an attachment against the estate of John W. Journey and obtained the same also by a writ of garnishment which has been returned served on B. F. Carpenter and whereas it appears that said John W. Journey is not a resident of the State of Alabama, and that his residence is in the State of Georgia, Post office, Thompson.

Now the said John W. Journey is hereby notified of the pendency of said suit and that if the said deft. John W. Journey does not appear before me at my office at the Court House in Jacksonville Alabama, on the first Saturday in January 1881, I will proceed to give judgement as the merits of the cause may demand in the same manner as if the said John W. Journey were present to answer and defend, and will proceed to issue execution as the law directs. Given under my hand this 15th Dec. 1880.

G. B. DOUTHIT, J. P.

Tax Collector's Last Round.

The undersigned will attend the following places at the times mentioned for the purpose of collecting the tax for the year 1880.

No. 10	Rabbit Town,	Wed. Dec.	1, '80
" 16,	Ladiga,	Thur. "	2 "
" 9.	Cross Plains,	Frid. "	3 "
" 8,	Green's S. H.	Sat. "	4 "
" 11,	White Plains,	Mon. "	6 "
" 12	Davisville,	Tues. "	7 "
" 13.	Centre,	Wed. "	8 "
" 13	Oxford,	Thurs. "	9 "
" 15.	Anniston,	Fri. & Sat. "	10-11 "
" 4	Maddox,	Monday "	13 "
" 14	Sulp. Springs,	Tues. "	14 "
" 5.	Polkville,	Wed. "	15 "
" 6.	Ks Hill,	Thur. & Fri. "	16-17 "
" 7.	Hollingsworth	Sat. "	18 "
" 2.	Alexandria,	Mon. & Tu. "	20-21 "
" 3.	Jane Bug,	Wed. "	22 "
" 1.	Jacksonville,	Thurs. "	23 "

I will be at Jacksonville the last five days of December.

D. Z. GOODLETT.
T. C. Calhoun County.

nov. 6. '80—td.

SANTA CLAUS DEPOT
FOR
CHRISTMAS
Holiday Goods
AT
H. A. SMITH'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
MUSIC
AND
BOOK STORE,
Rome, Ga.

Just opening out an immense stock of Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Toilet Setts, China and Glass Vases, Motto Cup, Saucers and Mugs, Fancy Glass Inkstands, Stationery, Photograph and Autograph Albums, Bibles, Prayer Books, Poetical and standard works, Juvenile books, Pictures, Picture Frames Tin, China and Rubber Toys in great variety, Wax Dolls, Games, Silver-plated Ware, suitable for wedding and holiday presents, Gold Pens, Port Monaies, and a thousand novelties.

Piano's and Organs, of the best make, at wholesale prices. Orders by mail solicited. Prices cheerfully given.

dec4 H. A. SMITH.

PATENTS

obtained for new inventions, or for improvements in old ones. Caveats, Infringements, Trade-Marks, and all patent business promptly attended to.

INVENTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN REJECTED may still, in most cases, be patented by us. Being opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and engaged in PATENT BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY, we can secure patents in less time than those who are remote from Washington.

When inventors send model or sketch, we make search in the Patent office, and advise as to its patentability *free of charge*. Correspondence confidential; fees reasonable; and, NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS OBTAINED.

We refer by permission to the City Postmaster, and to the Superintendent of the Post Office Money Order Division in Washington. For special references, circular, advice, terms, &c., address—

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

NOTICE.

A Bill will be introduced at the present session of the Legislature prohibiting the manufacturing, sale, or giving away intoxicating liquors within three and one half miles of Bethel Church, in Beat No. 16, in Calhoun County.

nov 27. 1880—2t W. A. WILSON.

Clara Lewis } In Chancery at Jack
by next friend } sonville Alabama.
Sandy Darby, }
vs } In this cause it is
Geo. W. Lewis. } made to appear to the satisfaction of the Register by affidavit of Richard B. Kelly Complainants Solicitor, that the defendant George W. Lewis is a non resident of this State and that particular place of residence is unknown to affiant, and further that the said defendant is over the age of 21 years.

It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville Alabama, for four consecutive weeks requiring him the said George W. Lewis to answer a demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by Monday the 3rd day of January 1881, or in thirty days thereafter, a decree pro confesso may be taken against him the said George W. Lewis.

Done at office this November 1st 1880.

Wm. M. HAMES.
Register

NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, *Calhoun Co*

It is hereby ordered by the Judge of Probate of said county, that a Special Term of the Court of County Commissioners be held at the court house of said county on Tuesday the 7th day of December 1880 for the purpose of making arrangements for taking the census within the limits of the incorporations of the towns of Jacksonville, Anniston, and Oxford. The County Commissioners will take notice of the above and attend accordingly at 9 o'clock a. m. on the 7th December 1880. This 25th of November 1880.

A. WOODS,
nov. 27 '80—2t. Judge of Probate

NOTICE.

On the first Monday in December next I will sell to the highest bidder on the premises all the property belonging to the estate of Mary F. Landers, deceased.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

One cow and yearling, six head of hogs, household and kitchen furniture, black smith tools, one wagon and buggy.

REAL ESTATE.

Two hundred and forty acres of land lying on Chatchee creek, eleven miles North-west of Jacksonville, Alabama.

Terms of sale made known on day of sale. This November the 23rd 1880

JAMES P. LANDERS,
nov. 27—td. Agent for the heirs.

Millinery.

THE undersigned has recently received a choice lot of Millinery Goods of the

LATEST STYLES,

which she will sell trimmed or untrimmed, at reasonable prices. Also a select lot of Ribbons, Notions, etc.

Oct 23—6m MRS. EMMA C. KING,
Jacksonville Ala.

WANTED to sell 226 acres of well improved land, one and a half miles West of Anniston factory.

For particulars apply to

oct. 16-3t N. B. SPRADLEY,
Anniston, Ala.

W. C. LAND,
WATCHMAKER,
—AND—
JEWELER,
Jacksonville, - - - Ala.

Also, agent for Meriden CT Table cutlery and silver and plated ware. Also agent for Elgin Watch co, and other American make.

May, 1st 1880

FIRE INSURANCE.

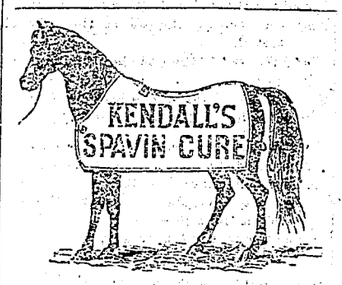
—o—

I. L. SWAN AG'T,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Four Good Home Companies to wit,

Georgia Home,	*Ga.*
Home Protection,	*Ala.*
Central City,	*Ala.*
Columbus Ins. and Banking Co.,	*Miss.*

May 1st, 1880.



KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

The most successful remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects, and does not blister. Read proof below.

From Rev. P. N. GRANGER.

Presiding Elder of the St. Albans District.

St. Albans. Vt., Jan. 20, 1880.

Dr. D. J. Kendall & Co., Gents: In reply to your letter, I will say that my experience with 'Kendall's Spavin Cure' has been very satisfactory indeed Three or four years ago, I procured a bottle of your agent, and with it cured a horse of lameness caused by a spavin. Last season my horse became very lame and I turned him out for a few weeks, when he became better, but when I put him on the road he grew worse, when I discovered that a ring bone was forming I procured a bottle of 'Kendall's Spavin Cure,' and with less than a bottle cured him so that he is not lame, neither can the bunch be found.

Respectfully yours,
CHAS. E. PARKER.

Perseverence Will Tell.

Stoughton, Mass., March 16th, 1880.

B. J. KENDALL & Co., GENTS:—In justice to you and myself, I think that I ought to let you know that I have removed two bone spavins with 'Kendall's Spavin cure,' one very large one, don't know how long the spavin had been there. I have owned the horse eight months. It took me four months to take the large one off, and two for the small one. I have used ten bottles The horse is entirely well, not at all stiff, and no bunch to be seen or felt. This is a wonderful medicine. It is a new thing here, but it does for all what it has done for me, its sale will be very great.

Respectfully yours,
CHAS. E. PARKER,

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Kelleys Island Erie co. O. Mch. 28 1880.

DR B. J. KENDALL & Co., GENTS:—I have used your 'Kendall's Spavin Cure' on a bone spavin, and am pleased to report that it has taken the enlargement completely off. It took only one bottle to perform the cure. I am confident if it is properly used, it will do all you claim for it.

Yours truly,
C. M. LINCOLN.

STATEMENT MADE UNDER OATH.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—In the year 1875, I treated with Kendall's Spavin cure, a bone spavin of several month's growth, nearly half as large as a hen's egg and completely stopped the lameness and removed the enlargement. I have worked the horse ever since very hard, and he never has been lame, nor could I ever see any difference in the size of the hock joints since I treated him with Kendall's spavin Cure.

R. A. GAINS,

Enosburgh Falls Vt., Feb. 25th, 1879.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 25th day of Feb., A. D., 1879.

JNO. G. JEENE,
Justice of the Peace.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE
On Human Flesh

PATTEN'S MILLS, WASHINGTON CO N. Y., Feb. 21, 1878.

B. J. KENDALL, M. D., DEAR SIR:—The particular case on which I used your Spavin Cure was a malignant ankle sprain of sixteen month's standing. I had tried many things, but in vain. Your Spavin cure put the foot to the ground again, and for the first time since hurt, in a natural position. For a family liniment it excels anything we ever used.

Yours truly,
REV. M. P. BELL,
Pastor M. E. Church, Patten's Mills
N. Y.

Kendall' Spavin Cure is sure in its effects, mild in its action as it does not not blister, yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach every deep seated pain or to remove any bony growth or other enlargement such as spavins, splints, curbs, callous, sprains, swellings, any lameness and all enlargements of the joints or limbs, or rheumatism in man and for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild, and yet certain in its effects.

Send address for Illustrated Circular which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success to our knowledge, for beast as well as man.

Price, $1 per bottle or six bottles for $5. All drugists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO.,
Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

Druggists Rankin & Lamar, Atlanta, Ga. Blue & Co., Nashville Tenn., Agents.

INTERSTING TO FARMERS

The Best Hillside Plow, Cultivator and Single Plow ever Invented.

The undersigned procured patents on the above named agricultural implements, and since the manufacture began they have been thoroughly tested and in every instance have given entire satisfaction.

They are made of wrought iron and by any blacksmith can repair one. The Single Plow is acknowledged to be the best one ever invented, doing as work to perfection. The Cultivator carries eleven plows of different kinds, two at a time, and cultivates one furrow to the row. It is admirably. In short one man and team can do the work of two with it, and do it better than with a single plow. I also make the single plow that the iron stock can be kept up cheaper than the wooden stock. It answers for double team.

COUNTY-RIGHTS, STATE RIGHTS, THE ENTIRE PATENT FOR SALE.

TERMS VERY LOW.

Read These Certificates.

COLD WATER, SEPT. 1, 1880.

MR. G. W. PETERSON—Sir:—In answer to your inquiry of recent date I will say cautiously as I take hold of new implements, I am well pleased with your cultivator so far as I have tested it.

Yours etc.
J. W. ANDERSON.

EASTABOGA, ALA, AUG. 4, 1880.

MR. G. W. PETERSON:

DEAR SIR:—I have been farming 35 years; have tried many cultivators; have been using one of your patent cultivators this season and find it to be the best plow that I have ever used.

ALBERT O'KIEF.

ADDRESS, G. W. PETERSON,
Oct. 2—tf OXFORD, ALA.

REMOVAL

A. M. LANDERS

Has recently removed his Family Grocery, Bar and Billiard Saloon to the store formerly occupied by Whisenant and Hill. In the front room he has a choice

Family Groceries

of all kinds, both staple and fancy, Cigars, Tobacco &c. In the rear room is the bar which has been fitted up and furnished with the best liquors in market. The billiard table has been placed up stairs in a large and comfortable room where gentlemen can enjoy a game free from interruption.

Respectfully,
A. M. LANDERS.

Jan. 2nd tf.

FRANK W. BOWDON, REUB. L. ARNOLD

BOWDON & ARNOLD
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
—AND—
Solicitors in Chancery
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will practice in all the Courts of the Circuit, U. S. Dist. Court and Supreme Court of the State. April 24, 1880.

CANCER CURED.

—o—

Scrofula, Scrofulous Sores 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, Ala.
Dr. J. Y. Nesbit,	Jacksonville, Ala.
Dr. B. S. Evans,	White Plains, Ala.
Judge M. J. Turafer,	Gadsden, Ala.
J. W. Whitesides, Esq.	Rabbit Town, Ala.

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.

March 13, 1880, 1 yr.

MANHOOD

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED

Just published, a new edition of Dr. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the Radical Cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, CONSUMPTION, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured: pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and *radically*.

☞ This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.

Address the publishers,

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
44 Ann St., New York, N. Y.
Oct. 9, '80—1y Post Office Box, 4586

1,000 Bushels

OF RED RUST PROOF OATS FOR SALE.

JAMES CROOK,
Oct. 2—tf. Jacksonville, Ala.

"BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE"

Change of Schedule,

S. R. & D. R. R.

On and after Sunday, May 25, 1878 trains will run on the Selma, Rome & Dalton R. R. as follows.

No. 1, North, Going North.	Stations,	No. 3, South. Going South.
6 15 a m	Lv. Selma,	3 30 p m
8 50 a m	Randolph	1 p m
10 20 a m	Calera	1 50 p m
12 22 p m	Talladega	3 30 a m
1 18 p m	Oxford	4 09 a m
1 25 p m	Anniston	5 10 a m
1 55 p m	Jacksonville	5 45 a m
3 47 p m	Cave Springs	8 20 a m
4 30 p m	Rome	10 05 a m
6 15 p m	ar. Dalton	1 00 p m
No. 2, South, Going South.	Stations	No. 4, North.
8 00 a m	Lv Dalton	3 10 p m
9 45 a m	Rome	6 25 p m
10 27 a m	Cave Springs	7 50 p m
12 03 p m	Jacksonville	11 40 p m
12 35 p m	Anniston	12 10 a m
12 43 p m	Oxford	1 50 a m
1 93 p m	Talladega	5 45 a m
3 50 p m	Calera	8 30 a m
5 34 p m	Randolph	11 30 a m
8 00 p m	Ar. Selma	

NORMAN WEBB, Sup't. RAY KNIGHT, G. P. A.
J. W. FULLINWIDER, Ag't

WANTED—Money. Pay your subscription dues.

The Republican.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following sums for subscription since our last issue: A. R. Smith

2. Gus. McGinnis $5

DIED.—On the 2nd inst. at the residence of his father on Cane Creek, Tillman B. Smith in the 21st year of his age. Mr. Smith was a young man of exemplary christian character and deportment and bore his last illness with fortitude, and resignation to the will of Him who "doeth all things well." He illustrated in his life how a christian should live and in his last hours how a christian should die. His worthy parents and family have our sincere sympathy in this their sad bereavement.

We are requested by the Town Marshal, Mr. S. J. Crook, to notify the public that he will from this time forward enforce the Town ordinance against all persons hitching horses to fences or shade trees. This is an unpleasant duty but he is bound to perform it.

Why is 'Kendall's Spavin Cure' popular all over the world? Because it is just what it is advertised to be, and no man can afford to go without it. See the Ad'vt.

In the communication of "Osmonmo" week before last we made the writer say "enormous duties," when the sentence should read "encourage him in the discharge of his onerous duties." We hope soon to hear from our correspondent again. The people of Jacksonville need stirring up—need some remedy that will break the syncope into which they have fallen.

Any one keeping a horse will find it to their advantage to buy a bottle of 'Kendall's Spavin Cure.' Read Advertisement.

CROSS PLAINS LOCALS.

DEAR REPUBLICAN.—Matters remain about the same as at the date of my former report, only it looks like all the cotton in the county came in last week. The depot is full and the guano houses are full and the side walk from the R. R. to the Hughes house is dotted with cotton bags I suppose there was over 300 bales of cotton sold here last week. I think the farmers who sell their cotton at this place should purchase their goods from the merchants who buy their cotton, especially when they can get the goods as cheap as can be had at any inland town in the State. I think we have as accommodating merchants here as can be found anywhere, and they are paying more for cotton than it is bringing at any other point on the Railroad from Selma to Rome. If any one should think I am overrating our merchants just let them come and give them a trial and see if I have said too much.

Young Mr. McKay this morning while walking on the railroad from Mr. Savage's Gin, slipped and fell across one of the Cross ties, and is to-night (9 o'clock) in apparently a dying condition.

Mr. Hugh Craig to-night in a state of intoxication, inflicted some dangerous wounds on the persons of two colored men in this place, the particulars of which I am unable to give at this time. This morning 7th young McKay is still living, but no hopes of his recovery. The wounded negroes are still alive—as I learn.

I regret that I have such sad news to report. Hope the next will be better.

UNCLE HENRY.

Many of our readers who heard the charming recitations of Mr. J. M. Caldwell at Blount Springs last summer, will be glad to know that he is to take part in the entertainment at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall next Monday night, and that he will recite "Shamus O'Brien."—*Mont. Adv. Dec. 5th.*

Out of Debt.

All the outstanding bonds of the State of Illinois have been called in, and the State will be out of debt on the first of January. Not only that, but the future expense of conducting the government is provided for without levying a tax on the people. When the Illinois Central Railroad was chartered, Stephen A. Douglas had incorporated a provision in the charter that the company should pay a ceriain per cent. of its gross earnings into the State Treasury. This was in consideration of the land grant made to the company. Congress granted the land to the State and the State to the company on certain conditions, including a per cent. of its gross earnings. The railroad company has been endeavoring to get rid of the tax, but the people have embedded it in the constitution by prohibiting its reduction or repeal. *Montgomery Advertiser.*]

The Boston Post says: "We trust that our Republican neighbors will not fall into the error of supposing that the Democratic party is dead. It has seen worse defeats than that of this year, and as it is founded on the rock of constitutional law, it can never die. Men die, but principles do not. Therefore, we propose to hold on to our principles, even though it may be necessary to condemn a few would be bosses in the Democratic party, to a richly-deserved political death."

Baby is Dead.

"Baby is dead!" Three little words passing along the line; copied somewhere and soon forgotten. But after all was quiet again I leaned my head upon my hand and fell into a deep reverie of all those words may mean.

Somewhere—a dainty form, still and cold, unclasped by mother's arms, to-night. Eyes that yesterday were bright and blue as skies of June dropped to night beneath white lids that no voice can ever raise again.

Two soft hands, whose rose leaf fingers were wont to wonder lovingly around mother's neck and face, loosely holding white buds, quietly folded in confined rest.

Soft lips, yesterday rippling with laughter, sweet as woodland brook falls, gay as trill of forest birds, to-night unresponsive to kiss or call of love.

A silent home—the patter of baby feet forever hushed—a cradle bed unpressed. Little shoes half worn—dainty garments—shoulder knots of blue to match those eyes of yesterday, folded with aching heart away.

A tiny mound, snow-covered in some quiet graveyard.

A mother's groping touch, in uneasy slumber, for the fair head that shall never again rest upon her bosom, The low sob, the bitter tears, as broken dreams awake to sad reality. The hopes of future years wrecked, like fair ships that suddenly go down in sight of land

The watching of other babies, dimpled, laughing, strong, and this one gone! The present agony of grief, the future emptiness of heart, all held in those three little words, "Baby is dead!"

Indeed, it is well that we can copy and soon forget the words so freighted with woe to those who receive and send them. And yet it cannot harm us now and then to give a tender thought to those for whom our careless pen-stroke is preparing such a weight of grief.

The Horse's Breast.

Supposing the team to be in the very best possible plight for a heavy season's work, if a badly fitted collar be put into use, the favorable condition referred to will count for no considerable sum as a factor in the spring's work. When it is considered that every pound of earth moved by the plow is disturbed by the harrow or seed drill, and every rod traversed by the reaper or wagon, comes by power obtained by direct pressure upon the horse's breast, the importance of looking to the surface which performs so important a part, first, last, and all the time, should be apparent. It is the heavy and constant pressure upon the breast in plowing that endangers the breast of the horse. There is no let up of the pressure, as in propelling the wagon, for in the latter case, when the load goes down an incline, the collar leaves the breast, giving a little respite from the pressure, allowing the skin and hair to part with its moisture, and the shoulders to take a rest. But in plowing there is no such chance of relief. The pressure of a collar is a grinding, heat and sweat producing process, and if its surface is not absolutely smooth, and the texture the most even and pliable that it is possible to secure, the surface will soon show the effects, and your ill fitted horse is quite unfit for work. At the time of shedding the spring coat the horse is much more liable to collar gall than at any other time, because the skin is made sensitive by shedding the hair. Many farmers practice careful washing the breast, morning and evening, in cold salt water. It is believed that this—using a common phrase—hardens the skin. There can hardly be any doubt of the beneficial influence. By keeping the bathed in the manner named, and the surface of the collar smooth and clean, the breast can generally be kept clear of harm. Yet as stated, plowing is the trying work, and during the season for this, unusual vigilance will be in order. It is only now and then that you find a collar-maker who in every respect makes a first class collar. Hunt this man out and buy of him.

The Napa (Cal.) Register states that if you are troubled with rats, do as did that inventive genius who filled a small tarlatan sack with a spoonful of cayenne pepper and tacked it over a rat hole. When the rat bounced out his eyes were peppered from the sifting from the shaken sack. He squealed like a pig and escaped. The whole tribe have since migrated. This is a novel ridance for rats.

Happily Disappointed.

Disappointments are frequently grevious to bear, but having received letters almost daily from parties who have been "happily disappointed" we relate their experience which will be profitable for every one to remember. Thousands have written to the proprietors of Kendall's Spavin Cure, stating that they began using it without any faith that it would cure spavins, but had been happily disappointed as it had completely cured the spavin and removed the bunch without blistering, and after using it for various purposes, all state freely that they find it the very best liniment ever used for any lameness on beast or man. Please read the advertisement for Kendall's Spavin Cure.

HOYT & COTHRAN, at Rome, Ga. keep a large stock of Field Seeds. You will save freight charges by buying from them.

WANTED.—To sell a 25 horse power Steam Saw Mill, in good working order located in a good break of timber in one mile of this place. Will sell on liberal terms. Apply to

W. A. CAMP & Son.
Jacksonville, Ala.

WARNING.

All persons indebted to the estate of L. W. Cannon, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment to the undersigned and save cost. Administrators and Executors indebted for Probate Court fees, are requested to make payment at once to

H. L. STEVENSON,
Admr. Estate of L. W. Cannon, decd.
dec. 4. 1880—4t.

☞It is refreshing to see such a wholesale business built up in our midst as Hoyt & Cothran have in Drugs at Rome Ga. They are reliable and experienced men.

Scene.—A court of w[illegible] a slaughter is going on. Pat in the witness box. Counsel for the prisoner Did you see the prisoner at the bar knock down the deceased? No, your honor, he was alive when I see him knocked down.

Ship your cotton to Simpson & Ledbetter, Commission Merchants, Rome, Ga. They guarantee satisfaction to their patrons and customers Large stock of bagging and ties await your orders.

☞Kerosene advancing, but that kept by Hoyt & Cothran at Rome, Ga. is the best quality and consequently the cheapest.

Simpson & Ledbetter, Wholesale Grocers, Rome, Ga., have an immense stock of Virginia Tobacco's, Cigars, Snuffs and every thing else you want in the grocery b.

Go to Simpson & Ledbetter to buy your Groceries *choice, fresh, cheap.* You will find them at No. 21 Broad St. Rome, Ga.

☞HOYT & COTHRAN, Rome Ga., sell strictly pure White Lead, Paints, Oils, Colors and Varnishes as low as any house in the trade. They drive their business.

Simpson & Ledbetter, Rome Ga., are doing a *whalling* business They've just got the money to do it with, and are determined to respond to the wants of the good people of this section Serve your interests by giving them a trial.

You can do no better than to patronize Simpson & Ledbetter, Grocers, Rome Ga. You *know* them. They are *our folks* and will deal squarely by you. All orders will receive the promptest attention.

A RENTER WANTED.

I am putting up a comfortable two roomed frame house, stack chimney, on the Foster farm, 3 miles below Jacksonville. The house is situated midway of the farm near a good spring and there is an outlet to the range from it. I want a renter for third and fourth on it. It is a good and productive place as all people in the neighborhood will say. Apply to Mr. James J. Skelton county Treasurer's office, Jacksonville, Ala. nov. 6—tf. L. W. GRANT

A NEW THING!

A large and varied assortment of New Goods in stock, and to arrive, consisting of

DRUGS

In abundance, STATIONERY and Druggist's Notions.

Paints and Oils,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

For Medicinal purposes, of the finest brands and purest grades.

TOBACCOS, CIGARS.

Snuffs, &c.

Our prices are low, but our terms are spot cash. We are too poor to sell on a credit, but will sell you cheaper than any one else for the cash in consequence.

Country produce bought and sold. Highest market price paid. Come and see us.

Hoping to see you soon on the West side of the public square, we are respectfully, &c.,

BORDEN & ALEXANDER.

Oct. 20, '80—tf.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA } C. J. Cooper & Son,
Calhoun County. } Plaintiffs, vs. Jas. D. Martin Defendant, W. A. Scarborough Garnishee.

Whereas C. J. Cooper & Son having applied to the undersigned a Justice of the Peace for said County in due form of law, for an attachment against the estate of Jas. D. Martin, and obtained the same by writ of garnishment, which has been returned served on W. A. Scarborough, and whereas it appears that said Jas. D. Martin is not a resident of this State, and that his residence is in the State of Texas, Post Office not known to me.

Now the said Jas. D. Martin, wherever he may reside, is hereby notified of the pendeacy of said suit, and that if the said Jas. D. Martin does not appear before me at my office in Oxford, Ala., on the 4th day of December 1880, I will proceed to give judgment, as the merits of the cause may demand, in the same manner as if the said Jas. D Martin were present to answer and defend the same. And I will, as the law directs, award execution, order sale, or other process as the cause may require.

Given under my hand this the 30th day of Oct. 1880,

J. S. KELLY.
nov. 6, '80—4t. J. P.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

By virtue of two orders of the Probate Court for Calhoun County, granted Sept. 8th, 1880, as to personal property, and Oct. 21st. 1880, as to Real Estate, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of John Dodd, deceased, will sell to the highest bidder, at public outcry, upon the premises of the deceased, near the mouth of Tallassahachie creek on Monday 29th November '80 the following Real and Personal property, for division among the heirs at law

A certain tract of land conveyed to deceased by Warren Oneal containing 120 acres more or less and designated as a part of "Lewis tract" or the "Fish-trap tract," and as being all of the land on north side of the creek, in Sec. 4, Township 15, R. 6, including part of Tr's C. & D. which lies north of the creek, in Sec. 4, T. 15, R. 6, not sold by said Oneal before the conveyance to said deceased. Also 4 acres more or less, sold by G. D. Mclarg to deceased adjoining said Oneal land on the east. Also 3 Bee stands or hives of bees, and one lot cooking utensils.

TERMS OF SALE.

Real estate one third cash, balance on a credit of one and two years, with interest from date of sale, and good and sufficient surety.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

For all sums of five dollars and under cash, and all sums over five on a credit of twelve months from date of sale.

CHARLES MARTIN, Adm.
Oct. 30, 1880—4t.

FOUND.

A Remedy That is Sure and effectual cure for all diseases of the Blood Skin, Scrofula, Cancer in its worst form, White Swelling, Catarrh, Cancer of the womb and all chronic sores, no matter of how long standing, we guaranteed a cure. If our remedies are used according to directions.

Smith's Scrofula Syrup and STAR CURINE.

With these two medicines combined we have cured hundreds of cases of the foulest diseases mentioned above.

SMITH'S SCROFULA SYRUP

is an internal remedy. one of the best purifiers known to the American people

Star Curene

is an external remedy: by applying it on the outside and taking Smith's Scrofula Syrup, your case will be easy to cure. If you will call on or address us we will take pleasure in showing you hundreds of certificates from parties living in this State that you are all acquainted with; that have been cured sound and well by using Star Curene and Smith's Scrofula Syrup. If you are afflicted with any of the above mentioned diseases, do not think your case will be cured without treatment; do not delay; the sooner you get to using our tws remedies the sooner you will be restored to health and happiness.

Call on Daniel & Marsh at once, before it is too late, and get a bottle of Smith's Scrofula Syrup and Star Curine.

Read the following certificates.

Messes. Daniel & Marsh, 13, Kimbal House, Atlanta:

Gentlemen:—This is to certify that we have tried Smith's Scrofula Syrup in several cases of Cancer, Cancer, Sore legs, etc., and we cheerfully recommend it to the public as the best, safest and most reliable blood purifier that can be used for all the diseases for which it is recommended. Respectfully,

R. HARTMAN & CO.

All communications should be addressed to DANIEL & MARSH, sole proprietors And manufacturers, 13, Kimbal House, Atlanta, Ga.

For sale by Johnson & Caldwell, Chamberlain, Blake & Bothard, Arbacoochee, Barker & Tollison, Edwardsville. W. A. Wood, Danesville. J. B. McClain, wholesale agent of Oxford. Rolev Jenkins, De Armanville, J. T. Thrash, Cahaba. Rowan Dean & Co., wholesale agents at Jacksonville. M T Moody, Cross Plains.

JOS. A. WALDEN. W. F. WOODWARD

Walden & Woodward,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Will practice in all the courts of the Circuit, and the Supreme Courts of the State. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims.

ROBINSON WAGON CO.

CINCINNATI, O.

The Company have just finished complete shops with every facility of the latest improved machinery, and are prepared to manufacture

STANDARD TRADE

VEHICLES,

SUCH AS

Farm Wagons,
Spring Wagons,
Platform Wagons,
Ladlow Spring Wagons,
Farmers' Two Seated Carriages,
Standard Trade Buggies,
Elegant Brewster Buggy, &c.

☞Send for Designs and Prices, to

ROBINSON WAGON CO.
Oct. 9, '80— Cincinnati, Ohio.

DON'T FAIL

To insure your Gin Houses with

J. S. KELLY, Agent.

Oxford, Ala.

Henry Black vs Amanda Black.	In Chancery at Jacksonville Alabama.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register by affidavit of John M. Caldwell one of Complainants Solicitors in this cause, that the said Amanda Black is a non resident of this State and that she resides at or near Pittsburg Tennessee, and farther that the said defendant is over the age of twenty one years. It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville Alabama for four consecutive weeks requiring her the said Amanda Black to answer or demur to the bill of complainant in this cause by Monday the 27th day of December 1880, or within thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against her, the said Amanda Black. Done at office 3d Nov. 1880. Wm. M. HAMES. Register.

Nov. 6—4t.

Geo. Claflin vs Kate Claflin	In Chancery at Jacksonville Alabama.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register by affidavit of John M. Caldwell one of the Solicitors of Complainants in this cause that the said Kate Claflin is a non resident of this State, and that she resides in the State of Tennessee Post office unknown, and further that the said defendant is over the age of twenty one years.

It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville Ala., for four consecutive weeks, requiring the said Kate Claflin to answer or demur to the bill of in this cause by Monday the 27th day of December 1880, or within thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against her the said Kate Claflin.

Done at office 3d day Nov. 1880.
Wm. M. HAMES.
Register.

Nov. 6—4t.

WANTED.—To exchange lumber for mules, corn, hay, fodder, and cotton seed. Apply to

W. A. CAMP & Son.
At Sawmill.

TO OUR PATRONS.

In the absence of the undersigned, Mr. John T. Riley is authorized to receive, and receipt for, any amounts due the Republican office.

L. W. GRANT.

Oct. 9-tf.

W. W. HARRISON,

Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE OVER

CARPENTER'S STORE

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, Feb 20, 1878

A CARD.

About three years ago we were requested by some of our employees to purchase sewing machines for them. After a careful examination of all the leading machines we were convinced that the "White" was the best sewing machine manufactured, and we bought six. These instantly created a demand for more, and without special effort on our part, the demand has grown so that we are now selling

100 Machines a year

and our sales are continually increasing. This is the best evidence of the superior merits of the "White."

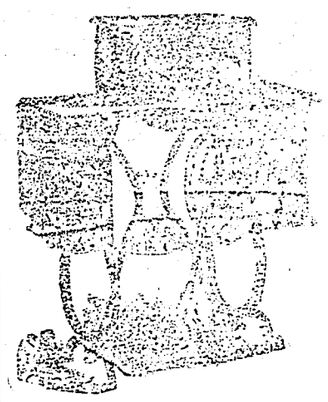
WOODSTOCK IRON COMPANY,
Anniston, Ala.

UNPARALLELED

SUCCESS

OF THE

WHITE SEWING MACHINE



IN THE THIRD YEAR OF ITS EXISTENCE, ITS SALES AMOUNT TO

54,853 Machines.

NO OTHER MACHINE EVER HAD SUCH

A RECORD OF POPULARITY.

It is the Lightest-Running, Easiest Selling, and Best Satisfying Machine IN THE WORLD.

PRICES, 25 TO 40 DOLLARS.

For Sale by

WOODSTOCK IRON CO.,

Anniston, Ala

Wagon Shop.

M. E. EZELLE and Co. are prepared now to do all kinds of work, either in iron or wood, in their line, in the very best style of business. They are first-class workmen, and there is no use for residents of Alexandria valley to send abroad for work or repairs.

Their prices will be more moderate than can be had abroad. Besides they will take farm produce for work, which cannot be hauled to long distances

Contracts for carpenter work will be taken at low estimates. We will undertake to build cheaper than anybody in Calhoun county. Address us.

M. E. EZELLE & CO.
Alexandria, Ala.

Aug. 14. 3mo.

T W FRANCIS, JNO L COBBS, C H FRANCIS

FRANCIS, COBBS & CO.,

(Successors to T W FRANCIS & Co.)

(And JNO. L. COBBS,)

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS!

☞The largest and best selected stock of Carpets and Upholstery Goods in Alabama.

Special attension paid to the selection of goods ordered through mail. We sell cheap!

No 9 Market Street,
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

30 DAY OFFER:

READ! READ! READ!

Down! Down!! Down!!!

PRICES REDUCED

33 1-3 PER CENT.

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

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

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

CROW BROS

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

NOTIONS, &c.

Are just opening their large and varied stock and respectfully invite those desiring to purchase anything in their line to call and examine their

GOODS.

They propose to sell every thing in their line at a very short margin, for cash, and hope by push and fair dealing, and a strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

Be sure to give us a call and examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere

J. F. CROW & BROS.
Nov. 20, 1880—tf.

GRAND EXPOSITION

AT OXFORD, ALA

The Undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Calhoun, Clay, Cleburne, Randolph and Talladega counties, that he has just opened a new first class

Furniture Store

On Main Street, Oxford, Ala., where he will keep constantly on hand a full line of all grades of home manufactured and Western Furniture, consisting of

CHAMBER AND PARLOR SUITS,

WALNUT AND MARBLE SUITS,

Upholstered Bed Lounges.

BUREAUS, Marble Top,	DRESSING CASES, Marble Top,
WARDROBES,	TOWEL RACKS,
WASH STANDS,	SAFES,
OFFICE DESKS,	DINING TABLES,
LADYS' ROCKERS,	CENTER TABLES,
SPRING MATRASSES,	OFFICE CHAIRS,
TOILET SETS,	DINING CHAIRS,
CHILDREN'S CHAIRS,	CRIBS,
PARLOR CHAIRS,	BARBER'S CHAIRS,
WILLOW CHAIRS,	SITTING ROOM CHAIRS,

CARPETS,

Of all grades and prices; and in fact every thing usually kept in a first class Furniture Store.

Call and examine my stock before buying elsewhere. I bought my furniture by the car load, for cash, and I am determined to sell to customers cheaper than they can buy in any market.

I keep my sample furniture all set up, so you can see just what you are buying.

☞Special inducements given to parties wishing to buy by wholesale.

1000 BEDSTEADS,

of my own manufacturing, at all prices.

Oct 16. '80—1m. JAMES McKIBBIN.

GOOD LUCK!

In addition to my well selected and Cheap stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES

I have lately added a handsome line of

MEN'S and BOY'S HATS,

Of all Grades,

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR THE MASSES.

These Goods I am determined to sell, and at prices never before offered at Jacksonville. Be sure that you see and price my Goods before purchasing elsewhere or you will MISS A BARGAIN.

COME and SEE THEM

And don't let any one persuade you out of coming to see me.

I AM HEAD QUARTERS FOR

TOBACCO, SNUFF, MACKEREL, MEAL, FLOUR, MEAT, LARD, SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, BUTTER, POTATOS, AND ALL COUNTRY PRODUCE.

