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"ROCK ME TO SLEEP."

Backward, turn backward, O Time! in your flight—
Make me a child again—just for to-night!
Mother, come back from the echoless shore,
Take me again to your heart as of yore;
Kiss from my forehead the furrows of care,
Smooth the few silver threads out of my hair;
Over my slumbers your loving watch keep—
Rock me to sleep, Mother, rock me to sleep!

"Backward, flow backward, O swift tide of years!
I am weary of toil, I am weary of tears;
Toil with no recompense, tears all in vain,
Take them, and give me my childhood again!
I have grown weary of dust and decay,
Weary of flinging my soul-wealth away,
Weary of sowing for others to reap;
Rock me to sleep, Mother, rock me to sleep!

"Tired of the hollow, the base, the untrue;
Mother, O Mother! my heart calls for you!
Many a Summer the grass has grown green,
Blossoming and faded, our faces between:
Yet with strong yearning and passionate pain,
Long I to-night for your presence again,
Come from the silence so long and so deep—
Rock me to sleep, Mother, rock me to sleep!

"Over my heart in the days that have flown,
No love like mother-love ever has shown;
No other worship abides and endures,
Faithful, unselfish, and patient, like yours:
None like a mother can charm away pain
From the sorrowing soul and the world-weary brain;
Slumber's soft calm o'er my weary lids creep
Rock me to sleep, Mother, rock me to sleep!

"Come let your brown hair just lighted with gold,
Fall on my shoulders again as of old;
Let it fall over my forehead to-night,
Shielding my eyes from the flickering light,
For oh! with its sunny-edged shadows once more,
Haply will throng the sweet vision of yore;
Lovingly, softly its bright willows weep—
Rock me to sleep, Mother, rock me to sleep!

"Mother, dear mother! the years have been long
Since last I was hushed by your lullaby song;
Sing, then again!—to my soul it shall seem
Womanhood's years have been only a dream
Clasp to your arms in a loving embrace,
With your soft, light lashes just sweeping my face
Never heed her to wake or to weep;
Rock me to sleep, Mother, rock me to sleep!"

Mr. Parsons' Will.

It was my first visit to London since I had taken up my abode and entered on the practice of my profession as solicitor at Southampton.

In London I had a very dear friend, my old college friend, George Dickson; and as he was the only person I knew in the great metropolis, of course I lost no time in looking him up.

Three years had passed since our last meeting, but ten could have scarcely produced a change more marked than had taken place in the appearance and manner of my friend.

Our first greeting and friendly inquiries over, I longed, yet forbore, to ask the cause of my friend's melancholy. I felt sure, in due time, of being made the confidant of the secret, provided no motive of delicacy prompted its concealment.

That evening in my room at the hotel, George told me his story. He had formed an attachment for a young lady, whose graces of mind and person he portrayed with all the fervor of a lover's eloquence. She had returned his affection, but her father had opposed his suit, having set his heart on the marriage of his daughter to a nephew of his.

This nephew was a young surgeon, of profligate character, my friend assured me—but that may have been prejudice—who had long, but unsuccessfully, wooed his cousin, to whom his offers were as repugnant as to her father they were acceptable.

Some months since, Mr. Parsons, the young lady's father, had gone into Hampshire on business, accompanied by his nephew. At Southampton he was seized with a sudden illness, which terminated fatally in three days.

On the day preceding his death he had executed a will (which had since been duly proved by the depositions of the attesting witness), containing a request that his daughter, to whom he left the whole of his estate, should accept the hand of his nephew in marriage, coupled with the provision that in case the latter offered, and she refused within a specified time to enter into the proposed union, the whole estate devised for the daughter should be forfeited to the nephew.

To sacrifice her fortune to her heart's choice would not have cost Julia Parsons a moment's hesitation; and nothing could have more delighted George Dickson than so fair an opportunity of showing how superior his devotion was to all throught of personal advantage. But her father's dying request, in Julia's eyes, was sacred. It had surprised and startled her, it is true, as in their conferences on the subject he had never gone beyond the most kindly remonstrances, and had never hinted at anything coercion.

Young Parsons, the nephew, had not the magnanimity to forego his ungenerous advantage. He might have been content with his cousin's fortune alone, but his right to that depended on his offer and her rejection of an alliance which she felt in conscience bound to accept. The brief season of grace which she had been compelled to beg even with tears had already nearly passed, and a few more days would witness the condemnation of two lives to hopeless misery.

At the conclusion of my friend's narrative, in which, for reasons that may hereafter be developed, I felt a peculiar interest I prevailed upon him to accompany me to a place of amusement to which I had previously procured tickets,

When we reached the theatre the performance had already begun, but we succeeded in finding seats which commanded a fine view both of the stage and the audience.

In a few moments George touched me on the elbow.

"Observe the gentleman nearly opposite, in the front row, seated next to the column leaning his arm on his cane," he whispered.

I looked in the direction indicated, and saw a face whose striking resemblance to one I had seen before caused me to start with surprise.

"Who is it?"

"Ethridge Parsons," was the reply.

"The nephew of whom you spoke!"

"Does he resemble his uncle?" I was on the point of inquiring, but just then the stranger drew the glove from his right hand and I saw that the first joint of the middle finger was missing, a circumstance which, for sufficient reasons, absorbed my attention.

"Do you know the exact date of Mr. Parson's death?" I asked, when we had gained the street at the close of the performance.

"Yes," said George. "It was the twenty-third of December. His daughter received a telegram from her cousin announcing the fact the same day. But why do you ask?"

"I have a reason which may or may not prove a good one," I returned, and, stating that I had business engagements for the whole next day, I parted with my friend, promising to meet him on the following evening.

Next afternoon found me at the house of Mr. Parsons, the nephew.

"Mr. Parsons, I presume?" were the words with which I accosted the gentleman I had seen at the theatre.

"Yes, sir."

"You may not remember me, Mr. Parsons, but I believe that we have met before."

"I beg your pardon, sir, for not recollecting the occasion."

"You were in Southampton last winter, were you not?"

"I was," he replied, with some embarrassment.

"I am the solicitor on whom you called to make a draft of a will."

He turned pale, but made no reply.

"I saw a record of that will at Doctors' Commons, this morning." I resumed, "and—"

"You speak of my uncle's will," he hastily interrupted.

"And yet," I continued, you said it was yours when you applied to have it written. You represented yourself desirous of executing such a document, preparatory to embarking on a perilous voyage. The paper was drawn in accordance with your instructions, leaving the date to be filled in at the date of signing. Your locks were gray then, and you certainly looked old enough to have a marriageable daughter; but your disguise was not perfect." And I pointed to the mutilated finger.

"What do you mean?" he shouted in a defiant tone.

"Simply that your uncle's signature to that will is a forgery!" I answered, rising, confronting him. "He died on the twenty-third of December. Your own telegram to that effect is in existence. It was the day before Christmas that you called on me to prepare the document now on record as his will. The inference is plain; you undertook to manufacture this spurious testament after your uncle's death, and, wishing to clothe your villainy in legal form, you procured from me the required draft. You, or some one at your instigation, simulated the signature of the deceased. The witnesses, who have since perjured themselves in their depositions, were procured in some manner best known to yourself—"

"Enough, sir," he ejaculated, placing his back against the door; "you have shown yourself to be in possession of secrets, the custody of which proves dangerous."

"I am not unprepared for your threats," I replied. "In the first place, I did not come here unarmed; in the next, I have prepared a full written statement of the facts to which I have alluded, with information, besides, of my present visit to yourself. This paper will be delivered to a friend to whom it is directed, unless within an hour I reclaim it from the messenger, who has been instructed to retain it for that length of time."

His face grew livid. His frame quivered with mingled fear and rage, and his eye gleamed like that of a wild beast at bay.

"What is your purpose?" said he, in a voice hoarse with suppressed passion.

"To keep your secret while you live, on one condition."

"Name it."

"That you write instantly to Julia Parsons, renouncing all pretentions to her hand and absolutely withdrawing your proposal of marriage.

After a moment's pause he penned a brief note, which he submitted to my inspection; it was quite satisfactory.

"Be so good as to seal and address it," I said.

He did so.

"I will see that it is delivered," I said, taking it up, and bowing myself out.

When I met George Dickson that evening, his old college look had come back. He had great news to tell me. The next thing was to take me to see Julia; and it is needless to say what a happy evening we spent together, and that a happy marriage followed not long after.

Ethridge Parsons, I have just learned, emigrated to Australia on board of the "London," and went down in that ill-fated ship.

One triumphs over calumny only in scorning it.

Hermit's Peak.

Looking west up the river from Las Vegas, New Mexico, the most notable object in the distant landscape is Hermit's Peak, towering high above its fellows. It is about twenty miles distant from town. It is a bold granite mountain towering at a perpendicular altitude of 2,000 feet above the bed of the river. It is difficult of ascent and there is but one path by which the top can be gained. The summit is bare of vegetation and the altitude renders it, as it looks, cold and inhospitable. It has been an inhabited place, however, the abode of a veritable hermit. In 1866 there appeared in town an old gray-headed man, who seemed to have been the victim of some great ill fortune. He gave no account of himself, but simply gave his name, however, as Juan Augustine. He was a man of much learning and extensive reading, but did not hold much communication with his fellows. He selected the high peak abode town as the place of his abode, and for three years he lived there solitary and alone upon the highest pinnacle of the mountain. He abhorred fire, and never lighted even a candle save on one day of each week, when he kept three small tapers burning. He was a religious devotee who appeared to be doing penance for an early life of sin; or perhaps for some crime. His history was shrouded in mystery. He spoke French and Spanish fluently, and some English. His religious zeal and mysterious habits and life created much interest among the simple natives of the surrounding settlements, and they looked upon him with superstitious awe and reverence. They thought it their duty to aid him, and during the whole time of his abode in the mountains they carried him food and provisions. In this way he existed like the patriarch of old fed by the ravens. During his three years of self-imposed exile he occasionally made a visit to town, but could not be prevailed upon to enter a house or go near a fire. At the end of three years he left Hermit's Peak and went to the Bernal Hill, southwest of Tecolote, where he lived some time. An ancient cross is still there to mark the place of his dwelling. He fancied high places far removed above the ordinary walks of men. From Bernal Hill he journeyed into the wilderness of Grant county, where the blood-thirsty Apaches, with as little respect for prayers and penances then as now, murdered and scalped him. His history and real name were never learned, but he gave an enduring title to the high mountain west of town, the "Hermit's Peak."

English Stories.