☞Come try my Prices and Goods.

Oct. 9, 1880—tf. C. W. BREWTON.

J. D. FOSTER & CO., Rome, Ga. F. W. HART, Atlanta.

HART, FOSTER & CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Doors, Sash, Blinds and Builders Material.

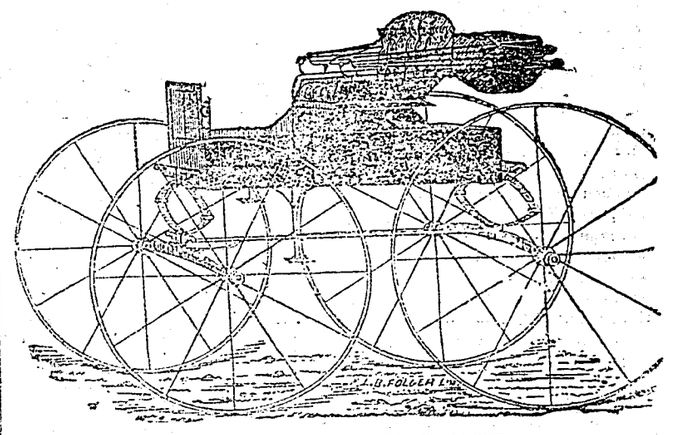
——A GOOD STOCK IN STORE OF——

WHITE OR YELLOW PINE.

Estimates Furnished on Application.

All extra sizes to order on short notice and at bottom prices. Will duplicate Chattanooga or Atlanta prices, saving our customers the freight. Office with J. D. Foster & Co. Store Room foot of Elm Street, on the Oostanula river, ROME, GA.

June 15, tf



T. T. HAYDOCK.

Has the largest complete works for the manufacture of Carriage IN THE WORLD, Buggies for the trade a specialty.

CORNER PLUM AND TWELFTH STREETS,

CINCINNATI, O.

The People Appreciate Merit

EAGLE AND PHŒNIX

PERFECT

BALL SEWING THREAD.

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

PREPARED BY A PROCESS USED IN NO OTHER MILL

IT HAS NO EQUAL

6 Balls to Pound, 1 lb. Packages. 20 Balls to Pound, 2 lb. Paper Boxes

Packed in Cases of 20, 30, 50, 100 or 500 Pounds each.

Uniform Price. Invariable Discounts.

☞Sold by all Jobbers.☜

ASK FOR "EAGLE & PHŒNIX" AND NO

Sedan.

Sedan as a battle field may be said to be already obliterated. The wide region over which the struggle raged still remains, but already in these few years have disappeared almost all traces of the tragedy of which it was the theater. The plow has passed over the countless graves whose mounds studded the strangely diversified terrain from Bazeilles to Fleneux, from Givonne to Floing. The visitor to Sedan can find now no guide to the battle-field. The English resident who for the first year or two after the battle offered himself in that capacity has abandoned the role for lack of employment, and concentrates himself on his original avocation. I have spoken of the visitor to Sedan, but indeed there are no visitors. "They came very thick for a year or two after the battle," so testifies the hotel waiter, "but now we have not once in six months a stranger who desires to see the field of battle." Sedan itself is fast altering, so as scarcely to be recognized by one familiar with it during the war time. Its fortifications are undergoing demolition, and Sedan is now in name, as in effect it has been ever since the introduction of rifled artillery, an open town. Vauban's bastions and curtains are very massive, and their wrought stone faces and cemented backings yield reluctantly; but they are gradually being effaced, and Sedan is opening its lungs and stretching itself beyond the trammels that were wont to inclose it. Ditches are being filled up, and boulevards are being laid out on their site. As one enters from the railway station though the suburb of Torey, formerly enclosed within the line of circumvallation, he passes stately side streets lined with fine new buildings. Where the German soldiers used to fish in the stagnant moats for chassepots, cuirasses and other spoils of war, solid earth has taken the place of water, and long stretches of black woolen cloths are now drying on the space where once were ranged, row upon row, the hundreds of field guns that the vanquished had surrendered to the victors. The gate from under whose archway the bearer of the flag of truce emerged from the distracted city is gone so completely that the very site of it is not to be indentified. In the little place inside the bridge over the Meuse, Turenne, in his coat of verdigris, still stands in that uncomfortable attitude on the cannon balls; but the pickaxe of the destroyer is laid at the foundation of the citadel in which the great general was born. There is a new landlord in the Hotel Croix d'Or, a man who nonchalantly tells you the the war was before his time here, and he takes no interest in anything concerning it. The streets swarm with French soldiers; but soldiers smart, natty and consequential, in very different case from the broken miserables who wolfish with hunger, distracted by horor, mad with conflicting passions, thronged its ghastly thoroughfares and littered its bloodstained open spaces on that other September day when De Wimpten sullenly put his hand to the articles of capitulation,

The Last of the Vespucci.

A decided sensation was created at Washington, during the Van Buren Administration, by the appearance there of a handsome and well-educated Italian lady, who called herself America Vespucci, and claimed descent from the navigator who gave his name to this continent. Ex-President Adams and Daniel Webster became her especial friends, and she was soon a welcome guest in the best society. In a few weeks after her arrival she presented a petition to Congress asking, first to be admited to the rights of citizenship, and secondly, to be given a corner of land" out of the public domain of the country which bore the name of her ancestor. An adverse report, which was soon made, is one of the curiosities of Congressional literature. It eulogized the petitioner as a "young, dignified and graceful lady, with a mind of the highest intellectual culture, and a heart beating with all our own enthusiasm in the cause of America and human liberty." The reasons why the prayer of the petitioner could not be granted were given, but she was commended to the generosity of the American people. "The name of America—our country's name—should be honored, respected and cherished in the person of the interesting exile from whose ancestor we derive the great and glorious title." A subscription was immediately opened by Mr. Haight, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, and Judges, Congressmen and citizens vied with one another in their contributions. Just then it was whispered that Mme. Vespucci had borne an unenviable reputation at Florence and at Paris, and had been induced by a pecuniary consideration to break off an intimacy with the Duke of Orleans, Louis Philippe's oldest son, and come to Washington. Soon afterward the Duke's younger brother, the Prince de Joinville, came to this country, and refused to recognize her, which virtually excluded her from reputable society. For some years subsequently she resided in luxurious seclusion with a wealthy citizen of New York, in the interior of that State, and after his death she returned to Paris.

Test for Diamonds.

The following is said to be a sure test for distinguishing colorless gems from diamonds. If a person looks through a transparent stone at any small object, such as the point on a needle, or a little hole in a card, and sees two small points, or two small holes, the stone is not a diamond. All white colorless gems, with the exception of the diamond, make an object examined appear double; in others words, double refraction whenever exhibited by a stone is conclusive proof that it is not a diamond.

The dealer in salt must have a precarious time of it. The salt seller, you know, is always getting overturned.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Training Oxen.—The first thing necessary in training oxen, is kindness then patience. I began in November last not knowing whether I could get them taught in time for this season or at all, but I soon found them so tractable that my hopes began to be raised. It took me just a day to learn that it wasn't necessary to strike a blow or speak a word. The farmers who go along shouting at their cattle and goading them, waste breath and strength. A dozen yoke of oxen could be taught to draw a load a hundred miles without a word or a blow. It is only necessary that the farmer should lead, to show the direction, and the beasts if kindly treated and having an affection for their master, will do the rest. These oxen were trained by uniform kindness. A series of tricks in regular order was fixed upon, and I put them through every day. I was with them nearly all the time and they followed me like two pet kittens. There was a ring in the stables where I taught them day by day. First, with food in my hands, I got them to follow me around in any direction I choose to take. In this way I got them to go along on their knees to waltz. What they knew when I got them had practically to be untaught, as it was all done by 'gee' and 'haw.' I found they were quick of sight, and that, having taught them certain things, I needed after that to simply get where they could see me, and to give them a cue by the motion of my body or my whip in a certain direction. In this way the waltz was taught, and when they go around the ring on their knees I keep ahead of them and they follow me."

Cellar Stable for Stock.—Basement stables for cows, horses and other stock are both the very best and the very worst possible, paradoxical as it may appear. If a basement station is built without free ventilation and good drainage, no matter what other pretensions may be, it is as bad as a pest house, no animals's life can long be sustained in a normally healthy condition in such an abode of disease, But if there is good ventilation and good drainage, no place can be more comfortable for stock. All floors to such places must be elevated from the ground to allow a current of air underneath for proper ventilation and to keep dry. Proper drains should be laid to carry off the liquor to some distant reservoir. Light should come from behind it practicable, never from the front and the windows should be made to slide so as to open in sultry weather. The sun is a life-giving agent, and all animals need its influences. Basement barns built as above are most excellent—warmer in winter, cooler in summer, and convenient in many ways. Ground floors, so much advocated by some, are of the filthiest kind, detrimental alike to the eyes and every part of the body.

How to Use It. Whey is milk minus the cheese that has been removed. As cheese is the most highly nitrogenous portion of the milk, it follows that whey is comparatively weak in these important albuminous food elements. Milk being a perfect food, whey is a liquid lacking in nitrogen to make it complete as a food. In feeding whey to the best advantage this loss of nitrogen should be made good—as far as such a loss can be made good—by using some substance rich in the element in conjunction with the whey. This may be linseed meal, oatmeal, wheat middlings, or some such like substance. Whey thus supplemented will be found to be an excellent food for calves or pigs. For young pigs—shoats—such a mixture gives very excellent return, the food seeming to furnish all the elements necessary for the best growth of the animal. The great objection to whey has come from feeding it alone, and especially when its sugar had turned to acid by long standing.

Water Your Horses Before Feeding.—Horses should be watered in the morning before they are fed. A full drink of water immediately after being fed is a sure way of producing indigestion, if not inflammation. When water is drunk by horses the bulk of it goes directly to the large intestines and little of it is retained in the stomach. Some old and worthless horses, by way of experiment, were fed with split peas and supplied with water immediately before being killed. It was found that the water had carried the peas into the intestines, where no digestion took place.

Experience teaches that stock entering into winter quarters in good condition can be kept without difficulty; while an animal beginning the winter in poor condition, notwithstanding an abundance of feed, careful housing and the best attention, will invariably be in poor order in the following spring; particularly is this the case with common stock. Fat stock consumes a less amount of food than poor stock, because there is not so much required to keep up the animal heat.

To keep seeds from the depredations of mice, mix some pieces of camphor with them. Camphor placed in trunks or drawers will prevent mice from doing them injury.

Hens and Worms.—It is the opinion of experienced nursery men that it is a great benefit to orchards to allow hens among the trees. They eat all the worms, even to the cankerworm.

Steel Castings.—Steel castings, in great variety and of superior adaptation, are now being produced in considerable quantities abroad, including spur wheels, pinions, and geared wheels of all kinds, rings of gear and winding drums for traction and for steam ploughs, wheels and sheaves for collieries, mines, etc., solid disk railway wagon wheels, crank axles, brackets, rollers, clutches, axle boxes, dydraulic cylinders, engineering matters, etc. Castings of this sort are found to possess a very great degree of toughness, some of the test pieces being found capable of bearing a tensile strain of thirty tons per square inch, with an elongation of twenty-five per cent. before fracture—being well suited, therefore, for any work having to withstand sudden strains, or where a high degree of ductility is required. The harder qualities stand a textile strain of forty to fifty tons per square inch, with an elongation varying proportionately from fifteen to three per cent.—being applicable, consequent, to various uses, accordingly as greater resistance to abrasion, or more or less ductility, is desired.

Although idleness is frequently fatal to persons of great mental or physical energy, some workmen still find their term of existence very short on account of the deadly nature of their employment. The average life of a Sheffield fork-grinder is only 29 years, but that of a dry-grinder of sickles is 38 years. For every 70,451 tons of coal dug up in Prussia the life of one miner is sacrificed; and in England there is one life lost for every 89,419 tons raised to the surface.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Uses of the Potato.—In France, farina is largely used for culinary purposes. The famed gravies, sauces and soups of France are laregely indebted for their excellence to that source, and its bread and pastry equally so, while a great deal of the so-called cognac, imported into England from France is the product of the potato. Throughout Germany the same uses are common. In Poland, the manufacture of spirits from the potato is a most extensive trade. "Stettin brandy," well known in commerce, is largely imported into England, and is sent from thence to many of her foreign possessions as the product of the grape, and is placed on many a table of England as the same, while the fair ladies of our country perfume themselves with the spirit of potato, under the designation *eau de Cologne.* But there are other uses which this esculent is turned to abroad. After extracting the farina the pulp is manufactured into ornamental articles, such as picture frames, snuff boxes and several description of toys, and the water that runs from it in the process of manufacture is a most valuable scourer. For perfectly cleansing woolens and such like articles, it is the housewife's panacea, and if the washerwoman happens to have chilbains she becomes cured by the operation.

How to Boil and Stew.—To do either properly, the food must be immersed at the beginning in actually boiling water must be allowed to reach the boiling point again immediately, and to boil for about five minutes. The action of the boiling water upon the surface of either meat or vegetables is to harden it slightly, either juices or mineral salts. After the pot containing the food has begun to boil the second time, it should be removed to the side of the fire, and allowed to simmer until the food is done. This simmering, or stewing, extracts all the nutritious qualities of either meat or vegetables; the pot should be kept closely covered unless for a moment when it is necessary to raise the cover in order to remove the scum. The steam will condense upon the inside of the cover, and fall back into the pot in drops of moisture, if the boiling is slow. Do not think that rapid boiling cooks faster than the gentle process I recommend. After the pot once boils you cannot make its contents cook any faster if you have fire enough under it to run a steam engine. So save your fuel and add it to the fire little by little, to keep the pot boiling. Remember if you boil meat hard and fast it will be tough and tasteless, and most of its goodness will go up the chimney, or out of the window with the steam.

Steamed Beef.—For a family of six or seven persons take four pounds of beef, cross rib is best; get a piece of suet the size of your hand, cut in small pieces and fry out the fat; you must have a large flat-bottomed iron pot; after the suet is brown, take out the scraps and put in the meat and two onions cut up; when the meat has become a dark brown on one side, turn it over on the other, and let that get the same; when onions and meat are thoroughly brown; pour in a pint of boiling water, whenever the meat gets dry add more water, but it must always be boiling hot; throw in a handful of salt, three bay leaves, and a half dozen each of whole allspice and whole pepper, cover with a close-fitting cover and let it cook for three hours; when almost done thin a tablespoonful of flour with half a cupful of water; stir this in the gravy, taking care not to have any lumps in it; when you wish to serve it, strain the gravy through a sieve and pour a few spoonfuls over the meat.

To clean looking-glasses, take a newspaper or a part of one, according to the size of the glass. Fold it small and dip it into a basin of clean, cold water; when thoroughly wet squeeze it out in your hands as you would a sponge, and then rub it hard all over the face of the glass, taking care that it is not so wet as to run down in streams. In fact, the paper must only be completely moistened or dampened all through. After the glass has been well rubbed with wet paper, let it rest for a few minutes, and then go over it with a fresh dry newspaper, folded small in your hand, till it looks clear and bright, which is almost immediately with no further trouble. This method, simple as it is, is the best and most expeditious for cleaning mirrors, and it will be found so on trial—giving a cleanness and polish that can be produced by no other process.

To Renovate Black Goods.—Take one-fifth of a pound of extract of logwood and one ounce of saleratus; put in a boiler with ten gallons of water, cold or hot; stand over the fire, and when boiling hot put in the goods, either wet or dry; let stand twenty minutes, moving about occasionally; rinse in cold water until the goods drip clear, and iron immediately. This will be found a most excellent recipe for restoring black goods of any kind that have become rusty or brown—cloth, cashmere, a waterproof, worsted grenadine, or any material that will not cockle in wetting. Press on the wrong side.

To Dye Pink.—For every three pounds of material take three and a half quarts of water, two ounces of cochineal and half an ounce of cream of tartar; steep the cochineal in warm water two hours, or until the strength is entirely extracted, and add the cream of tartar; then wet the garment in clean water, wringing out quite dry; put it into the dye, bring it to a scalding heat and let it remain a few minutes, stirring all the time, when it will be finished. If a lighter color is needed, use less cochineal; if darker, more, the shade depending upon the quantity of cochineal used. A cheaper dye may be obtained by substituting madder for the cochineal.

Stewed Mushrooms on Toast.—Pull out the stems of the mushrooms, and peel them. Melt a good slice of butter in a stewpan, then add a teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of white pepper and a very small pinch of powdered mace. Put in the mushrooms, the upper side downward, and let them stew gently till they are tender; they will take fifteen or twenty minutes. Fry a slice of bread brown in fresh butter; arrange the mushrooms upon it, and serve very hot.

Oyster Toast.—This is a nice little dish for luncheon or for a late supper. Scald a quart of oysters in their own liquor, take them out and pound them in a mortar, when they form a paste, add a little rich cream and some pepper. Get ready some thin neat pieces of toast moistened slightly with boiling water and spread with fresh butter. Spread the oyster paste thickly upon the toast, put a thinly cut round of lemon upon each piece, and arrange them on a platter garnished with parsley. Serve very hot.

WIT AND HUMOR.

No, Seth," said Mrs. Spicer, as she settled herself back in the rocking-chair on the hotel piazza, "you needn't lie to me about going down stairs after a match, for the windows are open and I can easily pick your bald head out from the other wretches in the pool-room. Last night you went down at eight o'clock to get your boots blacked and although your feet are large enough, heaven knows, I don't believe it took you till 11:30 to get your boots polished, for that was the time you put them outside the chamber door and then fell against it and woke up the children." Here some callers who had driven over from Auburndale, came up the steps, and Spicer slid out under the fire of greetings and was shortly after seen gliding into a billiard hall saloon the back way.

A company of bright young women occupying a cottage at the shore have posted in a conspicuous place in their dining-room a note like the following: "We do not wish to entertain angels unawares, and in order that there may be no mistake in identity, all visitors are expected to bring something with them to contribute to the larder." It nothing is brought down by visiting friends there is generally something comes by express very soon after the visit.

Guilty of Wrong.

Some people have a fashion of confusing excellent remedies with the large mass of "patent medicines," and in this they are guilty of a wrong. There are some advertised remedies fully worth all that is asked for them, and one at least we know of—Hop Bitters. The writter has had occasion to use the Bitters in just such a climate as we have most of the year in Bay City, and has always found them to be first-class and reliable, doing all that is claimed for them.—*Tribune.*

A New Yorker predicts that "the time is near at hand when a race of honey-bees will be introduced to the American people who have no stingers. But the American people who have no stingers—who and where are they? Or, rather, who and where are the American people who have no stingers? Perhaps the American people who have no stinger will object to making the acquaintance of a new race of honey-bees.

It seems almost incredible that the elephant has 40,000 muscles in his trunk; but after a man has experienced an elephant's gentle twist about his system and been thrown the whole length of the menagarie tent, through the candy stand into the lemonade tub, he will be willing to take his oath that there are at least a million and a half muscles in that interesting animal's front tail.

"The rent of this house is only twenty dollars a month," said a Kansas City landlord.

"And we pay for the water? I think it quite high."

"Ah, but you don't see half of the advantages. You can get at your neighbor's wood pile through this hole in the fence."

Bargain closed on the spot.

A young man, the other day, who believed in such things, went to a fortune-teller. "I," said he, "am madly in love, but I have a rival; unveil the future." "The young lady," was the reply, "will be a widow in three months." The young man went straightway and used every inducement to make the fair one marry his rival.

Philadelphia husbands have induced a local paper to state that "the the last thing to explode was a milliner's window. Two ladies who were looking at the new styles were seriously injured." But it won't work, gentlemen. What is danger to a woman compared to the sight of a new bonnet?

"There," said Jones, triumphantly holding up his egg at the breakfast table, "I was always told I wanted chic, and now I've got it." A smile perambulated the table, as a matter of course, and the young man who is studying French laughed immoderately after the joke had been thoroughly explained to him.

"In the hour of danger woman thinks least of herself," said Mme. de Stael. True! When the thunder roars and the vivid lightning flashes, and the big drops come down, the woman who is caught out in the storm devotes her agony to the thought that her hat and dress will be ruined.

A club in South Carolina recently expelled two of its members for fighting a duel. The club says there is no harm in fighting a duel, but when neither party receives a scratch it is perfectly disgraceful, and the reputation of the organization must be preserved.

A minstrel troupe with six "end men" appeared in a neighboring town a few nights ago. After the performance the entire company were "end" men—at the end of their purse, and at their wits' end how to get out of town without paying their bills.

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

When a man comes limping into his place of business late in the morning, and presents the general appearance of having had his spinal column shattered by a railway accident, his friends need not be alarmed; he has been working in the garden.

A Baltimore paper suggests that inasmuch as the slight of a horse car incites all pedestrians to tremendous exertions, it might be a good plan to utilize the vehicle in walking matches, infusing new life into the contestants now and then by bringing a car into sight at the other end of the track.

A Quincy boy sat beside his girl for just one hour last night, and during that time kissed her ninety-six times out of a possible hundred. The other four times she got in a hurry and kissed him.

Two deacons once disputing about a proposed new graveyard, one remarked: "I'll never be buried in that ground as long as I live!" "What an obstinate man!" said the other. "If my life is spared, I will."

Just imagine George Washington wearing a single-barrelled eye glass. —and just imagine Ben Butler wearing a powdered wig and knee breeches!

The season's entertainments have been notably free from annoyance by coughing. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup does this. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Headache is so common that some member of nearly every family is affected with it. The cause in most cases is a torpid action of the Liver, brought on by debilitating influences and impurities of the stomach. The habitual Sick Headache peculiar to some persons is permanently cured by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator; ordinary Headache, which is only a symptom of deranged Stomach and Liver is readily cured by a few doses. And let all who suffer from Headaches remember that they can be prevented by taking a large dose of the Regulator so soon as their symptoms indicate the coming of an attack.

"I used a bottle of Simmons' Liver Regulator when troubled seriously with Headache caused by Constipation. It produced a favorable result without hindering my regular pursuits in business. "W. W. Witmer, Des Moines, Iowa."

Forms of Diamonds.—A peculiar modification of diamond, known as "carbonado," which is as unsightly as cast-iron, is sold for use in rockboring machines, at an average price of eighteen to twenty shillings the carat. Fifteen years ago an unlimited supply of this substance was offered to a London merchant, at the ridiculously low price of threepence a carat; the Amsterdam cutters, however, reported unfavorably as to its employment in their trade, and the proposal was declined. It was never renewed; for shortly afterwards the serviceableness of the stone (which is as hard as diamond itself) both for rock drilling and gem engraving, was discovered, and from a drug in the market it became an object of energetic competition. "Carbonado" resembles in appearance certain meteoric stones of a blackish-brown hue and crystalline texture. It is composed of the same material as diamond, and is in fact supposed to be diamond which has somehow got spoiled in the making. It is found in masses of from one to two pounds in weight, and only in the neighborhood of Bahia, for the lumps of "carbon" occasionally met with in south Africa are deficient in hardness, and thus seem to have been arrested at a still earlier stage of their process towards mineral perfection. "Bort," which is another deficient member of the diamond family, but is nevertheless also highly prized in the arts, consists of an aggregation of tiny crystals, mixed, like black diamonds of Borneo, with a certain proportion of amorphous carbon. We see in it a failure or a freak of nature; and just as the ring of asteroids in the solar system is supposed to represent a single majestic planet, so the forces thus scattered in separate centres of crystallization would, presumably, under normal conditions, have united to form one radiant jewel.

No more Hard Times.

If you will stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style, buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing: get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of employing expensive, quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, but put your trust in that simple, pure remedy, Hop Bitters; that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see good times and have good health.—*Chronicle.*

Gutta Percha Covered Cables.—Gutta percha covered cable wires are not, according to Mr. Preece, the English electrician, without their serious disadvantages—that is, gum only appears to last when in water. Cables that were laid in 1851, and have been brought up within a recent date, are now, he says, as good as the day when first put down; when, however, gutta percha becomes exposed to the air, to the alternations of climate, especially when exposed to the action of the sun, it decays rapidly —it becomes, by oxidizeing, a kind of resin that can easily be crumbled into a snuff like substance. Many attempts have been made to protect it, and to arrest its rapid decay. It has been surrounded with tape soaked with tar, but the latter itself has been found injurious, and has been supplanted by other materials, though nothing has yet been found that renders gutta percha indestructible. In fact, when exposed to air, as when exposed in tunnels, it seems to have a life of about ten years; when laid down in iron pipes, under the influence of the variations of temperature that exist there, it seems to last about twenty years; but in the sea, where it is exposed to equable temperature and equal conditions, it apparently seems capable of lasting forever.

"She'll throw away her switches,
False curls and borrowed sheen.
And shake upon her shoulders plump,
The wealth of Carboline.

Louis Soenderberg, a watchmaker, of Copenhagen, has obviated the necessity of winding up the regulator from which the electric clocks of that city take their time. By suitable mechanism he cuts off from time to time the stream of electricity which comes from the battery, and brings an electro-magnet to bear upon the relaxed mainspring in such a way as to renew its tension instantaneously, and this apparently "perpetual motion" sort of action continues so long as the batteries connected with the works of the regulator are supplied with acid.

Vegetine.—The great success of the Vegetine as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it and received immediate relief, with such remarkable cures.

For preserving botanical preparations Nessler uses 20 per cent. concentrated solution by volume of alcohol, with one or two drops of an 8 per cent. solution of sulphuric acid, in the form of an acid sulphite, to every 200 c. c. of alcohol. This is suitable for green plants that are easily bleached; but for roots that are brown three or four times as much of sulphurous acids is used. A five years' trial has proved the success of these solutions. Animal substances may probably be preserved in the same way.

Herr Bissinger of Carlsruhe, Germany, finds that although Lehrmann's two-horse caloric engine and Otto's two-horse gas engine are among the most economical of the small motors, they are relatively four times as expensive as a 100 horse power steam engine.

"Now Well and Strong."

Shipman, Illinois.
Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:
Dear Sir—I wish to state that my daughter, age 18, was pronounced incurable and was fast failing, as the doctors thought, with consumption. I obtained a half dozen bottles of your Discovery for her and she commenced improving at once, and is now well and strong. She took the Discovery last fall.
Very truly yours,
Rev. Isaac N. Augustin.

Even a deacon won't say grace when he steps into a railway eating-house. He knows that it would be asking too much to request that he be made thankful for anything he will get there.

Doctors may Disagree

as to the best methods and remedies for the cure of constipation and disordered liver and kidneys. But those that have used Kidney-Wort agree that it is by far the best medicine known. Its action is prompt, thorough and lasting.—Herald.

Vegetine.

More to Me than Gold.

Walpole, Mass., March 7, 1880.
Mr. H. R. Stevens:
I wish to inform you what Vegetine has done for me. I have been troubled with Erysipelas Humor for more than 30 years in my limbs and other parts of my body, and have been a great sufferer. I commenced taking Vegetine one year ago last August and can truly say it has done more for me than any other medicine. I seem to be perfectly free from this humor and can recommend it to every one. Would not be without this medicine—'tis more to me than gold—and I feel it will prove a blessing to others as it has to me.
Yours, most respectfully,
Mrs. David Clark.

J. BENTLEY, M. D., says:

It has done more good than all medical treatment.

Newmarket, Ont., Feb. 9, 1880.
Mr. H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.
Sir—I have sold during the past year a considerable quantity of your Vegetine, and I believe, in all cases it has given satisfaction. In one case, a delicate young lady of about 17 years was much benefited by its use. Her parents informed me that it had done her more good than all the medical treatment to which she had previously been subjected.
Yours, respectfully,
J. Bentley, M. D.

Loudly in its Praise.

Toronto, Ont., March 3, 1880.
H. R. Stevens, Boston:
Dear Sir—Considering the short time that Vegetine has been before the public here, it sells well as a blood purifier, and for troubles arising from a sluggish or torpid liver it is a first-class medicine. Our customers speak loudly in its praise.
J. Wright & Co.,
Cor. Queen and Elizabeth Streets.

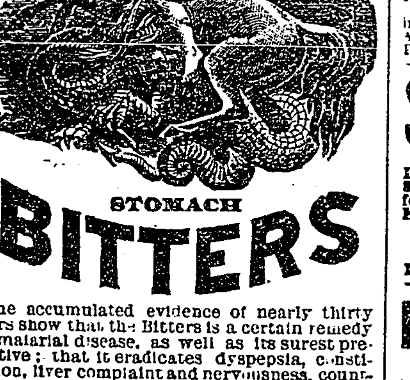
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The accumulated evidence of nearly thirty years show that the Bitters is a certain remedy for malarial disease, as well as its surest preventive; that it eradicates dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint and nervousness, counteracts a tendency to gout, rheumatism, urinary and uterine disorders, that it imparts vigor to the feeble, and cheers the mind while it invigorates the body.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use Hop Bitters.

If you are a man of letters toiling over midnight work, to restore brain nerve and waste, use Hop B.

If you are young and discretion or dissipation; if married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languish on a bed of sickness, rely on Hop Bitters.

Thousands die annually from some form of Kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of HopBitters.

Whoever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take Hop Bitters.

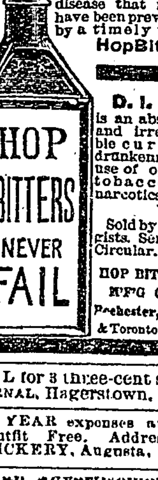
Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you use Hop Bitters.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistable cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco, or narcotics.

If you are simply weak and low spirited, try it! It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

Sold by druggists. Send for Circular.

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The Only Medicine That Acts at the Same Time on The Liver, the Bowels and the Kidneys.

These great organs are the natural cleansers of the system. If they work well, health will be perfect; if they become clogged, dreadful diseases are sure to follow with

TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation and Piles, or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, or Rheumatic Pains and Aches, are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT will restore the healthy action and all these destroying evils will be banished; neglect them and you will live but to suffer. Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health will once more gladden your heart.

Why Suffer longer from the torment of an aching back? Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles?

Kidney-Wort will cure you. Try a package at once and be satisfied.

It is a dry vegetable compound and One Package makes six quarts of Medicine.

Your Druggist has it, or will get it for you. Insist upon having it. Price, $1.00.

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(Will send post paid.)

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CHOIRS WILL REMEMBER OUR American Anthem Book (1.25) by Johnson, Tenney and Abbey; an excellent collection of easy anthems, thousand or more of separate Anthems, &c., costing about 6 to 10 cts. each, convenience for occasional singing.

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THE BEST INSTRUCTION BOOKS for Piano, Organ, Reed Organ, Guitar, Cornet, and all Wind, String and Reed Instruments. Send for our lists. 500 such books published.

Organists need "Harmonic School for the Organ," ($3), by Clarke; also, "Clarke's Short Voluntaries," ($1.50); "Batiste's 50 Pieces," ($2 50); or "Organist's Reliance," by Thayer, 10 Nos., each $1.25, complete, $6.00.

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Any book mailed for the retail price mentioned above. Liberal reduction for quantities.

Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston.

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ALLEN'S Brain Food cures Nervous Debility and Weakness of Generative Organs, $1—all druggists. Send for Circular to Allen's Pharmacy, 313 First Ave., N. Y.

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This is the cheapest and only complete and reliable work on Etiquette and Business and Legal Forms. It tells how to perform all the various duties of life, and how to appear to the best advantage on all occasions.

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An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, one teaspoon to one pint of food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Me.

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X'MAS PRESENTS, free. Send address for particulars. F. TRIFET, 27 School street, Boston, Mass.

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KIDNEY DISEASES, CONSTIPATION AND PILES,

are quickly and surely cured by the use of KIDNEY-WORT. This new and wonderful remedy which is having such an immense sale in all parts of the country, works on natural principles. It restores strength and tone to the diseased organs, and through them cleanses the system of accumulated and poisonous humors. Kidney diseases of thirty years standing have been cured, also Piles, Constipation, Rheumatism, &c., which have distressed the victims for years. We have volumes of testimony of its wonderful curative power. No longer use Alcoholic Bitters, which do more harm than good, or drastic pills, but use Nature's remedy, KIDNEY-WORT, and health will be quickly regained. Get it of your Druggist. Price, $1.00.

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The remedial management of those diseases peculiar to women has afforded a large experience at the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, in adapting remedies for their cure. Many thousands of cases have annually been treated. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the result of this extended experience, and has become justly celebrated for its many and remarkable cures of all those chronic diseases and

WEAKNESSES PECULIAR TO FEMALES.

Favorite Prescription is a powerful Restorative Tonic to the entire system. It is a nervine of unsurpassed efficacy, and while it quiets nervous irritation, it strengthens the enfeebled nervous system, thereby restoring it to healthful vigor. The following diseases are among those in which the Favorite Prescription has worked cures as if by magic, and with a certainty never before attained, viz: Leucorrhea, or whites; excessive flowing; painful menstruation; unnatural suppressions; weak back; prolapsus, or falling of the uterus; anteversion; retroversion; bearing-down sensation; chronic congestion, inflammation, and ulceration; internal heat; nervous depression; nervous and sick headache; debility; and barrenness, or sterility, when not caused by stricture of the neck of the womb. When the latter condition exists, we can, by other means, readily remove the impediment to the bearing of offspring. (See Invalids' Guide Book, sent for one stamp, or the Medical Adviser.)

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VOLUME XLII. JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1880. WHOLE NO. 2279.

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IN THE ORCHARD.

Mellow lies the sunshine on the orchard slopes and meadows.
On nooks of purple asters and tints of leafy hills;
The soft, warm haze is tender with a palpitating splendor,
And a fresh, delicious odor all the dozing valley fills.

Colors like a prairie in the color of its blossoms
Gleam amid the grasses where the luscious fruitage lies,
And in their cosy places on the boughs, with tempting faces
Peep and nestle myriad apples, like birds of dyes.

Golden, green and russet, and warm with scarlet blushes,
Basking in the silent noon upon their perches among the leaves—
How they glow like royal roses, where the loving sun reposes,
How they fall from their own fatness on the crisp autumnal eves.

Apples, fragrant apples, piled high beside the presses,
And heaped in wain and basket 'neath the broad-branched, mossy trees,
Can we fairly call him sober—the splendid, rich October—
Pouring out his swee's and beauty in such lavish gifts as these?

Children frolicking and feasting on the ripeness to the core—
Monarchs of the orchard kingdom, with every tree a throne—
What are spring days for your praises, or woodpaths, or the daisies,
To these provinces of sweetness, which, by right of love, ye own?

Sadly may the aged ponder life's decays and changes,
But youth sees no dark omen as the mellow apples fall.
O children, keep your gladness; may you have no more of sadness
Than while, romping in the orchards, you are kings and queens of all!

What John Harding Thought.

"In some things women are so silly and ridiculous!"

Here John Harding laid down the magazine article he had been reading, and which had for its theme the apparently inexhaustible one—the follies and shortcomings of the sex to which he had alluded.

Mrs. Harding glanced from the bow she was fashioning to the solemn face of the speaker.

"In some things? That is encouraging snrely! I've known sueh quantities of men that were silly and ridiculous in so many ways. What is it now, I wonder?"

Loftily obvious to the quiet sarcasm in these words, Mr. Harding continued:

"Just look at the way they dress, for instance."

"Oh!"

"Not only devoid of common sense, but of all artistic elegance and beauty."

"Really, John," retorted Mrs. Harding, drawing her needle through her work with so much energy as to snap the thread, "however silly a woman may be in your estimation, I think they might know how and in what style to dress."

"They might, I suppose," was the cool response; "but that they don't is very evident. Have you read: 'Dress as it Relates to Health and Beauty,' in the last Monthly."

"No," responded Mrs. Harding, with a toss of the head. "It was written by some man, I suppose,"

"No matter who it was written by; it is sound sense, every word of it. I wish you would study that article, Mary; it would do you an immense deal of good. I don't mean to say that you haven't sense in a good many things, which surprises me all the more that you should show so little in the way you dress."

Mrs. Harding's red cheeks grew still redder.

"John Harding!"

"There, now, Mary, don't fly into a passion because I tell you the truth, all for your own good. Just look at the trimming on the skirt of your dress, for instance; according to all artistic rules, the line should be unbroken, from waist to feet, and here it is cut up and destroyed in half-a-dozen places?"

"Have you ever seen me in a dress whose skirt is entirely plain, or, as you term it, with the line unbroken from waist to feet?"

"No; but I should be glad to do so."

"You would? Have you any farther complaint to make? If you have I beg that you won't be backward about stating it."