I was at Buxton, in Derbyshire, the other day; so was Lord Redesdale. His Lordship is of an inquiring mind. A builder was at work on a new house. The plan was old. "Where is the back door of this house to be, my man?" asked the Earl. "I know nothing of no back door; I build to plans and mind my own business." said the workman. This kind of rebuff is very characteristic of the lower classes of the English. It reminds one of the Rev. H. Venn Elliot's experience in Western England. He was being driven from Bristol to Bath, and sitting by the side of the coachman, was anxious to draw the "whip" into conversation, and at the same time to increase his local knowledge. To nearly every question the coachman answered, I don't know." Exasperated at last, the parson exclaimed, "What do you know?" "I know how to drive you from Bristol to Bath, was the ready reply. A story characteristic of English dining proclivities is just now current at the military clubs. A few fellows determined to give a dinner to a brother officer who had just returned "covered with glory" from Zululand. When the night came and dinner was served, several men who did not know the hero whom they had met to honor, asked which was he. This led to inquiry. "Where is the captain? "Don't know; didn't you bring him?" "Not I," was the general answer. Everybody thought somebody else would do that. It turned out that the guest of the evening know nothing about the festal distinction intended for him. So his "brother officers" sat down and enjoyed themselves without him. Here is another story which is being told of a Major who has won the Victoria Cross, and is yet one of the most nervous of public speakers. Indeed, when he is on his legs, except for warlike purposes, he loses his head. Yet they made him get up the other morning at a wedding breakfast, to propose the health of the bride. He wanted to compliment the young lady, as well as her mother (a great society dame of title, and a beauty in her day), and he had a vague idea that he had been successful, though he set down amidst solomn silence. "And, he had said, in concluding a few stammering remarks, "I can not wish the lovely bride a higher dower than to hope, as time rolls on, she may grow up to be more beautiful than her mother, and, and —more virtuous."

A Robber at Home.

Frank Paulin is the leader of a band of robbers. In Berks county Pa. he was lately convicted and sentenced to seven years. He lived alone in a cabin on the Blue Mountains. His cabin was built of logs and the roof was thatched with leaves, hickory poles and straw. There was a rude floor in it, covered with a buffalo skin and the skins of various animals that were killed on the mountains. Paulin was a good shot and always went armed. In appearance he resembled a border hunter, and was never known to molest any one. He was quiet, reserved and gentlemanly in his manners, about thirty-eight years of age, light auburn hair, auburn mustache, well cared for, light eyes, light complexion, and well formed. He is about medium in height, and his frame is well knit. His faithful companions were two mastiffs, and for several years he had been looked upon as quite a suspicious character. Nearly every every evening the blue smoke curled up from the rude chimney of his cabin, and persons who passed that way frequently stated that the most savory smells of cooking came from the fire-place of Paulin's mountain home. Then again, a number of mysterious strangers, men who had bad looks, frequently wended their way to the cabin and were subsequently seen in the company of Paulin on the mountains. His history was unknown, except that it was generally supposed he was a German by birth and had not been attracted to the mountains by a desire to lead the life of a hermit. He had no visible means of support further than the fact that he went hunting on the mountains frequently and in that way procured some food consisting of rabbits, pheasants and other game. Suspicion rested upon him whenever any of the farmers were robbed in the valley below. Stores, dwellings offices, barns, smoke-houses, cellars, railroad stations and chicken coops were marauded night after night all along that section bordering on the Blue Mountains, and it was generally supposed that Paulin with a number of professional tramp thieves was at the bottom of all the mischief. Near to the cabin of Paulin was another cabin, occupied by the Strausser family. They are a rude and coarse backwoods people, and Paulin found use for them in many ways, such as washing his clothes, receiving stolen goods and hiding his ill-gotten gains until such a time would arrive as he could safely dispose of them. Finally the thieving operations became so frequent that the farmers of Windsor and Upper Bern townships united to put a stop to it. Constable Sheidy and a possee of men shadowed the cabin of Paulin and by the merest accident discovered a splendid lap blanket that had been stolen from William Reno. Soon after this Joel Mengle, another farmer, shot at a burglar, and Mathias Keiser (who was one of Paulin's dissatisfied companions) testified that Paulin had acknowledged that he was very nearly killed by that shot. Keiser took the stand and swore that Paulin had committed a number of roberries at the farms of George Sunday, April 12; William Sheip, May 24; George Reigel, February 11, and others, at least a dozen in all. Paulin was found guilty. He was then put on trial with Herman Strausser, Isabella Strausser and David Strusser, on the charge of having committed other robberies among the rich farmers and business men of Northern Berks and the southern section of Schuylkill counties. The operations of this band of thieves also extended over into Lehigh county. The gang of tramp robbers recently arrested and convicted in Berks county are all more or less acquainted with Paulin, with whom they worked very frequently. During the severe weather of winter, when the robbers desired to get out of the sight of civilization after the perpetration of some crime, they went to Paulin's home and there passed the time in the most convivial manner imaginable. They had plenty of money and employed the Straussers in various ways. The robbers had rum and pipes, chickens and beef, and lived on 'the fat of the land," in their own rude way. In this manner they would spend many days together, plan robberies and then go out on dark nights and execute them.

Death Door.

Two hundred and fifty miles north of Chicago, on the west shore of Lake Michigan, a peninsula projects from the main land (Wissonsin) into the lake in a northeasterly direction. Beyond and in the same direction, is a chain of small islands extending nearly to the disjointed portion of the State of Michigan. These Islands and the peninsula form Green bay, which is the highway by which most of the great lumber and ore products of Wisconsin find their way to market. Between these islands are several navigable entrances to the Bay, but the one most traveled is the south entrance, known as Death Door. About the time of the first settlement of the country by the French, nearly the whole tribe of Pottawatomie Indians were drowned while attempting to cross this passage, and the French called it Port du Mort. A small island at the entrance to the door, on which is a light house and fog signal, is officially known by this name, though among sailors and fishermen it is called Pilot Island. It contains less than five acres, and for nine months of the twelve is the home of the light keeper, his family and two assistants. North of Door Bluff—the name of the northern extremity or cape of the peninsula—two miles is Plum Island, containing probably two square miles. It is uninhabited and covered with a heavy growth of pine and cedar. This is the condition of all the country in this vicinity, the few inhabitants depending almost entirely upon fishing for support. Four miles east of Door Bluff is Poot du Mort, which is two miles west of the south point of Detroit Island. All this coast is lime stone, and the channels between the islands and at the entrances to the bays are full of reefs of the same stone, and to add to the danger of navigation there is most of the time a strong current flowing sometimes one way and sometimes another, so strong at times as to make a boat unmanageable.

Profitable Fishes.

There some difficulty in stocking a stagnant pond with good kinds of fish. One cannot have the choicest without the very best conditions for their culture. Trout require cool spring water, and it should be a flowing stream unless there are abundant springs at the bottom of the pond, springing from the gravel beds. Black bass is the next best fish to trout, and may be kept in a pond if there is an ample supply of fresh water and food. The yellow perch comes next, and this will thrive where bass will not; a pond with muddy bottom, if it is planted with aquatic vegetation, will provide a comfortable home for this variety. Then come sun-fish and cat-fish. It is well to put in some cat-fish and let them propagate and increase for a time; then add some yellow perch which would live on the cat-fish and increase as these diminished until they took possession of the pond. It would then be necessary to provide some food, if a large stock was desired. Cat-fish can be easily caught with a hook, put into a tub of water and transported to a pond for a long distance. Yellow perch could be procured in the same way. A few dozens would soon stock a pond of half an acre. When fish are put into a pond it would be well to transplant some water plants by taking up roots of water lilies, etc., making a ball of mud about them and dropping them into the water here and there.

Friendly Counsel.

Resist the temptation of circulating ill reports; spread them not at all. If you cannot speak well of another, at least do not speak ill of him. Never speak ill of another behind his back. Why should you consider his character of less value than your own. Speak of others as you would were they present; speak as a friend of him who is absent and cannot speak of himself. Consider yourself the guardian of the character of those who may be absent as you would wish others to guard your character in your absence. Whenever it may be needed to mention anything to the disadvantage of another, let it be done with truthfulness, tenderness, humility, and with the recollection of how much has been forgiven thee.

A Romantic Dinner.

He rambled into the restaurant with a smile on his face, which seemed to indicate to the crowd that his soul was made of the perfume of roses, and that his nature was soft and sweet as June sunshine.

The waiter walked up to him after he was seated and said:

"What'll ye have, sah?"

"Give me a sea-lion cutlet rare, and plenty of gravy."

"We don't keep dem, sah."

"Then I'll take some nightingale soup, but be sure there are no feathers in it."

"Did you say 'eam soup?" inquired the waiter rather awkwardly.

"No sir, I did not," responded the other with warmth: "I ordered nightingale soup sausages."

"Don't keep it."

"Have you any reindeer jelly?"

"No sah."

"I should very much like some giraffe stew."

"We ain't got none."

"Well, you may bring me some lizard fritters."

"Dey ain't down on de bill."

"What kind of a place is this, anyway. You don't keep any of the delicacies of the season. I'm an operatic composer, I am, and cannot eat any of your ordinary stuff."

The waiter then pushed the bill before him and he said:

"You haven't even gold-fish omelettes, eh?"

"No sah."

"Well, then, bring me a plate of pork and beans for satisfaction."

The beans were brought for him, and a moment after he commenced to devour them, he called the waiter and inquired:

"Will you bring me an extra napkin?"

The napkin was brought and he had not eaten more than two mouthfuls before he called the attendant back and carrolled:

"I am really sorry to disturb you, but will you go over to the window and see if it looks like rain?"

The waiter did as requested and he no more than got back than the guest inquired:

"Won't you please hang a table-cloth around my neck; and allow it to meander down the back of the chair, it always makes beans taste better to me."

"I can't do dat, sah."

"Then I must request you to stop that bird singing. I can never enjoy a meal while a canary bird is singing his stereotyped melody around."

"I can't stop the bird."

"Than I'll stop eating. I'll take these beans along with me in this paper bag, and eat them down in the City Hall Park where there are no birds to bother me."

He then bagged the beans and went solemnly on his way.

Colors and Contraers.