"I don't mean to be. There's the hat you wear. That is what you call it, I suppose, though for any use it performs it might as well be called most anything else; a mass of ribbons, feathers and flowers, piled up as high as possible, and worn upon the back of the head."

"Anything further?"

"Yes. Look at the way the hair is worn by nine-tenths of the ladies—yours among em, part of it in a snarl on the forehead and the rest braided and festooned at the back of the head."

"How would you have me arrange it?"

"Why, simply drawn back from the forehead and coiled low at the back of the head so as to preserve its classic outline. Some thing the way it is in that picture. See?"

Mrs. Harding glanced at the picture to which her husband pointed, that of a very lovely girl, with small regular features, and whose wavy hair was losely knotted at the back.

"Yes, I see. But I don't think you ever saw my hair dressed in that style."

"It would be an immense improvement if you would dress it so, you'd look like quite another person."

"I think I should, But have you on further suggestions to make? Your ideas are so original that they interest me."

"Not at present," returned Mr. Harding, biting off the end of his cigar he intended to light as soon as he got out on the steps.

A few minutes later he put his head back into the room where his wife was sitting:

"I shall be around with the ponies at 3, Mary. Don't keep me waiting."

Mrs. Harding belonged to that large class of ladies whose attractions depend more or less on style of dress, and no one understood this more clearly than she. She knew her strong and weak points, and how to bring out the one and conceal the other. For instance, she had fine eyes, hair and complexion, but her features were rather irregular, her forehead especially being out of proportion with the rest of her face, and the form wanting in roundness of outline. But so skillfully were these defects remedied by the adjustment of the hair and dress that they were scarcely noticed, and she was considered by all who knew her—her husband not excepted—to be an attractive and very charming woman.

Mrs. Harding spent the greater part of the morning in the attic overhauling a chest that had belonged to her husband's aunt; apparently well repaid for her trouble by the garments fished up out of its dark depths, and which she carried to her own room. Out of these she fashioned a dress very similar in style to the one for which her husband had expresed so much admiration.

"I hate to disfigure myself so!" she thought, as the straight folds fell lankly around the tall, thin form making it look still more tall and thin; "but nothing else will cure John; and if he keeps on he'll drive me frantic!"

Taking a round, flat hat, very much in vogue a few years ago, and whose only ornament was a ribbon around the crown, Mrs. Harding went down into the parlor.

She did not have long to wait. Ten minutes later John came up to the door, in an open phaeton, drawn by the well known grays that were the pride of his heart.

Running up the steps, he opened the door of the room where his wife sat.

He stared at her, for a moment, in dumb amazement

"Heavens and earth! Mary, is that you? I thought it was—I don't know what! What have you been doing to yourself?"

"I have been trying to carry out the hints you gave me this morning in regard to dress. I hope it suits you and that you admire its effect?"

"Well, no," responded Mr. Harding, taking a critical survey of the odd looking figure before him. "I can't say that I do. To speak plainly you look like a fright!"

"I must say John," retorted his wife with an injured air, "that you are very difficult to suit. I have spent the greater part of the morning in following the suggestions you gave me at breakfast and still you find fault. What is it now I'd like to know? Here is the unbroken sweep of skirt; the classic line of the head—I think that is what you call it. And you surely can not say that this hat is too high, or that its elegant simplicity—I quote your words—is destroyed by any superabundance of flowers, feathers and ribbons."

Mr, Harding turned very red.

"That is all nonsense, Mary. I had only three hours at my disposal, and it's now half past 3. I thought I should find you all ready."

"I shall be ready in half a minute," replied his wife tying on her hat.

Mr. Harding looked at her in horrified astonishment.

"Do you think that I am going to take you out in such a dress as that? Why you look like an escaped lunatic!"

Just here the door bell rang.

"It's Judge Howe," said Mr. Harding, as he listeded to the voice, in reply to the servant who answered it. "He's come expressly to see you. For pity's sake go upstairs and put on something decent. I would'nt have him see you in that dowdy thing for any consideration!"

"Will you promise—"

"I'll promise anything!" interposed Mr. Harding drawing his wife toward the door which opened into the back parlor, and through which she disappeared just as their visitor was announced.

In an almost incredible short space of time Mrs. Harding entered the parlor where her husband and their guest were seated, looking so different that no one not intimately acquainted with her would have recognized her.

Mr. Harding drew a long sigh of relief as he looked at the pretty, tastily-attired woman of whom he had so often spoken to his friend, Judge Howe, and to whom he was so proud to present her.

In the gay and animated conversation that followed, and all the pleasant thoughts to which it gave rise, he forgot everything else; not so with Mrs. Harding. As soon as the door closed after their visitor, she turned her laughing eyes full upon her husband's face.

"Now John, let us have a fair and clear understanding; I want to suit you if it is a possible thing. Which of these two styles of dressing do you wish me to adopt?"

"I shouldn't suppose you'd ask such a question, Mary. Seeing you once in the peculiar costume you assumed is quite enough for me, I assure you."

"I assumed it to please you—don't forget that."

"You failed in your object, then. To speak frankly, I didn't suppose it possible for you to look so downright ugly in anything."

"You are not over complimentary," laughed Mrs. Harding. "But no matter: if you're satisfied, I am. Don't look so crestfallen, John; you are not a bit more inconsistent than the rest of your sex who give ours so much sage advice in regard to matters they know nothing about. If the wives and daughters of these modern Solomons should dress as they advise other people's wives and daughters to do they wouldn't be seen in the street with them."

Married Life Among the Esquimaux.

It might be supposed, says a correspondent with the Schwatka expedition, who saw something of life among the Esquimaux, that in such a state of society as exists among this people there would be no romances, no marrying for love; but that would be a mistake, for there have been several romantic little episodes that came under my observation during my residence in North Hudson's Bay. There is a poor old man dwelling with the Iwilliks, near Depot Island, named Iteguark, who had two very attractive and useful wives, or Nu-lee-augar, as is the native term. The old man had been a good hunter, but a few years ago met with an accident that resulted in his right knee becoming stiffened, and his hunting days were over. He can still hunt seals throug the ice, but cannot work up to them on top of the ice, nor can he chase the reindeer on his native hills. Then it was that Oxeomadiddlee looked with envious eyes upon the youngest and fairest of Iteguark's wives and induced her to come and live with him. She knew that her new lover was strong and active and better able to support her than her old love and listened to the voice of the tempter. Iteguark was not disposed to submit meekly to this treachery on the part of his friend Oxeomadiddlee, so one morning while the truant wife and her new husband were sleeping in their igloo Iteguark entered and sought to take the life of the seducer with a hunting knife. But Oxeomadiddlee was on his guard and being a man of immense strength he caught his adversary by the wrist and by the sheer force of his grip compelled him to drop the weapon on the floor. He then released his hold and Iteguark rushed out to his own igloo and got his bow and quiver, but his enemy was still watchful and took the bow and arrows away and destroyed them. Here ended hostilities. Oxeomadiddlee paid the old man for his wife and that settled it forever. Presently another Inuit named Eyerloo fell desperately in love with poor Iteguark's remaining wife, and with his arts and blandishments won her away from her husband. There was no fight this time. The poor old man gave up completely, and said the world was all wrong and he only waited for his summons to leave it and mount the golden stairs.

A few years ago an Igloolip Inuit named Kyack won the affections of one of Ikomar's wives, and this brought on a duel in which Kyack came very near leaving Mrs. Kyack a widow. Ikomar got the head of his enemy in chancery and tightened his arm around his neck until Kyack dropped lifeless upon the snow. He gradually recovered, and would have returned the stolen wife, but Ikomar refused to take her back, and demanded payment instead. This was tendered to him, and being appeased by the offer further trouble was avoided.

Punnie, one of Armow's daughters, was, in her youth, affianced to Sebeucktelee, but when she reached a marriageable age became the wife of Conwechungk, her adopted brother. The pretext for this new arrangement was that Sebeucktelee's father had not made payment at the time he made the wedding contract, and that Punnie loved Conwechungk better anyhow, and would take advantage of the omission of the intended father-in-law. It made no difference that Conwechungk had another wife—in fact, it was all the better on that account, for he would have one for himself and another to loan around to his neighbors. When I left Depot Island I noticed that he had not only loaned his first wife away but had traded his dearly beloved Punnie for Tockolegeetais's wife for an indefinite period while Sebeucktolee had taken to his bosom Netchuck, the discarded wife of Shockpenark. But life is altogether too short to allow of a complete and reliable record being made of the social gossip of an Esquimaux village. Intermarriages are common, and everybody is related to every one else in the most intricate and astonishing manner. I once read of a man who married a widow, and his father, subsequently marrying the daughter of this same widow, was driven insane by trying to ascertain the exact relationship of their children. Such trifles have no effect upon the Inuit brain or the entire nation would long ago have become raving maniacs.

Babies.

According to a Yorkshire notion, a newborn infant should be laid first in the arms of a maiden before any one touches it; and in some places the infant's right hand is left unwashed in order that he may gather riches. It is, too, considered very important by many that an infant should go up in the world before it goes down. Thus, in Cleveland, says Mr. Henderson, "if a child should be born in the top story of a house, for want of a flight of stairs one of the gossips will take it in her arms and mount a table, chair or chest of drawers, before she carries it down stairs." In the north of England when an infant for the first time goes out of the house, it is presented with an egg, some salt, a little loaf of bread, and occasionally a small piece of money—these gifts being supposed to insure that the child shall never stand in need of the common necessaries of life. In the East Riding of Yorkshire a few matches are added to light the child to heaven. It was, too, in former times customary, and the practice is not yet obsolete, to provide a large cheese and cake and cut them at the birth of a child. These were called the "groaning cake and cheese," and were distributed among all the neighbors. In Yorkshire this cake is termed the "pepper cake," and in some localities the "sickening cake." It is the source of a species of divination, for being cut into small pieces by the medical man, it is divided among the unmarried of the female sex, under the name of "dreaming bread." Each one takes a piece, places it in the foot of the left stocking and throws it over the right shoulder. This being done, they must retire to bed backward, without uttering a word, and those who are lucky enough to fall asleep before midnight are favored with a sight of their future husbands in their dreams.

A Bachelor's Confession.

I live in a French flat. Of course there are objections to French flats. So there are to most things. I can't afford a hotel, and I detest a boarding house. A bachelor of thirty odd, who had been at the mercy of boarding house keepers all his days, can easily understand that.

So, when I engaged a suite of rooms—third floor in a French flat edifice—and arranged my household goods therein, with a fine lookout over a green dot of a park in front, and the glimmer of a palisade in the rear, above a forest of chipping, I considered myself well off.

What is my profession? I haven't any in particular. I am an artist, and draw a little; daily, in front of my easel, I contribute to the press, and write when the divine afflatus seizes me. I read the law when I feel like it, and draw a little income from a snug little property left me by an uncle in India. Consequently I was able to decorate my new quarters very prettily with Bagdad rugs, old China dragons, black and gold Japanese screens, and pictures I had picked up at a bargain.

And when the fire was burning cheerfully in the grate, the first rainy May evening, the student lamp shining softly on the red, carved table, and the waiter from a neighboring restaurant had brought in my frugal dinner of a broiled bird, a mold of currant jelly, a slice of roast beef, and a raspberry dumpling, I considered myself pretty comfortable.

"Upon the whole," says I to myself, "I rather approve of French flats."

I rang the bell.

The janitor—a respectful, decent sort of a fellow, in a round jacket and carpet slippers—answered the summons.

"Janitor," said I, "who occupies the floor above?"

"Nobody, sir," the man answered. "Last party moved out yesterday. New party moves in tomorrow."

"A large family?" said I, rather dubiously.

"Bless your heart, sir," said the man, "no family at all—a single lady, sir."

At this I congratulated myself more and more.

"I shall have the prospect of a little peace now, I think," said I, and ate my dinner in a fool's paradise of happiness.

The single lady moved in on the morrow. She must have moved in when I was down town selecting some new millboards and color tubes for the summer sketches that I intended to make, for when I returned, fondly expecting once more to enter into my kingdom of peace and serenity, everything was changed.

There was a banging and pounding overhead, a thumping and hammering—a sound as if some middle-aged giantess, in hobnailed shoes, was enjoying herself in a promenade.

I sent for the janitor in a rage.

"Is this house coming down?" said I.

"It's the new tenant a-movin' in, sir," said he, apologetically.

"Does her furniture consist entirely of Herring's safes and square pianos?" said I.

"There are two pianos, sir," said he. "She's musical."

"The deuce she is!" roared I. "Two pianos! And does she play on 'em both?"

"Don't know, sir, I'm sure," said the man, with a distressed expression of countenance.

I endured the noise until midnight, and then I sent up the janitor's wife.

"The third floor's compliments to the fourth floor, and would like to know if this sort of thing is to go on all night."

Down came the woman again.

"Fourth floor's compliments to the third floor, and wishes to know if he expects people to get settled without a noise."

The next day the piano—only one however—commenced. I was elaborating a skeleton for a scientific essay, and it disturbed me seriously. I endured it as long as I possibly could, and then I had resource once more to the janitor's wife.

"Third floor's compliments to the fourth floor, and will feel obliged if she will favor me with a little peace and quietness, long enough to do some necessary writing."

There was no reply, and the music ceased abruptly.

But that evening, when I was begining to solace myself with a little violin practice in the twilight, tap, tap, tap, came the janitor's wife at my door.

"Fourth floor's compliments to the third floor, and will feel obliged if he will favor her with a little peace and quietness, long enough to write a letter."

How I hate that woman!

So we lived for a month, exchanging constant missiles of warfare. I could cheerfully have given up that miserable French flat and gone back to boarding, only unluckily I had engaged it for a year. The fourth floor elocutionized, and had friends to select private readings, whose voices were deeper than Hamlet's, and more sonorous than that of Charlotte Cushman. She was charitable, and had classes of heavy-booted girls twice a week, to sing hymns and learn to sew. A single lady, indeed! If she had been a quadruple lady she could not have made more noise, nor enjoyed the making of it more.

At the close of the month, however, an incident happened which turned the current of my whole life. I went on a picnic. I don't often go to affairs of that kind; but this was an especially select affair, gotten up by my friend Harold Webster. I went, and there I met Barbara Willis, and fell straightway in love with her. She wasn't exactly young, but neither am I—and to my taste a full-blown rose is sweeter than a bud, wherever you find it growing. She was dark-eyed, with full cherry lips, satin-brown hair, and a complexion as fresh as roses and ivory. We talked—our ideas coincided exactly. It seemed if our souls were two looking-glasses, to mirror each other's.

"Miss Willis," cried I, "why is it that we have never met before? I feel as if we were old, old friends!"

As I spoke I gently pressed her hand, and she smiled back unutterable things.

I went to my friend Webster, who was making up quadrilles on the upper deck. We were accompanied by an excellent brass band.

"Oh, Harold," said I, "I can never thank you enough for introducing me to that angel!"

"Do you mean Barbara Willis," said he. "Well, I do think she is rather a fine girl."

We grew confidential as we sat together on the promenade deck and watched the moonlight ripple over the surface of the tides.

"A bachelor's life is but half a life, Miss Willis," said I.

"I can readily imagine that," said she, softly.

"I live in a flat," confessed I.

"Do you?" said Barbara, (the sweet, old English name was just like her.) "Why, how strange! So do I!"

"Isn't it dreadful?" said I.

"Horrid!" said she, closing her lips as though she meant it.

"And there's a female dragon occupies the floor above me and torments me out of my life."

"Well, if this isn't a remarkable coincidence," said Barbara. "There's a detestable old crab of a bachelor under me, who takes all the pleasure out of my existence."

"Should two lives be thus blighted?" said I.

"I—I don't think they should," said Barbara, looking intently at the bouquet of pansies she held in her hand.

It was past midnight when the boat landed. Harold Webster came up.

"I promised to see you home, Miss Willis," said he, rubbing his hands briskly.

"You need not trouble yourself, Webster," said I. "I shall be most happy."

I called a hack, helped the divine Barbara in, feeling more and more as if I were walking in cloud land.

"Where shall I drive to?" said the man.

"No. 69 Ravenal street," said she, fourth floor.

"What!" cried I, "not to Fernandino flats?"

"Exactly," said she.

"Why, that's where I live!"

"Are you the third floor?" she cried out, breathless.

"Are you the fourth?" I counter-questioned.

"But you're not a crab at all!"

"Nor are you a dragon. On the contrary—"

But what matters it what we said? Things were altered from the very beginning. I took my violin up stairs the next day, and helped my divine Barbara out with sonata of Beethoven's. I suggested a new educational theory for the nabnailed classes. I listened enchanted to her recitation of Tennyson's Brook; and at the end of the quarter we are to be married—Barbara and I.

Why the Needle Points Northerly.

The reason why the needle points in the northerly direction is that the earth in itself is a magnet, attracting the magnetic needle as the ordinary magnets do; and the earth is a magnet as the result of certain cosmical facts, much affected by the action of the sun. These laws have periodicities, all of which have not as yet been determined. The inherent and ultimate reason of the existence of any fact in nature, as gravity, light, heat, etc., is not known further than that it is in harmony with all facts in nature. Even an earthquake is in perfect harmony with, and the direct resultant of, the action of forces acting under general laws. A condensed explanation in regard to the needle pointing to the northward and southward is as follows: The magnetic poles of the earth do not coincide with the geographical poles. The axis of rotation makes an angle of about 23 degrees with a line joint to the former. The northern magnetic pole is at present near the Arctic circle on the meridian of Omaha. Hence the needle does not everywhere point to the astronomical north, and is constantly variable within certain limits. At San Francisco it points about 17 degrees to the east of north, and at Calais, Maine, as much to the west. At the northern magnetic pole a balanced needle points with its north end downwards in a plump line; at San Francisco it dips about 63 degrees, and at the southern magnetic pole the south end points directly down. The action of the earth upon a magnetic needle at its surface is of about the same force as that of a hard steel magnet, 40 inches long, strongly magnetized, at a distance of one foot. The foregoing is the accepted explanation of the fact that the needle points to the northward and southward. Of course no ultimate reason can be given for this natural fact any more than for any other observed fact in nature.

Butter and Cheese of the Ancients.

From the fact that the ancient writers of the Hebrew and Greek schools do not mention butter or cream some have concluded that neither was known or used up to nearly the close of the first century of the Christian era; but this must be a mistake, for no doubt one of the oils mentioned in the Old Testament was of a butyraceous description. The milk of herds and of goats is spoken of, consequently there must have been cream, and butter also, produced by the conveyance of milk in skins on camel-back, as it is frequently carried in what is called the Holy Land to-day. The climate, in patriarchal times, as it presents, would not allow butter to remain long in a solid state; and hence its mention as oil. This is, however, speculative, though more than probable. Pliny speaks of "cow-cheese," which he calls butyrum; and the nomad Arabs made what they called "kymac," which is a thickened preparation of cream almost like butter. It is made by shaking cream of goat's milk in a calabash. The native East Indians made butter from buffaloes' milk, which they called "ghee," which is simply butter of a thick, oily consistency. Homer and Virgil both mention cheese, the former that could be cut by a knife—Hercamede being described in the Iliad as having shred and scraped goat's cheese into a posset he prepared for the wounded Machaon. Virgil leaves cheese with no greater consistency than curd, which the Scythians used to mix with mare's blood and feast upon. Long before the Christian era the buttery extract from milk was used by the barbarous nations and by the Romans as an ointment, with which they anointed children when teething, and applied to their skins to defend them from the sun. This was butyrum, ghee, or melted butter; and, if it looked then no more tempting than when presented forty years ago, under an Arab tent at the second cataract of the Nile, it must have been then, as now, a very repulsive appearing article of food, with a most offensive smell of rancidity.

Before their intercourse with Europeans, the Maoris, according to Mr. J. W. Stack, of the New Zealand Institute, had terms only for three colors—white, black and red. His paper is valuable as throwing light on some of the recent learned disputations regarding the color sense of the Greeks about the time of the siege of Troy. It is one thing to appreciate color, and quite another thing to give precise expression to that appreciation.

Bird-Scaring.

"Why don't you scare the birds away?" says not only one friend but many to me when I show them my plums, my apples and pears, picked here and there long before they are ripe, just as a taste of one and then another, but enough to spoil the fruit, and prevent their growing or keeping. It is vexing—very vexing, I say; but how am I to scare them? And if I do, I frighten away also the very birds I want to come, as well as those I do not. Then it is most difficult to scare when you have a wood on two sides of your garden, which is also crowded with shrubs, besides the fruit-trees, the latter being either close together or growing as ornaments among the shrubs and flowers. Then there are 200 or more in an orchard that does not quite join the garden, but also have a wood on two sides.

"Have a boy," said my friend. "Let him have a watchman's rattle, and make him go about with it. That'll scare them."

"Possibly it might," I rejoin, for a while, perhaps a week, but not more; and only think of the noise of the rattle perpetually going from morn to night close to your house, and another joining chorus, or rather making a duet, from the orchard. It would be just as unpleasant for myself and friends as for the birds. Besides, the boy will not come until seven in the morning, and then go at six in the evening. It would be before and after those hours the birds would do the mischief; they would watch him come and go even to his meals; and, besides, in a day or two they would get so used to the sound that they would scarcely fly before him."

"No!" said my friend, "not they."

"But it has been tried," say I, "and does not answer."

"Well, there are plenty of other means," I get in reply.

"Name them," say I.

"Tie scarlet worsted about the trees you want to save."

"I have tried it, and no result. Feathers on strings will do for a while, and so on; looking-glass, instead of frightening, attracts some birds."

"Ah! well," says my friends, "it's all nonsense; it can be done if you like; but the fact is you don't care and don't try, that's it."

"You are wrong," say I. "Come and sit here in the shade, and I will tell you a few attempts to frighten the birds. Awhile ago a friend of mine had a cherry-tree full of cherries. They were fine and good; so, to preserve them from the birds, he put a bell up in the tree, and brought a string through the window of his bedroom that was tied to the bell, so that early in the morning he could ring the bell as he was lying in bed. The first and second mornings the effect on the birds was all that could be desired; the third he pulled at the string, and found the bell did not sound well; so he got up to look, and there, sitting on the bell, was a magpie, trying with difficulty to balance himself as the bell was pulled to and fro! In three mornings the birds had got used to the scare."

"Another one I will tell you. Mr. Brock, of the Crystal Palace, gave me some Japanese kites; very curious figures they were. These, I thought, would scare the birds if flown occasionally. I took them home, and on the following day I flew one, and when it was about fifty yards up, or thereabouts, the birds came far and near to observe it; larks in particular, also swallows and martins—round about the kite they and others flew, going close to it chirping and twittering, quite a throng of them; I should say there were forty or more all together. After a short time, by ones, by twos and threes, they went away. I lowered my kite (which, by the way, represented a Japanese lady) and put it away. A few days after a visitor from London came, and, walking around the garden, I said, 'I will show you a curious sight presently.' So I got out my kite, and away it went, higher and higher. I let out all my string, but never a bird came to look at it—not one. I was astonished. My friend looked at the kite for a short time, and then said, 'I don't see anything in particular in that.' 'No,' said I, 'but I do.' Then I told him how the birds swarmed about it when I flew it before, and I expected they would again. But no such thing; in one flight they had got used to it, and were neither frightened nor cared about it in any way. Nor did they afterwards, when I again tried another Japanese figure—not one came to see it. Again, I have put clothes stuffed with straw, representing a man, up in the garden to scare the jays. Going out early on the third morning after one was fixed, I saw a jay sitting on the hat of the figure with some green pea-pods, enjoying them in a most contented way. No, my friend, I have never yet found any 'bird-scare' answer for more than three days, and seldom so long. Trying to scare birds is one thing, doing it is another, and, as a rule, you do more harm than good, for you frighten the more timid, such as the warblers, from doing you the good, while the bold, such as black-birds, jays, etc., are not deterred. So I think your idea of scaring is not of much use."

"Well," said my friend, rising, "what do you do?"

"Net the trees and the strawberries where I can, and let the others take their chance. Losing the fruit is not so bad as losing the birds. A bushel or two of fruit spoilt is not so difficult to bear with as whole trees denuded of bloom-buds."

Here my friend looked at his watch.

"Dear me!" said he, "I shall lose the train," and he made for the garden gate with more than his accustomed speed; and just as he passed through I said gently to him—

"Your watch is a little slow, I think."

"Ah," said he, and away he ran.

"That's a scare," said I to myself, as I sauntered up the pathway to the house; "but, like those for the birds, it won't last long."

Musical Criticism.

An amateur musician of great natural genius played the "Anvil Chorus," on a piano to a few friends the other night. After he had banged the piano nearly to pieces, he stopped and turning to Gilhooly, said:

"Now, Mr. Gilhooly, I want your candid opinion about my skill."

"My opinion," said Gilhooly, "ain't worth a cent. I never worked in a boiler shop or a blacksmith shop in my life, but Bob here, has. Ask him."

Bob said it was the best thing of the kind he had heard for years and yet the musical cuss was pleased enough to send across the street for a pitcher of beer and some cigs.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, Dec. 18, 1880.

HON. J. L. CUNNINGHAM.

Etowah county and the Senatorial District of which it comprises a part is peculiarly fortunate in having a representative so efficient and popular as is Senator Cunningham. Long experience has rendered him perfectly familiar with legislative routine. This, united with a quick and comprehensive mind and a fine knowledge of the law, renders him highly efficient and useful. He is very popular with his brother senators and deservedly so for a kindlier or more generous nature is rarely found. For ten years or more we have enjoyed his acquaintance, and have thought we knew him perfectly, but association with him in the hall of legislation has revealed to us strong and admirable points of character in him we had not before suspected, and hence this tribute. He is deserving of the highest confidence of his constituency and no doubt enjoys it.—Indeed, the fact that he has been twice elected to the important place he now holds attests as much.

We have received the prospectus of a new paper to be shortly started at Gadsden by Messrs Vandiver & Johnson.

We have no doubt but that it will be a success from the start. We learn that a splendid outfit has been purchased for it and that it is backed by ample capital. Mr. Johnson is one of the best printers in the State. Mr. Vandiver is an accomplished and sprightly writer and has had some training in editorial harness. As Solicitor of this Circuit he won the esteem and friendship of large numbers of people in this section of the State, and they will all, as we do, wish him great success in his new venture.

Political Pabulum.

Special to the N. O. Picayune.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

Intimate friends of Senator Blaine say hat he will accept the position of Secretary of State under Gen. Garfield's administration.

There is hardly a doubt that he can be the Premier of the new dynasty if he desires it. The relations of Blaine and Garfield are and have long been of the closest personal and political friendship. The friends of both say that the candidacy of Blaine prevented Grant's nomination at Chicago, and the transfer of his strength to Garfield led to the latter's nomination.

Well informed politicians fully credit sarrangement. Of course it will not satisfactory to Conkling & Co. Blaine has yet two years in the Senate to run. Frye will, in all probability, be chosen Senator in the event of Blaine becoming Secretary of State, and Hale will succeed Hamlin, who goes out on the 4th of March next.

Justice Strong witheld his resignation to-day by request of the other Supreme Court Judges. His resignation, however, will go in soon.

The prospect of this vacancy has stirred up the Massachusetts delegation and they will ad reccommend Attorney General Devens for the position. The President would prefer Stanley Matthews, but so long as there are two judges from Ohio he cannot well nominate a third.

The Supreme Court will transfer Bradley to Strong's Circuit.

The South has now no representative man on the bench. The Southern Senators say that they would prefer anybody to a Southern Republican for this position, and it is safe to say that neither Hughee nor any other Souther Republican could be confirmed.

They feel keenly the exclusion of the South from the Supreme bench, and a paper was to-day generally signed by the Southern Senators asking the President to remedy this injustice by appointing a Southern representative man. Several names have been canvassed in this connection, among which are Judge Wm. J Robertson, of Virginia, and Mr. Bollinger, of Texas. Mr. Bollinger is understood to be strongly favored by the Texas Senators and by Justice Miller, and if any Southern man not a Republican be nominated his chance is best.

Special to the N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

Gen. Walker said to-day that he is only waiting for returns from one of the frontier districts of Texas before sending to Congress a complete census of each State and Territory. This should arrive within ten days, and the House can then proceed with the apportionment. If Congress, however, should take its usual recess during the holiday season, the returns will not be available for consideration until early in January

Speaker Randall is reported to have said to-day that as soon as the Democrats have enough members present to make a quorum they intend to pass the Morgan count resolution, and that the Democratic majority will never consent to the proposition that the vice president has the right to count the electoral votes arbitrarily and select a president

Gen. Grant's arrival to-day and the resignation of Secretary Thompson to take the chairmanship of the American branch of the Panama Canal Company revives an interest in the subject. There is much adverse criticism upon Secretary Thompson for lending his influence to forward an enterprise regarded as unfriendly to American interests while he was a member of an administration squarely committed to the Monroe doctrine. For this reason, although Thompson was willing to continue as Secretary of the Navy until March, it is understood the President was so displeased that he promptly accepted his resignation. Special telegram to the N. O. Times.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 1880.

Grant's arrival this evening does not create any enthusiasm among the Republicans.

A change of three votes in the Tennessee Legislature would elect a Republican Senator, and active negotiations are going on to obtain the required number. Tennesseeans say it cannot be done without bribery.

Devens will have active competition for Strong's place, and it is thought Edmunds will be his most formidable opponent.

I learn on high authority that Judge Woods, of the United States Circuit Court, is to be appointed on the United States Supreme Bench as its Southern representative. I think there is no doubt of the correctness of the information.

W. H. R.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Third Session of the Forty-sixth Congress—Grant for Captain General—Proposed Holiday Adjournment.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 11th 1880.

The opening of the third session of the forty-sixth Congress was not particularly interesting. There were fewer than the usual number of sight-seers at the Capitol but the galleries, except those set apart for the Diplomatic corps, were well filled. In the House, before the Speakers gavel fell, the members were demonstrative and noisy in their mutual greetings; in the Senate, they were cordial but dignified, as becomes members of the American House of Peers. To those, however, who understood what may be called the private social history of Congress, it was interesting to distinguish the greetings of cronies from those who shake hands diplomatically or politically. The average American politician has, perhaps, a thinner veneering of deceitful politeness than his prototype in any other country.

The Chaplains of the two houses were very brief in their religious services, and Congress was soon ready for Mr. Hays' circular, which was of unusual length and novelty. He recommended that General Grant be made "captain-general," with a suitable salary, for life, and General McCook has introduced a bill in the House to give legislative effect to this recommendation. The bill will certainly not be unanimously favored by the Military Committee, and it is said that General Jos. E. Johnson will oppose it in committee, if not in the House. General McCook's bill has been the subject of much discussion in military and political circles. It is believed to embody the wishes of the coming administration, and probably to be a part of the pact at Mentox. The introducer of the bill is not one of the crowd who has made a fetich of General Grant, but he is a warm personal friend of General Garfield and the bill will certainly not be vetoed by the coming President, if it should reach him.

The week has been spent by the House mostly in useless debate on the subject of the electoral count; Democrats holding that the vote for President should be counted by Congress and Republicans holding the other theory that the Vice President of the United States is alone competent to open and announce the result of the Presidential election returns.

The House appropriations Committee, divided into sub-committees, has gone vigorously to work on the general appropriation bills but it is not probable, at the rate time is wasted now, that any of these bills will be passed until after the holiday recess. Adjournment for the Christmas vacation will probably be from the 22nd of December to the 2nd of January. some Western and some Southern members are opposed to any adjournment for the holidays, but the usual rule will be followed, and Congress will soon take a rest of at least ten days from its not very arduous work.

On the 9th inst. the Senate adjourned over until Monday, the 13th.

Senators Hampton, Conkling, Lamar, Edmonds, Butler, Logan, Shaw, and Jones of Nevada have not yet made their appearance in the Senate Chamber.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Robeson got so far at sea in a recent debate as to address the House as "Gentlemen of the Jury."

PARIS LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

PARIS, FRANCE, Nov 30, 1880.

Had the Septennate been allowed to run its course undisturbed, it would in the dull order of things have come to an end to-day. Looking back into the past, one cannot refrain from reflecting on the many memorable events that have taken place since it was first inaugurated, and on the many hopes that have been deceived. This day seven years ago the Duc de Broglie was the most powerful man in France, and the Conservatives enjoyed a strong majority. The plan of placing Henri Cinq on the throne of his ancestors had just been discursed, and although it had fallen through, the Legitimists were by no means damaged The Orleanists were anything but displeased at an arrangement which gave the Compt de Paris a fair start; and even the Bonapartists, fallen though they were, could not help calculating that when the seven years were over their Prince with all his promise would have attained his majority. Now all is changed. The Compt de Chambord still remains at Frohsdorf, where, in all probability, he will end his days. The Compt de Paris is leading the most quiet and unambitious of lives. As for the Bonapartists, they are like sheep without a shepherd, and cannot say whether their future Emperor will call himself Jerome or Victor. Those who took exception to the mild Republicanism of M. Thiers are now, as the *Republique Francaise* points out, face to face with a *regime* of a far more Radical character, and, to add to their discomfiture, their influence has disappeared, or is fast waning, not only in the higher estates of the Legislature, in the Presidency, the Senate, and the Chamber of Deputies, but in the Councils—General and the municipal bodies. The Government services, the army, the magistracy, the University, and other educational establishments, have all undergone, and are still being subjected to, modifications of the most serious character. The clerical question has come to the fore, resulting, for the moment, in the utter collapse of the Jesuits and other unauthorized religious congregations, which many consider a simple installment, to be followed by other measures of an equally sweeping character. Seldom, indeed, has history had to record such a complete transformation as that which has occurred within the period defined by those who, full of hope and confidence, inaugurated the Septennate this day seven years ago.

The lamentable prevalence of crime in this country may be attributed in some degree to the uncertainty of the punishment. In no civilized country on the globe is there so much of what is known as "the law's delay," nor one where the penalties of crime have lost so much of their utility as deterrants. It is not the severity of the punishment that is needed to aid in the suppression of crime, so much as it is the certainty that it will be inflicted. Let it be understood that the punishment is always sure to follow the violation of the law, and we doubt not that there will be fewer criminals, and in time the rigor of the law may be relaxed without impairing its efficiency.—*Sparean Rural Times.*

What we want to do.

Attention is called to the following article.

Scribner's Monthly knows what it is talking about, and tells just what we want to do in our schools. The editor says:

"Now what we want to do in our schools is to do away with the force of a pernicious example and a long-cherished error, by making the children thoroughly intelligent on this subject of alcohol.

They should be taught the natural effect of alcohol upon the processes of animal life.

They should be taught that it can add nothing whatever to the vital forces or to the vital tissues—that it never enters into the elements of structure, and that, in the healthy organism, it is always a burden or disturbing force.

They should be taught that it invariably disturbs the operation of the brain, and that the mind can get nothing from alcohol of help that is to be relied upon.

They should be taught that alcohol inflames the baser passions, blunts the sensibilities, and debases the feelings.

They should be taught that an appetite for drink is certainly developed by those who use it, which is dangerous to life, destructive of health of body and peace of mind, and in millions of instances ruinous to fortune and to all the high interests of the soul.

They should be taught that the crime and pauperism of society flow as naturally from alcohol as any effect whatever naturally flows from its competent cause.

They should be taught that alcoholic drink is the responsible cause of most of the poverty and want of the world.

So long as six million dollars are annually spent for drink in this country, every ounce of which was made by the distruction of bread and not one ounce of which has ever entered into the sum of national wealth, having nothing to show for its cost but deseased stomachs, degraded homes, destroyed industry, increased pauperism, and aggravated crime, these boys should understand the facts and be able to act upon them in their first responsible conduct."

The New York firm which undertook to "corner" the coffee market, has itself got cornered. In association with two other firms, the house of Arnold & Co. last year began the attempt to control the coffee stock of the world. For a time the "syndicate" compelled all small buyers to buy of them, but in turn the latter combined and imported a sufficient amount to give checkmate to their powerful competitors. The result is a decline in prices and the failure of Arnold & Co., with a stock on hand large enough to keep the national coffeepot fail for three months.—*Buffalo Courier.*

Ever since the 4th of March, 1877, Hiram Atkins, editor of the Montpelier (Vt.) Argus and Patriot, has run at the head of its editorial columns the cut of a large game cock with the legend "Tilden elected, but Hayes counted in." This week's issue the game cock retires with these words from the editor: "That game fowl has retired to the coop with the other roosters. The retirement is not permanent, but the length of its duration is not fixed. It is true that Tilden was elected President, and Hayes counted in, and it is just as true now as it ever was, but on the face of the returns the voters of the country seem to have condoned the greatest theft that the world ever knew, and the Argus and Patriot bows to the decision of the people."

The Pensacola Fire.

It is stated that the fire in Pensacola last Saturday was the most destructive of any previous one for half a century.

In 1864, when the place was a sort of neutral ground of confederate and federal soldiers, a fire accidentally began on the outskirts of the town, and destroyed much property.

The lost at present is estimated at $500,000, with an insurance that may reach $300,000. A great part of the loss, however, falls on the government, which is able to bear it; and the probability, therefore, is that individuals will suffer less than appears at first sight. The result may be ultimately a benfit, for the houses were generally old, and gave the city the appearance of things in the medieval ages. From the embers it is likely will spring up some elegant modern edifices, and ten years hence the children of the present will consider it anything but a calamity.

We observe that Mr. Jones, of Florida, introduced a bill in the Senate on Monday which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase all the land adjoining the site of the United States edifices destroyed in Pensacola that is necesary for the erection of fire-proof government buildings. The amount suggested for this purpose is $250,000. If red tapism keep out of the way, it is probable that there will soon be a busy time for the mechanics of Pensacola.

ESTRAYED

From the subscriber, living four miles west of Anniston, Ala., a light bay mule 15 or 17 hands high and about 8 years old. Said mule has a dark list across his shoulders and a small knot on the right knee, and when he left had on a hack bridle. Said mule got away from me at Bynum's Store on Thursday, the 9th of this month, since which date I have no iheard anything of him. A liberal reward will be paid for the delivery of the mule to me at my home, or information given me so that I may recover him.

W. L. ROBINSON,
dec 18, 1880—3t Anniston, Ala.

LIVERY STABLE.

STEWART & SHARP,

Successors to

W. E. WHITELY.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY on hand to hire, Good Horses and Excellent Vehicles Splendid accommodations for Drovers and others. Horses, Carriages and Buggies always on hand for sale. Entire satisfaction guaranteed to all who patronize us.

dec 18, 1880—3m.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

FOR PIANO BUYERS.

Large Reduction in the prices of the favorite "SOUTHERN GEM," the most popular Pianos in America. Over 50,000 now in use. Sold by us for 10 years past with splendid satisfaction. 7 Oct. large size, Rosewood Case, beautiful tone, only $179. 7 1-3 Oct., largest size, great volume of tone, only $179. 7 1-3 Oct, Square Grand, 3 strings, Magnificent Case (finest made), only $250. Stool and Cover with each. At these prices the best and cheapest Pianos ever sold by any dealer North or South, 15 days test trial, 6 years guarantee. Easy Installments, with small increase on cash rates. Buy a Southern Gem, and you are absolutely certain of getting a bargain and a reliable Piano. Address for Fall 1880 Price List and Catalogues, Ludden & Bates' Southern Music House, Savannah, Ga

dec 18, 1880—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA }
Calhoun County. }

In Probate Court for said County, Special Term Dec. 14th 1880.

This day came J. D Bryant administrator of the estate of Ben'j F. Brown dec'd, and filed in Court his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the 10th day of January 1881 be and is hereby appointed a day upon which to examine, audit and pass upon said account and make said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication, for three successive weeks, in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper printed and published in said County, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons interested in said settlement, to be and appear before me at my office in Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Ala., on said 10th day of January 1881, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

Given under my hand this the 16th day December 1880.

dec. 18—3t. A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun County. }

In Probate Court for said County, Special Term, Dec. 16, 1880.

This day came into Court W. J. Scott administrator of the estate of Wm. Scott dec'd and filed his account and vouches for an annual settlement of said estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 11th day of January 1881 be and is hereby appointed a day upon which to examine, audit and pass upon said account and make said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication, for three successive weeks, in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper printed and published in said county, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons interested in said settlement, to be and appear before me, at my office in the town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Ala., on said 11th day of January 1881, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

Given under my hand this 16th day of December 1880. A WOODS,
dec 18—3t Judge of Probate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA }
Calhoun County. }

In Probate Court for the county, Special Term, Dec. 1880.

This day came A. J. Cross, Executor of the estate of Wm. D. Cross, deceased, and filed in Court his account and vouchers for final settlement of his Executorship of said estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 10th day of January 1881, be and is hereby appointed a day upon which to examine, audit and pass upon said account and make said settlement, and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons interested in said settlement to be and appear before me, at my office in Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Ala., on said 10th day of January, 1881, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

Given under my hand, this the 16th day of December, 1880.

dec 18—2t A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA
Calhoun County.

Special term. Dec. 9th, 1880.

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

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the 4th day of January 1881 be appointed a day on which to examine and pass upon said account and that notice thereof be given in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and 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, and to all other persons interested in said settlement, to be and appear at my office in the town of Jacksonville Alabama, on said 4th day of January 1881, and contest said settlement if they think proper. Given under my hand this 11th day of Dec. 1880.

A. WOODS.
Judge of Probate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA
Calhoun County.

Probate Court of said County, Special Term, Dec. 9th 1880.

This day come G. B. Douthit and Ellen Sisson Administratrix of the estate of C. B. Sisson deceased, and filed their account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate Thereupon it is ordered by the Court that the 31 day of January 1881 be set as the day and time for making said settlement, and that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper printed in said county for three successive weeks prior to said day as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at my office on said 3d day of January 1881, and contest said settlement if they think proper. Given under my hand this 9th day of Dec. 1880.

A WOODS.
Judge of Probate.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.
Joseph H. Privett Plff.
vs
John W. Journey Deft.
and
B. F. Carpenter Garnishee.

Whereas Joseph H. Privett having applied to the undersigned a Justice of the Peace for Calhoun County in due form of law for an attachment against the estate of John W. Journey and obtained the same also by a writ of garnishment which has been returned served on B. F. Carpenter and whereas it appears that said John W. Journey is not a resident of the State of Alabama, and that his residence is in the State of Georgia. Post office, Thompson.

Now the said John W. Journey is hereby notified of the pendency of said suit and that if the said deft. John W. Journey does not appear before me at my office at the Court House in Jacksonville Alabama, on the first Saturday in January 1881, I will proceed to give judgement as the merits of the cause may demand in the same manner as if the said John W. Journey were present to answer and defend, and will proceed to issue execution as the law directs. Given under my hand this 10th Dec. 1880.

G. B. DOUTHIT, J. P.

Tax Collector's Last Round

The undersigned will attend the following places at the times mentioned for the purpose of collecting the tax for the year 1880:—

No.	10	Rabbit Town.	Wed. Dec.	1, '80
"	16,	Ladiga.	Thur. "	2 "
"	9.	Cross Plains.	Frid. "	3 "
"	8.	Green's S H.	Sat. "	4 "
"	11.	White Plains,	Mon. "	6 "
"	12.	Davisville,	Tues. "	7 "
"	13.	Centre,	Wed. "	8 "
"	13.	Oxford,	Thur. "	9 "
"	15.	Anniston,	Fri.&Sat. "	10-11 "
"	4.	Maddox,	Monday. "	13 "
"	14.	Sulp. Springs,	Tues. "	14 "
"	5.	Polkville.	Wed. "	15 "
"	6.	P'ks Hill,	Thur.&Fri. "	16-17 "
"	7.	Hollingsworth	Sat. "	18 "
"	2.	Alex'dria,	Mon.&Tu. "	20-21 "
"	3.	June Bug,	Wed. "	22 "
"	1.	Jacksonville,	Thurs. "	23 "

I will be at Jacksonville the last five days of December.

D. Z. GOODLETT.
T. C. Calhoun County.

nov. 6, '80—td.

SANTA CLAUS DEPOT
FOR
CHRISTMAS
Holiday Goods
AT
H. A. SMITH'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
MUSIC
AND
BOOK STORE,
Rome, Ga.

Just opening out an immense stock of Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Toilet Setts, China and Glass Vases, Motto Cap, Saucers and Mugs, Fancy Glass Inkstands, Stationery, Photograph and Autograph Albums, Bibles, Prayer Books, Poetical and standard works, Juvenile books, Pictures, Picture Frames Tin, China and Rubber Toys in great variety, Wax Dolls, Games, Silver-plated Ware, suitable for wedding and holiday presents, Gold Pens, Port Monaies, and a thousand novelties.

Piano's and Organs, of the best make, at wholesale prices. Orders by mail solicited. Prices cheerfully given.

dec4 H. A. SMITH.

PATENTS

obtained for new inventions, or for improvements in old ones. Caveats, Infringements, Trade-Marks, and all patent business promptly attended to.

INVENTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN REJECTED may still, in most cases, be patented by us. Being opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and engaged in PATENT BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY, we can secure patents in less time than those who are remote from Washington.

When Inventors send model or sketch, we make search in the Patent office, and advise as to its patentability *free of charge*. Correspondence confidential; fees reasonable and, NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS OBTAINED. We refer by permission to the City Postmaster, and to the Superintendent of the Post Office Money Order Division in Washington. For special references, circular, advice, terms, &c., address—

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

NOTICE.

A Bill will be introduced at the present session of the Legislature prohibiting the manufacturing, sale, or giving away intoxicating liquors within three and one half miles of Bethel Church, in Beat No. 16, in Calhoun County.

nov 27, 1880—2t W. A. WILSON.

Clara Lewis } In Chancery at Jack-
be next friend } sonville Alabama.
Sandy Derby, }
vs } In this cause it is
Geo. W. Lewis. } made to appear to the satisfaction of the Register by affidavit of Richard B. Kelly Complainants Solicitor, that the defendant George W. Lewis is a non resident of this State and that particular place of residence is unknown to affiant, and further that the said defendent is over the age of 21 years.

It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville Alabama. for four consecutive weeks requiring him the said George W. Lewis to answer a demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by Monday the 3rd day of January 1881, or in thirty days thereafter, a decree pro confesso may be taken against him the said George W. Lewis.

Done at office this November 1st 1880.

Wm. M. HAMES,
Register.

NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, *Calhoun Co*

It is hereby ordered by the Judge of Probate of said county, that a Special Term of the Court of County Commissioners be held at the court house of said county on Tuesday the 7th day of December 1880 for the purpose of making arrangements for taking the census within the limits of the incorporations of the towns of Jacksonville, Anniston, and Oxford. The County Commissioners will take notice of the above and attend accordingly at 9 o'clock a. m. on the 7th December 1880. This 25th of November 1880.

A. WOODS,
nov. 27 '80—2t. Judge of Probate.

NOTICE.

On the first Monday in December next I will sell to the highest bidder on the premises all the property belonging to the estate of Mary F. Landers, deceased.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

One cow and yearling, six head of hogs, household and kitchen furniture, black smith tools, one wagon and buggy.

REAL ESTATE.

Two hundred and forty acres of land lying on Ohatchee creek, eleven miles North-west of Jacksonville, Alabama.

Terms of sale made known on day of sale, This November the 23rd 1880

JAMES P. LANDERS,
nov. 27—td. Agent for the heirs.

MILLINERY.

THE undersigned has recently received a choice lot of Millinery Goods of the

LATEST STYLES,

which she will sell trimmed or untrimmed, at reasonable prices. Also a select lot of Ribbons, Notions, etc.

MRS. EMMA C. KING,
Oct 23—3m Jacksonville Ala.

WANTED to sell 226 acres of well improved land, one and a half miles West of Anniston factory.

For particulars apply to

N. B. SPRADLEY,
oct. 16—2t Anniston, Ala.

W. C. LAND,
WATCHMAKER,
—AND—
JEWELER.
Jacksonville, - - - Ala.

Also, agent for Meriden CT Table cutlery and silver and plated ware. Also agent for Elgin Watch co. and other American make.

May, 1st 1880

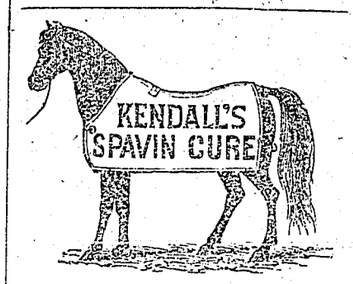
FIRE INSURANCE.

I. L. SWAN AG'T,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Four Good Home Companies to wit,

Georgia Home, Ga.
Home Protection, Ala.
Central City, Ala.
Columbus Ins. and Banking Co., Miss.

May 1st, 1880.



KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

The most successful remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects, and does not blister. Read proof below.

From Rev. P. N. GRANGER.

Presiding Elder of the St. Albans District.

St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 20, 1880.

Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents: In reply to your letter, I will say that my experience with 'Kendall's Spavin Cure' has been very satisfactory indeed Three or four years ago, I procured a bottle of your agent, and with it cured a horse of lameness caused by a spavin. Last season my horse became very lame and I turned him out for a few weeks, when he became better, but when I put him on the road he grew worse, when I discovered that a ring bone was forming I procured a bottle of 'Kendall's Spavin Cure,' and with less than a bottle cured him so that he is not lame, neither can the bunch be found.

Respectfully yours,
CHAS. E. PARKER.

Perseverance Will Tell.

Stoughton, Mass., March 16th, 1880.

B. J. KENDALL & Co., GENTS:—In justice to you and myself, I think that I ought to let you know that I have removed two bone spavins with 'Kendall's Spavin cure,' one very large one, don't know how long the spavin had been there. I have owned the horse eight months. It took me four months to take the large one off, and two for the small one. I have used ten bottles The horse is entirely well, not at all stiff, and no bunch to be seen or felt. This is a wonderful medicine. It is a new thing here, but if it does for all what it has done for me, its sale will be very great.

Respectfully yours,
CHAS. E. PARKER,

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Kelleys Island Erie co. O. Mch. 23 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., GENTS:—I have used your 'Kendall's Spavin Cure' on a bone spavin, and am pleased to report that it has taken the enlargement completely off. It took only one bottle to perform the cure. I am confident if it is properly used, it will do all you claim for it.

Yours truly,
C. M. LINCOLN.

STATEMENT MADE UNDER OATH.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—In the year 1875, I treated with Kendall's Spavin cure, a bone spavin of several month's growth, nearly half as large as a hen's egg and completely stopped the lameness and removed the enlargement. I have worked the horse ever since very hard, and he never has been lame, nor could I ever see any difference in the size of the hock joints since I treated him with Kendall's spavin Cure.

R. A. GAINS,

Enosburgh Falls Vt., Feb. 25th, 1879.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 25th day of Feb., A. D., 1879.

JNO. G. JEENE,
Justice of the Peace.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE
On Human Flesh

PATTEN'S MILLS, WASHINGTON CO N. Y., Feb. 21, 1878.

B. J. KENDALL, M. D., DEAR SIR:—The particular case on which I used your Spavin Cure was a malignant ankle sprain of sixteen month's standing. I had tried many things, but in vain. Your Spavin cure put the foot to the ground again, and for the first time since hurt, in a natural position. For a family liniment it excels anything we ever used.

Yours truly,
REV. M. P. BELL,
Pastor M. E. Church, Patten's Mills
N. Y.

Kendall' Spavin Cure is sure in its effects, mild in its action as it does not not blister, yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach every deep seated pain or to remove any bony growth or other enlargement such as spavins, splints, curbs, callous, sprains, swellings, any lameness and all onlargements of the joints or limbs, or rheumatism in man and for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild, and yet certain in its effects.

Send address for Illustrated Circular which we think gives posative proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success to our knowledge, for beast as well as man.

Price, $1 per bottle or six bottles for $5. All drugists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO.,
Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

For Rankin & Lamar, Atlanta, Ga. [illegible] & Co., Nashville Tenn., Agents.

INTERSTING TO FARMERS.

The Best Hillside Plow, [illegible] ing Cultivator and Shov[illegible] Plow ever Invented.

The undersigned procured patents day of June 1879 on the above [illegible] cultural implements, and since the facture began they have been [illegible] tested and in every instance have [illegible] tire satisfaction.

They are made of wrought iron [illegible] blacksmith can repair one. The little is acknowledged to be the best one et, doing its work to perfection. The ing cultivator carries eleven plows ent kinds, two at a time, and cultiv ton at one furrow to the row. It admirably. In short one man can do the work of two with it, and better than with a single plow. the single plow that the iron stock kept up cheaper than the wooden answers for double team.

COUNTY RIGHTS, STATE RIGHTS THE ENTIRE PATENT FOR [illegible]

TERMS VERY LOW

Read These Certificates

COLD WATER, SEPT. 1, [illegible]

MR. G. W. PETERSON—SIR: In to your inquiry of recent date I will cautiously as I take hold of new im I am well pleased with your cultiv far as I have tested it.

Yours etc.
J. W. A[illegible]
EASTABOGA, ALA., AUG. 4, [illegible]

MR. G. W. PETERSON—DEAR SIR: been farming 26 years; have tried tivators; have been using one of patent cultivators this season and be the best plow that I have ever used.

ALBERT O'KIRK[illegible]

ADDRESS, G. W. PETERS[illegible]
Oct. 2—tf OXFORD.

REMOVAL

A. M. LANDERS

Has recently removed his Family Bar and Billiard Saloon to the store formerly occupied by Whisenant and kill. In the front room he has a [illegible]

Family Groceries

of all kinds, both staple and fancy, Tobacco &c. In the rear room is which has been fitted up and furnished the best liquors in market. The billiard table has been placed upstairs in a comfortable room where gentlemen can a game free from interruptions.

Respectfully,
A. M. LANDERS.

Jan. 2nd tf.

FRANK W. BOWDON, ROBT. L. ARNOLD
BOWDON & ARNOLD
ATTORNEYS AT [illegible]
—AND—
Solicitors in Chancery
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will practice in all the Courts of Circuit, U. S. Dist. Court and Supreme Court of the State. April 2[illegible]

GARGET CURED

—O—

Scrofula, Scrofulous Sores and Cancers are Curable.

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

Dr. A. Pelham,	Abbeville,
Dr. J. Y. Nesbit,	Jacksonville,
Dr. B. S. Evans,	White Plains,
Judge M. J. Turnley,	Gadsden,
J. W. Whitesides, Esq.	Rabbit Town,

And to the physicians, merchants, ministers of Oxford, Ala., also to former patients everywhere, Charges moderate.

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

March 13, 1880, 1 yr.

MANHOOD

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED

Just published, a new edition of Dr. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the Radical Cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy, and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured: pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and *radically*.

Jar This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.

Address the publishers;

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.
41 Ann St., New York, N. Y.
Oct. 9, '80—1y Post Office Box, 4586

1,000 Bushels

OF RED RUST PROOF OATS FOR SALE.

JAMES CROOK,
Oct. 2—tf. Jacksonville, Ala.

"BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE"

Change of Schedule.

S. R. & D. R. R.

On and after Sunday, May 25, 1878 trains will run on the Selma, Rome & Dalton R. R. as follows.

No. 1, North,	Stations, Going North.	No. 3, South.
6 15, a m	Lv. Selma,	3 30 p m
8 50 a m	Randolph,	7 15 p m
10 20 a m	Calera,	10 40 p m
12 22 p m	Talladega,	1 50 a m
1 18 p m	Oxford,	3 30 a m
1 25 p m	Anniston,	4 05 a m
1 55 p m	Jacksonville,	5 10 a m
3 47 p m	Cave Springs	8 20 a m
4 30 p m	Rome,	10 05 a m
6 15 p m	Ar. Dalton	1 00 p m
No. 2, South,	Stations Going South.	No. 4, South.
8 00 a m	Lv Dalton	3 10 p m
9 45 a m	Rome,	6 25 p m
10 27 a m	Cave Springs,	7 30 p m
12 03 p m	Jacksonville,	10 25 p m
12 35 p m	Anniston,	11 10 p m
12 43 p m	Oxford,	12 10 a m
1 93 p m	Talladega,	1 50 a m
3 50 p m	Calera,	5 45 a m
5 34 p m	Randolph,	8 30 a m
8 00 p m	Ar. Selma,	11 30 a m

NORMAN WEBB, Sup't. RAY KNIGHT, G. P. A.
J. W. FULLINWILDER, Agt

WANTED—Money. Pay your subscription dues.

The Republican.

Jacksonville is putting on her holiday dress and the business houses look as gaudy as a peacock's feathers.

There is a coal famine in Jacksonville. What is the matter with the railroads?

Conference is in session at Oxford, Bishop McTyire presiding. Several of our people have gone down.

See Mr. Woodward's card headed attention. He has been confined to his bed two months by serious sickness and cannot get out to see his friends, or attend to business.

By the middle of March, perhaps, the hum of the loom and spindle will be heard in the Anniston Cotton Factory and a new employment will be opened up to our population. In two or three years more Anniston will pay a fourth, if not more, of the taxes of Calhoun Co.

Don't fail to read B. F. Carpenter's holiday announcement at the head of the double column advertisements on this page. He means exactly what he says. He has a magnificent stock of holiday goods, and his regular line of family groceries cannot be excelled for quantity or quality in this part of the State. He buys largely and gets goods consequently at the lowest figure. This is the secret of the good bargains he can give. Go and see them. He invites you through our columns.

The young men of Jacksonville will give a *soiree*, at the Female Academy, Thursday evening, Dec. 23, commencing at 8 P. M. All are invited to attend.

Jacksonville is chock full of holiday goods. There is an air of business and "get up and gititiveness" about Jacksonville that has not been apparent for years. It is all a mistake about Jacksonville not being a good market. Goods are as cheap here as any place we know of in the State of Alabama. We know what we are talking about for we have recently tried other markets. Trade with your home merchants—especially those who advertise.

Messrs Hammond and Grant returned from Montgomery the 9th inst. The Legislature will meet again February 1st; but Mr. Grant will leave Jacksonville January 1st; to engage with a committee in a thorough inspection of the condition of the convicts of the State. Either of these gentlemen would be glad to have the opinion of their constituents on measures pending before the Legislature before they leave.

Judge Woods has called the Commissioners Court together for next Tuesday to carry into effect the law recently passed for the humane treatment of prisoners. Our jail will no longer be a reproach to our civilization. The Sheriff, under the direction of the Commissioners Court, will at once proceed to heat the jail, so that it will be comfortable in cold weather, provide a plentiful supply of water for drinking and bathing purposes and take such other steps as the health and comfort of the inmates require.

Mr. John M. Caldwell returned from Montgomery Saturday where he has been since the beginning of the session of the Legislature. A few evenings before he left the city he recited "Shamus O'Brian" and other selections before a large, refined and critical audience, and elicited the highest praises of his histrionic powers.

Mr. EDITOR:

We over heard a couple of our enterprising young men make an agreement to look themselves out a wife each soon, and appointed the time of marriage on the same day, not later than April 15th 1881.

Now young ladies we publish this that you may not be taken by surprise and that you have time to make up your minds to answer if you should be so fortunate as to be plead with on this momentous issue. No hoax, this time, as they are men of their word.

WEUNS.

FOR RENT.—Dr. M. W. Francis' residence on Main Street, about 200 yds. from Public Square, now occupied by W. J. Borden. A comfortable residence with 5 rooms, outhouses and well. A small orchard of select fruits, and about one acre beside orchard.
Apply to J. C. FRANCIS.
dec. 18—tf.

How to invest a dollar and make five: Buy a bottle of 'Kendall's Spavin Cure!'

It is a fact that horse dealers are buying horses with ringbones and spavins because they can make money by using 'Kendall's Spavin Cure.' Read the Advertisement.

DIED.

Died, December 4th 1880, after a protracted and painful illness, EMMA, wife of W. J. BORDEN.

Deceased had lived here since her husband took charge of Calhoun College, some years ago, and during that time, though little given to society and devoted to the seclusion of home she had made many warm friends who will deeply mourn her loss and carry with them to their graves the memory of her many virtues.

She was a devoted christian woman, a loyal, loving wife and a fond and tender mother. What higher tribute can be paid her? She faithfully filled the obligations her life imposed upon her. She answered fully God's requirement in the sphere of her duty!

And she has her reward.

Through the gloom and shadows surrounding this present dispensation of His providence her sorrowing friends, with an eye of faith, can easily pierce and behold, in the beautiful Beyond, a scene full of richest compensation for all their anguish here. Yes, she is happier than the happiest mortal that ever lived on earth, and this assured truth, founded on her life and grounded on God's promises to His children, will carry healing to the wounded hearts of those who loved her.

CENTRE, ALA.

DEAR LON:—I suppose you have returned from our State Capitol. I have read all your letters carefully and also two from Hon. D. H. S. to the Cherokee Advertiser. I am glad to see a movement toward stopping the sale of whiskey, or so much talk about it must mean something. If the present session of the Legislature does nothing but stop the sale of whiskey in our State it would be one of the greatest bodies and most sensible that ever met. But these little local laws are a regular humbug, they merely license some one to accumulate a fortune, under the pretense of selling it as medicine or for medical purposes, and all the time selling it by any quantity only for the profit carring not for the purpose it is used, caring not what trouble it gives. I want these good members when they meet again to do something for us on this subject, and not allow one man to reap no such unrighteous profits by retailing a sorry adulterated mess called whiskey, at from three to five dollars a gallon. If Druggists are allowed to sell it at all make some provision that they have to have an affidavit from the parties that they physically need it and make the Druggist also certify that he has not sold any only for such purposes. Drunkeness is the greatest curse to our land and the least called for, for any man can keep from such. May the day come when men who act so cannot hold any high position and be looked upon as unfit for such places. If one way don't work I hope to see the sober and straight forward working men take it in their hands and elect men who will help to carry the point.

Nothing in our town. Cold weather, waters high and mails unregular.

Yours Truly,
JAQUES.

Louisville Courier-Journal: Only thirty iron vessels were built in the United States last year, and nearly all these at Philadelphia and Wilmington, with one or two exceptions, for the coasting trade. This is not a brilliant record for a great country like this, and the ship building is decreasing every year. The laws to "protect American industry" are the cause of this disgraceful condition of affairs, as admitted by the late Nat McKay, one of the largest shipyard proprietors in the country.

ATTENTION.—I earnestly wish that all those indebted to me would come forward and make payment. I am now unable to go about and see those who owe me, therefore hope they will come to me. My debtors should remember that I accommodated them for a long time, and now I request them to come up and pay as much as they can if they cannot pay all.

All moneys received and receipted for and settlements made by W. W. Woodward.

E. L. WOODWARD.

15 *Stop Organs, Sub Bass and Coupler.—Only* $65—*Best in the U. S.*

Open your eyes wide before you send North for instruments. Spread eagle advertisements do not always tell the exact truth. Better instraments at same or less price can be had nearer home. See these offers: Organs—15 Stops, 4 sets Reeds, Sub Bass and Coupler, beautiful Case, only $65—9 Stops, 4 sets Reeds, only $55,—7 Stops 3 sets Reeds, $55. Stool and Book included. Pianos—7 Oct., large size, rich Rose wood Case, only $179,—7 1-3 Oct., largest size, only $200,—7 1-3 Oct. Square Grand, extra large, Magnificent Case, only $250. Stool and Cover included. All from old and reliable makers, and fully guaranteed—15 days trial. We pay freight if not satisfactory. Positively the best bargains in the U. S. No mistake about this. We mean business and competition with the world. Send for Fall Prices 1880. It will pay you. Address, Ludden & Bates' Southern Music House, Savannah, Ga.

Prof. A. D. Mayo says:—"There are two sorts of statesmen in all lands. One sort is content to find what the people will now approve, and make that the sum of its achievement. The other (and this is the only sort with which history is greatly interested), while content to do the best with the generation on hand, comprehends the distant future and sets in motion the mighty agencies which will mould the generations that are to come."

The New York World says: "Attorney General Devens talks in the President's message about the late slave holding States. What are the late slave holding States? Is not Massachusetts a late slave holding State, and how long is it since New Jersey and Maryland and Missouri were slave holding States? What late slave holding State has ever incorporated in its laws such prohibitions with such savage penalties against the settlement within its borders of negroes not subjects of the Emperor of Morocco as Massachusetts?

"The present tariff," says the New York Sun, "which levies duties on four thousand articles and creates monstrous monopolies, is the result of a combination of special interests which were disguised at the time under pretence of raising revenue to support the government during the civil war."

Appropriate Holiday Gifts for Musical People.

First and best of all, an elegant Piano or Parlor Organ, that will afford exquisite pleasure for a whole lifetime. Next, a wonderful Musical Cabinet, Cabinetto, or Organette, that a child can play. Also Children's Pianos, Metallophones, Music Boxes, Musical Albums, Music Folios, Music Books, Violins, Guitars, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, Flageolets, Harmonicas, Drums, Banjos, Piano Stools, Piano Covers, and last but not least a years subscription to the SOUTHERN MUSICAL JOURNAL. Prices specially reduced for Holiday trade. Send for Catalogues. LUDDEN & BATES' Southern Music House, Savannah Ga

WANTED.—To sell a 25 horse power Steam Saw Mill, in good working order located in a good break of timber in one mile of this place. Will sell on liberal terms. Apply to
W. A. CAMP & Son.
Jacksonville, Ala.

WARNING.

All persons indebted to the estate of L. W. Cannon, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment to the undersigned and save cost. Administrators and Executors indebted for Probate Court fees, are requested to make payment at once to
E. L. STEVENSON,
Admr. Estate of L. W. Cannon, decd.
dec. 4. 1880—4t.

HOYT & COTHRAN, at Rome, Ga. keep a large stock of Field Seeds. You will save freight charges by buying from them.

It is refreshing to see such a wholesale business built up in our midst as Hoyt & Cothran have in Drugs at Rome Ga. They are reliable and experienced men.

Scene.—A court of justice. Pat in the witness box. Counsel for the prisoner. Did you see the prisoner at the bar knock down the deceased? No, your honor, he was alive when I see him knocked down.

Ship your cotton to Simpson & Ledbetter, Commission Merchants, Rome, Ga. They guarantee satisfaction to their patrons and customers. Large stock of bagging and ties await your orders.

Kerosene advancing, but that kept by Hoyt & Cothran at Rome, Ga. is the best quality and consequently the cheapest.

Simpson & Ledbetter, Wholesale Grocers, Rome, Ga., have an immense stock of Virginia Tobaccos, Cigars, Snuffs and every thing else you want in the grocery.

Go to Simpson & Ledbetter to buy your Groceries *choice, fresh, cheap.* You will find them at No. 23 Broad St. Rome, Ga.

HOYT & COTHRAN, Rome Ga., sell strictly pure White Lead, Paints, Oils, Colors and Varnishes as low as any house in the trade. They drive their business.

Simpson & Ledbetter, Rome Ga., are doing a *whaling* business. They've just got the money to do it with, and are determined to respond to the wants of the good people of this section. Serve your interests by giving them a trial.

You can do no better than to patronize Simpson & Ledbetter, Grocers, Rome Ga. You *know* them. They are *our folks* and will deal squarely by you. All orders will receive the promptest attention.

A RENTER WANTED.

I am putting up a comfortable two roomed frame house, stack chimney, on the Foster farm, 3 miles below Jacksonville. The house is situated midway of the farm near a good spring and there is an outlet to the range from it. I want a renter for third and fourth on it. It is a good and productive place as all people in the neighborhood will say. Apply to Mr. James J. Skelton county Treasurer's office, Jacksonville, Ala.
nov. 6—tf. L. W. GRANT.

A NEW THING!

A large and varied assortment of New Goods in stock, and to arrive, consisting of

DRUGS

In abundance, STATIONERY and Druggist's Notions,

Paints and Oils,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

For Medicinal purposes, of the finest brands and purest grades.

CIGARS,

TOBACCOS, CIGARS,

Snuffs, &c.

Our prices are low, but our terms are spot cash. We are too poor to sell on a credit, but will sell you cheaper than any one else for the cash in consequence.

Country produce bought and sold. Highest market price paid. Come and see us.

Hoping to see you soon on the West side of the public squre, we are respectfully, &c,
BORDEN & ALEXANDER.
Oct. 30, '80—tf.

FOUND.

A Remedy That is Sure and effectual cure for all diseases of the Blood Skin, Scrofula, Cancer in its worst form, White Swelling, Catarrh, Cancer of the womb and all chronic sores, no matter of how long standing, we guarantee a cure if our remedies are used according to directions.

Smith's Scrofula Syrup and STAR CURINE.

With these two medecines combined we have cured hundreds of cases of the different diseases mentioned above.

SMITH'S SCROFULA SYRUP

is an internal remedy, one of the best purifiers known to the American people

Star Curene

is an external remedy: by applying it on the outside and taking Smith's Scrofula Syrup, your case will be easy to cure. If you will call on or address us we will take pleasure in showing you hundreds of certificates from parties living in this State that you are all acquainted with; that have been cured sound and well by using Star Curene and Smith's Scrofula Syrup. If you are afflicted with any of the above mentioned diseases, do not think your case will be cured without treatment; do not delay; the sooner you get to using our tws remedies the sooner you will be restored to health and happiness.

Call on Daniel & Marsh at once, before it is too late, and get a bottle of Smith's Scrofula Syrup and Star Curine.

Read the following certificates.

Messes. Daniel & Marsh, 13, Kimbal House, Atlanta:

Gentlemen:—This is to certify that we have tried Smith's Scrofula Syrup in several cases of Catarr, Cancer, Sore legs, etc., and we cheerfully recommend it to the public as the best, safest and most eliable blood purifier that can be used for all the diseases for which it is recommended. Respectfully,
R. HARTMAN & CO.

All communications should be addressed to D. A. SMITH & MASH, sole proprietors And manufacturers, 13, Kimbal House, atlanta, Ga.

For sale by Johnson & Caldwell, Chulafinnee, Blake & Dorhard, Aribacoochee, Barker & Tollison, Edwardsville, W. A. Wood, Davisville, J. B. McClain, wholesale agent at Oxford, Roley Jenkins, De Armanville, J. T. Thrash, Oaktuskee, Rowan Dean & Co., wholesale agents at Jacksonville, M T Moody, Cross Plains.

JOS. A. WALDEN. W. F. WOODWARD

Walden & Woodward,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Will practice in all the courts of the Circuit, and the Supreme Courts of the State. Prompt attention given to the collectin of claims.

ROBINSON WAGON CO.

CINCINNATI, O.

This Company have just finished complete shops with every facility of the latest improved machinery, and are prepared to manufacture

STANDARD TRADE

VEHICLES,

SUCH AS

Farm Wagons,
Reping Wagons,
Platform Wagons,
Ludlow Spring Wagons,
Farmers' Two Seaten Carriages,
Standard Trade Buggies.
Elegant Brewster Buggy, &c.

Send for Designs and Prices, to
ROBINSON WAGON CO.
Oct. 9, '80— Cincinnati, Ohio.

DON'T FAIL

To insure your Gin Houses with
J. S. KELLY, Agent,
Oxford, Ala.

Henry Black vs Amanda Black. } In Chancery at Jacksonville Alabama.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register by affidavit of John M. Caldwell one of Complainants Solicitors in this cause, that the said Amanda Black is a non resident of this State and that she resides at or near Pittsburg Tennessee, and farther that the said defendant is over the age of twenty one years. It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville Alabama for four consecutive weeks requiring her the said Amanda Black to answer or demur to the bill of complainant in this cause by Monday the 27th day of December 1880, or within thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against her, the said Amanda Black. Done at office 3d Nov. 1880. Wm. M. HAMES.
Register.
Nov. 6—4t.

Geo. Claflin vs Kate Claflin } In Chancery at Jacksonville Alabama.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register by affidavit of John M. Caldwell one of the Solicitors of Complainants in this cause that the said Kate Claflin is a non resident of this State, and that she resides in the State of Tennessee Post office unknown, and further that the said defendant is over the age of twenty one years.

It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville Ala., for four consecutive weeks, requiring the said Kate Claflin to answer or demur to the bill of in this cause by Monday the 27th day of December 1880, or within thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against her the said Kate Claflin.

Done at office 3d day Nov. 1880.
Wm. M. HAMES.
Register.
Nov. 6—4t.

WANTED.—To exchange lumber for mules, corn, hay, fodder, and cotton seed. Apply to
W. A. CAMP & Son.
At Sawmill.

TO OUR PATRONS.

In the absence of the undersigned, Mr. John T. Riley is authorized to receive, and receipt for, any amounts due the Republican office.

L. W. GRANT.

Oct. 9—tf.

W. W. HARRISON,

Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE OVER
CARPENTER'S STORE.

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, Bpl. 20. 1878

A CARD.