If we combine two primary colors, say blue and yellow, in order to make a secondary color, which in this case will be green, this secondary color will attain its maximum of intensity when it is placed beside its complementary red. In the same way orange will be intensified by blue, and violet by yellow. On the other hand, red placed beside green will seem more red, orange will intensify, violet will make yellow more brilliant. If, however, we take these very colors which intensify each other by juxtaposition, and mix them together, they will be entirely destroyed. If we take red and green of the same intensity and mix them together in equal proportions, we will obtain a pure colorless gray; the same with blue and orange and with violet and yellow. This phenomenon is called achromatism. Achromatism is also produced by mixing the three primary colors in equal proportions. Sulphur, campanula and capsicine mixed equally will destroy each other and produce a colorless gray. If, however, we put sulphur beside garnet, which in the rose is exactly opposite to it, these two tints being complementary will act on each other, and will mutually heighten each other's color. Chevereul says that when we make a stroke on a canvas with brush full of color, we do not merely tint with this color all the part touched with a the brush, but the surrounding space also is tinted by the complementary color; so a red circle if surrounded by a blue halo, a yellow by a violet one, and the reverse. When two different colors are juxtaposed they receive," says Owen Jones, "a double modification, first as to their tone, the light color appearing lighter and the dark darker. Secondly, as to their tint, each will become tinged with the complementary of the

An Old Story Re-told.

Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson was a great sea captain if ever one lived. When, on the 15th of September, 1805, he hoisted his flag on board the Victory, and arrived off Cadiz on his birthday to take command of the Mediterranean fleet, he meant fighting. There was no suspicion of hesitation in his tactics. The force under him consisted of twenty-seven sail of the line and four frigates, which he withdrew from the vicinity of Cadiz to a station sixteen or eighteen leagues to the westward, "in the hope of inducing the enemy to put to sea." These were the days of dash and manhood, and great must have been Nelson's exultation when, on the morning of October the 21st, just at daybreak, the combined French and Spanish fleets, consisting of thirty-three sail of the line and seven frigates, were seen ahead to leeward twelve miles. The Admiral lost no time, for before twelve the British fleet was bearing down on the crescent shaped position of the enemy, and then it was that Nelson hoisted the signal, "England expects that every man will do his duty." The only fear was that the enemy might run for refuge, therefore Nelson notified to Collingwood, "I intend to pass through the van of the enemy's line to prevent him from getting into Cadiz." There was an affectionate anxiety about the impetuosity and determination of the commander, so Captain Blackwood proposed that the Temeraire should go ahead of the Victory, in case that vessel might draw the principal attention of the enemy's fire. "O! yes, let her go ahead," replied Nelson; but at the same time he had clearly no intention of allowing any such thing, for he would not permit an inch of canvas to be taken in, and the Victory continued to lead the column, closely hugged by the Temeraire. It was Collingwood, however, who began the fight on board the Royal Sovereign, commanding the lee division, and the feelings of the two brave men at this important moment found utterance almost at the same instant. "What would Nelson give to be here?" exclaimed Collingwood to Captain Rotheram, and at the same instant, without a spark of jealousy at the enviable position of his friend, Nelson observed, "See how nobly Collingwood carries his ship into action."

But at twenty minutes past noon the Victory was in the thick of the fight. Scarcely a minute after the ship got within range, seven or eight ships opened a terrible and destructive fire upon her. The Admiral's secretary, Mr. Scott, was shot dead, and soon the mizzen topmast of the Victory was carried away, and also her wheel, necessitating the process of steering by the relieving tackles below. Yet no hail of fire destroyed the dauntless and dogged courage of Nelson and his sea-dogs. When a splinter from the fore brace bits passed between Nelson and Hardy, and tore away the buckle from the shoe of the latter, the Admiral only smiled and said: "This is too warm work to last long, Hardy!" Still, warm as it was, the English Admiral was determined to make it hotter. The Victory's sails were hanging in ribbons; she had lost full fifty men killed and wounded; but soon it was her turn to begin. Determined to pass under the stern of the Bucentaure as the only mode of breaking the line, the Victory's helm was put hard aport, and there was scarcely space for her to go clear. Sailing close to the larboard side of the Bucentaure, the Victory poured in such a well-directed and tremendous broadside that the French ship heeled two or three streaks on receiving it. All this time Nelson was pacing the quarter deck with Hardy, their walk being bounded aft by the wheel, and forward by the companion ladder. The distance was only about twenty-five feet, and it was here, when the Redoubtable brought up, that the fatal bullet struck Nelson. He fell on his knees just where Mr. Scott had fallen, and said, "They have done for me at last, Hardy; my backbone is shot through." The victory was all but gained when Nelson was compelled to go below. In that dreadful moment he thought of his men, and caused his face and his scars to be covered by his handkerchief, in order that he might pass unnoticed by the crew.

A Girl Deer Stalker.

The modern Diana is a Miss Clark Hendershot—an appropriate name—daughter of Thomas Hendershot, who lives in a log cabin five miles back of Shohola, Pike county, Pa. She is eighteen years of age, can row a boat, shoot a gun, or trap a bear as well as any man in the country. The other day she started to row across a lake in a light boat, taking a gun with her. Midway of the lake she discovered a black deer that had been driven to the water by dogs. Taking aim she fired, inflicting a wound in the deer's neck. The animal, enraged, struck at the boat with its front foot, completely shattering one side of the fragile bark, which sunk leaving Miss Hendershot in the water with the infuriated buck. She was plucky and could swim well, and as the deer came toward her she caught it by the horns and plunged her hunting knife into its neck, killing it instantly. She then called for help, and as none arrived she swam to the shore, about a quarter of a mile and hurried home. She put on dry clothes and procuring another boat, rowed out where the dead buck was floating and towed it to the shore. When dressed the animal weighed nearly 280 pounds. This is the seventh deer Miss Hendershot has killed, and she feels quite proud of her last adventure as she has a right to.

"I bet Was My Pot You Tuk!"

Father Scully was chaplain of the Ninth Massachusetts regiment during the war, and as such, was zealous for the moral welfare of the men under his care. He was specially opposed to gambling, and never hesitated about acting vigorously whenever occasion required. One day half a dozen of the officers were having a little game of poker, and as the "pot" amounted to $9.75, there was great exitement as to who should be the winner. Just as the question was decided, Father Scully sprang in under the tent flap, grabbed the stakes and put them in his breast pocket, with the remark, "There it is, and there it will stay!" No remonstance was offered, and he walked off with the confiscated currency. In a little while pay day came round and the usual collection was taken up for the chaplain. Father Scully was soon informed of the amount, and sat in his tent waiting to be brought to him. In a short time the officer who had taken the collection—and he was one who had been disturbed at the little game a few days before—approached with the money, which he handed over. The chaplain counted it, and then turned sharply to the messenger with the question: "Where's the other $9.75?" The officer had been waiting for this moment of triumph, and, drawing himself up he slapped his hand on the breast of his coat and answered: "There it is, and there it'll stay: that was my pot you tuk." And it did stay there.

His Sweet Way.

"I like a shoemaker's shop," he said, "with the awls of all sizes, and the smell of new leather. There is no tune played like that played by a hammer on a lap-stone. It is the drum beat of diligence. And ah! that lap-stone, licked into shapes and comeliness by the old sea, as a she bear licks her cubs. By the way, merry cobbler, have you a pair of uncalled-for boots that would fit me?" I happened to have a nice pair of his size, and he tried them on "Elegant!" he exclaimed; "my foots rests on them as easily as a baby in a cradle. How remarkable! I believe that these boots were destined for me. 'There is a destiny that shapes our ends,' etc.; you know the rest, cobbler. I guess, on the whole, I will take these boots and leave my present old ones for—permanent repairs." "And if you believe me, he somehow or other got away with the brand-new boots," said the cobbler, and left a pair of wretched, old, worn-out brogans."

"Well, how was it," we asked, "that you allowed him to come it over you so?"

"I cannot say," replied the cobbler; "he kept talking in such a sweet, sugary way all about the ancient shoemakers, and as he got to the door he clapped his hand to his forehead and declared that there was more corruption on the judicial bench than on the shoemaker's bench, and then he went out with a sigh and softly shut my door. I went to the window and looked out into the sunshine, but he was nowhere to be seen. Do you think he was the classic drunkard?"

The Republican.

SATURDAY, JAN. 3, 1880.

U. S. Senator Houston died at his residence in Athens, Dec. 30th. His death was not unexpected here, the news of his dangerous illness having reached here several days ago. He was of an age beyond which few men attain, and it was not expected he would outlive his term of office when he was elected to the Senate He was a prominent figure in Alabama politics for many years prior to the war. He served with distinguished ability in Congress before that time: and after the war, in 1874, was made the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor, because it was thought he could bring out better than any other man the vote of North Alabama. The sequal proved the correctness of this surmise. He was triumphantly elected. His administration of State affairs was highly satisfactory to the people and on this account the Representatives of the people gave him the Senatorship. Governor Cobb will have to appoint his successor. Just who the lightning will strike is probably unknown to every body but the Governor himself, He has a difficult and delicate work before him, and time will show if he proves equal to the occasion. The people of the State will measure henceforth his calibre by the calibre of the man to whom he gives the place.

THE SITUATION IN MAINE.

At first blush, after the Maine election, it appeared that the Republicans had both branches of the Legislature by considerable majorities. When the Governor and Council came to tabulate and count the votes, as returned by municipal officers, so many of the returns were legally defective that the political complexion of both houses were changed, and the Radicals found themselves in a minority. Whereupon they set up a howl of "returning board fraud" (the rascals, as if they had never stolen the presidency,) and at once began a series of indignation meetings throughout the State, having for their object the intimidation of the Democratic Governor and Council, and the purpose to drive them to a disregard of the Constitution and laws of the State in issuing certificates of election to members of the Legislature. These demonstrations have been met by counter meetings throughout the State on the part of the Democrats and Greenbackers, in which resolutions, upholding the Governor and Council and denunciatory of the course of the Radicals in the matter, have been adopted. The result has been a most bitter state of feeling between the parties and great apprehension of blood-shed when the Legislature shall meet on the 7th of January.

Gov. Garcelon seems to be a man not easily intimidated, and equal to the emergency. He claims that he has done nothing but what the constitution and laws of Maine imperatively demanded at his hands, and, that if the Radicals have lost their majority in the Legislature, it has been by operation of law and not through any act of his. Feeling thus, he will not be bulldozed, but will uphold the laws and sustain his action, even if blood-shed be the result. If he should remain firm and not be beguiled into schemes of compromise by the Radicals, the result will be a fight or a clean backdown on the part of the Radical party.

It looks strange, but it is a fact, that ministers of the gospel of peace and good will are the most active in working up the passions of the people, and precipitating blood-shed. The following dispatches from the papers of the 30th, will give our readers some idea of the state of feeling now existing in Maine:

Augusta, Me., Telegram' Dec. 27th.

There is no use trying to cover up the fact that a revolution in Maine is not only possible but probable. It is talked openly by leading men on both sides, discussed in the Republican papers, in the pulpits, in the stores and on the streets. The relative strength of the contestants is canvassed, the number of men and arms that could be brought to the capital debated and attention is directed to the fighting qualities of the men who are expected to enter the service as volunteers.

REVOLUTIONARY MEETINGS.

The meetings held in Dexter and Brewer last night were plainly revolutionary. The chairman of the Brewer meeting said that when the day for assembling of the Legislature should arrive they would send down to Augusta returns that could not be counted out.

The Rev. Mr. Sargent said that they had as much right to resist the usurpation of their prerogatives as the people of the South. "I am ready" he said, "to go to Augusta. I am a minister of the gospel and want to go as a chaplain, but I would carry a musket over my shoulder and a revolver in each hand, if necessary, to organize our Legislature and protect the rights of the people." Later on he said: "It is time for every man to rise up and prevent this crime, peaceably if we can, but forcibly if we must."

Col. Jasper Hutchings followed, and said that there was nothing left except to go to Augusta, organize the Legislature and sustain it by force if necessary. These utterances were substantially repeated at Dexter, Dover, and other towns in Penobscot county. In Dexter a light infantry company set in the front seats in the hall and applauded loudly, especially whenever any allusion was made to forcible resistance.

THE PEOPLE AROUSED.

In other parts of the State a similar feeling prevails. The people are excited their blood is up and a row is imminent, not alone in Augusta, but in every town or city in the State. Not the least curious feature of the present trouble is the fact that the ministers are the most outspoken in favor of a revolution. Yesterday I asked a prominent Republican, who is very conservative at present and opposes strongly the tendency to indulge in threats and loud talk, what was the cause of this bloodthirsty feeling in the church. He replied, "Don't you remember the old adage, "Whose bread I eat, his song I sing!" and laughing heartily, he left me.

CLERICAL INVECTIVE.

The Rev. J. Benson Hamilton, a Methodist divine in Lewiston, spoke in his church about the outrage, and told his hearers what he thought to be their political duty. He charged the Governor with fraud, theft, disloyalty, treason and dishonor to his State and to the town of his birth. "What shall we do with the thieves?" he asked, referring to the Governor and Council. "Honor them or hang them? Yes, when we honor the sneak thief, the burglar, the highway robber, the assassin. To honor those who have dishonored themselves is putting a premium on vice and dishonesty." "The sun is going down," he said later. "The shadows of night already begin to darken the skies and veil the earth. What of the night? you ask. It may be filled with weariness and sorrow. It may cost much in tears and blood. But the sunrise will come. God does not slumber nor sleep."

This is the kind of talk one hears all over the State, but more particularly beyond the Penobscot, where Hannibal Hamlin and Capt. Boutelle have the shaping of public sentiment.

A REACTION IN AUGUSTA.

Here in Augusta there is a reaction. The meeting last night has developed a new phase of the situation, It has shown the Republicans that if a fight comes there will be brawn and muscle on the Governor's side as well as on that of Mr. Blaine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 30.—The committee of Public Safety of this city, consisting of Gen. Boynton, Hon. Jos. Nye, ex-Gov. Connor, Jos. A. Homan, Maj. Myrick and Amos Wilder, had a long interview with Gov. Garecion this morning. They informed the Governor that they represented the people of the town, and would cordially join with Mayor Nash in his recommendations and suggestions. They trusted that no arrangements would be made to bring military to Augusta, and that the augmented police force would be amply able to quell all disturbances.

The Gov. replied that he had already given orders to Gov. White, of Bangor, and Maj. Folsom, of Oldtown, to take 100 stand of arms and ammunition from the Arsenal at Bangor, and ship them by express to Augusta. He did this to test the sincerity of the citizens of Bangor in saying they would obey the civil authorities.

He had never ordered any troops to Augusta, and would not unless there should be an outbreak.

One of the committee suggested that a portion of extra police provided by the city could be detailed for duty under the direction of the Governor.

The Governor replied emphatically, "I have force enough now." (Good.)

He also informed the committee as they might be aware that he had full power to call the legislature wherever he pleased, and on the slightest disturbance he would take the legislature away from Augusta.

Conversation then turned on the subject of submitting certain questions to the Supreme Court. The Gov. said he should go to Portland and obtain further legal advice before deciding whether he would so submit questions or not. (Bally for Garecion.)

Military officers summoned from Bangor, had an interview with the Governor to day in reference to an inquiry concerning and calling out the militia companies, should they be needed. The officers promised to obey the Gov. as long as he is in office. The Gov. spoke in strong language in regard to calling out the military.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 31.—Governor Garcelon was engaged at a late hour last night, framing a scorching reply to Morrill. He states that it will cover all points suggested, and will skin him.

When the guns and ammunition from the Bangor arsenal, arrived last night, there was quite a crowd at the depot, but no disturbance. They were taken to the State House, and the boys went home sad. (Rah for Garecion.)

PORTLAND, ME.—The Advertiser says that a conference of leading Democrats of Portland has agreed that the Governor and Council must be cordially sustained, that the first business of the Legislature must be to admit only those elected who have received certificates and that these views will be urged upon the Democratic State Committee, which meets here to night, after the mass meeting.

THE EMPIRE CLOSE UPON US!--CONGRESS THREATENED.

(Washington Republican, 19th.)

In this performance, under the Constitution, Congress is to witness the act of opening and counting the vote, but it does not provide in any degree that it as a Democratic Congress that counts this vote. "This vote" will be counted as the Constitution provides and in no other way. The same game was attempted in 1876, and the Electoral Commission was resorted to as an expedient to bridge over a difficulty that at that time seemed imminent and somewhat formidable. That expedient in all probability will not be repeated. The electoral vote will be opened and counted by the president of the Senate (a Republican), as the Constitution provides, and any interference with the exercise of the above powers relating thereto by Congress or other parties must be held as revolutionary, and will be so regarded and treated by the Government. This foreshadowing of what may culminate in difficulty will enable the Executive to provide for any emergency that may arise under an attempt to override the Constitution through the methods already adopted and practiced by the Democratic party in an attempt to subjugate the nation to its own nefarious purposes under the iniquitous methods of recent introduction into American politics. No one can, in view of this condition of affairs, be insensible to the the danger that impends over the future of the country. Forewarned is forearmed.

If Governor Garcelon should whip the Radicals of Maine out, at their game of brag and bluster, it would bring him into the ring of possible presidents.

Washington News and Gossip.

SENATOR MORGAN on the 17th inst opened the financial discussion in a speech against the Bayard resolution. He insists that the present volume of greenback currency and its legal tender feature shall be maintained.

PUBLIC LANDS.—The House Committee on Education and Labor have agreed upon the bill introduced by Representative Goode at the last session and ordered a favorable report to be made to the House. The bill provides "that the net proceeds of the sales of public lands shall be forever consecrated and set apart for the education of the people."

GEORGIA MILITIA.—The House Militia Committee have agreed to report favorably a resolution authorizing the Secy of War to furnish the Cherokee Artillery of Rome Ga, with a battery of field artillery equipments.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.—Committee of the House have instructed their chairman to report favorably Representative Conger's bill to authorize and equip an expedition to the Arctic regions. The committee make some slight amendments to the bill as it was originally referred to them. Representative Gibson's bill to amend an act to encourage the establishment of marine schools, so as to extend its provisions to the cities of Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston and Baton Rouge, was adopted, and a favorable report to the House ordered Representative Whitthorn's bill to authorize the President to detail an officer of the navy or marine corps to act as solicitor or judge advocate general, and fix his rank and pay, was referred to sub-committee for their consideration.

THE VOTE for U. S. Senator in the Virginia legislature shows that a majority of the democratic members supported Gen. Mahone. Out of the 113 members of both houses who still claim allegiance to the national democracy, 60 voted for Mahone and 53 for Withers.

THE CENSUS Committee is still discussing the bills introduced by Messrs. Herbert and Shelly of Alabama, proposing amendments to the Census law. Mr. Herbert's bill is to prevent frauds by requiring the names of persons placed on the lists to be posted in a public place. Mr. Shelly's bill requires the appointment in each division of two supervisors of different politics instead of one as the law now stands.

THE PRESIDENT will not send in the list of supervisors of the census until after the holiday recess. The names of those selected for all the states will be transmitted to the Senate on the 2d of January next.

He has decided to appoint an equal number of Democratic and Republican supervisors of the census in each State. This decision gives some dissatisfaction in Republican circles, and Mr. Hayes has been urged to make all such appointments from his own political party. He, however, declines to do so, on the ground that the law, as it now stands, would not be fairly administered if he appointed only Republicans. The Republicans of Indiana have the strongest protests to Mr. Hayes and are very much discouraged at their failure.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY bill reported by Gen. Forney on last Wednesday was put through the House, by that gentleman, with unprecedented celerity, showing a knowledge of the rules of the House and a confidence in his judgment by its members truly gratifying to him and his friends.

The bill appropriates $314,919. Last year's appropriation was $319,544. The estimate called for $298,132. It will be seen that the committee made a reduction of about $5,000 from the expenditure of the current fiscal year, which saving is a very considerable per centage and an encouraging step in the right direction.

THE MEETING of the Republican National Executive committee in this city last week, resulted in the selection of Senator Cameron of Pa. as chairman of the committee, in the place of Zack Chandler deceased. Chicago was designated as the place for holding the next National Republican Convention, on June 2, 1880.

THE NATIONAL Fair Association has decided to hold a running meeting in May and a trotting meeting in June next.

MORE THAN 15 per cent of the entire revenue of the government goes to the payment of the pensions of Union soldiers of the late war.

MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—A bill has been presented in the House proposing a net work of mail steamship lines between all prominent seaports of the U. S. and the principal seaboard cities of the rest of the world.

TILDEN'S NOMINATION. Ex-congressman Scott Lord, of New York, says that he thinks that Tilden's nomination by the national democracy for the Presidency is inevitable He does not favor Tilden, but ventures the opinion that he cannot be defeated without a bolt in the convention.

MR. SEYMOUR.—The latest expressions of ex-Governor Sey mour contained in the New York Times' interview in regard to his possible nomination for the Presidency by the democrats next year indicate a willingness to accept the nomination, if tendered to him with unanimity. He avoided any declaration to the effect that he would not accept the nomination, though he did say he would not be a candidate.

This information is not relished by the radicals here.

J. H. F.

REMOVAL.

A. M. LANDERS

Has recently removed his Family Grocery, Bar and Billiard Saloon to the store rooms formerly occupied by Whisenant and Driskill. 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.

JAMES HUTCHINSON,

Barber & Hair-dresser,

Room on Office Row, recently occupied by Dick Walker.

If you desire to have a pleasant and clean shave, or have your hair trimmed in neat and fashionable style, give him a call. Jacksonville, Apl. 29, 1878

Christmas!