About three years ago we were requested by some of our employees to purchase sewing machines for them. After a careful examination of all the leading machines we were convinced that the "White" was the best sewing machine manufactured, and we bought six. These instantly created a demand for more, and without special effort on our part, the demand has grown so that we are now selling

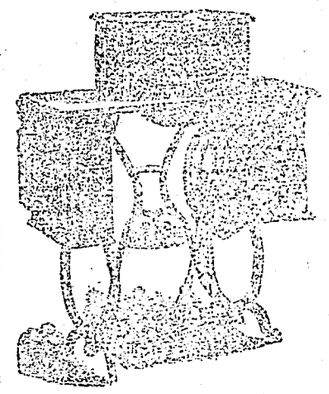
100 Machines a year

and our sales are continually increasing. This is the best evidence of the superior merits of the "White."
WOODSTOCK IRON COMPANY,
Anniston, Ala.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS

OF THE

White Sewing Machine



IN THE THIRD YEAR OF ITS EXISTENCE, ITS SALES AMOUNT TO

54,353 Machines.

NO OTHER MACHINE EVER HAD SUCH

A RECORD OF POPULARITY.

It is the Lightest-Running, Easiest Selling, and Best Satisfying Machine IN THE WORLD.

PRICES, 25 TO 40 DOLLARS.

For Sale by

WOODSTOCK IRON CO.,

Anniston, Ala.

Wagon Shop.

M. E. EZELLE and Co. are prepared now to do all kinds of work, either in iron or wood, in their line, in the very best style of business. They are first-class workmen, and there is no use for residents of Alexandria valley to send abroad for work to repairs.

Their prices will be more moderate than can be had abroad. Besides they will take farm produce for work, which cannot be hauled to long distance.

Contracts for carpenter work will be taken at low estimates. We will undertake to build cheaper than anybody in Calhoun county. Address us.
M. E. EZELLE & CO.
Alexandria, Ala.
Aug. 14. 3mo.

T. W. FRANCIS. JNO. L. COBBS. C. H. FRANCIS

FRANCIS, COBBS & CO.,

(Successors to T. W. FRANCIS & Co.)
(And JNO. L. COBBS.)
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS!

The largest and best selected stock of Carpets and Upholstery Goods in Alabama. Special attension paid to the selection of goods ordered through mail. We sell cheap!
No 9 Market Street,
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

30 DAY OFFER:

READ! READ! READ!

Down! Down!! Down!!!

PRICES REDUCED

33 1-3 PER CENT.

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

Don't fail when you visit Rome to give us a call if you wish anything in our line, or if you wish to order write to us.
C. W. LANGWORTHY & CO.,
90 Masonic Temple,
Rome, Ga.

CROW BROS

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

NOTIONS, &c.

Are just opening their large and varied stock and respectfully invite those desiring to purchase anything in their line to call and examine their

GOODS.

They propose to sell everything in their line at a very short margin, for cash, and hope by push and fair dealing, and a strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

Be sure to give us a call and examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
J. F. CROW & BROS.
Nov. 20, 1880—tf.

HOLIDAY GOODS

B. F. CARPENTER

Has Received the Largest Stock of

HOLIDAY GOODS

Ever brought to this market, comprising both useful and ornamental articles suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Buy nothing of the kind until you have seen his Stock.

HIS STOCK OF

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES

for quantity and variety is simply immense. No other Merchant in this line carries so heavy a Stock, and none can give such

Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!

as he will. He is determined to make Jacksonville as cheap a Grocery market as can be found in this part of the State. His large purchases enable him to get Groceries at bottom prices, and consequently he can sell at low figures.

GO TO CARPENTER'S,

East side Public Square

dec 18, 1880—tf. Jacksonville, Ala

GOOD LUCK!

In addition to my well selected and Cheap stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES

I have lately added a handsome line of

MEN'S and BOY'S HATS!

Of all Grades,

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR THE MASSES.

These Goods I am determined to sell, and at prices never before offered at Jacksonville. Be sure that you see and price my Goods before purchasing elsewhere or you will MISS A BARGAIN.

COME SEE, COME ALL.

And don't let any one persuade you out of coming to see me.

I AM HEAD QUARTERS FOR

TOBACCO, SNUFF, MACKEREL, MEAL, FLOUR, MEAT, LARD, SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, BUTTER, POTATOS, AND ALL COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Come try my Prices and Goods.

Oct. 9, 1880—tf. C. W. BREWTON.

J. D. FOSTER & CO., Rome, Ga. F. W. HART, Atlanta.

HART, FOSTER & CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

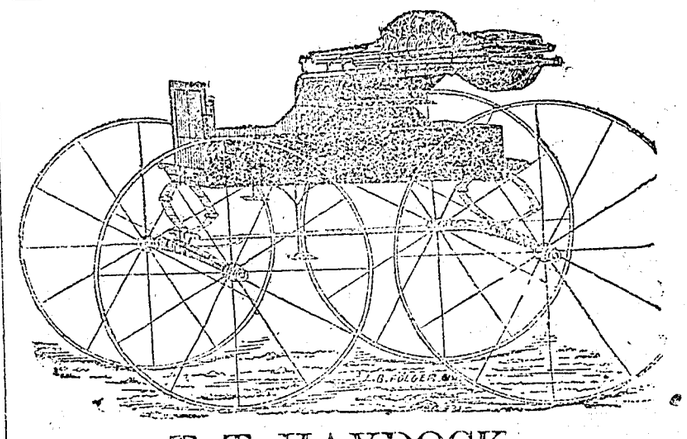
Doors, Sash, Blinds and Builders Material.

—A GOOD STOCK IN STORE OF—

WHITE OR YELLOW PINE.

Estimates Furnished on Application.

All extra sizes to order on short notice and at bottom prices. Will duplicate Chattanooga or Atlanta prices, saving our customers the freight. Office with J. D. Foster & Co. Store Room foot of Elm Street, on the Coosawda river, ROME, GA.
June 15, tf



T. T. HAYDOCK.

Has the largest complete works for the manufacture of Carriage IN THE WORLD, Buggies for the trade a specialty,

CORNER PLUM AND TWELFTH STREETS,

CINCINNATI, O.

The People Appreciate Merit

EAGLE AND PHENIX

PERFECT

BALL SEWING THREAD.

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

PREPARED BY A PROCESS USED IN NO OTHER MILL

IT HAS NO EQUAL

6 Balls to Pound, 1 lb. Packages. 20 Balls to Pound, 2 lb. Paper Boxes

Packed in Cases of 20, 30, 50, 100 or 500 Pounds each.

Uniform Price. Invariable Discounts.

Sold by all Jobbers.

ASK FOR "EAGLE & PHENIX" USE NO OTHERS

I'm Not Feeling Well.

On the corner of the public square in Kansas City, a man has in operation a muscle-testing machine, which is operated by the aid of a sledge-hammer, with which the individual who wishes to size up his muscles strikes a peg, which operates upon a leaver and elevates a dial-board marked with numbers. On a recent evening a big, red-shirted man walked up, and after surveying the machine, expectorated over his left shoulder and casually remarked that he "could knock the stuffing out of the machine" at one fell swoop. "I am the man who swallows a beef, I am!" he yelled, and the spectators shuddered. "I am a bold, bad man!" he continued. "Won't somebody give me a whirl!" No one accepted the challenge.

"I am lately from the head waters of Bitter creek," went on the bad man, and asked the proprietor of the machine how much he would give me to "burst it the first kick?"

"I don't want it busted," replied the proprietor.

"I can make a piece light on the Comique," screamed the bad man, "and another piece descend at the junction; won't somebody please give me a show for my white alley!"

A pale, thin, puny man, who looked as if consumption would kill him before breakfast, yawned a little and said he believed he would give him a whirl, just once for the beer. The bad man looked at him and smiled a contemptuous smile. "I want a man," he said. "I want a great big man. Somebody that I can tackle with pride and honor to my family, but I won't hit hard." The bad man threw the sledge gracefully, hit the peg, and the dial marked 120 pounds. The thin man picked up the sledge as if he was right tired, and tapped the peg for 240. The bad man was a little surprised, and seizing the sledge, spread himself and sent it up to 300 retiring with a triumphant look. The consumptive yawned again, and, heaving the sledge with one hand marked 400. The man who swallowed a beefsteak was puzzled, but braced up, and after swinging the maul, until his eyes hung out on his cheeks, he hit with terrific force and fell on his back, while the dial shot up to 425, The consumptive man toed the mark, expectorated on his hands, hit the peg once, broke it short off, splintered the seldge, shivered a show window across the street with the concussion, and went down his pocket for a chew of finecut, while the board scored up to 1,119 and hung over the top unable to go further, with stanchions torn loose. The bad man from Bitter creek turned to the consumptive and in awe-stricken tones inquired: "Who might you be, mister?"

"Me?" softly inquired the consumptive. "I am engaged in a side-show, where I break bars and lift horses with my teeth. I am in poor health now and can't do much, but I hope to be able to go to work soon. Would you like to try another whirl?"

"Not at all, mister," said the steak-swallower; "excuse me; I am not feeling well, and think I will go home and see the old woman. Good-by," and the old man walked off like a hack horse after the fair.

Public Games.

The Greeks held athletics in great estimation. Their whole mode of life was conducted with reference to augmenting their bodily strength; some of their precepts while drilling were extremely rigid. They frequently anointed their bodies to make them more supple just before a combat they sprinkled sand over themselves, so the grasp of each one could be more firm. The rewards of the conquerors were applause and the public proclamation of their names. The great public games of the Greeks were also a part of their religious customs; they were always begun and ended with sacrifices. There were two modes of wrestling exercise; one was the erect posture, and the other was the lying position; in strict wrestlings blows were not permitted. Boxing was a very favorite game. Those who desired to appear as combatants in the famous Olympic games were obliged to spend months practicing at the gymnasium. The prize was a crown or wreath of olive. Among the most celebrated Olympic victors was Alcibiades. The first of these Olympic games took place 776 B. C.; they were abolished in 394 A. D. in the reign of Theodosius. Homer's Iliad gives a clear and and interesting account of the gymnastic exercise. This style of sport was reduced to a perfect system, and was conducted by public officers. At the close of the eighteenth century gymnastics were largely practiced in Prussian schools. Females are now fond of practicing calisthenics, an exercise quite like the more simple forms of gymnastics. In France there are military gymnastics, where they learn how to adroitly scale walls by leaping on each other's shoulders. The practices of the zouaves are specimens of the military gymnast. The games of running and leaping were very popular in ancient times; sometimes the racers were dressed in full armor. Ihe horse races received the patronage of all Greece, yet the prize was only a crown of pine, parsely or olive.

The boxing sport was not establisheh in England until the reigns of the princes of the house of Brunswick. A champion was named, who wore the belt of honor, having proved that he was the best pugilist. Every gentleman of distinction favored this game. There was a code of rules to be observed in the practicing of boxing, which became a favorite method of setling both private and public disputes. This style of sport has lost all its once refined prestige, and is now prohibited in England and America.

The site of a millstone manufactory of the bronze age is thought to have been discovered at Auvenir, near Neuchatel. Millstones in all stages of manufacture have recently been brought to light there.

AGRICULTURE.

HINTS TO DAIRYMEN.—The most enterprising and successful dairymen carry on what is known as winter dairying. Every one cannot make butter in winter, and the majority of dairymen are compelled to do their business in the summer season. But no one is obliged to sell his product as soon as it is made unless it is so made that immediate sale is necessary to preserve it from deterioration. If butter is well made and well packed it may be kept for six months with perfect safety, and some experts are convinced that the best made butter ripens and improves in flavor by keeping, because the particular essential oils which give the aroma to good butter become slowly developed when the latter is perfectly well packed and preserved from the atmosphere, Manufacturers of goods rarely or never crowd their products on the market as soon as they are ready for sale. They watch the markets, and the selling of their goods is one of the most important parts of their business. Their profits depend in a great measure on selling at the right time. It should be so with the dairyman. But he cannot hold off unless his butter is so well made and packed that it may be kept over for weeks or months without injury. Fall-trade butter, from the fresh growth of grass which is now beginning to spring, as the cool, dewy nights and seasonable shows occur, is of a choice a quality as any. The success of the dairy business depends upon excellence of product and sales made when the highest prices are current. Doubtless the mere suggestion of these points will draw mature consideration to them from our interested readers.

HANDLE DAIRY STOCK KINDLY.—It is important that dairy stock from the young calf to the old cow that is being fed for beef, should be handled and treated kindly. If a calf is handled roughly and becomes rough and vicious thereby, when it becomes a cow you may expect the same, but if handled carefully and treated with kindness, when grown up she will be mild and gentle. It may not always be so, but in general it is. There have always been many cows spoiled by the person having the care of and milking them, by whipping or frightening them whenever they come in his way, or if when milking a cow hoists her foot or kicks (which is generally caused by pain,) such a fellow stops milking and commences whipping, or worse, kicking the cow, and she becomes enraged, holds up her milk, kicks back, and is finally ruined. Never whip a cow for kicking, if she does kick the milk pail out of your hand and sometimes upset and knock you, but be kind and gentle with her, and milk her out with as little excitement as possible, and if she gets over her kicking propensity it will be by mild and not harsh treatment. Never whip a cow because she kicks, for it will do no good, but will do a great deal of harm.

VEGETABLE POISONS.—For some reasons or other a large portion of mankind have come to the conclusion that vegetable extracts, compounds pills and powders can be taken with impunity into the human stomach, and hence quacks have taken advantage of this general ignorance on so important a subject, and advertise their wares, as harmless because of vegetable origin. I have never been able to explain why it is that medical professors of our colleges who know these assertions to be false, have not over and again written articles for the press to properly inform the masses upon this exceedingly important subject. The truth is right the opposite from the usual supposition. Strychnine one of the deadliest poisons known to man, is an extract from seeds called nux vomica. One grain of strychaine which is only the 1–180 part of an ounce will produce death. From the leaves of the peach can be distilled Hydrocyanic or Prussic acid, also a very deadly poison. Opium, Stramonium, Atrophia, Belladona, Ivy and a host of other poisons are all vegetable products.

CUBAN TOBACCO.—There are many who believe that the island of Cuba produces the finest tobacco for cigars in the world. This is true in a measure, yet it produces some of the most inferior stock that can be found anywhere, The best tobacco for making cigars is grown in the west end of the island, and known as the Vuelta Abajo, the plant there most in value being the Necotium Rapanda. That which is raised east of Havana is called Vuelta Arriba, and is of an inferior quality. The most noted vega, or plantation, is situated near the town of Santiago de Cuba, and is called Yara. The choicest tobacco is that grown on the banks of rivers which are periodically overflowed: these kinds are called Lo Rio Hondo and Pinar del Rio. The island of Trinidad also produces a superior article of the same sort. The very best tobacco is grown is Cuba, and hence the best cigars are made there.

THE wheat crop of the present year, taking the aggregate yield throughout the United States, promises to be unprecedentedly large. By some the crop has been estimated as high as 550,000,000, but according to the New York *Tribune* it may be safely set down at not less than from 480.000,000 to 490,000,000 bushels or from 30.000,009 to 49,000,000 bushels in excess of the great crop of 1879.

CIDER.—The best cider is made from late ripening, usond fruit, and in cool weather when the fermentation is gradual. Many early apples may be worked up into sweet cider and sold as such or made into vinegar. This is one of the best methods of turning to account fruit that would otherwise be lost.

Uses of Turpentine.—It is valuable in hemorrhage from the nose, lungs, bladder, uterus, kidney, stomach, skin and bowels; it is an anthelmintic diuretic, diaphoretic stimulant, rubefacient, counter-irritant, and sedative; but, unfortunately it is extremely unpalatable, unless combined with creosote, rosemary, or oil of almonds; it may induce nausea, perhaps cause cerebral irritation when given in excess, or even strangury. Fatal cases are rare. Lucifer matchmakers, by wearing little smelling bottles of turpentine around their necks imagine immunity from phosphorus poisoning. Cholera, it is said, avoids the pine forests of Norway and Sweden; while Scotch firs are antagonistic to diphtheria, and in other parts of the world to whooping cough, hay fever and phthi-is. In North Carolina, when quinine ran short, the local application of turpentine relieved the paroxysm of ague. It has proved of the greatest service in some fever cases; three drachm doses in whisky punch having saved many lives. It is an effectual remedy in tape-worm, and very serviceable in puerperal fever, in diarrhœa and iritis.

DOMESTIC.

POTATOES IN SEVEN WAYS.—Let us give you a few little hints in regard to the different methods of cooking potatoes, so that the oft-abused boiled potato may be varied during the week at dinner. First Sunday, mashed potatoes; peel, steam, place in a pan and mash, add milk, butter and salt, and then beat like cake batter, the longer the better, till they are nice and light. This steaming and beating will be found a great improvement. Monday, baked potatoes in their jackets. By the way, if any are left over they may be warmed over by not peeling them till cold, and then slicing. Tuesday, peel and bake them with roast beef. Wednesday, prepare them in the Kentucky style, as follows: The potatoes are sliced thin, as for frying, and allowed to remain in cold water half an hour. The slices are put into a pudding dish. They are then put into an oven and baked for an hour. When taken out, a lump of butter the size of a hen's egg is cut into small bits and scattered over the top. Those who have never eaten potatoes cooked thus do not know all the capabitities of that esculent tuber. The slicing allows the interior of each potato to be examined, hence its value where potatoes are doubtful, though poor ones are not of necessity required. The soaking in cold water hardens the slices, so that they will hold their shape. The milk serves to cook them through, and to made a nice brown on the top; the quantity can only be learned by experience; if just a little is left as rich gravy, moisten all the slices, then it is right. In a year of small potatoes, this method of serving them will be very welcome to many a housekeeper. Thursday, peel, steam and serve whole. Friday, "potatoes a la pancake," peel, cut in thin slices lengthwise, sprinkle with pepper and salt, and fry in butter or beef drippings, turning like gridd e cakes. Saturday, potatoes boiled in their jackets. These are simple ways, but give variety. On Monday and Tuesday always prepare them in some way in the oven, so as to leave the top of the stove free.

VERY frequently plants purchased at the greenhouse begin to droop and turn yellow. A lady tells in *Vick's Magazine* how she managed a calla which was rapidly going off into a "green and yellow melancholy." "I procured a three-gallon glazed crock, filled it two-thirds full of rich earth, and then put in the plant and filled it nearly to the brim with water, which I have kept at about that level ever since, adding now and then a few drops of ammonia. To-day my calla stands four fee high, with four broad, dark-green leaves, a stalk in the water is as large as my wrist, and two flower stems are appearing."

HOUSEKEEPERS can save their hands so they need not wish they could leave them at home when they go visiting. Have plenty of soft thick holders near the stove to take hold of the handles of kettles or pans. Keep a pair of gloves near your sun-bonnet to bring in the wood, work in the garden, or to put on when you sweep, that your hands may not become callous. If they are liable to chap, use plenty of glycerine, or wash them in vinegar, and when you sit down to your sewing, and your hands feel like a nutmeg grater, rub them with champhor, and it will make them feel soft and pliable.

EVERY housekeeper should know that sugar boiled with an acid, if it be but three minutes, will be converterted into to glucose, which is the form of sugar found in sweet apples. One pound of sugar has as much sweetening power at 2½ pounds of glucose. In other words, 1 pound of sugar stirred into the fruit after it is cooked, and while yet warm, will make the fruit as sweet as 2¼ pounds added while the fruit is boiling.

Father is Getting Well.

My daughters say, "How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters." He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable, and we are so glad that he used your Bitters.—A lady of Rochester. N. Y.—*Utica Herald.*

FAMILY SOUP.—Put two pounds of beef into a kettle with two quarts and a half of cold water, a small tablespoonful of salt, and set it on a good fire. As the scum collects on the surface, skim it off; when it begins to boil add about a wine glassful of cold water to stop the boiling, and allow all the scum to come off the surface, in order to remove it. When no more of it comes up, add a small turnip, a medium-sized carrot, two cloves, an onion, a stalk of celery, a leek and a clove of garlic; simmer constantly for about six hours, then add a tablespoonful of burnt sugar, and the broth is made.

BRAINS WITH SAUCE.—Boil them in salt water; put in a saucepan a spoonful of butter; add flour, then water gradually until of the consistency of cream; stir into it the yolks of two well-beaten eggs, and remove from the fire immediately; a teaspoonful of vinegar may be added or not, as the taste dictates. It should be sent to table right off, as it is apt to thicken if it stands any time.

BOILED FOWLS.—Flour a white cloth and put the fowls in cold water; let them simmer three-quarters of an hour, serve with parsley and butter, or oyster or celery sauce. The fowls may be covered with a white sauce if sent to the table cold, garnished with colored calfsfoot jelly of the hue of beet-root.

To brown sugar for sauces or pudding, put the sugar in a perfectly dry saucepan. If the pan is in the least bit wet, the sugar will burn and you will spoil your saucepan.

IVORY that has been spotted, or has grown yellow, can be made as clear and fresh as new by rubbing with fine sand paper, and then polishing with finely powdered pumice stone.

SOUR apple sauce is greatly improved by the addition of a tablespoonful of butter to a quart of sauce, and, moreover, there is much less sugar needed. A little lemon peel makes a fine flavor.

IN making a crust of any kind, do not melt the lard in the flour. Melting will injure the crust.

WHENEVER you see your sauce boil from the side of the pan, you may know that your flour or corn-starch is done.

PAINT splashes upon window glass can be easily removed by a strong solution of soda.

At a recent concert, it was the subject of remark that in what fine "voice" the singers were; in commending his good judgment, the leader will pardon us for whispering that he always recommends Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for clearing and strengthening the voice.

HUMOROUS.

IN Galveston, as elsewhere in Texas, when a prisoner has no money to employ counsel, the judge appoints a young lawyer to defend the doomed man, very much as the pauper patients in a hospital are turned over to the young doctor to learn the profession on. Not long since quite a young lawyer was appointed to defend a man for burglary. The young lawyer after consulting with his unfortunate client said.

"May it please Your Honor, I want this case continued until I can procure the attendance of material witnesses."

"What do you expect to prove?" asked the court.

"I expect to prove that my unfortunate client is a quiet, industrious and sober man."

"By whom do you expect to prove that?"

"By the officers of the penitentiary, where he has spent the last five years,"

AN enterprising stockbrokers had occasion a few days since to call on a customer for additional margin. He had prepared himself for almost any excuse which the man might offer for delay, but he confessed himself quite unable to cope with the ingenuity which inspired the folowing reply: "My dear fellow, that's all right. Why, bless your heart, I'm so anxious to accommodate you that I've sold a piece of property worth $100,000; but my aged grandmother has an eighth interest in it, and just as she was going to sign the deed she had a stroke of paralysis. Just my luck."

WHEN a man sees advertised "a four-bladed knife for ten cents," he should not buy one for his little son. A four-bladed knife for ten cents is well calculated to convert a nine year old boy into a pirate, or a politician or a Bob-ingersoll in less than twenty-four hours. He can't cut his fingers with such a knife, to be sure, but the blades turn and twist into so many fantastic shapes that the boy's bosom is filled with anguish and things, and his eyes with tears and revenge.

IT takes a while to get used to a woman's ways. When a young husband steals up behind his wife, while she stands at her dressing-case and suddenly bends forward and imprints an unexpected kiss on her lips, he gains the knowledge that a woman holds about 197 pins in her mouth when she is dressing.

"GOODS at half price," said the sign. "How much is that teapot?" asked the old lady who had been attracted by the announcement. "Fifty cents mum." "I guess I'll take it, then," she said, throwing down a quarter. The dealer let her have the teapot, but took in his sign before another customer could come in.

A SHORT Italian prayer which is not without wisdom:—"I pray that I may never be married. But if I marry I pray that I may not be deceived. But if I am deceived I pray that I may not know of it. But if I know of it I pray that I may be able to laugh at the whole affair."

"Do you say I've been a hard drinker all my life?" said an old toper to an acquaintance. "Yes, I do." "Well, there's where you're mistaken. At one period I didn't touch a drop for two years—in fact I drank nothing but milk." "Indeed! What two years was that?" "My first two."

A lady said to us the other day, "Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.,) has saved my life. It has so lessened my labors when I have been worn out." Try it once.

How is it that, if a number of gentlemen are sitting together talking sensibly upon some sensible subject, and a lady enters, they mostly commence talking foolishly, and keep it up until she makes her exit?

"WHY don't you come in out of the rain?" said a good-natured dominie to a ragged Irishman. "Shure, it's av no consequince, yer riv'rence," returned Pat; "me clothes is so full of holes they won't howld wather.

THE Western lady who read in a newspaper that baking powder was a good thing, thought she'd bake some, and her old man, on arriving where the cabin had stood, said he wouldn't mind the affair so much if she'd let the dog out first.

PLAY spades if you would win potatoes; play clubs if you would deal with a ruffian; play hearts if you would win friendship; play diamonds if you would win a woman.

THE way a London woman identified her stolen parrot was by bringing her husband into court and scolding him. The bird soon called out, "Oh I wish you were dead, old woman!"

"SHORT-HORN cattle make the best beef." And men who indulge in short "horns" make better citizens than those who take long "horns." But the no "horn" man makes the best citizen.

WHEN that blushing San Francisco bride showed the check for $1,000,000 to her husband, he burst into tears and exclaimed, with intense fervor, "And even this shall not separate us."

THAT was a clever boy who said that he liked a "good rainy day,—too rainy to go to school, and just about rainy enough to go a fishing."

IF a man does not blister his neck fishing in an open boat under a hot sun he will scarcely remember that he has a good time.

A TOWN in Oregon is named "Looking Glass," and lots of women are going there. It's a place they like to see themselves in.

A SENTIMENTAL young man thus freely expresses himself. "Even as nature benevolently guards the rose with thorns, so does she endow women with pins."

"BRIDGET, the dust upon the furniture is intolerable. What shall I do?" "Do as I do, marm, pay no attention to it."

"And the Leaves were for the Healing of the Nations."

This is fully exemplified in the demonstration that so common a pasture weed as smart-weed, or water-pepper, possesses medicinal properties which, when combined with essence of Jamaica Ginger and other efficacious vegetable extracts, as in Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed. It constitutes a most potent remedy for bowel affections as diarrhœa, dysentery, flux, etc. It is also an efficacious medicine for colds, and to break up fevers and inflammatory attacks, and for the alleviation of pain. Every family should keep a supply of it. 50 cents by druggists.

Personal.

Extract from a Private Letter to J. H. Zeilin & Co.—"I write you this note to congratulate you on being the proprietor of the best Liver Medicine (Simmons' Regulator) known to the human race. I have known it for a number of years, and I pronounce it, as prepared by you, pure and genuine; and I pray you, for the sake of humanity, to keep it so. You may prepare it and recommend it, but you will never know the true value of it unless you have a disordered Liver yourself. It unclogs the Liver of impurities with which it has been confined for years, and puts the wheels in their original motion.

"Simmons' Liver Regulator, I believe to be one of the best remedies for a deranged Liver that I have ever tried. It has benefitted my wife more than any medicine she has taken for that disease. I believe it 'ne plus ultra.'

"J. B. RANDALL, M. D.,
Bethany P. O., C. R. R., Ga."

In a paper on insecticides for the protection of cotton, Prof. C. V. Riley speaks highly of the ordinary fluid extract of pyrethrum prepared as set forth in the phormacopœia. The extract from a pound kills all young worms when diluted in 120 gallons of water. One of the most important discoveries is that it acts equally well or even better when the powder is simply mixed with water, and even one pound to 150 gallons of water is effective, and one pound to 200 gallons will cause the destruction of most young worms. The vegetable from which the powder is obtained can be cultivated by the planter himself, and Prof. Riley has taken steps to have it introduced in the cotton belt. If his observations have been accurate, he is fully justified in saying that the harmlessness of the powder to man, the small quantity of it necessary to produce the required effect, and the fact that the plant may be grown on the plantations where it is required, will offset the greater permanency of the arsenical powders. Kerosene and other oils are very deadly to the insects in all of their stages, and are the only substances which effectually destroy the eggs. The oils should first be made into an emulsion with fresh or spoiled milk, and this emulsion can then be diluted as much as one pleases with water, as the oils will be held well distributed in suspension.

Answer This.

Did you ever know any person to be ill, without inaction of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys, or did you ever know one who was well when either was obstructed or inactive; and did you ever know or hear of any case of the kind that Hop Bitters would not cure. Ask your neigher this same questions.—*Times.*

Figure of the earth.—The Comptes Rendus of the French Academy contains a remarkable paper by M. Faye on the physical forces which have produced the present figure of the earth. After remarking on the use of the pendulum in determining the figure of the earth from series of measurements of the intensity and direction of the gravitation force at different parts of the earth's surface, he draws attention to the very curious fact that while the direction and intensity of gravity are effected perceptibly by the presence of hills such as Schichallion and Arthur's Seat (in Scotland), or even by such masses as small as the Great Pyramid of Gizeh, gigantic mountains, on the other hand, such as the Himalayas, and great elevated plateaus and table lands, do not affect the pendulum vibrations in any sensible manner, except in certain cases where upon elevated continents there appears to be a veritable defect of attraction instead of the excess which might have been expected. Indeed, the observations are sufficiently striking to seem to point to the supposition that under the whole of every large continent there were enormous cavities. More than this, the attraction at the surface of all the great oceans appears too great to agree with the distribution presumed by Clariaut's formula, which is exact enough for the purposes. Sir G. Airy's suggestion that the base of the Himalayas range reaches down into the denser liquid interior and there displaces a certain amount of that liquid, so that the exterior attraction is thereby lessened, is one which, inherently improbable, fails to have any application in explaining why the attractions above the seas should be greater than over the continents. M. Fay propounds the following solution to the difficulty: Under the Ocean the globe cools more rapidly and to a greater depth than beneath the surface of the continent. At a depth of 4,000 metres (13,000 feet) the ocean will still have a temperature not remote from 0 degree C. (32 degrees Fah.), while at a similar depth beneath the earth's crust the temperature would be not far from 150 degrees C. (allowing 108 feet in depth down for an increase of our degree in the internal temperature.) If the earth had but one uniform rate of cooling all over it, it would be reasonable to assume that the solid crust would have the same thickness and the same average density all over it, it is therefore argued that below the primitive oceans the earth's crust assumed a definite solid thickness before the continents, and that in contracting, these thicker portions exercised a pressure upon the fluid nucleus tending to elevate still further the continents. This hypothesis, M. Faye thinks, will, moreover, explain the unequal distribution of land and sea around the two poles, the general rise and fall of continents being determined by the excess of the density of crust below the oceans, and by the lines or points of least resistance to internal pressure being at the middle of continents or at the margin of oceans.

"And when our heads are covered o'er,
As once they were, I ween,
We'll noise abroad the praises
Of wonderous CARBOLINE."

A reviewer in the Nature, in a critique on the first part of the botanical text-book by Prof. Asa Gray, of Harward, says that when the work is completed according to the plans set forth, "we shall have from the most eminent botanical professors in the New World as comprehensive an introduction to the study of the vegetable kingdom as the nineteenth century is likely to produce." And no one who has read any of Prof. Gray's works will form any other opinion.

Kidney Complaints

of all descriptions are relieved at once, and speedily cured by Kidney-Wort. It seems intended by nature for the cure of all diseases of the kidneys caused by weakness and debility. Try it to-day.—LEADER.

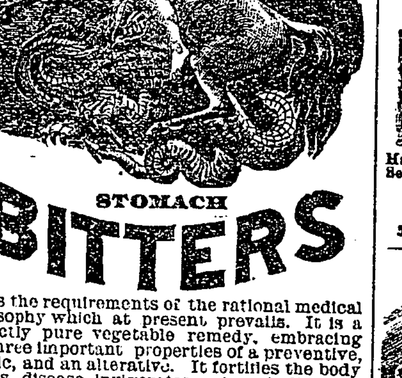
THEODORE TILTON is back from Europe. His new lecture is entitled "The World's To-Morrow." He is under the management of Mr. Charles Mumford, late of Cooper Institute, now of Red Bank, N. J.

The Great Pile Remedy.

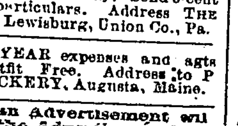
"ANAKESIS," the discovery of Dr. Silsbee, is entitled to be called the wonder of the age. 20,000 grateful sufferers bless the only infallible remedy for Piles ever introduced. Only those who have used lotions, ointments, and internal remedies in vain, will understand the grateful feeling of instant relief from pain and blissful hope of certain cure of the terrible disease, that "ANAKESIS" assures. It is used by doctors of all schools. Sent by mail on receipt of price, $1,00 per box. Samples free by P. Neustaedter & Co., Box 3946, New York. Sole Manufacturers.

DR BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

KIDNEY-WORT
The Only Remedy
That Acts at the Same Time on
The Liver, The Bowels and The Kidneys
This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure all diseases.
Why Are We Sick?
Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.
KIDNEY-WORT WILL CURE
Biliousness, Piles, Constipation, Kidney Complaints and Diseases, Weaknesses and Nervous Disorders.
by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.
Why Suffer Bilious pains and aches?
Why tormented with Piles, Constipation?
Why frightened over disordered Kidneys?
Why endure nervous or sick headaches?
Why have sleepless nights?
Use KIDNEY WORT and rejoice in health. It is a dry, vegetable compound and One package will make six qts of Medicine. Get it of your Druggist, he will order it for you. Price, $1.00.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
(Will send post paid.) Burlington, Vt.

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CELEBRATED

STOMACH
BITTERS
Meets the requirements of the rational medical philosophy which at present prevails. It is a perfectly pure vegetable remedy, embracing the three important properties of a preventive, a tonic, and an alterative. It fortifies the body agains disease, invigorates and re-vitalizes the torpid stomach and liver, and effects a most salutary change in the entire system, when in a morbid condition.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

HOP BITTERS.
(A Medicine, not a Drink.)
CONTAINS
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,
AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.
THEY CURE
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.
$1000 IN GOLD.
Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.
Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.
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., & Toronto, Ont.

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GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Send stamp for Catalogue.
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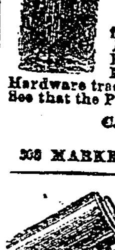
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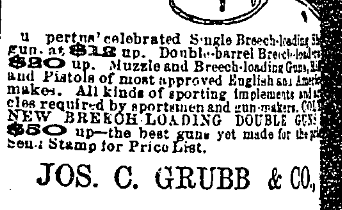
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Poems that only the eagles above us,
Looking down deep in our hearts may behold;
Felt, though unseen, by the beings who love us,
Written on lives all in letters of gold.

An Awkward Mistake.

Now, Tom don't forget to bring my waterproof down to the station, if the weather is damp or rainy. I shall come up by the eight o'clock train."

I looked up from my books at the speaker, my sister Lottie.

"Very well, my dear," I replied, submissively; I suppose I must come; but, really, if you young ladies learned to be a little more self-reliant in these small matters, it would be better."

"If I weren't sure that you said that to aggravate me, Tom," retorted my sister, "you shouldn't come at all. Some day you'll be glad enough to carry bag, cloak, and umbrella for some fair damsel or other, and won't I tease you then!"

"You do that pretty well now," I ventured to observe. "But excuse me, Lottie, you'll certainly lose your handkerchief if you let it hang out of your pocket like that;" for Lotties dress was of the most fashionable description, and the pockets were certainly more for ornament than use,

"I haven't lost it yet, Tom." was the reply, and I'm not more likely to lose it now.

Miss Lottie disappeared, and I went back to my books.

Absorbed by my occupation, the time passed unnoticed, till the chime of a distant clock reminded me of my engagement.

"Half-past six, I suppose," I muttered, and was resuming my work, when it occurred to me to make sure.

I looked at my watch. Could it be correct? Half-past seven! No doubt of it, and I had only just time to reach the station. But stay; what was the weather?

I walked to the window, devoutly hoping as I drew aside the curtain to see a clear, dry night. Vain hope! The clouds were gathering, and there was a damp, chill mist perceptible.

I dropped the curtain with a sigh, hastily put away my books, took up Lottie's waterproof from the chair on which she had placed it, and stepping into the hall, put on a loose, rough overcoat and soft felt hat that I often wore after dark, and thus equipped, sallied forth.

Eight o'clock struck as I arrived, and I saw, close at hand, a young lady, evidently my sister Lottie, standing at the edge of the road.

"Ah!" I said to myself, "the train was in a little earlier, and Miss Lottie is looking for me."

I was just about to speak to her, when a sudden thought flashed into my mind. As she stood, her back was toward me, and her white handkerchief was plainly visible hanging over the edge of her pocket.

I remembered my caution to her before she started, and exulted at the opportunity of convincing her of its wisdom.

First taking another look at the unconscious damsel to be sure of her identity, I stepped quietly forward, and taking hold of the handkerchief, gently drew it forth.

As I did so, something fell to the pavement with a sharp metal sound. This startled the young lady, and she turned with a slight exclamation.

Good heavens. it was a perfect stranger!

For a moment I was speechless; then, recovering myself a little, was about to stammer forth an apology, when a heavy hand was laid on my shoulder, and a gruff voice said:

"Now, my man, you're caught this time, and no mistake!"

And looking round, I saw a policeman at my side.

This unexpected salutation gave a sudden turn to my feelings.

"What do you mean? How dare you?" I exclaimed, indignantly, while the lady looked from one to another in amazement.

"Come, now," responded the unmoved official, "that's good, that is! Why, I've been watching you all the time. You come up unbeknown to the lady, take her handkerchief, and——Why, there's her purse at your feet now!"

And as he spoke, he pointed to a dark object upon the pavement.

It was a purse, sure enough, and I must have pulled it out with the handkerchief.

"Pick it up, please, miss, and per'aps you'll be so good as to accompany us to the station."

While he was speaking, I gathered together my scattered senses.

"I assure you, policeman, you are entirely mistaken," I said, as calmly as I could, which was not very calmly, as a number of persons had by this time collected, and appeared to be highly enjoying my discomfiture.

"My name is Henderson—Thomas Henderson; I came to the station to meet my sister: I mistook this lady for her, and, in a joke, took her handkerchief. Stay; I will give you my card."

And I put my hand into my coat-pocket for my card-case. It was not there.

Then I remembered that I had left it with my pocketbook on the hall table, and I had thus no means of proving my statement.

"I thought so," remarked the official, in a tone of intense sarcasm. "Per'aps your sister's got it, mindin' it for you."

At this juncture the stranger interposed. She had, no doubt, noticed the unfortunate waterproof which I still clutched, though I had entirely forgotten it.

"This"—she hesitated a moment—"this gentleman is carrying a lady's clock, and he surely would not do so if he——" She stopped short.

"If he had meant to take your property," said the policeman, completing his sentence. "Lor' bless you, miss, you've no idea of the dodges of these chaps."

For a moment the wild thought flashed across my mind of tripping him up and thus escaping, if I could, but I dismissed it as soon as formed. Recaptured was highly probable, and the attempt would only give a color to the accusation.

So, swallowing my wrath as best I could, and subsiding into sullen silence, I walked by the side of my captor, and followed by a miscellaneous crowd, who indulged in a variety of remarks on my appearance and demeanor, we reached the station.

The charge was preferred at the station, and the sergeant, turning to me, asked what I had to say

I gave an account of the whole affair. He heard me very quietly, and, without taking any notice of my demand to be released, then turned to the young lady.

She gave her name as Margaret Lindsay, and having related her share in the matter (with evident discomfort at finding herself in so unpleasant a position), concluded by expression her conviction it was all a mistake.

"Well, Mr. Henderson," said the sergeant, "I must detain you while I send to the address you have given, and it will simplify matters if Miss Linesay will be good enough to remain for a short time. We shall then no doubt be able to settle this unpleasant affair. Hilton,"—this to the policeman who still lingered near the door—"show this lady into the other room. Jones, Mr. Hendersoon will occupy No. 3."

I followed my original captor, while my fair companion disappeared through an open doorway close at hand, which, as I passed it, afforded me a glimpse of a snug room within.

For my own part, I was by no means charmed with No. 3.

It might, by a stretch of the imagination, have been called a room, but had a wonderful resemblance to a cell, constructed on a somewhat larger scale than usual.

Here Mr. Jones left me, closing the door carefully after him. Seldom has time passed so wearily. About a quarter of an hour elapsed, and there came suddenly a noise of cab wheels, a hasty rush of footsteps and sound of voices in the outer room. I listened intently, and recognized Lottie's tones, mingled with, and now and then overpowered by, those of our revered parent.

At this moment, my door was opened by Mr. Jones, in whose manner was an obvious mingling of discomfort and apprehension.

I passed hastily, leaving his muttered appeal to me, "not to be hard on a man," unheeded, and entered the room where the others were assembled,

"Oh, Tom!" cried Lottie, running up to me; "what a dreadful plight you've been in; and all my fault!" she added, in a penitent tone: "The train was in early, and I didn't see you just outside the station, so I went straight home, I'm so sorry!"

My father started to abuse the officer.

"My dear sir——" began the sergeant, blandly, but my irate parent would not be checked.

"In former days, sir, the police were men, and had brains, and used them; now they're machines, like that fellow there!" And he glared wrathfully at Policeman Jones, who had shrunk as much out of sight as possible in a corner of the room.

"My subordinate," remarked the sergeant, "only did his duty in acting as he has done." Here Policeman Jones brightened considerably. "Thefts of this kind are so frequent, that we are compelled to exercise all possible vigilance, and as a man of the world, sir, you will readily admit that it would not do for us to be guided by the apparent outward respectability of the accused, when such respectability often serves as a cloak for nefarious practices."

This was so obvious as to be undeniable, and my father consequently relieved his irritation, which had only partially subsided, by attacking me.

"And why on earth couldn't you be more careful, Tom, instead of making a fool of yourself in that fashion? I can't see much likeness between Miss Lindsay and Lottie."

I had by this time completely regained my composure, and briefly saying, "I will show you, sir," addressed the damsel who had been the innocent cause of my difficulties.

"Will you be so kind, Miss Lindsay, as to turn slightly round, keeping your face away from us and the light. Thank you. Now, Lottie!" And crossing the room to my sister, I placed her in a similar position by the side of our new acquaintance.

An involuntary exclamation burst from my father, and even the sharp eyes of the officials might have been deceived. Standing thus together, in the wavering rays of the solitary gaslight, the resemblance was nearly perfect. In height, figure, and dress they were almost identical, and the curling hair completed the deception.

"It is easy to see how the mistake occurred, Mr. Henderson," said the sergeant; "and I can only again express my sincere regrets at the inconvenience and delay which you have been subjected to."

I bowed in acknowledgment, and we prepared to leave the station.

As it appeared, however, that Miss Lindsay's residence was not far from our own, a second hansom was procured, which I managed to secure for her and myself, Lottie and my father returning in the one by which they had come.

Somehow or other, the ride seemed a remarkably short one, and as I said 'Good night!' to Margaret Lindsay at her own door, I resolved that it should not be my fault if our acquaintance did not continue.

This resolve I was able to carry out. Acquaintance ripened into friendship, friendship into intimacy, and—well, in short, we were married some months ago.

The servants of both households entertained their relatives and friends in honor of the occasion, and among them, evidently in close attendance on Jenny, our pretty housemaid, I recognized no less a person than my quondam captor, Policeman Jones.

Worse than that.

They were talking about the Texas penitentiary as a reformatory institution. One gentleman said that the convict was taught a trade and when released, often became a useful citizen. Gilhooly took the negative side. He said:

"They come out worse than they went in. If they are sent to the penitentiary for stealing, as soon as they get out they murder somebody. I knew a young man who was sent up for stealing a pair of pants from a house, while drunk. He was released at the end of three years, and instead of having some regard for the lives and feelings of his fellowman, he went right off and——"

"Murdered his father?"

"Worse than that."

"Murdered his father and mother?"

Gilhooly laughed and said:

"Ten thousand times worse. He was no sooner out, than he took lessons on the violin."

"Humph! from the way you talked I thought he got himself elected to the Legislature."

Great qualities make great men.

Rescued by an Indian.

When I was quite young, my father went as missionary to the Indians who lived in what was known as the Red River district. We made the voyage down the river from St. Joseph, Mo., in two canoes, which were drawn upon shore for us to sleep in at night, a bright fire being kindled in front of them to keep off prowling animals.

In this way our little party, consisting of my father, mother, one older sister, myself, and two boatmen journeyed to the mission station. The station was a long, low, double building of logs, already occupied by another missionary named McCoy. He had lived, until our family came, without any other companion but a half-breed Indian called Tony.

Supplies were sent to this lonely spot by the Board of Missions and other friends from the States. These were brought down the river in canoes, and hauled up to the station on a rude sled by a yoke of stout oxen,

One day McCoy and my father had gone to the river for a load of supplies. It was a day's journey to the landing and back. Tony had gone with them. No one was left at home but mother and us two girls.

The day passed very pleasantly. Toward noon, as we were watching mother about her work, my sister suddenly clapped her hands, and cried out, "Oh, what a big dog!"

We turned to the door, and my mother uttered a cry of terror, for in the doorway there stood, not a dog, but a large black bear.

He was probably drawn by the smell of the sugar and molasses, for bears are very fond of sweets. We were greatly frightened, and could not leave the cabin, because the animal was between us and the door.

If we could have got to the ladder and up the loft, we might have escaped that way; but the barrels were in front of the ladder, and so was Bruin. There was really no way of escape, so my mother drew us two children close to her, and took refuge behind the great packing box, where she had been at work, thus putting a slight barrier between us and our unwelcome visitor.

A barrel of crackers was open, and we found out then that bears like crackers, for that fellow soon upset the barrel and munched as many as he pleased, while we looked helplessly on, and saw our luxuries disappear.

But he was anxious to get at the sugar, and soon left the crackers and began to paw and scratch at the sugar barrel, which was not open, and which stoutly resisted his efforts.

He grew angry, and, with a fierce growl, gave it a smashing blow with his huge paw, and lifted his foot for another; when a report from a rifle sounded in our ears, and we heard the ping! of a ball just as Mr. Bruin rolled, a huge, woolly heap, on the floor. The sound of horse's feet followed, and, as my mother hurried out from her refuge, our deliverer stood in the wide doorway.

He was a stalwart Indian, with long black hair streaming half a yard down his back, and a scarlet blanket wrapped around his strong limbs. We children were almost as much afraid of him as of the bear. But all the Indians who came to the mission were friendly, and my mother knew this one. He was a Cherokee chief called Mashoon-tire, which means "The Running Wind."

"Ha! Squaw heap scare?" he cried, with a laugh. "Me see tracks, track him in house! Shootee! No hurt?" accompanying his words with expressive pantomime.

My mother told him we were not hurt, and thanked him for shooting the bear, in words which he could understand.

"He! he! Bear much good meat!" said Ma-shoon-tire. "Bear want eatee up you. Now you eatee up bear."

At my mother's request, he dragged the huge carcass outside the door; but when she told him it was his bear, as he had shot it, he emphatically refused to claim it.

My mother then gathered up a pailful of the scattered crackers and gave them to Ma-shoon-tire, who, when he learned their use, seemed to be as delighted with them as the bear had been. He filled the capacious hunting-pouch at his side with them, and then began to examine the goods which my mother had been taking out of the box when she was interrupted by his bearship.

Among other things there were two or three little cotton pocket-handkerchiefs, printed with figures of cats and dogs and large A-B-C's in bright red. They had been sent to us children, but the great Cherokee chief was so delighted with them that my mother, grateful to him for saving her from a great danger, gave him two of them.

He took them in great glee from my sister's hand, tied one on his streaming black hair, and the other to the end of his rifle-barrel, by one of its corners. Then he paraded before the small looking-glass and admired himself until he was tired.

At length he turned to my shrinking little sister, and said, "Little papoose makee Ma-shoon-tire fine! Ma-shoon-tire makee little papoose fine! Big much heap fine!" And, taking from his pouch a long string of brilliant beads made of various colored glass, he threw them over her neck, pleasing her almost as much as the gay little handkerchiefs had pleased him.

An English Farmer of the Olden Times.

The house was small, for in those days farmers did not look to live in villas, and till within the last few years even the parlor floor was of stone flags. Rushes used to be strewn in the halls of palaces in ancient times, and seventy years ago old Jonathan grew his own carpets. The softest and best of the bean straw grown on the farm was selected and scattered on the floor of the sitting room as warm and dry to the feet, and that was all the carpet in the house. Just before sheep shearing time, too, Jonathan used to have the nettles cut that flourished round the sheds, and strewn on the floor of the barn. The nettles shrivelled up dry, and the wool did not stick to them, but could be gathered easily. With his own hands he would carry out a quart of beans to the pigs—just a quart at a time and no more, that they might eat every one, and that none might be wasted. So, to, he would carry them a few acorns in his coat pocket, and watch the relish with which the swine devoured their favorite food. He saved every bit of crooked wood that was about the place; for at that date iron was expensive, and wood that had grown crooked, and was therefore strong as well as curved, was useful for a hundred purposes. Fastened to a wall, for instance, it did for a hook upon which to hang things. If an apple tree died in the orchard it was cut out to form part of a plough and saved till wanted. Jonathan's hard head withstood even the whirl of the days when corn was at famine prices. But these careful economies, this continual saving, put more money in his purse than all that sudden flush of prosperity. Every groat thus saved was as a nail driven into an oak, fixed and stable, becoming firmer as time went on. How strangely different the farmers of to-day, with a score of machines and appliances, with expensive feeding stuffs, with well-furnished villas! Each one of Jonathan's beans in his quart mug, each one of the acorns in his pocket, became a guinea. Jonathan's hat was made to measure on his own special block by the hatter in Overboro' town, and it was so hard and stout that he could sit upon it without injury. His top boots always hung near the fireplace, that they might not get mouldy; and he rode into market upon his "short-tail horse," as he called his crop-tail nag. A farmer was nothing thought of unless he wore top boots, which seemed a distinguishing mark, as it were, of the equestrian order of agriculture. But his shoes were made straight; not as now, one to each foot—a right and a left—but each exactly alike; and he changed his shoes every morning, wearing one on one foot one day and on the other the next, that they might not get worn to either foot in particular. Shoes lasted a great length of time in those days, the leather being all tanned with oak bark only, and thoroughly seasoned before it was cut up. There is even a story of a farmer who wore his best shoes every Sunday for seven years in Sundays—fifty years—and when he died had them buried with him, still far from worn out. At that date folks had no banking accounts, but kept their coin in a strong chest under the bed, sometimes hiding it in strange places. Jonathan was once visiting a friend, and after they had hobnobbed a while the old fellow took him, with many precautions that they should not be observed, into the pigsty, and showed him fifty guineas hid in the thatch. That was by no means all his property, but the old fellow said with a wink that he liked to have a little hoard of his own that his wife knew nothing about.

Jupiter's Satellite Seen Without a Glass.

For nearly a month the Sacramento and Coast Range valleys have been filled with dense smoke, and the distant mountain ranges have all been hidden. Even the bold, dark, grand mass of Mount Helena, distant but twenty-four miles, was barely visible through the thick atmosphere. The upper limit of the smoke stratum was quite sharply defined to the eastward; above it the sky was generally clear, but upon the present occasion only moderately so. The weather for some time had been warm and pleasant, without clouds or wind. On the early evening of Monday, September 20, we were looking at the obscured moon struggling through the dense smoke; Jupiter, at an estimated elevation of about 8 degrees, was emerging from it, and for an elevation of 25 to 30 degrees the whole sky was hazy, and stars of the fifth magnitude, and even some of the larger ones, were not visible to the naked eye. There was not the least radiation to Jupiter, and the planet rose through the smoky but quiet atmosphere into the thinner smoke or haze without radiant points of light to blur his appearance. With the unassisted eye Prof. Davidson detected the third satellite of Jupiter, to the left and below the disk of the planet; but, lest he might be mistaken, he refrained from calling attention to it for some minutes, until there could be no possible mistake, when he announced the visibility of a satellite, but without stating its position in relation to the primary. All the officers immediately announced its visibility and position, but naturally wondered why it should be seen so unmistakably through such a thick, hazy atmosphere. A binocular, or good field glass, with magnifying power of 7 diameters, revealed it, and also showed the other satellites on the side of the planet, but revealing the first and second satellites with difficulty, until the planet had risen somewhat higher. The third satellite continued visible to the naked eye for perhaps twenty minutes, when the moon rose above the smoke stratum, and the planet began to exhibit traces of radiation, when the satellite was lost to the naked eye, although all the satellites had become much brighter than before in the field of the binocular. Upon subsequent nights, after the smoke had in a great measure been blown away, with a remarkably clear sky and no moon, but with great radiation to the planet, no satellites have been surely made out with the unassisted vision.

Extracting Essential Oil.

The extraction and concentration of the sweet odors of flowers is an ancient art, and up to recent times the old methods were followed with only small improvements. If the plant was very rich in oil, like orange-peel, the method of "expression"—that is, pressure—was used; or if the essential oil was sufficiently volatile to leave its natural home by application of gentle heat, 'distillation" was sufficient, and is still adopted. When, as is commonly the case, the heat required for dry distillation would char the petals or leaves and partially decompose the oil, the distillation was effected with the aid of water, the steam of which carried over the perfume, which was condensed with the water, and afterwards separated from it. Extraction by solution of the resinous matter in alcohol or ether, and slow evaporation with or without water, is another method; but neither of these is applicable to some of the most delicate perfumes that reside closely packed in the cells of flower petals, and are so sensitive to chemical violence that their sweetness departs if they are strongly heated or otherwise coarsely treated. The old method of operating on these was to macerate or soak them in carefully melted fats or cold oils for several hours, and then to separate the essential oil from the fatty oil by agitation with alcohol oil. The pomades and lip-salves of our grandmothers were the fats thus perfumed directly, and from which the concentrated perfume was either partially or not at all separated by the alcohol. "Enfleurage" is still more delicate process applied by the old perfumers for obtaining some of their choicest products. They saturated cotton cloths with olive oil, spread these on frames of wire gauze, sprinkled the buds or petals on them, then piled them in layers and left them, in some cases several days, to absorb the perfume as it rose naturally; or a film of pure fat was spread over a plate of glass, and the buds sprinkled upon that.

It is one thing to be tempted; another to fall.

A Hackney Coach Driver.

"Business is getting dull in my line," said a hackman in Pittsburg. "I don't make the good hauls that I used to. I'spose, young man, that I have hauled more people of note in that hack of mine out there than all the rest of the hackmen in this town together." "How is that?" queried the reporter. "Well, I have hauled all the great actors and actresses that have come to this city for the past twenty years. Seems to me that the profession is getting to know me, and whenever I see Lawrence Barrett get off the train I says, 'How are you, Mr. Barrett?' and he turns round and recognizes me. Barrett is a good fare and pays double, so he don't forget the hackmen. The last time that he was here I hauled him to the hotel and then to the theatre and when he got out he felt in his pockets and found he hadn't a cent with him. I says 'All right, Mr. Barrett,' and he told me to call at the hotel the next day. I went around and he gave me a gold piece. Barrett is generous to us hackmen, and always has a kind word or a joke to pass with us. He is not like old Forrest, who is dead and gone. I hauled him down from the depot once, and my front axle broke at the corner of Grant Street. I thought old Forrest would kill me. He jumped out of the hack and stormed and raged and swore like a madman. I tell you he was not a nice customer to handle. Alice Oates, in her palmy days used to be a very dainty customer. She would come out and look into my coach very carefully before getting in, and was dreadfully afraid that the cushions would soil her dress; then she would look at the horses and the rig to see if it was stylish. Within the last few years, however, she has not been near so particular. She has changed a great deal since those early days. Formerly she would come dancing out in a vivacious, sprightly way, that made her look very pretty, but now when she comes here she walks to my hack with her head down, as slow and demure as a priest. She don't seem to care now whether the cushions soil her dress or not. She always paid me well, and I rate her among my best fares. I suppose you remember when that old Italian, Salvini, was here. Well, he was a curious fare; he couldn't speak English, and when I started for the hotel would rattle on the window and stick his head out looking at the buildings. He stopped me on Smithfield Street, and pointed to the smoke overhead; it was rather misty that day, and he did not seem to understand what caused it.

"Fechter was a mighty particular man about driving, and would almost always make me drive slow. When he came here to open the Opera House I hauled him from the depot, and he began rehearsing some part in the hack and got very much excited. I guess people on the sidewalks who heard him and saw his gestures thought I was hauling a madman. Henry Ward Beecher is a nice fare. I get him every time he comes here to lecture; he always has a kind word and a joke and never gets mad if I get stuck in a crowd of wagons. He always gives me a pass to his lectures. Theodore Tilton is a cranky sort of a fare, and never would say much to me. I tried to draw him out two or three times when I have hauled him, but he would always tell me to mind my own business. He always saw that he gave me the right fare and no more. I tell you what it is, taking them all in all, lecturers and professionals make the best fares. I have got so now I can tell as quick as I see my old customers whether times are good with them or not, and while they always pay well, they pay better when they have had a good run of luck.

"I could go over a long list of stars that I have hauled, but these I have given you will do for samples. Clara Louise Kellog is a curious fare to haul. Every time I have hauled her she finds something to scold me about. And one time she had a terrible row with Miss Cary in my hack about something. I tell you I expected to see a hair-pulling match, but they quieted down before we reached the hotel. I see by the papers that Ole Bull is dead. Poor Ole, he was a mighty kind-hearted man. The first time I hauled him I looked a little hard up, and he talked and chatted with me about my business, and gave me a ten-dollar bill. He was a mighty good man, so he was.

"Lucille Western was a strange fare. She was always beaming with kindness. I hauled her down to the hotel one night, and she told me to wait and take her to the theatre. The front window was open, and she would ask me all sorts of questions about Pittsburg and its people. After she got her supper she came out to get into the hack, and I noticed she had been drinking. She spoke very kindly to me though, and when she got to the theatre told me to keep my hack at the door for her. I told her all right, and was driving away when she called me back and asked me if I wanted to see the play. I told her I could not afford to waste the time, and she said: 'Oh, never mind, I'll pay you double.' She gave me a pass and I went in. She played *Leah* that night, and I tell you she played it for all there was in the part. When she came to the 'curse scene' she beat her face on the floor. She was very much excited, and I think I will never see a woman play that part as she did that night. Poor Lucille, she didn't live very long after that night.

The Great River of Alaska.

Alaskan explorers report one of the largest rivers in the world, the Yukon, as navigable for steamers 2500 miles, and 500 miles from its mouth it receives a very large navigable tributary. The basin formed by the confluence is twenty-miles wide. The Yukon is nearly as large as the Mississippi. Indians are everywhere and war between the tribes is continuous. There is snow for six months, and without roads, dog sledges find good traveling. Game abounds, and Indians have an easy life. From seven to nine dogs make a team, the old one being the leader. The driver has to watch this dog. If it gets on the scent of game it is off and the whole team demoralized. Off they scamper through the woods and thickets, upsetting the load, smashing the sled, tearing the harness and giving him days of hunting to restore the *status quo*. So vast a country, traversed by navigable waters, will tempt the restless and speculative adventurers to explore it.

If evil be said of thee and it is true, correct it; if it be a lie, laugh at it.

Shame is worse than death. He who weeps from the heart will draw tears from the blind.

How She Cooked His Rice.

Sakti Kumara, the hero of a curious Hindustani story, preferred testing a damsel's capability before tying the knot. Master of a prosperous and profitable business, he came to the conclusion that a wife was wanted to complete his happiness, and determined to go in search for one. Adopting the guise of a fortune-teller, and carrying some rice bound up in his cloth, he started on his travels. Whenever he encountered a girl that pleased his eye, he asked her to cook his rice for him. Some laughed at him, some reviled him, none seemed inclined to comply with his modest demand, and it seemed as if he would have to take his rice home uncooked. At last he reached Swira, where he beheld a beautiful girl, who, instead of ridiculing or abusing the strange traveler, relieved him of the rice and bade him be rested. Then the kindly maiden set about preparing the rice. First she steeped it in water, then dried it in the sun, and that accomplished, rubbed the grains gently on the ground, removing the awn without breaking the rice. Calling her nurse, she dispatched that worthy to sell the bran, and with the proceeds purchase an earthen boiler, two platters, and some fuel. By the time this commission was executed the rice had been brayed in a mortar, winnowed, and washed, and was ready to be put in the boiler with five times its bulk of water. As soon as it had swollen sufficiently, the boiler was taken from the fire, the water cleared of the scum, and the boiler put back, and the rice constantly stirred by the pretty cook until she was satisfied it was properly done. By turning the boiler mouth downward she extinguished the fire, and collecting the unconsumed fuel, dispatched the old woman to convert it into butter, curds, oil and tamarinds. This achieved, she told the enraptured Sakti Kumara to go and bathe, and not to omit rubbing himself with oil. Having obeyed orders, the wife-seeker was directed to seat himself upon a plank on the well-swept floor, on which were already laid a large plantain and two platters. His charming hostess then brought him water in a perfumed jug, and administered two spoonfuls of well-seasoned rice and ghee, preparatory to serving up the remainder of the rice mixed with spices, curds, butter and milk, of which Sakti Kumara ate his fill, and then indulged in a siesta, with a mind at ease, knowing his quest was ended. As soon as he woke, he asked the girl to become his wife, and she being willing, the necessary ceremony was gone through without delay; and the supposed fortune-teller took his bride home, to astonish her as the Lord of Burleigh astonished his rustic love; but the Hindu lass was lukeier than Tennyson's heroine, for we are assured that she lived long to worship her husband as a god, to pay the most assiduous attention to his household affairs, to superintend the regulation of the family coming in due course, and make her house such an abode of bliss that Sakti Kumara was well repaid for the trouble he had taken to get a good wife, and tasted in his well-ordered home the joys of Paradise.

Furniture.

The strike amongst the furniture makers in Paris has given rise to a singular question, which the French press is discussing very learnedly. We are told that before the Middle Ages there was no such thing as furniture. There was a bed and there was a chair—more like a throne—and there was a table almost like a platform; but there was very little else. The ancient sculptures and the contents of museums of antiquities are appealed to in support of this view. Even to the Middle Ages supplied few additional items to the furniture of a nobleman's room. Art had chosen another direction for its civilizing influences, and carving in ivory, enamel, jewelry, tazzas inlaid with gems, cameos, chalices, and illuminated missals usurped the taste of artists and the patronage of amateurs. Even the carved woodwork of Belgium and Switzerland seemed to be limited to church decorations and pulpit ornaments, but it was the carvings of pulpits which supplied the transition between sculpture and furniture. At first oak, from its hardness, was the principal material used, and soon afterward ash and walnut came into vogue. The introduction of light fancy woods, such as satin, maple, tulip, belong to a much later date. France was, of course, the originator of art furniture, and the Gobelins tapestry which Louis XIV. patronized, and which came from the institution which he founded, was inconsistent with dark woods or delicate carvings. The style known still as "Louis Quinze" also demanded profuse gilding and florid decoration for the framework of the delicate needlework which adorned the chairs of the period. It was not till the end of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries that polished woods and severe outline took the place of the flamboyant carving and gilding which preceded them. It was at this period that mahogany owned to an accident its introduction, and it made its entry into the saloons of Europe, not through Parisian influence, but through the London market. In the year 1720 a Dr. Gibson received from a brother of his, the captain of a trading vessel, several balks of a new kind of timber just imported from the Indies. The doctor, who was furnishing a house which he had taken thought to utilize the wood for the doors and windows of his rooms. But the builders and carpenters refused to have anything to do with it. The grain was so close and the surface so hard that they could not work it with their tools. Dr. Gibson took specimens of the wood to Wollaston—at that time an eminent cabinet-maker. A whole suite of furniture was planned and executed, and at once a new fashion set in. This was the origin of mahogany furniture, which in England, at least, has survived all the changes of a fluctuating fashion for a period of over a century and a half.

There is heroic fear as well as heroic courage.

A chasm that often separates friends; sarcasm.

Unnecessary delay often ruins the best designs.

Those who jump at conclusions leap into delusions.

Wherever we go, we should take our religion with us.

When you have no observers then be afraid of yourself,

None have less praise than those who hunt most after it.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, Dec 25, 1880.

We publish this week some of the public Acts of this session of the Legislature that may prove of interest to our people. As before stated, the most important legislation in hand will be completed when the Legislature meets again next February.

The Woods-burning Bill.

We have been questioned a great deal by parties affected by the law as to the operation of what is known as the Woodstock woods-burning bill. For the information of all we will say that it is a bill to which, after reading it, no reasonable man would object. It is as much a protection to land-owners within three miles of any coaling ground of the Woodstock Iron Company as to the company itself. It does not interfere with the right of any land owner to burn off his own lands. It does prescribe a punishment for others who set the woods on fire within the prescribed limits. No other party has a right to set fire to the woods except the owner? What owner of lands wants his woods on fire (perhaps to the destruction of his fences) except by his direction? It simply guards the Woodstock Iron Company and neighboring land owners against the unauthorized incendiarism of *strangers* and men having no business on such lands and who are trespassers when they go there. Who can object to this? What right would we (for instance) have on any gentleman's land within the limits of the bill, putting fire to the forests? A law that protects land owners against such trespass is friendly to them.

The Woodstock Iron Company has asked nothing unreasonable in this bill. They frequently have thousands of dollars worth of property in the shape of cord wood and coal exposed, and they have only asked protection against loss in this direction by fire. They were very careful in their bill to guard the rights of land owners who came within the limits of the bill. They have only asked what they had a constitutional right to demand. They pay large taxes and soon will pay as much perhaps as one fourth of the tax of the whole county. The Constitution guarantees every man protection in his rights of liberty, life and property. What fair man would want to impose on any man or company of men the burdens of government and then refuse them protection to property by law of that government? No man in Calhoun certainly, especially when that protective law infringed no other man's rights or privileges. This is the case in the present instance, and we have been careful to explain it in all its bearings, so that no man can be hereafter mistaken as to its provisions or have right to complain of it. The Representatives of Calhoun in both houses of our Legislature would certainly not legislate in the interest of one class of her citizens against the interests of another class. Certainly it has not been done in this case; and we predict that when the law is understood in all its operations and bearings it will be popular with the land owners within its limits.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Changes in Cabinet and in Court—An Ovation to General Grant—Woman's Suffrage Rhetoric in Lincoln Hall.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 18th 1880.

A week characterized by changes in the Cabinet and in the Supreme Court, by an ovation to General Grant, and a convention of women clamorous for the ballot, cannot be called dull in Washington. The Secretary of the Navy has resigned his portfolio to accept the chairmanship of an Ishen Interocean Canal Company, and there is much talk about it in political and diplomatic circles. No doubt M. de Lesseps had diplomatic reason for conferring the honor and the salary on Secretary Thompson. He has genuine French appreciation of the prestige and *eclat* that great enterprises acquire from distinguished names and official position. But it is doubtful if the Secretary of the Navy had other than pecuniary reasons for accepting the position. In two months he would have ceased to draw his salary as a Cabinet officer, and an emolument of $25,000 per year for, perhaps, the remainder of his life was doubtless a strong consideration with an old man not rich but having many daughters.

The resignation of Justice Strong of the Supreme Court of the United States has been long expected, so that comment turns chiefly upon the Ohio judge, via Georgia, who has been appointed to succeed him. There is gossip to the effect that the President's ruse to foist another Ohio man upon the Supreme bench by appointing a Buckeye *emigre* from Georgia, will be resented by the majority of the Senate, and that Judge Woods will fail of confirmation. The appointee, however, has friends among Southern Senators, and I am disposed to think he will meet no effective opposition.

General Grant's strong military and civic qualities are appreciated by the people, and his reception in Philadelphia and New York, and the ovation tendered him in the city three weeks ago. The Ex-President was received by such a crowd as his experience during the last sixteen years must have made him very familiar with. To have seen Pennsylvania Avenue thronged with patient, eager, waiting thousands must have been very suggestive to Susan B. Anthony, Hanibal Hamlin, and others, who can remember former events, of the 'Lincoln' processions of Cæsar, Pompey, Tragan, and other Roman conquerors. There was, however, more curiosity than enthusiasm in the crowd. The weather was delicious, and Washington has thousands of well dressed people who delight to display their fine clothes and seal skin jackets on Pennsylvania Avenue. Notwithstanding Gen. Grant's long residence here, there were many who had never before seen him who has been gazed at by more eyes than any other living individual.

Mesdames Lucy Stone, Livermore Blackwell, and other wierd sufferers for woman's suffrage are here one more in annual convention, repeating, with slight variation, the same dreary speeches, and passing the same impatient resolutions. Alas! why will these ladies continue to agitate us, and shake us to the very centre! Why will not bonnets and babies suffice us in the golden age of our grand mammas? Alas, that female woman, who was once so divine and nice in sickness and in wellness, should now wish to figure in a torchlight procession, stuff a ballot box, and shoot off rhetorical sky rockets with their mouths

AN ACT

To secure the humane treatment of prisoners.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the sheriffs of the several counties of this State shall provide suitable methods for heating the jails therein, during cold weather, and shall further provide necessary vaults dry earth, or water closets therein, for the use of the prisoners.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said sheriffs to keep in said jails a sufficient supply of wholesome water for drinking and bathing purposes, accessible at all times to prisoners therein.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said sheriffs to keep the apartments occupied by prisoners in the jail comfortably warm in cold weather and at all times cleanly and free from offensive odors.

Sec 4. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the court of county commissioners for the said counties, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, to meet and make such appropriation of money as shall be necessary to carry the provisions thereof into effect, and issue a warrant to the sheriff therefor, on the county treasurer, who is hereby required to pay the same in preference to any claim against the county, out of any moneys in the treasury, and it shall be the duty of the probate judge of such county to appoint the time of such meeting, and to give to each of the members of said court notice thereof five days before such meeting, which notice shall be executed by the sheriff of said county.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That if said judge fails to discharge the duties imposed upon him, by section 4 hereof, he shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and if the sheriff fails to execute such notice without a lawful excuse therefor, to be adjudged by the court before which he is tried, such sheriff shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That if said court of county commissioners fails to comply with any duty required of such court by this act, the persons composing such court shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not more that one hundred dollars and not less than ten dollars, but any member of said court may exonerate himself from said fine, by proving that he was in favor of, and for, such appropriation.

Sec 7. Be it further enacted, That if the said sheriff fails to perform any of the duties required of him by sections 1, 2 and 3 of this act, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, on conviction there of shall be fined not less than ten dollars, and not more than one hundred dollars, unless, he shows that the court of county commissioners failed to make a sufficient appropriation to enable him to discharge such duties, or the county treasurer failed or refused to pay such warrant.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the probate judge and the clerk of the circuit court of said county, or either of them, when the other is prevented by sickness or unavoidable cause, to visit such jail without informing such sheriff when such visits will be made, at least once in each week, after said methods are provided and such appropriations are made and examine the condition of said jail, and make a memorandum in writing of the results of each of such examinations and report the same under oath to the next grand jury of said county, and if the grand jury shall find, from sufficient evidence, that said sheriff has failed to comply with any of the provisions of said sections 1, 2 and 3, they shall find a bill of indictment against said sheriff therefor.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That if said judge or clerk, unless prevented by sickness, fails or refuses to discharge the duties imposed on him by this act, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, on conviction, fined not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars.

Sec 10 Be it further enacted, That if the grand jury shall have sufficient evidence of a violation of any of the provisions of this act, they shall find a bill against the person guilty of such violation, and the judges respectively of the circuit or city courts of this State shall give this act specially in charge to the grand juries of each court.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from the passage thereof

Approved Dec 6, 1880.
[Official.] W. W. SCREWS, Secretary of State.

AN ACT

To amend an act, entitled an act, to amend section 5042 of the Code, approved February 13, 1879.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That an act entitled an act to amend section 5042 of the code, be amended so as to read as follows: of the fees specified in the preceding section, such as accrue on a forfeiture against a defaulting juror, witness or bail, must be taxed as costs, and collected under execution, against such witness, juror or bail, unless excused therefrom by the court, and all other special fees for such services as are rendered in the case, must be taxed as costs against the defendant on conviction or against the prosecutor; or the foreman of the grand jury as provided by section 4779; and collected by execution, and in all trials in the circuit or city courts or county courts, where the State fails to convict, the fees of the sheriff and clerks of said courts shall be paid out of the fine and forfeiture fund Provided, That said sheriffs and clerks must make affidavit before the circuit, city or probate judge, the amount due them. And provided further, That the right of said sheriffs and clerks to such payment of their said fees shall be postponed to the rights of State witnesses, as they now exist.

Approved December 8, 1880.
[Official] W. W. SCREWS, Secretary of State.

AN ACT

To amend sections 3462 and 3464 of the Code.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, that sections 3462 and 3464 of the Code be amended so as to read as follows:

§3462. *"Lien of blacksmiths, and of wood workmen for work and material."*—Blacksmiths and wood workmen, who contribute their labor and material, or labor or material only, to the production or repairs of any vehicle or implement, or article of any kind, shall have a lien thereon in the hand of the party for whom such vehicle, or implement, or article, was made or so'd, and in the hands of the purchaser of such vehicle, implement, or article, with notice of such lien, for the value of the labor and material, contributed to the production or manufacture or repair of the same.