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

TOYS

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

FIRE WORKS

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

B. F. CARPENTER.

Dec. 13—1mo.

Calhoun College,

MALE AND FEMALE,

JACKSONVILLE, - - - - ALA.

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

EXPENSES PER SESSION.

PRIMARY.—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Primary Arithmetic, &c. &c. $10 00

INTERMEDIATE—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Ele. Gram. Written Arithmetic, Mental Arithmetic, Ele. Geography, Ele. History, &c., 15 00

ACADEMIC—Practical and Commercial Arithmetic, Practical Eng. Gram., Philosophy, Rhetoric, History, Geography, &c., &c., 20 00

COLLEGIATE—The Sciences, Latin and Greek Languages, the Higher Mathematics, and all the branches usually taught in our colleges, 25 00

Music—Instrumental—Piano or Organ, 25 00

Elocutionary Reading and Declamation by the pupils throughout the session.

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

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

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

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

For further particulars address
W. J. BORDEN,
Principal

Sight Restored!

The undersigned having had remarkable success in treating numerous cases of sore eyes, cataract, dimness of sight, and persons suffering from any inflamation of the eyes, impaired vision, etc., desires to make known to the public how such sufferers may avail themselves of his wonderful remedies.

The following certificates—obtained without solicitation—speak for themselves. Persons desiring treatment can be visited by me if preferred A. J. KERR,
White Plains, Ala.

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

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

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

WASHINGTON WILLIAMS.

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

JNO. W. McDOWELL.

Dec. 20th, 1877.

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

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

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

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

NOTICE NO. 110.

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

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

NOTICE NO. 120.

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

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

Dec.13—5w.

NOTICE NO. 128.

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

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Jackson Harbour, homestead entry, No. 5447, for the N E qr of N W qr of section 29, township 12 south, Range 11 east, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Benjamin Perry and Ephraham McCollum, of Cherokee county, Ala. PELHAM J ANDERSON.
Dec.13—5w. Register.

NOTICE NO. 129.

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

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

PELHAM J. ANDERSON,
Dec.13—5w. Register.

Berry & Co.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

Commission Merchants,

AND

COTTON FACTORS,

At Old Rail Road Depot and Steamboat Wf,

Rome, Georgia.

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

FOUND AT LAST!

An Infallible Pile Remedy.

Let the Afflicted Give it a Fair Trial.

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

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

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

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

NOTICE NO. 109.

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

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

PELHAM J. ANDERSON.
Register.

Nov.29,'79—5w.

WALKER'S IMPROVED

COTTON GIN BRUSH

AND

WIPER.

Superior to any other brush in every particular

1st, Gins wet cotton as well as dry.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nov. 1—3m

NOTICE NO. 107.

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

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

PELHAM J. ANDERSON,
Register.

Nov.29,'79—5w.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

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

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

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

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

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Estate of Thomas K Cook, Deceased.
In Chancery Court of Calhoun county, Ala.
Dec 1st, 1879

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

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

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

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

Dec 6—3

NEW HARNESS AND SADDLERY SHOP.

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

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

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

Custom respectfully solicited.
JOE H. PRIVETT.

Aug 30, 1879.

W. Z. OVERBAY,

GENERAL AGENT

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

ALL SIZES AND KINDS OF BELTINGS.

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

Agents Wanted.

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

WALTER NESBIT

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

Cooking Stoves,

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

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

NOTICE NO. 108.

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

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Jonathan Gabrel, Homestead Entry No. 5330, for the E half of N E qr, S W qr of N E qr, Section 28, Township 16 south, Range 12 east, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: James T Skinner and Arington Henderson, of Cleburne county, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON,
Register.

Nov.29,'79.—5w.

Register's Sale of Real Estate.

Under a decree rendered at the July term, 1879, of the Chancery court for Calhoun county, Alabama, in the case of Daniel F. Hoke, administrator, &c., of John D. Hoke, deceased, vs. John Kee, Martha Kee, et al, I will as Register of said court, sell to the highest bidder, before the court house door, of Calhoun county, Alabama, on Monday the 5th day of January, 1880, the following described real estate to-wit: An undivided half interest in lot No. 73 in the old plan of the town of Jacksonville, Ala.; A prorata interest in the S. E. qr. of Sec. 4. Township 14, Range 8; The N E qr of the S W qr of Sec 32, T 14, R 9; also the S E qr of the S E qr of S 24, T 14, R 8, and the S W qr of the S E qr of S 18, T 14, R 9—all in Calhoun county, Ala., east in the Coosa Land District.

TERMS OF SALE.

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

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

TAX ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

FIRST ROUND.

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

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

Parties are requested to meet me promptly at these appointments.

A. B. LEDBETTER
Tax Assessor Calhoun Co.

Dec 13—td

NOTICE FARMERS.

The undersigned will have in store in a few days a large stock of Soluble Pacific Guano and Phosphates, Chemicals &c. for composting, at low prices, cotton option. Call early and supply yourselves for the coming crop

JNO. D. HAMMOND.

Dec. 13—4t.

"BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE."

Change of Schedule.

S. R. & D. R. R.

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

No. 1, North.	Stations.	No. 3, South.
	Going North	
6.00 a. m.	Ly Selma	4.00 p. m.
8.15 a. m.	Randolph	7.15 p. m.
9.35 a. m.	Calera	10 00 p. m.
11.45 a. m.	Talladega	1.50 a. m.
12.41 p. m.	Oxford	3.20 a. m.
12 55 p. m.	Anniston	3.50 a. m.
1.28 p. m.	Jacksonville	5.00 a. m.
3.31 p. m.	Cave Spring	8.10 a. m.
4.20 p. m.	Rome	9.55 a. m.
6.15 p. m.	Ar Dalton	12.50 p m.
No. 2. South.	Stations.	No. 4, South.
	Going South.	
8.00 a. m.	Lv Dalton	3.10 p. m.
9.55. a. m.	Rome	6. 35 p. m.
10 39 a. m.	Cave Spring	7.45 p. m.
12 23 p. m	Jacksonville	10.40 a. m.
12.55 p. m.	Anniston	11.50 a. m.
1.03 a. m.	Oxford	12.20 a. m.
1.57 p. m.	Talladega	1.50 a. m.
4.35 p. m.	Calera	6.00 a. m.
5.50 p. m.	Randolph	7 50 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	Selma	12.30 p. m.

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

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

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

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

NORMAN WEBB, Supt. | RAY KNIGHT, G. P. A. | J. W. FULENWILDER, Agt.

Memphis and Charleston RAILROAD.

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

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

GREAT CHANGES
have been made on this line.

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

TO THE EAST

Close connection is made for all eastern and southern cities.

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

TO THE WEST

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

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

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

Baggage checked through. No Sunday delays.

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

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

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

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, of if you wish to order write to us.

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

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of one venditioni exponas issued from the Hon Circuit Court of Calhoun county, State of Alabama, and to me directed, against John H. Roberts and in favor of Jessie Addington, I will proceed to sell on

MONDAY, the 26th day of JAN'Y, A. D. 1880, at the court house door of Calhoun county, in the town of Jacksonville, between the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder, at public outcry, the following described land, as the property of the said John H. Roberts; to-wit: One farm on Choccoloco creek, containing seventy acres more or less, in Section 35, Township 16, Range 8, and Ssction 34, Township 16, Range 8, lying in the county of Calhoun and State of Alabama.

D. Z. GOODLETT,
Dec 27—5t

NOTICE NO. 166

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Dec. 27th 1879.

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

William J Carroll, Homestead entry No 5829 for the S W qr of Section 6, Township 13 South, Range 11 East and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Jasper Smith and William A J Stephenson of Calhoun county Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON.
Dec 27—5t Register.

NOTICE NO. 160

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

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

Sarah F Allen, Homestead Entry No. 6135 for the S W qr of S W qr of section 3 and N W qr of N W qr of Section 10, Township 14 South, Range 11 East and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Caleb F Davidson and Thomas A Howell of CLEBURNE COUNTY, ALA.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON.
Dec 27—5t Register.

The Republican.

Mr. W. Beal, a gentleman who comes well recommended, will, for a few days, auction a lot of goods and notions that he has brought here for that purpose. No doubt bargains can be had of him.

CALHOUN AHEAD.

Calhoun County is to have the first Clement Attachment for spinning yarns from seed cotton, erected in Alabama. Capt. James H. Savage has bought the machinery, and will have it up and running early in May. He is saving over a few bales of seed cotton to test it thoroughly before the next cotton crop comes in. We learn that a company is also organizing at Pecks Hill, in the western part of this county, to operate one of these Attachments and that money enough to purchase the machinery is already nearly subscribed. Capt. Savage will erect his at Ladiga, in the northern part of this county. There is idle money enough in Jacksonville to have one right away, and we could mention half a dozen men in Choccolocco valley, either one of whom could start an Attachment without embarrassment. Let the good work go on. There is money in it dead certain.

The Dora Bloom Minstrel Troupe, of Chicago, consisting of eight persons, including three ladies, will give one of their performances at College Hall to night (Friday.) A part of the proceeds will be donated to the College. Admission fee 40 cts. for grown people, 20 cts. for children. We never witnessed a performance of the troupe, but it is billed as a good thing, and will doubtless prove more than worth the small admission price charged.

Gen. Forney left here Thursday, in response to a telegram to attend the furneral of Senator Houston. He will go from Athens to Wasington direct.

Now is the time to form good resolutions for the present year, and among them should be one to subscriber and pay for your county paper.

The Messrs. Dickinson have finished off the spire of the Presbyterian church, and it looks very handsome.

If you hav'nt yet settled for your paper, remember that we are still "watching and waiting for thee."

Don't keep on writing it 1879. It is time to drop that sort of foolishness.

It is with unfeigned regret that we chronicle the loss to Jacksonville of Mr Jno. H. Crawford one of her first settlers and a very highly esteemed citizen. For quite forty years or more he has lived among us, and in all that time no blemish has attached to his good name, and he has enjoyed the confidence, respect and esteem of our people since he first came among them. He goes to live at the new and growing town of Edwardsville in Cleburne county. We wish him good health and abundant prosperity in his new home.

Undertakers Notice.

Mr. Jno. H. Crawford having removed from Jacksonville, the undersigned, at his request, will in the future keep on hand Coffins, Metalic cases and burial Caskets, and will assist on burial occasions as Mr Crawford did while in the undertaking business here.

L. A. WEAVER.

Jan 4—3m

Suggestions About Shopping.

Purchasers should, as far as possible, patronize the merchants of their own town. It is poor policy to send money abroad for articles which can be bought at home.

Do not take hold of a piece of goods which another is examining. Wait until it is replaced upon the counter before you take it up.

Injuring goods when handling, pushing aside other persons, lounging upon the counter, whispering, loud talk and laughter, when in a store, are an evidence of ill-breeding.

Never attempt to "beat down" prices when shopping. If the price does not suit, go elsewhere. The just and upright merchant will have but one price for his goods, and he will strictly adhere to it.

It is an insult to a clerk or merchant to suggest to a customer that he may buy cheaper or better goods elsewhere. It is also rude to give your opinion, unasked, about goods that another is purchasing.

Never expect a clerk to leave another customer to wait on you; and when attending upon you do not cause him to wait while you visit with another. When the purchases are made let them be sent to your home, and thus avoid loading yourself with bundles.

Treat clerks, when shopping respectfully, and give them no more trouble than is necessory. Ask for what is wanted, explicitly, and if you wish to make an examination with a view to future purchase, say so. Be perfectly frank. There is no necessity for practicing deceit.

The rule should be pay for goods when you buy them. If, however, you are trusted by the merchant, you should be very particular to pay your indebtedness which you agree to. By doing as you promise, you acquire habits of promptitude, and at the same time establish credit and make reputation among those with whom you deal.

It is rude in the extreme to find fault and to make sneering remarks about goods. To draw unfavorable copmarisons between the goods and those found at other stores does no good and shows want of deference and respect to those who are waiting upon you. Politely state that the goods are not what you want, and, while you may buy, you prefer to look further.

If a mistake has been made whereby you have been given more goods than you paid for, or have received more change than was your due, go immediately and have the error rectified. You cannot afford to sink your moral character by taking advantage of such mistakes. If you have made an error to your disadvantage, as a merchant, you would wish the customer to return and make it right. You should do as you would be done by. Permanent success depends upon your being strictly honest.

CARRIER'S ADDRESS
OF THE
Republican,
FOR THE YEAR 1880.

Wake up Jacksonville, and lift up your head;
You're only asleep; you're not *half* dead!
Folks say you are dead— that makes me so mad—
But then you are lazy, and that is too bad.
So, wake up! and bring all your powers to rally;
Thank God you are built in this beautiful valley.
Just look at your mountains that rise up so high
Their summits are hid in the beautiful sky;
And all down their sides rippling rivulets run,
That sparkle like diamonds against the bright sun;
And their tree tops are blended with purple and gold
So rich, that their beauties could never be told;
The pines and the hollies and the laurels so green,
With the red and the white oak all growing between,
And the chestnuts and chinquepins scattered around,
And the ripest persimmons oft cover the ground;
The hickory nuts too, so inviting to boys—
To hunt them is mixed with my earliest joys—
And the frolicsome squirrels skip high in their plays,
All nature seems joyous and blithesome and glad—
Thou alone, my dear native village, seems sad.
Then wake up, old town! you've no cause to fret;
E'en a prophet can't tell what you may become yet.
So list you awhile as I try to relate
A few things about the best town in the State.
Our social advantages none will deny,
For we have as good as are under the sky;
And as proof of the fact you may look now and then,
How we've furnished the land with the very best men.
In our Capital town the Assembly they've graced,
In Congress most bravely the "music they've faced,"
And on Supreme bench the ermine they've worn,
And with credit and honor their place did adorn.
So, you see *"we're some"* if they *do* call us dead,
May be *light* in the purse, but we've *weight* in the head.
We have druggists who retail the purest of drugs,
Saloonists to fill up your ticklers and jugs.
And milliners to furnish hats, jabots and laces
To set off the girls when they go out to places.
We've mechanics as skillful, ingenious and good
As ever shaped tin, leather, iron or wood.
We've good schools, and teachers who act well their part
In teaching the children to learn to be smart;
And our hotel man, *Hammond*, a good house doth keep,
Where the weary-worn traveller may eat, drink and sleep.
We've doctors well read, and lawyers who're wise,
A baker to fix up the cakes and the pies,
A marshal who keeps all the drunk fellows straight,
Yet he carries a *Crook* in his own heavy gait.
But to talk of our town boys I must not forget,
Tho' to tell the whole truth occasions regret.
Some get on a goods box at morning right soon
And they spin their long yarns and they whittle till noon,
They whittle all day and would whittle all night,
But some of 'em stop to get on a tight;
But all are not so. Some are worthy and kind,
With frank, open faces and well improved mind;
We know them and love them, but the fact we deplore
That our bad ones are no less, and our good ones no more.
But I tell you we've girls, polished, pretty and sweet,
As any you'd chance in a city to meet.
They can cook a "square meal" and make up their beds,
Can powder their faces and frizz up their heads,
Play on the piano, and Pinafore sing;
In fact, are *au fait* in every good thing.
Our women are queenly, accomplished and good
As ever wore hat, bonnet, head-dress or hood;
But there's one 'mongst them all, fills the town with disgust;
She'd tell stories, tattle, and gossip, or bust.
She tattles and gossips; nobody she spares;
She spreads her vile slanders, and by them she swears.
If she can't quit her "they say" and strive to do better,
As certain as fate, the old devil will get her.
Our enemies—sneaks—have it wide circulated
That trade has diminished, and we are now fated;
But I'll tell you, my friends, that report is untrue;
(But this fact you know as well as I do.)
For business is better than ever has been,
And the people more amply provided with "tin."
We've just as good merchants as you'll find anywhere;
They are solid and civil and deal on the *square*.
Some good men we've lost since the first of last year,
Tho' of old ones and new ones we've plenty left here.
At West End there's *Matthews'*, *Brittains'*, *Vansandt's*,
Where men take their "sisters and cousins and aunts"
To buy them nice dress-goods and fancy ones too,
From a rose-colored tie to a high buttoned shoe;
And then there's a man who's just coining the dimes;
He's the outpost of town and *Wards* off hard times:
And now we can boast of a genuine *Seller*,
Who's attentive to biz, and a right clever fellow,
And in the red store, not far from this Teuton,
You'll find the straight forward, genial *Brewton*;
Then, too, we've a man who is always *Caldwell*,
Who constantly keeps the best groceries to sell;
And a *Carpenter*, framing a fortune for self—
Choicest goods you will find on his counter and shelf—
He a *Weaver* employs, of business sagacity,
Who can *spin* out your dimes to their utmost capacity.
Now go down the street until you come to the Row,
And right at the corner you'll find a big show;
It's the biggest concern that there is in the place,
Notwithstanding they've *Rowan* in all of their ways;
But they're well supplied with secular *Deans*,
Who give handsome bargains and take in your *greens*;
And now they've secured a *Porter* so nice,
Who can sell the girls goods at almost any price.
'Tis true that our "*Parr*" new quarters did seek,
But we've *Wilson* instead from Terrapin creek;
So we'll *Harbour* no useless nor foolish regret,
For we'll *Turner* new leaf and will *Land* safely yet;
And thus having landed, we'll all *Landers* be,
On the fair lovely shores of prosperity;
And then, with our business *Pilgrim-age* o'er,
With plenty of "chink" we will want for no more,
Unless it should be a glass of wine, "whis" or brandy
From Johnny's saloon, which is open and handy.
And now, friends, I'll close my annual song—
Already, I fear, I've detained you too long;
I am not half through 'tho I've written a heap;
But here I shall stop, and ask you to peep
Down into your pockets and draw out a *half*,
If you only would see how this *devil* can laugh;
Or, if you you should think that you "had'nt orter,"
Contented I'll be with a glittering quarter,
And will make my best bow to kind friends so dear,
And wish them a long and a "HAPPY NEW YEAR."

We understand from an interview between Col. DeFunick and a reporter of the Atlanta Constitution that the L. & N. R. R. will commence to build the Georgia Western Railroad to Decatur by the 1st of January. This road will come by Gadsden, because it is almost on an air line between Atlanta and Decatur. This rout is nearer than any other, and easier and cheaper built. One-third of the route is already graded, and more trade will be secured on this route, so far as local matters are concerned, and as much coal and iron and of as quality, as in any other route. We also understand the E., A. & C. R. R. will be sold under a decree of the Chancery Court at Opelika 1st of March. The A. G. S.R. R. and Cincinnatti Southern propose to purchase it, and build the line from Gadsden to Jacksonville at once, there connecting with the S., R. & D. R. R.—Gadsden Times.

PIANOS & ORGANS
FROM FACTORY TO PURCHASER.
EVERY MAN HIS OWN AGENT

Ludden & Bates' Grand Introduction Sale continued until Nov. 1, 1880. Only sale of the kind ever successfully carried out in America. **5,000** superb instruments at **factory rates** for **Introduction** and **Advertisement.** New plan of selling: No Agents! No Commissions! Instruments shipped direct from Factory to purchasers. Middle man's profits saved. Agent's rates to all. Only house south selling on this plan. **PIANOS**, 7 oct. $125, 7½ oct. $155; Square Grands, $227. **ORGANS**, 9 stops, $57; 13 stops, $76; 13 stops, Mirror Top Case, $95. New, handsome, durable. 6 years guarantee. 15 days test trial. Purchasers choice from *ten leading makers and 200 different styles.* Join this **gigantic club** of 5,000 purchasers and secure an instrument at **wholesale rates.** Special terms to *Music Teachers, Churches, and Pastors.* Address for **Introduction** Sale circulars,

LUDDEN & BATES, Savannah, Ga.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

Parties who are in arrears for town taxes for the year 1878-9 are earnestly requested to come forward and pay the same to the town marshal at once. The Council and officers of the town have been as ledient as they can be. Interest on the bonded debt of the town is past due and *must* be met. The Council dislikes to advertise property for sale to pay taxes, but will be compelled to make such an order if parties do not at once settle up.

JNO. D. HAMMOND.
Mayor.

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

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

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

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

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

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

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS

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

AGUE AND FEVER.

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

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

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

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

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

MARRIED! DR. BUTTS 1880
No. 12 N. Eighth St. St. Louis, Mo

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

The PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE
The PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER

Books that are really Guides and Self-Instructors in all matters pertaining to Manhood and Womanhood, and supply want long felt. They are beautifully illustrated, and in plain language, easily understood. The two books contain 256 pages, and contain valuable information for both married and single, with all the recent improvements in medical treatment. Head whether home, paper or way. The Lovely depicted in Dr. Butts' new works is in no way of questionable character, but is something that every one should know. The Youth, the victim of early indiscretion; the Man, otherwise perfectly healthy maybe, but with waning vigor in the prime of life, and the Woman, in misery from the many ills her sex is heir to.—St. Louis Journal.