§3464. *"Attachment; when the affidavit shall set forth; lien must be enforced in six months."*—Parties shall be entitled process of attachment, to enforce their rights, to be issued by the same officers, and under the same conditions, as required by law in other cases of attachments; and the affidavit shall set forth, all the facts necessary to the creation of such lien under section 3462, and in addition thereto one or the other of the following causes:

1. That the party for whom such article was made or sold, is the owner thereof, and that the price of the article, or some part thereof, is due and unpaid.

2. That the party for whom such article was made or sold, has transferred the article to a purchaser, with notice of such lien, and that the price of the article, or some part thereof, is due and unpaid.

Such lien shall be enforced only within six months from the time when the account or claim become due.

Approved, December 2, 1880.
[Official.] W. W. SCREWS, Secretary of State.

About twenty five years ago the British government sent a circular to the different boroughs in England asking for information upon a number of statistical questions. Among these was the following: "Is there any unusual custom prevalent in your brough?" To this a borough in the southeastern part of England replied: "Yes; the authorities sup together twice a year and pay for it themselves."

A tailghost is terrifying the suburbs of Philadelphia. It is supposed to be the shade of some poor devil whose obituary notice got into the Leger without any poetry tacked to it.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of an execution issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, August term 1880, in favor of James Crook and against Benj Johnson, R. M. Johnson, D. J. Privett and A. O. Stewart, I will sell before the Court house door in the town of Jacksonville, to the highest bidder for cash, on the first Monday in January 1881, that being the 3rd day of said month, the following property to wit, to satisfy said execution: One pair of bay match horses, known as Bill and Charley and a sorrel mare Nancy, levied on as the property of A. J Stewart.

JAMES B. FARMER, Shff.
dec 25, 1880—td.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

By virtue of two orders of the Probate Court for Calhoun county, Ala., granted September 8th, 1880, as to personal property, and October 21 t, 1880, as to the Real estate, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of John Dodd, deceased, will sell to the highest bidder, at public outcry, upon the premises of the deceased, near the mouth of Tallasahatchee creek, on Monday the 17th day of January, 1881, the following Real and Personal property of said estate for division among the heirs at law, to wit:

A certain tract of land conveyed to said deceased by Warren Oneal, containing 20 acres, more or less, and designated as the "Lewis tract," or "Fish Trap tract," and as being all the land on the North side of the creek, in Section 4, T 15, Range 6, including tracts C & D which lies North of the creek in Section 4, T 15, Range 6, not sold by said Oneal before the conveyance to said deceased; also, 4 acres, more or less, sold by G D Meharg to deceased adjoining said Oneal land on the East

Also, all the personal property of said estate, consisting of one mule, two cows and calves, one yearling, hogs, household and kitchen furniture, and many other things too tedious mention.

TERE OF SALE.

Real Estate one third cash, balance on a credit of one and two years, with interest from date of sale; note and good security.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

For all sums of five dollars and under cash, and on all sums over five dollars, on a credit of twelve months with interest from date. Note and approved security will be required. Dec. 20, 1880.

CHARLES MARTIN,
dec 25—4t Admr. of said Estate.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage executed to the undersigned mortgagee, on the 29th day of September, 1879, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, executed by E. L. Woodward and described in said mortgage, which mortgage was recorded in the Probate office of Calhoun county on the 9th day of January, 1880, in book K 2nd volume Register of deed, on page 21, I will sell at the court house door, in the town of Jacksonville, to the highest bidder for cash, on Monday the 24th day of January, 1881, the following described land to-wit: The west half of northeast quarter and part of the east half of southwest quarter; also that part of the southwest corner of southeast qr. north of Tallasahatchie creek—all in section 9, township 14, range 8, and known as the Cleveland place.

C. D. MARTIN,
Dec. 18—5t Mortgagee

NOTICE.

I will let out the contract to build the bridge across Cane Creek on the road leading from Alexandria to Anniston on Saturday the 22 day of January, 1881 at that place. At eleven o'clock, to the lowest responsible bidder. Plan and specification can be seen at my residence. By order of Commissioners Court.

J. K. LOYD.
Dec. 23.—3t.

OF REAL ESTATE.

Under and by virtue of an order and decree of the Probate Court for Calhoun County Ala., made and entered on the 13th day of Dec. 1880, Ordering the sale of the real estate of Mrs. Hulda Burns dec'd, for division among the heirs at law and distributees of said estate—and by said order the undersigned were appointed Commissioners to sell said Real Estate. We will therefore proceed to sell, on the 17th day of January 1881, upon the premises of the late Hulda Burns dec'd, at public entry, the following described lands to wit: The S E qr of S E qr, Sec 7, N W qr of N W qr Sec 8, N E qr of N W qr. Sec 8, W half of S W qr, Sec 5, N E qr of N W qr, Sec 6, and N half of S E qr, of S E qr, of Sec 6. All in township 14 and Range 10, E in Calhoun County Ala, containing 260 acres more are less—Terms of sale—One half cash, and the other half on a credit of 12 months, with interest from date of sale. Note with two good and sufficient securities will be required.

S. S. LOVE.
J. C. WATSON.
J. M. ANDREWS.
Commissioners.

Dec 18, 1880.

LIVERY STABLE.

STEWART & SHARP,
Successors to
W. L. WHITELY.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY on hand to hire, Good Horses and Excellent Vehicles Splendid accommodations for Drovers and others. Horses, Carriages and Buggies always on hand for sale. Entire satisfaction guaranteed to all who patronize us.

dec 18, 1880—3m.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA }
Calhoun County. }
In Probate Court for said County, Special Term Dec 14th 1880

This day came J. D Bryant administrator of the estate of Benj F. Brown decd, and filed in Court his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the 10th day of January 1881 be and is hereby appointed a day upon which to examine, audit and pass upon said account and make said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication, for three successive weeks, in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper printed and published in said County, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons interested in said settlement, to be and appear before me at my office in Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Ala., on said 10th day of January 1881, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

Given under my hand this the 16th day December 1880.

A. WOODS,
dec. 18—3t. Judge of Probate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun County. }
In Probate Court for said County, Special Term, Dec. 16, 1880.

This day came into Court W. J. Scott administrator of the estate of Wm Scott decd and filed his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of said estate It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 11th day of January 1881 be and is hereby appointed a day upon which to examine, audit and pass upon said account and make said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper printed and published in said county, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons interested in said settlement, to be and appear before me, at my office in the town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Ala., on said 11th day of January 1881, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

Given under my hand this 16th day of December 1880.

A. WOODS,
dec 18—3t Judge of Probate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun County. }
In Probate Court for the county, Special Term, Dec. 1880.

This day came A. J. Cross, Executor of the essate of Wm. D. Cross, deceased, and filed in Court his account and vouchers for final settlement of his Executorship of said estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 10th day of January 1881, be and is hereby appointed a day upon which to examine, audit and pass upon said account and make said settlement, and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons interested in said settlement to be and appear before me, at my office in Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Ala., on said 10th day of January, 1881, and contest said settlement if they think proper

Given under my hand, this the 16th day of December, 1880.

A. WOODS,
dec 18—3t Judge of Probate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA
Calhoun County.
Probate Court of said County, Special Term, Dec. 9th 1880.

This day come G. B. Douthit and Ellen Sisson Administratrix of the estate of C. R. Sisson deceased, and filed their account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate. Thereupon it is ordered by the Court that the 3d day of January 1881 be set as the day and time for making said settlement, and that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper printed in said county for three successive weeks prior to said day as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at my office on said 3d day of January 1881, and contest said settlement if they think proper. Given under my hand this 9th day of Dec. 1880.

A WOODS,
Judge of Probate.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.
Joseph H. Privett Plff.
vs
John W. Journey Deft.
and
B. F. Carpenter Garnishee.

Whereas Joseph H. Privett having applied to the undersigned a Justice of the Peace for Calhoun County in due form of law for an attachment against the estate of John W. Journey and obtained the same also by a writ of garnishment which has been returned served on B. F. Carpenter and whereas it appears that said John W. Journey is not a resident of the State of Alabama, and that his residence is in the State of Georgia, Post office, Thompson.

Now the said John W. Journey is hereby notified of the pendency of said suit and that if the said deft. John W. Journey does not appear before me at my office at the Court House in Jacksonville Alabama, on the first Saturday in January 1881, I will proceed to give judgement as the merits of the cause may demand in the same manner as if the said John W. Journey were present to answer and defend, and will proceed to issue execution as the law directs. Given under my hand this 10th Dec. 1880.

G. B. DOUTHIT, J. P.

The following places at the times mentioned for the purpose of collecting the tax for the year 1880

No. 10	Rabbit Town.	Wed	Dec.	1, '80
" 16.	Hidica.	Thur.	"	2 "
" 9.	Cross Plains.	Frid.	"	3 "
" 8.	Green's S. H.	Sat.	"	4 "
" 11.	White Plains,	Mon.	"	6 "
" 12.	Davisville,	Tues.	"	7 "
" 13.	Centre,	Wed.	"	8 "
" 13.	Oxford,	Thur.	"	9 "
" 15.	Anniston,	Fri.&Sat.	"	10-11 "
" 4.	Maddox,	Monday.	"	13 "
" 14	Sulp. Springs,	Tues.	"	14 "
" 5.	Polkville.	Wed.	"	15 "
" 6.	Pks Hill,	Thur.&Fri.	"	16-17 "
" 7.	Hollingsworth	Sat	"	18 "
" 2.	Alexandria,	Mon.&Tu.	"	20-21 "
" 3.	June Bug,	Wed.	"	22 "
" 1.	Jacksonville,	Thurs.	"	23 "

I will be at Jacksonville the last five days of December.

D. Z. GOODLETT.
T. C. Calhoun County.
nov. 6, '80—td.

SANTA CLAUS DEPOT FOR CHRISTMAS Holiday Goods AT H. A. SMITH'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MUSIC AND BOOK STORE, Rome, Ga.

Just opening out an immense stock of Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Toilet Setts, China and Glass Vases, Motto Cup, Saucers and Mugs, Fancy Glass Inkstands, Stationery, Photograph and Autograph Albums, Bibles, Prayer Books, Poetical and standard works, Juvenile books, Pictures, Picture Frames Tin, China and Rubber Toys in great variety, Wax Dolls, Games, Silver-plated Ware, suitable for wedding and holiday presents, Gold Pens, Port Monaies, and a thousand novelties.

Piano's and Organs, of the best make, at wholesale prices. Orders by mail solicited. Prices cheerfully given.

dec4 H. A. SMITH.

PATENTS

obtained for new inventions, or for improvements in old ones. Caveats, Infringements, Trade-Marks, and all patent business promptly attended to.

INVENTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN REJECTED may still, in most cases, be patented by us. Being opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and engaged in PATENT BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY, we can secure patents in less time than those who are remote from Washington.

When Inventors send model or sketch, we make search in the Patent office, and advise as to its patentability *free of charge*. Correspondence confidential; fees reasonable and, No CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS OBTAINED. We refer by permission to the City Postmaster, and to the Superintendent of the Post Office Money Order Division in Washington. For special references, circular, advice, terms, &c, address—

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

NOTICE.

A Bill will be introduced at the present session of the Legislature prohibiting the manufacturing, sale, or giving away intoxicating liquors within three and one half miles of Bethel Church, in Beat No. 16, in Calhoun County.

nov 27, 1880—2t W. A. WILSON.

Clara Lewis by her next friend Sandy Derby, vs Geo. W. Lewis. } In Chancery at Jacksonville Alabama.

In this cause it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the Register by affidavit of Richard B. Kelly Complainants Solicitor, that the defendant George W. Lewis is a non resident of this State and that particular place of residence is unknown to affiant, and further that the said defendent is over the age of 21 years.

It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville Alabama, for four consecutive weeks requiring him the said George W. Lewis to answer a demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by Monday the 3rd day of January 1881, or in thirty days thereafter, a decree pro confesso may be taken against him the said George W. Lewis.

Done at office this November 1st 1880.

Wm. M. HAMES, Register.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA
Calhoun County,
Special term. Dec. 9th. 1880.

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

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the 4th day of January 1881 be appointed a day on which to examine and pass upon said account and that notice thereof be given in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and 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, and to all other persons interested in said settlement, to be and appear at my office in the town of Jacksonville Alabama, on said 4th day of January 1881, and contest said settlement if they think proper. Given under my hand this 11th day of Dec. 1880.

A WOODS,
Judge of Probate.

GLORIOUS NEWS! FOR PIANO BUYERS.

Large Reduction in the prices of the favorite "SOUTHERN GEM," the most popular Pianos in America. Over 50,000 now in use. Sold by us for 10 years past with splendid satisfaction. 7 Oct. large size, Rosewood Case, beautiful tone, only $179. 7 1-3 Oct., largest size, great volume of tone, only $179. 7 1-3 Oct, Square Grand, 3 strings, Magnificent Case (finest made), only $250. Stool and Cover with each. At these prices the best and cheapest Pianos ever sold by any dealer North or South, 15 days test trial, 6 years guarantee. Easy Installments, with small increase on cash rates. Buy a Southern Gem, and you are absolutely certain of getting a bargain and a reliable Piano. Address for Fall 1880 Price List and Catalogues, Ludden & Bates' Southern Music House, Savannah, Ga

dec 18, 1880—3t.

Millinery.

THE undersigned has recently received a choice lot of Millinery Goods of the

LATEST STYLES,

which she will sell trimmed or untrimmed, at reasonable prices. Also a select lot of Ribbons, Notions, etc.

Oct 23—6m MRS. EMMA C. KING, Jacksonville Ala.

W. C. LAND, WATCHMAKER, —AND— JEWELER.

Jacksonville, - - - Ala.

Also, agent for Meriden, Ct Table cutlery and silver and plated ware. Also agent for Elgin Watch co. and other American make. May, 1st 1880

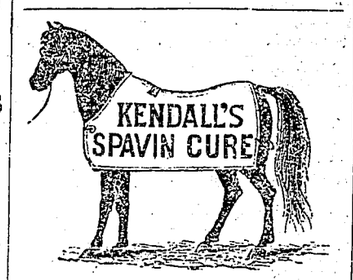
FIRE INSURANCE.

—o—

I. L. SWAN AG'T,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Four Good Home Companies to wit,

Georgia Home, Ga.
Home Protection, Ala.
Central City, Ala.
Columbus Ins. and Banking Co., Miss.

May 1st, 1880.



KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

The most successful remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects, and does not blister. Read proof below.

From Rev. P. N. GRANGER.

Presiding Elder of the St. Albans District.

St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 20, 1880.

Dr. D. J. Kendall & Co., Gents: In reply to your letter, I will say that my experience with 'Kendall's Spavin Cure' has been very satisfactory indeed Three or four years ago, I procured a bottle of your agent, and with it cured a horse of lameness caused by a spauin. Last season my horse became very lame and I turned him out for a few weeks, when he became better, but when I put him on the road he grew worse, when I discovered that a ring bone was forming I procured a bottle of 'Kendall's Spavin Cure,' and with less than a bottle cured him so that he is not lame, neither can the bunch be found.

Respectfully yours,
CHAS. E. PARKER.

Perseverence Will Tell.

Stoughton, Mass., March 16th, 1880.

B. J. KENDALL & Co., GENTS:—In justice to you and myself, I think that I ough to let you know that I have removed two bone spavins with 'Kendall's Spavin cure,' one very large one, don't know how long the spavin had been there. I have owned the horse eight months. It took me four months to take the large one off, and two for the small one. I have used ten bottles The horse is entirely well, not at all stiff, and no bunch to be seen or felt. This is a wonderful medicine. It is a new thing here, but if it does for all what it has done for me, its sale will be very great.

Respectfully yours,
CHAS. E. PARKER,

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Kelleys Island Erie co. O. Mch. 28 1880.

DR B. J. KENDALL & Co., GENTS:—I have used your 'Kendall's Spavin Cure' on a bone spavin, and am pleased to report that it has taken the enlargement completely off. It took only one bottle to perform the cure. I am confident if it is properly used, it will do all you claim for it.

Yours truly,
C. M. LINCOLN.

STATEMENT MADE UNDER OATH.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—In the year 1875, I treated with Kendall's Spavin cure, a bone spavin of several month's growth, nearly half as large as a hen's egg and completely stopped the lameness and removed the enlargement. I have worked the horse ever since very hard, and he never has been lame, nor could I ever see any difference in the size of the hock joints since I treated him with Kendall's spavin Cure.

R. A. GAINS,

Enosburgh Falls Vt., Feb. 25th, 1879.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 25th day of Feb., A. D., 1879.

JNO. G. JEENE,
Justice of the Peace.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE On Human Flesh

PATTEN'S MILLS, WASHINGTON CO N. Y., Feb. 21, 1878.

B. J. KENDALL, M. D, DEAR SIR:—The particular case on which I used your Spavin Cure was a malignant ankle sprain of sixteen month's standing. I had tried many things, but in vain. Your Spavin cure put the foot to the ground again, and for the first time since hurt, in a natural position. For a family liniment it excels anything we ever used.

Yours truly,
REV. M. P. BELL,
Pastor M. E. Church, Patten's Mills N. Y.

Kendall' Spavin Cure is sure in its effects, mild in its action as it does not not blister, yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach every deep seated pain or to remove any bony growth or other enlargement such as spavins, splints, curbs, callous, sprains, swellings, any lameness and all enlargements of the joints or limbs, or rheumatism in man and for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild, and yet certain in its effects.

Send address for Illustrated Circular which we think gives posative proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success to our knouledge, for beast as well as man.

Price, $1 per bottlele or six bottles for $5. All druggists have it or can get for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

Hunt Rankin & Lamar, Atlanta, Ga. Avery Dortch & Co., Nashville Tenn., Agents.

INTERSTING TO FARMERS.

The Best Hillside Plow, Walking Cultivator and Single Plow ever Invented.

The undersigned procured patents the 10th day of June 1879 on the above named agricultural implements, and since their manufacture began they have been thoroughly tested and in every instance given entire satisfaction.

They are made of wrought iron and any blacksmith can repair one The hillside plow is acknowledged to be the best on the market, doing its work to perfection. The walking cultivator carries eleven plows of different kinds, two at a time, and cultivates cotton at one furrow to the row. It subsoils admirably. In short one man and horse can do the work of two with it, and do it better than with a single plow. I claim the single plow that the iron stock can be kept up cheaper than the wooden stock, and answers for double team.

COUNTY RIGHTS, STATE RIGHTS OR THE ENTIRE PATENT FOR SALE.

TERMS VERY LOW

Read These Certificates,

COLD WATER, SEPT. 1, 1880.

MR. G. W. PETERSON—SIR:

In answer to your inquiry of recent date I will say, as cautiously as I take hold of new inventions, I am well pleased with your cultivator as far as I have tested it.

Yours etc.
J. W. ANDERSON.

EASTABOGA, ALA, AUG 4, 1880.

MR. G. W. PETERSON.

DEAR SIR,

I have been farming 33 years; have tried many cultivators; have been using one of your last patent cultivators this season and find it to be the best plow that I have ever seen or used.

ALBERT O'KIRKSEY.

ADDRESS, G. W PETERSON.
Oct, 2—tf OXFORD, ALA.

REMOVAL.

A. M. LANDERS

Has recently removed his Family Grocery, Bar and Billiard Saloon to the store rooms formerly occupied by Whisenant and Brickell. In the front room he has a choice line of

Family Groceries

of all kinds, both staple and fancy, cigars, tobacco &c. In the rear room is the bar, which has been fitted up and furnished with the best liquors in market. The billiard table has been placed up stairs in a large and comfortable room where gentlemen can enjoy a game free from interruption.

Respectfully,
A. M. LANDERS.

Jan. 2nd tf.

FRANK W. BOWDON, ROBT. L. ARNOLD.

BOWDON & ARNOLD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW

—AND—

Solicitors in Chancery,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will practice in all the Courts of the Circuit, U. S. Dist. Court and Supreme Court of the State. April 24, 1880

CANCERS CURED.

—o—

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, Ala,
Dr. J. Y. Nesbit,	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.

March 13, 1880, 1 yr.

MANHOOD

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED

Just published, a new edition of Dr. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the *Radical Cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured: pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and *radically*.

☞ This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.

Address the publishers,
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York, N. Y.
Oct. 9, '80—1y Post Office Box, 4586.

1,000 Bushels

OF RED RUST PROOF OATS FOR SALE.

JAMES CROOK,
Oct. 2—tf. Jacksonville, Ala.

"BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE."

Change of Schedule.

S. R. & D. R. R.

On and after Sunday, May 23, 1878 trains will run on the Selma, Rome & Dalton R. R. as follows.

No. 1, North, Going North.	Stations,	No. 3, South. Going South.
6 15 a m	Lv. Selma,	3 30 p m.
8 50 a m	Randolph	7 15 p m.
10 20 a m	Orion	10 40 p m.
12 22 p m	Talladega	1 50 a m.
1 18 p m	Oxford	3 30 a m.
1 25 p m	Anniston	4 00 a m.
1 55 p m	Jacksonville	5 10 a m.
3 47 p m	Cave Springs	8 20 a m.
4 30 p m	Rome	10 05 a m.
6 15 p m	ar. Dalton	1 00 p m.
No. 2, South, Going South.	Stations	No. 4, South. Going North.
8 00 a m	Lv Dalton	3 10 p m
9 45 a m	Rome	6 25 p m
10 27 a m	Cave Springs	7 30 p m
12 03 p m	Jacksonville	10 25 p m
12 35 p m	Anniston	11 40 p m
12 43 p m	Oxford	12 10 a m
1 93 p m	Talladega	1 50 a m
3 50 p m	calera	5 45 a m
5 34 p m	Randolph	8 30 a m
8 00 p m	Ar, Selma	11 30 a m

NORMAN WEBB, Sup't. RAY KNIGHT, G. P. A.
J W FULLINWILDER, Ag't

WANTED—Money. Pay your subscription dues.

Republican.

...der obligations both ...ugh and Gen. Forney ...comments.

...mpossible that Ken... Cure should effect ...al cures but if you ...ou will doubt no lon... the Advertisement.

...stand that Prof. J. H. ...will on the first Mon... ...ary next remove his ...his present residence, ...ern portion of Jack... ...he house owned by ... Williams, near Col.

...re have learned, his highly pleased. He ...teach the English ...Mathematics and the ...reek Languages thor... ...proposes, also, to do ...teacher.

...UN COLLEGE.

...s of Calhoun College will ...on the SECOND MON... ...nuary 1881. Terms the ...sion.

...W J. BORDEN, Prin.

...ds of Jno. W. Hannah, ...een valley will be griev... of his death at his ...3th inst.

...een long suffering with ... of the liver. A few ...his death, against the ...s physician, he went to ...ough the cold. The ex... ...ted in acute inflama... liver, which speedily ... He was an honorable ...citizen of our county, ...s will be greatly felt.

...nd fancy candies for holidays at Crows'.

...ll be a concert in Jack... Monday night for the ...he Presbyterian Church. ...ho go we can promise a ...e way of entertainment, ...acquaintance with the ...ments of many who will ...in it. The object is a ...e. Let everybody go.

...as gifts of all prices at

...ackers and fire works and ...rows' cheap.

...O TO SELL.—About 30 or ... of newspaper printed on ...nd white on the other, ...e as Republican. Very ...d sheets to quire. Apply ...ice. Will sell from one ...ward.

NOTICE.

...indebted for Tuition in ...College are requested to ...ward and make settlement ...save trouble and cost.

W. J. BORDEN.

...-1t.

...y Christmas to everybody.

...you settle up at the end ...ear, don't forget the prin...

...see any body who may ...rent a good farm with new ...ments, send him to L. W. ...r James Skelton. Would ...make arrangements for a ...or a term of years.

...ED—On the 16th inst., at the ... of Richard Crossley, by Esq. ... Cooper, Charles W. Jordan ...ie Crossley.

...is happy couple enjoy more con... ...lis than is generally allotted to ...is the wish of their best friends.

* **

AN ACT

...d section 376 of the Code of Alabama.

...n 1. Be it enacted by the Gen... ...embly of Alabama, That section ...he Code of Alabama be so a... ...as to read as follows, to wit:

...376. *Tax payer to render list ...essor to value in certain cases.* ...be the duty of each person lia... ...ation in each election precinct ...notice given by the assessor as ...ter provided, to attend at the ...d place designated in such pre... ...and render to the assessor, in ...a complete list of all the items, ...value of each item, upon which ...able to be taxed, and all real ...by township, range and section ...isions of sections from which ... Assessor shall make out the ...ents, and the tax-payer shall ...be an affidavit thereon that such ...ent contains a correct list of all ...able property, to the best of his ...dge and belief. If the assessor ...certain that any property so re... ...has been recently sold, or would ...a greater sum than that given in ...turn, he shall put the valuation ...at the market price; but the ...on made by the taxpayer shall in ...prevent the assessor from de... ...ing the true value of any item of ...property therein contained, by ...don, by other evidence, or other ...ation as to the true value thereof. ...hen the assessor raises the valua... ...of any property given in by the tax ...he shall notify him of the fact ...making his return to the Judge ...bate.

...proved Dec. 8, 1880.

...ial.] W. W. SCREWS, Secretary of State.

NORTH ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

BIRMINGHAM DISTRICT.

W C McCoy—Presiding Elder.
Birmingham Station—J W Christian.
Blount Springs Circuit—O W Samples.
Newcastle Circuit—J W Spencer.
Jones' Valley Circuit—D F Lee.
Murfrey's Valley Circuit—R J Wilson.
Ashville Circuit—S R Emerson.
Tuscaloosa Circuit—R D Carver.
Coketon Circuit—J G Gurley.
Oxmore and Helena Circuit——Blair.
Montevallo Circuit—J W Paine.
Jonesboro' Circuit—T P Roberts.

DECATUR DISTRICT.

J. W. Newman—Presiding Elder.
Decatur Station—J L Coleman.
Trinity Circuit—J T Miller.
Portland Station—H Brown.
Russellville Station—A G Copeland.
Leighton Circuit—W M P Ripley.
Moulton Circuit—Wilson Williams.
Danville Circuit—G F Boyd.
Oakville Circuit—W G Canterbury.
Hartsell Circuit—R J Sampler.
Summerville Circuit—H P Bury
Letlesville Mission—To be supplied.
Town Creek Mission—J R Shaoji.

FLORENCE DISTRICT.

S M Hosmer, Presiding Elder.
Florence Station—R J Briges.
Tuscumbia Station—Z A Parker.
Valley Station—M M Morris.
Chickasaw Circuit—J W West.
Frankfort Circuit—J F Randall.
Burlerson Mission—To be supplied.
Waterloo Circuit—M G Duncan.
Oakland Circuit—J M Blanton.
Cypress Circuit—D W Ward.
Shoal Circuit—E S Roberts.
Lentsville Circuit—R A Speer.
Colbert Mission—John S. Marks.
Rogersville Mission—

GUNTERVILLE DISTRICT.

R A Timmons, Presiding Elder.
Guntersville Station—T H Davenport.
Blountsville Circuit—J W Tucker.
Tennessee Valley Circuit—J M Dobbs.
Bristow's Cove Circuit—J M Morton.
Valley Head Circuit—J I Williams.
Van Buren Circuit—I O Melton.
Attala Circuit—J H Cameron.
Turkeytown Circuit—W L Clifton.
Centre Circuit—T A Kerr.
Cedar Bluff Circuit—L B Bell.
Island Creek Mission—B W Jacobs.
Lookout Mountain Mission—J A Neeley.
Gadsden Station—C D Oliver.
Guntersville High School—M K Clements.

HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT.

J A Thompson, Presiding Elder.
Huntsville Station—W C Hearn, D D.
Madison Circuit—G W Hamilton
Meridianville Circuit—W P Owens.
Limestone Circuit—E Nicholson.
Athens Station—W E Mabry.
Pettusville Circuit—D A Scruggs.
Cambridge Mission—G W Crutcher
New Market Circuit—N G Williams.
Maysville Circuit—J H Leslie.
Vienna Circuit—R F Mountain.
Larkinsville Circuit—W E Cameron.
Scottsboro Circuit—W T Andrews
Stevenson Circuit—R F Winston.
Deposit Mission—J C Huneckapillar.
Paint Rock Mission—M R Johnson.
Huntsville High School—A C Jones.

LAFAYETTE DISTRICT.

J B Stevenson, Presiding Elder.
Ronoak Circuit—M. L. Whitten.
Fredonia Circuit—R. N. Ledbetter.
Camp Hill Circuit—J. F. Davis.
Lineville Circuit—R D Evans.
Pinckneyville Circuit—
Sockaparoi Circuit—R W Coon.
Alexandria City Circuit—G R Lynch.
Wedowee Mission—J T Coleman.
Hatchet Creek Mission—T B McCain
Arbacoochee Circuit—P G McWhorter.
Louina Circuit—Wm McD Howell.
Lafayette Station—J S Davis.
Lafayette High School—W T Fatido.

TALLADEGA DISTRICT.

A West, D D, Presiding Elder.
Talladega Station—C C Ellis.
Oxford Circuit—W R Kirk.
Columbiana Circuit—M E Butts.
Fayetteville Circuit—E T J Brandon.
Plantersville Circuit—A S Whitehurst.
Munford Circuit——Whitten.
Talladega Circuit——
Chandler Springs Circuit—T W Hays.
Coosa Valley Circuit—C D Lassiter.
Jacksonville Circuit—D O Hawkins.
Ohatchee Circuit—R A Thompson.
Cross Plains—J G Curry
Ball Play Mission—C N McCloud

TUSCALOOSA DISTRICT.

L M Wilson, Presiding Elder.
Tuscaloosa Station—R T Neighbors.
Northport Circuit—T G Slaughter.
Carrolton Circuit——McDonald,
Gordo Circuit—C M Livingston.
Fayette Circuit—J E Andrews.
Vernon Circuit—J G Crow.
Luxapalila Circuit—T K Tierce.
Jasper Circuit—G W Hewit.
Sheffield Circuit—J L Ferguson.
North River Circuit—Geo Tierce.
Clear Creek Circuit—D M Powell.
Yorkville—Crocket Godby.

AN ACT

To amend section 371 of the Code.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That section 371 of the code be and the same is so amended as to read as follows, viz:

§ 371. "*Valuation of real and personal property.*"—Real and personal property shall be estimated at its value in money according to the best judgment that the assessor can form, upon information, inspection, or otherwise, taking into consideration, if realty, its location whether in town, city, or country, its proximity to local advantages, its quality of soil, growth of timber, mines, minerals, or quarries, or coal beds, and the amount and character of improvements; and the value of the mineral and timber interests, where they have become separate and distinct by reason of a sale thereof to parties not owning a title in the lands themselves, shall be separately assessed,

Approved December 8 1880.

[Official.] W. W. SCREWS, Secretary of State.

AN ACT

To amend section 4169 of the Code of Alabama.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That section 4169 of the Code of Alabama, be amended so as to read as follows, to wit: Section 4169. "*County officers becoming pecuniarily interested in county contracts.*"—Any Judge of Probate, Tax Collector, Tax Assessor, Sheriff, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Solicitor or County Treasurer, Members of the Court of County Commissioners, or Board of Revenue, who shall take any contract for work or services for the county, or be employed in any way under such contract, or be interested in any contract for hire of county convicts, or sell any goods or supplies to the county, or be in any wise pecuniarily interested in any such contract or sale as principal or agent, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than fifty, nor more than one thousand dollars, and may be imprisoned in the county jail or sentenced to hard labor for the county, for not exceeding twelve months: Provided, That said section 4169 as it now stands in the code, and not this act shall apply to all such officers, now in office in Mobile county, during the term for which they were elected. Provided further, That nothing in this act contained shall apply to the sale or purchase of drugs or medicines, for the use of prisoners or paupers.

Approved December 2, 1880.

[Official.] W. W. SCREWS,

ATTENTION.—I earnestly wish that all those indebted to me would come forward and make payment. I am now unable to go about and see those who owe me; therefore hope they will come to me. My debtors should remember that I accommodated them for a long time, and now I request them to come up and pay as much as they can if they cannot pay all.

All moneys received and receipted for and settlements made by W W. Woodward.

E. L. WOODWARD.

15 *Stop Organs, Sub Bass and Coupler — Only* $65—*Best in the U. S.*

Open your eyes wide before you send North for instruments. Spread eagle advertisements do not always tell the exact truth. Better instruments at same or less price can be had nearer home. See these offers: Organs—15 Stops, 4 sets Reeds, Sub Bass and Coupler, beautiful Case, only $65—9 Stops, 4 sets Reeds, only $50.—7 Stops 3 sets Reeds, $55. Stool and Book included. Pianos—7 Oct., large size, rich Rosewood Case, only $179.—7 1-3 Oct., largest size, only $200.—7 1-3 Oct. Square Grand, extra large, Magnificent Case, only $250. Stool and Cover included. All from old and reliable makers, and fully guaranteed—15 days trial. We pay freight if not satisfactory. Positively the best bargains in the U. S. No mistake about this. We mean business and competition with the world. Send for Fall Prices 1880. It will pay you. Address, Ludden & Bates' Southern Music House, Savannah, Ga.

Appropriate Holiday Gifts for Musical People.

First and best of all, an elegant Piano or Parlor Organ, that will afford exquisite pleasure for a whole lifetime. Next, a wonderful Musical Cabinet, Cabinetto, or Organinette, that a child can play. Also Children's Pianos, Metallophones, Music Boxes, Musical Albums, Music Folios, Music Books, Violins, Guitars, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, Flageolets, Harmonicas, Drums, Banjos, Piano Stools, Piano Covers, and last but not least a years subscription to the SOUTHERN MUSICAL JOURNAL. Prices specially reduced for Holiday trade. Send for Catalogues. LUDDEN & BATES' Southern Music House, Savannah Ga.

WANTED.—To sell a 25 horse power Steam Saw Mill, in good working order located in a good break of timber in one mile of this place. Will sell on liberal terms. Apply to

W. A. CAMP & Son.
Jacksonville, Ala.

FOR RENT.—Dr. M. W. Francis' residence on Main Street, about 200 yds. from Public Square, now occupied by W. J. Forden. A comfortable residence with 5 rooms, outhouses and well. A small orchard of select fruits, and about one acre beside orchard.

Apply to J. C. FRANCIS.
dec. 18—tf.

WARNING.

All persons indebted to the estate of L. W. Cannon, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment to the undersigned and save cost. Administrators and Executors indebted for Probate Court fees, are requested to make payment at once to

H. L. STEVENSON,
Admr. Estate of L. W. Cannon, decd.
dec. 4. 1880—4t.

HOYT & COTHRAN, at Rome, Ga. keep a large stock of Field Seeds. You will save freight charges by buying from them.

☞It is refreshing to see such a wholesale business built up in our midst as Hoyt & Cothran have in Drugs at Rome Ga. They are reliable and experienced men.

Scene.—A court of w[illegible] in slaughter is going on. Pat in the witness box. Counsel for the prisoner Did you see the prisoner at the bar knock down the deceased? No, your honor, he was alive when I see him knocked down.

Ship your cotton to Simpson & Ledbetter, Commission Merchants, Rome, Ga. They guarantee satisfaction to their patrons and customers. Large stock of bagging and ties await your orders.

☞Kerosene advancing, but that kep by Hoyt & Cothran at Rome, Ga. is the best quality and consequently the cheapest.

Simpson & Ledbetter, Wholesale Grocers Rome, Ga.; have an immense stock of Virginia Tobaccos, Cigars, Snuffs and everything else you w[illegible]

Go to Simpson & Ledbetter & buy your Groceries *choice, fresh, cheap.* You will find them at No. 23 Broad St. Rome, Ga.

☞HOYT & COTHRAN, Rome Ga., sell strictly pure White Lead, Paints, Oils, Colors and Varnishes as low as any house in the trade. They drive their business.

Simpson & Ledbetter, Rome Ga., are doing a *whaling* business. They've just got the money to do it with, and are determined to respond to the wants of the good people of this section. Serve your interests by giving them a trial.

You can do no better than to patronize Simpson & Ledbetter, Grocers, Rome Ga. You *know* them. They are *our folks* and will deal squarely by you. All orders will receive the promptest attention.

A RENTER WANTED.

I am putting up a comfortable two roomed frame house, stack chimney, on the Foster farm, 3 miles below Jacksonville. The house is situated midway of the farm near a good spring and there is an outlet to the range from it. I want a renter for third and fourth on it. It is a good and productive place as all people in the neighborhood will say. Apply to Mr. James J. Skelton county Treasurer's office, Jacksonville, Ala.

nov. 6—tf. L. W. GRANT.

A NEW THING!