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

SINGLE MEN

STORE FIXTURES
THE BEST INSTRUCTIONAL BUSINESS SCHOOL IN THE SOUTH
SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

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

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

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

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

Cheap Groceries for Cash a the old Forney Corner.

Fresh Lard at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Fresh Meal at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Look
Here.

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

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

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

Respectfully, E. L. WOODWARD.

Queensware at
Wholesale.

French China in Sets or by the single piece.

SILVER PLATED GOODS

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

Lamps and Lamp fixtures.

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

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

Jan28-3m.

SPRINGVALE STOCK FARM.
JAMES CROOK,
—BREEDER OF—
Thorough-bred Merino Sheep, Angora Goats, Herd Registered Jersey Cattle, Berkshire and Essex Hogs,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

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

NOTICE NO. 98.

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

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

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

PELHAM J. ANDERSON,
Register.

Grand Reduction in Prices.
B. F. CARPENTER
HAS JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE AND
COMPLETE
Assortment
of Family Groceries, which he proposes to sell at bottom prices. Very best brands of Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Finely flavored Cigars, Western Bacon, Meal, Snowdust Flower, Molasses, Crockery, Hardware, Kerosene oil, Buckets, Tinware. Every thing kept in a well stocked grocery establishment.
He also has on hand a large assortment of Harness, Saddles, Bridles, made of the very best leather, and designed and executed by workmen of superior skill. He invites all to call, for he is determined to sell at such prices as to deserve the patronage of the public. Give him a call, and examine his prices, before going elsewhere.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT
OF
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS:
Also a Complete Line of
Heavy Goods, at Prices to Suit the Times.
Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

Call early and examine stock and prices at
M. F. GOVAN & CO.
No. 21 Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions, Shoes and Hats.
39 & 41 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.
FINE DRESS GOODS A SPPECIALTY.

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

JOHN M. HILL & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, &C.,
16 *Decatur Street, Atlanta, Ga.*

NEW STORE!
Common Sense Bargains.

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

GROCERIES,

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

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

WILSON BRO'S & HARBOUR,
Oct 4 '79 1y North-east Corner Public Square, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

City Bar, Billiard Saloon
JOHN RAMAGNANO,
Jacksonville Ala.

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

PURE IMPORTED COGNAC BRANDY,

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

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

Oct 4--3m JOHN RAMAGNANO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

April 26th, 1879

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

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

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

Very Respectfully,
JOSEPH HOFFMAN,
Jacksonville, Ala.

Madison Dispensary,
262 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
DR. SHEPLOW, having 30 years experience, treats SEXUAL AND CHRONIC DISEASES in both sexes SAFELY, SURELY, PRIVATELY. NERVOUS DEBILITY, from mental shock or excesses, producing IMPOTENCY, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, &c., rendering MARRIAGE IMPROPER, can be positively and permanently cured. Wilmer's every case. Pamphlet, 36 pages, 6 cents. His MARRIAGE GUIDE OR SEXUAL PATHOLOGY, 230 large pages, ILLUSTRATED, containing much that was never before published. Price 50 cts. Letters CONFIDENTIAL. Female Pills, $5, Extra Strong, $10. Send 50 cts. for sample Rubber Goods, &c. by Express.

MARRIAGE GUIDE AND BOOK of SECRETS. DR. BONANNAN'S Marriage Guide teaches all the inquisitive should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the sexual system, Philosophy of Reproduction, who should marry, the impediments to marriage—their nature and cure. Treats on all Private Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and means to cure. It is the only really valuable work of the kind ever published, contains nearly 200 pages and is complete in every respect. Sent by Mail securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. C. A. BONANNAN, 310 North Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1857.

NOTICE NO. 94.

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

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

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

PELHAM J. ANDERSON,
Register.

Nov22'79—5w.

W. W. HARRISON,
Physician and Surgeon,
OFFICE OVER
CARPENTER'S STORE.

Robertson, Taylor & Co
Successors to
GEO W. WILLIAMS & CO.
COTTON FACTORS,
WHOLESALE GROCERIES
And Commission Merchants,
Nos. 1 & 3 HAYNE STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.,
Will give all business their most careful attention. Consequents of cotton solicited.

The Remedy of the 19th Century.
Barham's Infallible
PIE CURE.
Manufactured by the Durham Pile Cure Co., Durham, N. C.
It never fails to cure Hemorrhoids or Piles, when a cure is possible. Price List and home side testimonials furnished on application

GREAT BARGAINS IN
Pianos & Organs.
H. A. SMITH
ROME, G.A.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Bookseller and Music Dealer
Has just received from the Manufacturers, the
Largest Stock of Pianos
ever brought to this market. These Instruments having been bought for cash at
LOW PRICES,
will be sold to cash customers at
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER KNOWN
in this country.
Purchasers, by calling early, can have the advantage of selecting from the large stock on hand. Large lot of School & Miscellaneous Books always on hand, at LOW RATES.

SMOKE
BLACKWELL'S
DURHAM
TOBACCO

SCIENTIFIC.

Paris Astronomical Museum.—Considerable progress has been made with the new meuseum now forming at the Paris Osservatory. Among other objects of historic interest; it will contain a pair of Mercator's globes, dating from the middle of the sixteenth ceaturv.—That tigu ring the earth is the first on which meridians of longitude and parallels of latitude were laid down. The great equat orial lakes of Africa, it is reported, are all to be found upon it. The glass cases contain the first portable meridan circle constructed on Admiral Mouchez's plan; the pendulums of invaraible dimension employed by the Captains Fraissinet and Ducperre in their voyages around the world, for the determination of the absolute value of intensity of the centripetal force and of gravity at different points of the earth's surface; and the apparatus used by M. Cornu, of the Institute, with a view to determine the velocity of light from observations made between the Observator and the Towor of Montihery.—Another glass case, adds the *journal des Debats*, contains the standard metre of the First Republic; the toise used 1738 in Peru for measuring a degree at the equator; the toise used in Lapland some short time afterward for measuring the poplar degree, and the plantinum kilogramme made by the Republican Commission of Weights and Measures. Fresnel's len, the first ever graduated, is also deposited in the new museum, and the object glass of the great astronomer Cassini, which he used in successfully determining the existence of Jupiter's satellites, Saturn's double ring, the abnormal flatness of Jupitor's poles, and the vast velocity of his rotation, as well as that of Mars. In another of the cases are to be seen the doubly refracting prisms with the help of which Arago measured the diameter of the great planets, Neptune excepted.

A new pigment photographic process, which is especially adapted to solar enlargements, is published by the Association Belge de Photographie, the plan being to dissolve wax in benzine, charge a small quanity of cotton with the solution, and apply the latter to a right piece of plate glass. After this, the plate is provided with a coating of collodion or varnish, and immersed in water for thirty minutes. It is then taken out and laid flat on the table, where it is coated with a mixture consisting a colored pigment, gelatine and bichromate of patassium, which, having become firm, the plate is allowed to dry in the dark. In addition to this, pigment paper is taken, sensitised in the usual manner by dipping in a solution of bichromate of potassium, placed upon the collodionized surface of the plate—previously moisened with water—rubbed down in order to obtain perfect adhesion, and finaly left to dry.—The plate is then exposed in the solar camera—enlarging—apparatus—by allowing the picture rays to act, through the plate, upon the film treated with bichromate. The exposure is regulated by the assitance of the photometer.—The plate is subsequently immersed in warm water of thirty degrees, after which the paper is detached, and the picture developed in the usual way. It is now fixed, and a peice of white gelatine is finaly affixed to the picture by means of the roller; and, when this has become perfectly dry, the picture is detached.

A Process of Nickel Plating. In the wet way, without the use of batteries, has just been devised, and is said to give good results. To a dilute solution of chloride of zinc—five to ten per cent.—enough nickel sulphate is added to impart a decidedly green color to it, and the solution is then heated to boiling in a porcelain vessel; the clouding of the liquid, from a separation of a basic zinc salt, is no drawback, as it does not interfere with effectiveness of the bath.—The articles to be nickel coated, being first carefully cleaned of oxide or grease, are suspended in the solution from thirty to sixty minutes, the bath being kept at a boiling temperature. When the articles are found to have become uniformly coated, they are removed, washed in water in which there is a little chalk in solution, then dried, and finally brought to a polish with chalk or other suitable material. By a substitution of a cobalt salt in place of the nickel, articles may be similarly coated with cobalt.

Machine belting is now made in a California factory from the entrails of a sheep. A three-forth inch rope of this material will bear a strain of seven tons. It is said to be much more durable than hemp.

A Strange Bug.

Mr. Hunt, residing in Virginia City, Nevada, recently found a queer bug in his yard. It is about the size of a quarter of a dollar, and its peculiarity is that while it is shaped much like a turtle, it walks on only half of its legs at a time. It has six legs, three on a side. When it walks it balances itself on its edge and moves along at a good pace on three legs. After walking this way about a minute it flops over and walks on the other three legs. Sometimes it walks on its two forelegs, like a man in a circus walking on his hands. Mr. Hunt asserts that the bug can execute a handspring, either backward or forward, but while it was in this office it did not essay a feat so difficult. Its back is a deep blue, spotted with gold, and its belly is striped with red. When the bug walks on its forelegs it reminds one of a circus acrobat in spangles, of many colors. While Mr. Hunt was exhibiting his bug, Capt. Sam, the Piute chief, came in with Charley of Silver City. Sam remarked, with a smile of superior knowledge: "Circus bug, you bet!" The Piute stretched a string between two tables, and the bug walked the tight-rope on edge, and then hung down from it by his hind feet. The Piutes venerate the insect, and say that when it appears in the fall with gold marks on its back it means plenty. Black spots signify death and white spots famine. Aside from the absurd superstitions the bug is certainly a wonderful thing, and its antics vastly amusing.

There is Health Ahead

For cheerless dyspeptics who will use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will enable them to digest, restore their appetites, steady their nerves and drive away the blues. If with such a prospect there are any of them who neglect to profit by the above suggestion, why they deserve to suffer, that is all. Let them ask any one who has used the Bitters if it is not a good medicine, and if they receive a truthful reply it will be an affirmative. Biliousness, bowel troubles, debility, rheumatism, are all conquered by this highly esteemed and professionally sanctioned specific, which has also won a national reputation as a remedy for, and means of averting intermittent and remittent fevers. It has a cheering effect upon the despondent invalid, and may be relied upon to produce decisive, and not palliative effects. It is the one thing needful for the cure of dyspepsia, and nothing will supply its place.

AGRICULTURE.