A large and varied assortment of New Goods in stock, and to arrive, consisting of

DRUGS

In abundance, STATIONERY and Druggist's Notions,

Paints and Oils,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

For Medicinal purposes, of the finest brands and purest grades.

Groceries,

TOBACCOS, CIGARS,

Snuffs, &c.

Our prices are low, but our items are spot cash. We are too poor to sell on a credit, but will sell you cheaper than any one else for the cash in consequence.

Country produce bought and sold. Highest market price paid. Come and see us.

Hoping to see you soon on the West side of the public squre, we are respectfully, &c.,

BORDEN & ALEXANDER.

Oct. 30, '80—tf.

FOUND.

A Remedy That is Sure and effectual cure for all diseases of the Blood Skin, Scrofula, Cancer in its worst form, White Swelling, Catarrh, Cancer of the womb and all chronic sores, no matter of how long standing, we guarantee a cure if our remedies are used according to directions.

Smith's Scrofula Syrup and STAR CURINE.

With these two medecines combined we have cured hundreds of cases of the different diseases mentioned above.

SMITH'S SCROFULA SYRUP

is an internal remedy, one of the best purifiers known to the American people

Star Curene

is an external remedy; by applying it on the outside and taking Smith's Scrofula Syrup, your case will be easy to cure. If you will call on or address us we will take pleasure in showing you hundreds of certificates from parties living in this State that you are all acquainted with, that have been cured sound and well by using Star Curene and Smith's Scrofula Syrup. If you are afflicted with any of the above mentioned diseases, do not think your case will be cured without treatment; do not delay; the sooner you get to using our two remedies the sooner you will be restored to health and happiness.

Call on Daniel & Marsh at once, before it is too late, and get a bottle of Smith's Scrofula Syrup and Star Curine.

Read the following certificates.

Messes. Daniel & Marsh, 13, Kimbal House, Atlanta:

Gentlemen:—This is to certify that we have tried Smith's Scrofula Syrup in several cases of Catarrh, Cancer, Sore legs, etc., and we cheerfully recommend it to the public as the best, safest and most reliable blood purifier that can be used for all the diseases for which it is recommended.

Respectfully,
R. HARTMAN & CO.

All communications should be addressed to DANIEL & MARSH, sole proprietors And manufacturers, 13, Kimbal House, Atlanta, Ga.

For sale by Johnson & Caldwell, Cluefennee, Blake & Dorhard, Arbacoochee, Barker & Tollison, Edwardsville, W. A. Wood, Davisville, J. B. McCain, wholesale agent of Oxford, Roley Jenkins, De Aamanville, J. T. Thrash, Oaktuskee, Rowan Dean & Co., wholesale agents at Jacksonville, M T Moody, Cross Plains.

JOE. A. WALDEN. W. W. WOODWARD

Walden & Woodward,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Will practice in all the courts of the Circuit, and the Supreme Courts of the State. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims.

ROBINSON WAGON CO.

CINCINNATI, O.

This Company have just finished complete shops with every facility of the latest improved machinery, and are prepared to manufacture

STANDARD TRADE

VEHICLES,

SUCH AS

Farm Wagons,
Rpring Wagens,
Platform Wagons,
Ludlow Spring Wagons,
Farmers' Two Seated Carriages,
Standard Trade Buggies,
Elegant Brewster Buggy, &c.

☞Send for Designs and Prices, to

ROBINSON WAGON CO.
Oct. 9, '80— Cincinnati, Ohio.

DON'T FAIL

To insure your Gin Houses with

J. S. KELLY, Agent,
Oxford, Ala.

Henry Black vs Amanda Black. } In Chancery at Jacksonville Alabama.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register by affidavit of John M. Caldwell one of Complainants Solicitors in this cause, that the said Amanda Black is a non resident of this State and that she resides at or near Pittsburg Tennessee, and farther that the said defendant is over the age of twenty one years. It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville Alabama for four consecutive weeks requiring her the said Amanda Black to answer or demur to the bill of complainant in this cause by Monday the 27th day of December 1880, or within thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against her. And the said Amanda Black. Done at office 3d Nov. 1880. Wm. M. HAMES, Register.

Nov. 6—4t.

Geo. Claflin vs Kate Claflin } In Chancery at Jacksonville Alabama.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register by affidavit of John M. Caldwell one of the Soliciters of Complainants in this cause that the said Kate Claflin is a non resident of this State, and that she resides in the State of Tennessee Post office unknown, and further that the said defendant is over the age of twenty one years.

It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville Ala., for four consecutive weeks, requiring the said Kate Claflin to answer or demur to the bill of in this cause by Monday the 27th day of December 1880, or within thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against her the said Kate Claflin.

Done at office 3d day Nov. 1880.
Wm. M. HAMES.
Register.

Nov. 6—4t.

WANTED.—To exchange lumber for mules, corn, hay, fodder, and cotton seed. Apply to

W. A. CAMP & Son,
At Sawmill.

TO OUR PATRONS.

In the absence of the undersigned, Mr. John T. Riley is authorized to receive, and receipt for, any amounts due the Republican office.

L. W. GRANT.

Oct. 9-tf.

W. W. HARRISON,

Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE OVER

CARPENTER'S STORE.

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, Bpl. 20, 1878

A CARD.

About three years ago we were requested by some of our employees to purchase sewing machines for them. After a careful examination of all the leading machines we were convinced that the "White" was the best sewing machine manufactured, and we bought six. These instantly created a demand for more, and without special effort on our part, the demand has grown so that we are now selling

100 Machines a year

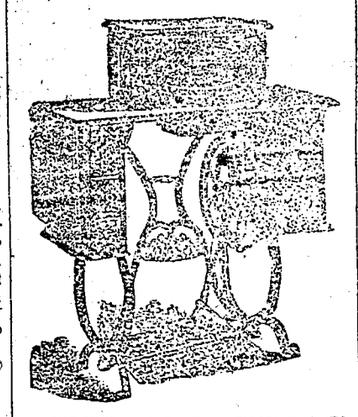
and our sales are continually increasing. This is the best evidence of the superior merits of the "White."

WOODSTOCK IRON COMPANY,
Anniston, Ala.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS

OF THE

White Sewing Machine



IN THE THIRD YEAR OF ITS EXISTENCE, ITS SALES AMOUNT TO

54,853 Machines.

NO OTHER MACHINE EVER HAD SUCH

A RECORD OF POPULARITY.

It is the Lightest-Running,
Easiest Selling, and
Best Satisfying Machine

IN THE WORLD.

PRICES, 25 TO 40 DOLLARS.

For Sale by

WOODSTOCK IRON CO.,

Anniston, Ala

Wagon Shop.

M. E. EZELLE and Co. are prepared now to do all kinds of work, either in iron or wood, in their line, in the very best style of business. They are first-class workman and there is no use for residents of Alexandria valley to send abroad for work or repairs.

Their prices will be more moderate than can be had abroad. Besides they will take farm produce for work, which cannot be hauled to long distances.

Contracts for carpenter work will be taken at low estimates. We will undertake to build cheaper than anybody in Calhoun county. Address us.

M. E. EZELLE & CO.
Alexandria, Ala.

Aug. 14. 3mo.

T W FRANCIS, JNO L COBBS. G H FRANCIS

FRANCIS, COBBS & CO.,

(Successors to T W FRANCIS & Co.)
(And JNO. L. COBBS,)
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
STAPLE AND FANCY

D R Y G O O D S!

☞The largest and best selected stock of Carpets and Upholstery Goods in Alabama.

Special attension paid to the selection of goods ordered through mail. We sell cheap!

No 9 Market Street,
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

30 DAY OFFER.

READ! READ! READ!

Down! Down!! Down!!!

PRICES REDUCED

33 1-3 PER CENT.

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

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

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

CROW BROS

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

NOTIONS, &c.

Are just opening their large and varied stock and respectfully invite those desiring to purchase anything in their line to call and examine their

GOODS.

They propose to sell everything in their line at a very short margin, for cash, and hope by push and fair dealing, and a strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

Be sure to give us a call and examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

J. F. CROW & BROS.
Nov. 20, 1880—tf.

HOLIDAY GOODS

B. F. CARPENTER

Has Received the Largest Stock of

HOLIDAY GOODS

Ever brought to this market, comprising both seaple and ornamental articles suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Buy nothing of the kind until you have seen his Stock.

HIS STOCK OF

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES

for quantity and variety is simply immense. No other Merchant in this line carries so heavy a Stock, and none can give such

Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!

as he will. He is determined to make Jacksonville as cheap a Grocery market as can be found in this part of the State. His large purchases enable him to get Groceries at bottom prices, and consequently he can sell at low figures.

Go to CARPENTER'S,

East side Public Square

dec 18, 1880—tf. Jacksonville, Ala.

GOOD LUCK!!

In addition to my well selected and Cheap stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES

I have lately added a handsome line of

MEN'S and BOY'S HATS

Of all Grades,

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR THE MASSES.

These Goods I am determined to sell, and at prices never before offered at Jacksonville. Be sure that you see and price my Goods before purchasing elsewhere or you will MISS A BARGAIN.

COME and SEE THEM

And don't let any one persuade you out of coming to see me.

I AM HEAD QUARTERS FOR

TOBACCO, SNUFF, MACKEREL, MEAL, FLOUR, MEAT, LARD, SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, BUTTER, POTATOS, AND ALL COUNTRY PRODUCE.

☞ Come try my Prices and Goods. ☜

Oct. 9, 1880—tf. C. W. BREWTON.

J. D. FOSTER & CO., Rome, Ga. F. W. HART, Atlanta.

HART, FOSTER & CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Doors, Sash, Blinds and Builders Material.

A GOOD STOCK IN STORE OF

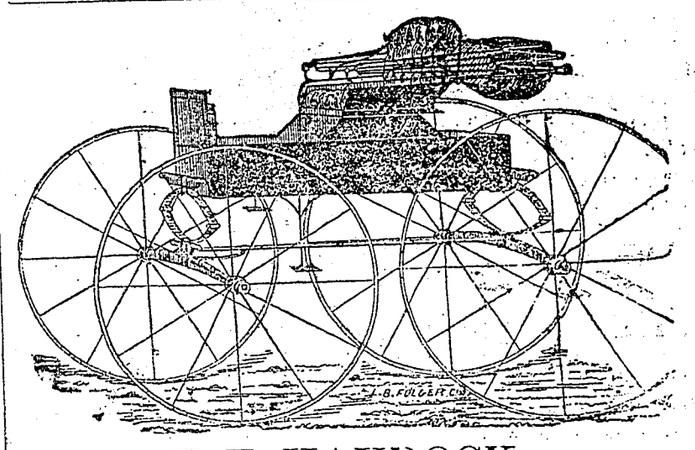
WHITE OR YELLOW PINE.

Estimates Furnished on Application.

All extra sizes to order on short notice and at bottom prices. Will duplicate Chattanooga or Atlanta prices, saving our customers the freight. Office with J. D. Foster & Co. Store Room foot of Elm Srteet, on the Oostanula river,

ROME, GA.

June 15, tf



T. T. HAYDOCK.

Has the largest, complete works for the manufacture of Carriage IN THE WORLD, Buggies for the trade a specialty,

CORNER PLUM AND TWELFTH STREETS,

CINCINNATI, O.

The People Appreciate Merit

EAGLE AND PHENIX

PERFECT

BALL SEWING THREAD.

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

PREPARED BY A PROCESS USED IN NO OTHER MILL

IT HAS NO EQUAL

6 Balls to Pound, 1 lb. Packages. 20 Balls to Pound, 2 lb. Paper Boxes

Packed in Cases of 20, 30, 50, 100 or 500 Pounds each.

Uniform Price. Invariable Discounts.

☞Sold by all Jobbers.☜

ASK FOR "EAGLE & PHENIX" THE NO[illegible]

Last Century Hurricanes.

The colonists in Louisana during the year 1723 were dragging along sluggishly and miserably a rickety sort of existence, when, on the 11th of September, there burst upon them a tremendous hurricane, which lasted three days. The church, the hospitals and thirty houses in the modest little hamlet of New Orleans were prostrated by the wind. Three ships that were in port were completly wrecked, the crops were destroyed, very few of the edifices on the embryo farms of the colony could withstand the fury of the hurricane, and were swept away like chaff or autumn leaves. The desolation was so widely spread and so intensely felt that that the first impulse of the people in their despair was to quit the colony for ever; and no doubt they would have executed their design if they could have procured means of transportation. A company of infantry that had embarked at Biloxi for New Orleans availed themselves of this favorable opportunity for escape, took possession of the vessel and forced her captain to sail for Charleston, where they landed safely with their arms and baggage. On the 25th of February, 1741, Beauchamp, the French commander at Mobile, gave in a dispatch to his Goverment the description of a dreadful hurricane which began on the 11th of September, 1740, and which produced very extensive disasters in what was then called the Colony of Louisiana. "The hurricane," he said "was so violent that here (Mobile) it blew down several houses, and among others the edifice which Mr. Bizeton had constructed, not only as a store, but as a house of refuge for sailors. Unfortunately it contained all the flour and provisions destined for the subsistence of the garrison. I was obliged to send the garrison a fishing along the coast for the barrels which had been thrown into the water and part of which were staved in. Without this barrel-fishing we should have run the risk of dying of hunger, as our resources were limited to six or eight barrels of flour which were in the fort. "The wind was so furious that if it had continued forty-eight hours, as all hurricanes generally do, we should have been inundated. Fortunately it blew only twelve hours, but with such force that half of Dauphine Island was carried away, and more than three hundred head of cattle were drowned on the island. We have lost a greater number of them on this coast and at Paseagoula. This loss is severely felt by the poor population of this section of the country. The effect produced by the force of the wind is almost incredible. There was lying before the guard-house of Dauphine Island a cannon of four pound caliber. The wind transported it eighteen feet from where it was. This fact is sworn to by all the inhabitants of the island. This hurricane, which lasted twelve hours, began in the night of the 11th of September, and ceased on that day at noon. But although its duration was not long, it caused much damage. To cap the climax there came another hurricane on the 18th of the same month, which destroyed the rest of our resources. This wind, which blew from the north-northeast, and which was accompanied by heavy rain, caused an overflowing of all the rivers from Carolina to this place. The first hurricane was from east-southeast. Luckily these hurricanes did not pass over New Orleans and the adjacent country, where all the crops have turned out to be pretty abundant. Otherwise the whole colony would have been in a frightful condition for the want of provisions.

Diving for Fish.

Every time that a steamer anchors at Aden numbers of little boys swim round the vessel, and dive for the coin pitched to them in the water by the passengers. Their skill is undoubtedly great, but the fishermen of the Nicobars, and a few among the Sea Dyaks of Borneo, are reputed the most skilful swimmers in the world. The men of the Nicobars capture fish by the hand. They glide about in their light skiffs, intently watching the translucent water; when they obtain a favorable opportunity, they take a sudden dive straigth down upon their finny prey. The fish are generally so startled that they dart hither and thither, now up and now down, without continuing their swift movements in any one given direction. The diver has therefore little difficulty in coming within arm's length of them. It is however, esteemed to be but a poor feat to seize and bring up one fish. A man should be able to catch simultaneously two fish —one in each hand. This is frequently done, and the best swimmers think nothing of it. If a man wishes to show his prowess in the water, he chases and kills a shark, often twice as long as himself. To many of the fishermen of the coast of Nether India, shark-hunting in water is somewhat like what fox-hunting is in England.

Curious Facts About Tools.

When we study the construction of our most important instruments we discover to our astonishment that the latter are true copies of some parts of our body, and simply a further completion of them. In the first stone hammer man has unknowingly imitated his forearm with closed fist; in the shovel and spoon we see the forearm and hollowed hand; in the saw we find a reproduction of a row of teeth; tongs represent the closing together of thumb and fingers; in the hook is a bent finger reproduced; the pencil is simply a prolongation of the fore finger; so, we see in all instruments, from the simplest to the most complicated, only an improvement and completion of the human organs; and thus we find that all the inventional thoughts of men are directed towards the same aim as that toward which organic development tends.

AGRICULTURE.

MANAGEMENT OF DAIRY STOCK.—The course manures should generally be applied to the heavy clays, especially if vegetable matter is lacking. Their fermentation in the soil disintegrates it, and promotes fertility. Usually clay soil has abundance of plant food, but not in available shape for crops. Hence something to bring out what is in the soil is needed. Concentrated and mineral manure are best adapted to cold and mucky land. Here there is plenty of vegetable mould, but it is not active. Great manures are best adapted to sandy or gravely soils. Here vegetable matter is always deficient. Some sands and gravels are lacking in other respects also, and in such cases the land is worth little for farm uses. On the land a sand, or better still a gravel that has plenty of lime, potash and phosphates, is the very best land to work because it is always dry, warm and quick; and if it has a somewhat heavier subsoil, it has the ability to endure an unfavorable season better than any other. The best test of a sand or gravel soil as to fertility is to observe the clover catch and growth. If a farmer can get a good clover catch every year on sand or gravel, he has the means in his own hand of making it as rich as he wants it.

In the older pastures, blackberry bushes have in many localities become a troublesome pest, and to eradicate them is generally a matter of very unsuccessful effort. An old farmer, who has had his share of bother and defeat, has found a sure remedy. During the winter he mows them down, and if convenient, runs a field roller over them to smash them down. Between the cutting and a dry spell in the early spring, they will accumulate a considerable quantity of leaves and grass which together with the stalks will make a furious fire. As soon as the new shoots make their appearance, turn in a flock of sheep, and as the brier shoots will be exceedingly tender, the sheep will devour them as fast as they appear, and the continued eating by the sheep will eradicate them in one season.

COOKED MEAT FOR FOWLS.—Fowls as well as dogs become quarrel some if fed on raw meat. Besides, cooking makes it more nutritious. When raw it is rather harsh and crude, compared with the mild, natural diet of worms and grubs, which are for the most part soft and easily dissolved by digestion. Occasionally, for variety, a little meat may be given raw. Fish, when plenty is more conveniently given boiled, because in that state the fowls easily pick every morsel from the bones, and no mincing is required. Cadnallers' scraps have the advantage of being already cooked, and on that account, as well as many others, they are excellent.

LIVE STOCK.—A little extra feed brings cattle and horses to the beginning of winter in good order. The tops of carrots, beets and turnips may be fed to good advantage, and there is a great deal of sweetness in the October pasturage. Where much corn is planted, there will always be soft ears and "nubbins" which are best fed to horses and pigs.

The Indian Boys at Hampton School.

When they first began to make beds, the sheets were either tucked up under the pillows or laid on the outside. One boy was found to have seven sheets, who did not know the proper use of two. The janitor helped me carry a bedstead into the sitting-room. The boys were called in and seated in a semi-circle, and I began the process of bed-making, the boys grunting and laughing as it proceeded. When the clothes were neatly tucked in and the pillows shaken and put into place, I said: "Now, boys, I will show you how to get into bed," which I did. Then, through the interpreter, I asked who was willing to try it. He had hardly put the question when a boy who had objected to having his hair cut, when he first came, stepped forward. He began where I did and followed every moment, so closely had he observed. No sooner did he finish than there was a stunning applause. He was then asked to show us how to go to bed, and when his head touched the pillow and he drew the clothing up round him, up went another shout.

An Honest Official.

"A bribe!" exclaimed the honest official, starting back, as though stung. "A ber-ribe! and to me! Good gracious man! do I look like a man to trifle with my trust! You have grossly insulted me, and I despise you and your venal offer! Stay, one moment," he added, as the timid tourist, alarmed at the storm of indignation he had evoked was hastily taking himself off in a very "sorry-that-I-spoke" kind of mood, "stay a moment. Don't be in quite such a hurry. Look here!"—and so saying, the honest official lowered his voice and drew nearer to his tempter—"suppose, now, I was such a man as you took me to be, what would you be ready to stand?

DOMESTIC.

MEDICAL USES OF EGGS.—For burns and scalds there is nothing more soothing than the white of an egg, which may be poured over the wound. It is softer as a varnish for a burn than collodion, and being always on hand can be applied immediately. It is alsomore cooling than the "sweet oil of cotton" which was formerly supposed to be the surest application to allay the smarting pain. It is the contact with the air which gives the extreme discomfort experienced from ordinary accidents of this kind; and anything which excludes air and prevents inflammation is the thing to be at once applied. The egg is also considered one of the best remedies for dysentery. Beaten up lightly, with or without sugar, and swallowed at a gulp, it tends by its emolient qualities to lessen the inflammation of the stomach and intestines, and by forming a transient coating on these organs to enable nature to assume her healthful sway over the diseased body. Two, or at most three, eggs per day would be all that would be required in ordinary cases, and since the egg is not merely medicine, but food as well, the lighter the diet otherwise, and the quieter the patient is kept, the more certain and rapid is the recovery.

TO RENOVATE MEN'S CLOTHING.—My husband had a beaver overcoat, for which he paid $30, which had become so faded as to be scarcely fit to wear. I took some benzine and cleaned the collar; then I took a sponge and dampened the coat thoroughly with water, into which I had previously dissolved a tablespoonful of copperas, and then I dipped a dark woolen cloth into a dye made by dissolving about five cents worth of extract of logwood, taking care to put it on evenly and not wet the coat through; then after drying, I washed it thoroughly with soapsuds by dipping a cloth in it and rubbing so as to get the dye off, so that it would not blacken; then by adding a new binding and button, the coat looked nearly as well as new.

TO MAKE LOBSTER CROQUETTES.—Mince the flesh of a Lobster, season with salt, spices and a little cayenne. Melt a piece of butter in a saucepan, mix with it a tablespoonful of flour, then the lobster and some chopped parsley; moisten with a little stock until the mixture looks like minced veal; then stir into it off the fire a couple of yolks of eggs, and put it by to get cold. When nearly so shape it into the form of corks, egg them, and roll them in baked bread crumbs. After the lapse of an hour egg and bread-crumb them again, taking care to preserve the shape. After a little time fry them a nice color in hot lard.

TO KEEP EGGS FRESH.—Take them daily from the nest and pack, small end down, in any clean and nonconducting material, like fine sand, sifted coal or wood ashes, and set away in any cool and dry place where the temperature will not rise above 75 deg. or better, 65 deg. or 60 deg. Where these conditions are to be attained, preservation in lime-water or salt is wholly unnecessary, because limed eggs are at least flashy, because the air being excluded in the low temperature maintained, eggs will keep sweet and sound for months.

LEMON MERINGUE.—Beat the yolks of six eggs with a patent beater until they are thick, add the juice of two lemons and their rind, grated, and a cup of sugar. Cook in a farina kettle. When the mixture begins to thicken, add the whites of the eggs beaten till they stand alone. Line a deep dish with sponge cake; pour in the mixture, and cover all with the beaten whites of two eggs, and four spoonfuls of sugar. Brown in a quick oven. This is a nice substitute for jelly cake.

TURNIP SOUP.—This soup should be made, all but adding the turnips, the day before it is required. Stew a knuckle of veal with an onion and a bunch of sweet herbs in six quarts of water; cover closely and stew gently five or six hours; put in a cool place; the next day remove the grease, fat and sediment; cut five or six turnips into thin slices and stew slowly in the soup until tender; then add half a pint of cream; thicken with a little flour and butter, and season to taste.

THE following simple directions for making durable marking-ink may perhaps be useful, as that which is sold is not always good: Put two pennyworth's lunar caustic (nitrate of silver) into half a tablespoonful of gin, and in a day or two the ink is fit for use. The linen to be marked must be first wet with a strong solution of common soda and be thoroughly dried before the ink is used upon it. The color will be faint at first, but by exposure to the fire it will become quite black an very durable.

ANTS.—Red ants may be banished from a pantry or store-room by strewing the shelves with a small quantity of cloves, either whole or ground. We use the former, as not being so likely to get into the food placed upon the shelves. The cloves should be renewed occasionally, as after a time they lose their strength and efficacy.

STAINS.—Remove ink stains from carpets with milk, and afterward wash with fine soap, a clean brush, and warm water. For grease spots use powdered magnesia, fuller's earth, or buckwheat. Sprinkle on the spots and let lie until the grease is absorbed; renew the earth, magnesia or buckwheat until the grease is removed. Time and patience will in this way remove the worst of grease spots.

SOUPES MAIGRES, MADE OF BOTATOES.—Boil six good-sized potatoes; when they are cooked pass them through a sieve; put the potatoes in a stewpan, with two pints of milk, a spoonful of butter, and let it boil; salt it to taste; keep stirring it frequently.

WHEN washing fine laces do not use starch at all; in the last water in which they are rinsed put a little fine white sugar, dissolve it thoroughly, and the result will be pleasing.

WHEN the hands are chapped, instead of washing them with soap, employ oatmeal, and, after each washing, take a little dry oatmeal, and rub over the hand so as to absorb any moisture.

EGG SAUCE.—Boil three eggs hard, cut them into small squares and mix them in good butter sauce, make very hot and squeeze in some lemon juice before serving.

MUTTON CHOPS.—Sprinkle with vinegar, pepper and salt; dip them in egg, sprinkle with cracker or bread crumbs and fry.

ALUM and plaster of Paris, well mixed in water and used in the liquid state, form a hard composition and also a useful cement.

HUMOROUS.

THERE may be sweeter music than a mother singing to her child, but it is never heard on earth. True enough. Particularly when we hear a robust female of the Emerald Isle, with a voice like a famished hyena, warbling to her little one:

"Go to shlape me bubby.
Shet your eyes tu wanst,—
Yer the image ov yer daddy,
Go to sh——

Arrah, ef you don't shet yer two eyes an' shtop yer howlin' thish blessid minit I'll wring the neck o' ye—yer crossh little brat." Yes, it is very sweet.

A LADY had in her employment a young man from the country. On certain occasions he was instructed to inform any company who might ring at the door, that "Mrs.——was not at home." One day John made this reply to a lady, who shortly went away, leaving a card and a promise to call again. As the card was handed to his mistress, she said, "John, what did you say to the lady?" "I told her that you were not at home." "Well, John, I hope you did not laugh. "Oh, no, ma'am," said John, "I never laugh when I tell a lie."

THEY were walking arm in arm up the street, and just ahead of them was a woman in a splendid dress. The setting sun was gilding the western heavens and throwing a beautiful crimson glow all over the earth. He said, in a subdued tone, "Isn't it lovely?" "Well, I don't know," was the reply of his fair companion; "I don't think the trimming matches very well, and it doesn't fit her a bit." He shuddered.

"PA, are you in favor of the Bible in public schools?" asked a youngster, at the breakfast-table. "Why, of course I am," responded the father. "What makes you ask such a question, my son?" "Oh! only I thought maybe you wasn't, as you never read it at home." The urchin dodged, but he wasn't quick enough.

A FOP, in the country, met an ugly steer in a narrow lane, and called out to a farmer in an adjacent field, "See here, Mister, is this your animal?" "Yes," answered the farmer. "Well, he won't let me pass." "Suppose you let him pass, then?" "There isn't room." "Well, then, perhaps he'll *toss up with you* for it." The fop climbed the fence and made a safe detour.

AN exchange says: "Pennsylvania Dutch girls make good preserves," but it doesn't say how much sugar you take to a pound of Dutch girl, nor how long you let 'em boil. The recipe for preserving Dutch girls should be published.

"THESE timber thieves must be checked in their outrages?" exclaimed a member of Congress. "Yes," murmured a number of the lobby, "or who knows how soon they may pounce down here and carry off a lot of wooden-headed Congressmen."

A BOYISH novic in smoking turned deadly pale and threw away his cigar. Said he: "Thar's sumthin' in that air cigar that's made me sick." "I know what it is," said his companion, pulling away: "What?" "Tobacker."

A FEW years since, at the celebration of our national anniversary, a poor pedler who was present, being called upon for a toast, offered the following: "Here is health to poverty; it sticks to a man when all his friends forsake him."

LATELY a gentleman sat down to write a deed, and began with "Know one woman, by these presents." "You are wrong," said a bystander, "it ought to be "know all men." Very well," answered the other, "if one woman knows it, all men will of course."

AN Illinois chap, in describing a gale of wind, says: "A white dog, while attempting to weather the gale, was caught with his mouth open, and turned completely inside out."

"I'M a census-taker," said he smiling in the doorway "All right, but you mustn't incensus," said the man of the house, and he was immediately arrested and fined $100, according to law.

"SIT down!" said a nervous old gentleman to his son, who was making too much noise. "I won't do it," was the impudent answer. "Well, then, stand up. I will be obeyed!"

"The trouble is," says Calino, the mythical French innocent to whom all platitudes are now credited, "that to be celebrated one must be known."

JOHN B. GOUGH complains of liquor drinking on railway trains. There is a "smash" there pretty often, to say nothing of the conductor's punch.

A WESTERN editor says one hug is worth a dozen love letters, and they cannot be produced as evidence in a breach of promise suit, either.

YOUNG housewife: "What miserable little eggs again! You really must tell them, Jane, to let the hen set on them a little longer."

A STRONG argument in favor of short skirts is that they give plain girls a chance. What nature has denied the face, she often gives to the understanding.

DOCTOR—"You must drink claret to build up your system." Patient—"Oh, don't ask me to do that, doctor. I am a wine merchant; I know how it's made."

PERSONS who wear wigs are unsafe in Missouri. A tornado is liable to come along at any moment and leave them baldheaded.

LABOUCHERE says that there is little difference between the crossing sweeper who wants a penny and a politician who wants a place.

AN Omaha bride was married barefoot because her husband's family went that way and she didn't want to seem proud.

THE fire-place is a grate thing but an old oyster-can punched full of fine holes is a grater.

THAT woman who neglects her husband's shirt front is no longer the wife of his bosom.

HINT to politicians: Millers make poor party men. They are generally bolters.

MANY a man slips three cent pieces into the contribution box with a ten cent air.

THE dancing master is always taking steps to improve his business.

ISN'T it queer that contractors should be engaged to widen streets?

M. Marey, the distinguished French professor, has been making exact observations with the pneumograph, an instrument which registers with precision the respiratory movements. Choosing five young men belonging to the school for military gymnastics at Faisanderie, observations were made during five months, both after precribed exercise and during repose. It was found that the number of respirations was reduced from twenty to twelve in the minute, while their amplitude was more than quadrupled. More than this, after five months of gymnastic exercise the respiration became independent of the periods of exercice and rest. Consequently, the normal circulation was made more active, about twice as much blood passed through the lungs with each respiration, and the general health was improved. The machine burnt more carbon and give out less smoke, These results are of a highly practical character, and show how much the general health is influenced by a proper use of the lungs. At the same time, violent exercise, such as with heavy dumbbells, used with a view of strengthening the chest, is decidedly injurious,

Two Organs.

Regulate first the stomach, second the liver; especially the first, so as to perform their functions perfectly and you will remove at least nineteen twentieths of all the ills that mankind is heir to, in this or any other climate. Hop Bitters is the only thing that will give perfectly healthy natural action to these two organs.—*Maine Farmer.*

Wood Products of Norway.—The *Building News* (London) states that a great revival has lately taken place throughout Norway in all department of the timber and planed-wood trades, which have suffered severely from a protracted depression. The wood pulp manufacture, however, has fared better, the demand from Great Britain and France being persistently on the increase. At the commencement of the year there were 21 factories at work, the production for the last three years being as follows: 1877, 295,700 cwt., value £78,300; 1878, 396,482 cwt., value £99,000; 1879, 400,000 cwt., value £90,000. Although the production in 1879 exceeded what the previous years, prices were lower, from the great local competition; but as esparto grass has risen in value, it will very soon favorably influence the price of wood pulp, the more as the English paper makers contracted pretty largely for paper pulp during the winter, to the amount of 2,000 tons in excess of the ordinary demand. The wood pulp used in England contains about 50 per cent of moisture, but the French paper makers prefer having it air-dried, containing only 8 per cent. There are also four mills employed in making millboard from paper pulp. These are used for bandboxes, and are all sent to England.

"Home, Sweet Home," is much sweeter where Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.,) is used; labor, clothes and temper are preserved by its use. Trial shows its merit. Have your grocer get it.

New Process of Embalming.—One of the most simple and effective processes, it would appear, for preserving the dead, has recently been brought forward in Germany. By this method, it is stated, the dead bodies of human beings and animals fully retain their form, color and flexibility continuously, and may be dissected, while decay and offensive smell are completely prevented—the muscular flesh, upon incision, presenting the same appearance as in the case of a fresh dead body. The liquid used for this purpose is prepared as follows: Three quarts boiling water, three and one-half ounces alum, six drachms common salt, three drachms saltpetre, two ounces potash and two and one-half drachms arsenic acid; the salts are dissolved in the water, and then there are added two pints of glycerine and one-half pint of wood alcohol. The embalming is accomplished by simply saturating and impregnating the bodies with this composition, from one and a half to five quarts being used for a single body,

"As now improved and perfected,
No oil was ere so clean,
Diseases of the skin and scalp,
Are cured by CARBOLINE."

Artifical indigo is now prepared, according to Auerbach's new and successful method, by mixing together and heating moderately one part of dry mononitroalizarin, five parts of concentrated sulphurie acid, and one and one half parts glycerine—1262 specific gravity. Reaction commences at 107 deg. C., and becomes violent, the temperature rising to 200 deg; much frothing takes, place with evolution of sulphuric acid and aerolein. The whole mass, when frothing has subsided, is poured into water, boiled up and filtered, the residue being boiled out three or four times with dilute sulphuric acid. The mixtures filtrates are allowed to cool, and blue separates in brown crystals; these are purified by mixing with water and adding borax till the solution becomes brownish violet—the blue with the boric acid forming an insoluble compound. This residue is washed, decomposed with an acid, and the pure blue obtained by this means as a violet silky paste.

Mrs. Partington says

Don't take any of the quack rostrums, as they are regimental to the human cistern; put your trust in Hop Bitters, which will cure general dilapidation, costive habits and all comic diseases. They saved Isaac from a severe extract of tripod fever. They are the *ne plus unum* of medicine.—*Boston Globe.*

A Rare Pharmaceutical Product.—A specimen of the essential oil of aloes has recently been exhibited to the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh. This oil is described as a pale yellow, mobile liquid, specific gravity 0.836, and boils at from 266 to 271 degrees C., and though to its presence the odor of aloes is due, it exists in such quantities that only about two fluid drachms are obtainable from 500 pounds of aloes. In taste and smell the article resembles the oil of peppermint—the boiling point of the latter, however, being only about 190 degrees, C. Its qualities are presumably aromantic and antispasmodic.

Behm and Wagner, in their sixth issue of the Population of the Earth, which has just appeared, estimate the total population at 1,455,923,450. Two years ago the estimate was about 1,430,000,000. Europe is assigned 315,929,000 inhabitants; Asia, 834,707,000; Africa, 205,679,000; Australia and Polynesia, 4,031,300; the Polar regions 82,000; the United States, 48,000,000.

To cough and at the same time be entertaining is impossible. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will reach your case. Price 25 cents a bottle.

THE best gift to give your enemy is forgiveness; to your opponent, tolerance; to a friend, your heart; to your child, a good example; to a father, deference; to your mother, conduct that will make her proud of you; to yourself, respect; to all men, charity, and to the sick, Simmons' Liver Regulator.

"For Derangement of the Liver, for Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Piles, etc., Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator certainly has no superior. It acts like a charm, without debilitating the system. I have tried it thoroughly, and speak what I know."

"REV. S. GARDNER, Atapulgus, Ga."

"Having tested personally and in my practice your Simmons' Liver Regulator, I have found it just the medicine needed as a family remedy, by persons living in a warm climate, and especially by those inhabiting the more malarial districts of Florida.

"J. F. MCKINSTRY, M. D.,
Gainesville, Fla."

GOING home from church. she remarked to her husband: "Did you notice that baldheaded man in front of us, and how young he looked? I never saw any one so young before, with a bald-head." Then he shut her up by replying: "My dear, I was baldheaded before I was a year old."

"MADAM, your boy can't pass at half-fare; he's too large," said the conductor of a train, which had long been detained on the road. "He may be too large now," replied the matron, "but he was small enough when we started." The conductor gave in.

THE waves of a woman's handkerchief have wrecked many a man, and the waves of a woman's hand without the kerchief, have wrecked many a small boy.

Why Wear Plasters?

They may relieve, but they can't cure that same back, for the kidneys are the trouble and you want a remedy to act directly on their secretions, to purify and restore their healthy condition. Kidney-Wort has that specific action.—TRANSCRIPT.

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No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "INVALIDS FRIEND and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.

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Because it Acts on the LIVER, the BOWELS and the KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that cause Kidney and Urinary diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and nervous disorders.

KIDNEY-WORT is a dry vegetable compound and can be sent by mail prepaid.

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