TAKE OFF THE CHECK-REIN.—When the check-rein is drawn so as to derange the natural incline of the head, it causes a stiffness of the neck and a pressure of the cervical and dorsal vertebræ, changes the natural position of the windpipe, and interferes with free respiration. The neck being raised curves the vertebræ of the back, making it hollow, which has the tendency to draw the hind legs forward under the body, or thurst the body backward upon them. This deprives him of the power of extending himself. Because, by changing the natural carriage of the horse, you cause a greater demand upon his strength for the resistance against natural motion, and the action will be dwelling and slow. The shoulders being inclined out of position throws the support off the front legs, cramps the withers, which divides the free movement of each leg, and impairs the freedom and suppleness of his front action; for, as the front legs are kept stiff so is the spring diminished, which is the essence of freeaction, and in proportion as the weight on the front legs is interfered with by over extension in the front, so does contraction of the suspensory and lateral ligaments the flexor muscles and back tendons take place. This is the prolific cause of the knuckling overthe pasterns and springing of the knees. Besides, as undue bearing is being brought on the lumbar vertebræ, serious strain is produced on the loins and rear parts, and disordered state of these members is the consequence. Hence come lumbago, vertigo, spinal meningitis, and other diseases of the spine, to say nothing of the contracted heels, navicular joint disease and leg disorders. Moreover, the head being drawn up in a constrained position, not only the neck is stiffened, but the muscles of the eyes likewise retract, alter the focus of the sight, strain the optic nerve, and as it were, force the eyes from their sockets, and sometimes so distort them as to prevent the closing of the lids. In this manner the poor creature is sometimes left for hours exposed to the dazzling rays of the hot sun, the least consequence of which must be inflammation of the cornea and the lens itself. Do we wonder then at the number of weak-eyed, moon-eyed and blind horses? Only reflect, good Christians, for one moment what an instrument of torture we have invented, and what a sin we daily commit by this heartrending punishment of our most submissive, faithful and noblest of servants.

CORN ROOTS.—Careful farmers for years have avoided, as much as possible, cutting the roots of corn at the last plowing. The effects of such root-pruning have been seen the same day in the curling of the leaves and withering of the corn. And many contend the amount and quality is seriously injured by the plow cutting and tearing the roots. Good farmers have been injuring for a plow which will better throw the soil to the corn, cut the weeds but at the same time not reach the roots. But there are some men who are extremely wise, and prefer exploding all the cherished notions of the past and present. Mr. Sturdevant, a noted agricultural critic, has made a new discovery in cultivating corn and he urges his theory on the world in energy of pure English. In a well written article in the *Country Gentlemen* he states his positions, as well as the result of his experiments, which are well worthy of notice, as well as further demonstration. He says he planted grains of corn in bottles of water, and in flower pots, cutting the roots off as they appeared, and observing the results with a microscope. In every case, breaking the roots off caused a great multiplication of smaller roots and spongioles to appear, the area of which was several hundred per cent. greater than that of original roots, and whose powers of absorption and assimilation were increased in proportion. Carrying his practice into the field, Mr. Sturdevant declares that by repeatedly cultivating up the soil close up to the corn or maize plants, going over the ground in this way at least once a week until the tassel appeared, he had, in several instances, increased the number of ears upon a single stock to twenty-two and twenty-three, much larger and containing a greater number of grains of corn to the ear than the usual average. The yield is so excessive as to very properly excite doubts among old corn growers.

THOUSANDS will bear testimony (and do it voluntarily) that VEGETINE is the best medical compound yet placed before the public for removing and purifying the blood, eradicating all humors, impurities or poisonous secretions from the system invigorating and strengthening the system debilitated by disease; in fact, it is, as many have called it, "The Great Health Restorer."

CURRY THE HORSE.—"Cleanliness is next to godliness," the old law says; and because some horses, after a day's work in the field or on the farm, are turned out to seek a resting place in the pasture, is no reason why they should not be kept clean. Cleanliness adds to health, and they, one and all, ought to be thoroughly cleaned daily, no matter whether they are turned out or in. Rubbing with the currycomb or brush circulates the blood and makes healthy perspiration; and no horse will carry a fine coat without it. The farmer will see the necessity of having his horse washed and curried every morning before breakfast, when I tell him that it will increase the spirits of the animal, and in fitting him for his day's work; and when he is brought home at night, wet through, covered with mud, and generally filthy after a hard day's work, in bad weather, the man who does not see that horse cleaned off and made comfortable, is not fit to belong to the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

KEEPING GRAPES FRESH.—Take a wooden box; put in a layer of cotton batting; then a layer of grapes (do not let them touch one another); then another layer, and so on, until full. Keep them as cool as possible and not freeze them dip the end of the stem in melted beeswax as soon as picked.

How to keep eggs fresh from six to eight months: Pack them in a good cool place, small end down in kegs or boxes filled with finely powdered dried earth, or common road dust, or sifted coal ashes. These settle between the eggs, keep them from access to the air and prevent evaporation of the white or spoiling the yolk.

ONE EXPERIENCE FROM MANY.—"I had been sick and miserable so long and had caused my husband so much trouble and expense, no one seemed to know what ailed me, that I was completely disheartened and discouraged. In this frame of mind I got a bottle of Hop Bitters and used them unknown to my family. I soon began to improve and gained so fast that my husband and family thought it strange and unnatural, but when I told them what had helped me, they said 'Hurrah for Hop Bitters! long may they prosper, for they have made mother well and us happy.'"—The Mother.

DOMESTIC.

THE NEW CURE FOR NEURALGIA.—The Academie de Medicine authenticates the fact of a new cure for neuralgia. This is the administration of ammoniacal sulphate of copper. In one case a man aged thirty-two was suffering from neuralgia of the fifth nerve—tic-douloureux. Six teeth had been extracted in vain, and all the usual remedies exhausted. He then tried ammoniacal sulphate of copper, and was relieved the first day, and on the second slept and was pronounced cured at the end of ten days. Those who wish it can do so, the following formula being taken from The London Medical Record: Distilled water 100 grammes; syrup of orange-flower or peppermint, 30 grammes; ammoniacal sulphate of copper, 0.10 to 0.15 centigrammes, to be taken in the course of twenty-four hours, especialy during eating food. As much as 60 centigrammes was given to one patient, without ill effect; but the above medium dose is recommended, which can be continued for ten to fifteen days.

HIDDEN HURTS.—Many a babe gets a wrench from loving hands that might account for the sudden attack of spasms the day after, or for hours of fretfulness that no coaxing seems to soothe and no medicine appears to reach. Falls from little perambulators while in charge of nurses, though they leave no outward and visible sign in the shape of cuts or bruises, may have inflicted something worse by far than cuts or bruises would have proven to be. Cases have occurred frequently where infants have had falls of which nurses have not told, and no marks from which were visible to the eye, but which made the child unaccountably fretful for weeks, until carvature of the spine told its frightful story. For their reasons mothers cannot be too careful in handling their little ones and looking after them personally, rather than trusting so much to hired nurses. A child is a tender thing, and a hurt which leaves no surface scar may have laid the foundation of an early death or future deformity.

THE price of soap is rapidly advancing. A year's supply of DOBBINS' ELECTRIC bought now at old price will be a very judicious purchase.

GRATED HAM SANDWICHES.—Grate finely as much well-cooked ham as you are likely to require, flavor it with a very little cayenne and some nutmeg. Roll out some good puff paste very thinly, cut into two perfectly even portions, prick in one or two places, to prevent it rising too highly, and bake in a quick oven till of a golden brown. Then take it out, and let it stand till cool, when spread a little fresh batter lightly over the whole. This should not be done till the paste is perfectly cool. Now spread the grated ham evenly over the paste, lay the second piece of stiff paste over it, and, with a very sharp knife, cut into small-sized sandwiches. This is a charming supper dish.

APPETITES, DEFICIENT.—A bad appetite generally arises from the disordered stomach, and is best improved by exercise and the occasional use of saline purgatives. Chalybeates and bitters will also prove advantageous. A piece of rhubarb chewed an hour before dinner is employed by some persons to create an appetite; others suck two or three ginger lozenges, or take a small glass of bitters, for the same purpose. One or two four-grain compound aloespills of the London pharmacopœia, taken in the middle of the morning, have been strongly recommended, under the name of dinner pills.

FOR Catarrhal and Throat Disorders "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are renowned and marvellously effective, giving immediate relief in all cases.

LAMP CEMENT.—Where the tops of lamps have become loosened, it is not an easy job to mend them, and many have been disappointed in attempting to cement them by the use of Plaster of Paris. It is said that by boiling three parts of rosin with one part of caustic soda and five parts of water, and mixing with one-half its weight of plaster of Paris, one will make cement which is not permeable by petroleum. It sets firmly in a short time, and is not a good conductor.

A CANARY BIRD WITH ASTHMA.—To cure a canary bird of the asthma, you should hood him firmly in the hand and let him inhale chloroform until stupefied; when he comes out of the stupor he will be found to be entirely cured: this should be done in the morning before the bird is fed. The disease is caused by impure air.

KISSES OR DROP CAKES.—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, three-fourths cup of water, one-half teaspoonful of soda, two eggs, four and a half or five cups of flour; drop them on a tin, and put a lump of sugar in the centre of each.

To cure sore throat, wrap flannel around the throat, keep out of draughts and sudden changes of atmosphere, and every half hour take a pinch of chloride of potash, place it on the tongue and allow it to dissolve in the mouth.

What a screamer! is a tribute often paid to a crying baby, but Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, by alleviating the pains of the little one, soon stops the crying.

To keep the hands soft, mix honey, almond meal and oil into paste; use after washing with soap. Castile soap is best for use, as it will cure a cut or scratched and prevents any spot.

FOR inflammatory rheumatism take half ounce of pulverized saltpetre, put in half an ounce of sweet oil, bathe the parts affected, and a sound cure will speedily be affected.

A GOOD wash for the teeth is made by putting equal parts of borax and camphor gum into a bottle of water and letting it stand for a short time before using.

BLEEDING of a wound in man or beast can be stopped by a mixture of wheat flour and common salt, in equal parts, bound on with a cloth.

THOSE who have hard, calldeous spots on the hands can rid themselves of them by holding the spots over the grindstone for a moment or two.

THE great PILE remedy, ANAKESIS, the discovery of Dr. Subbee, 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 3916 New York. Sole manufacturers.

HUMOROUS.

SHOT IN A TERRITORY.—A forty-niner from the upper part of the country, who had so much forty-rod aboard that he was oblivious to the customs of civilized society, dropped into a saloon in a town in Nevada, the other day, and by way of diversion pulled out his revolver and sent a bullet crashing into the wood-box. A peace officer, who by some unaccountable means happened to be in the vicinity, heard the report, and peering through the screen to see that there was no danger inside, entered the door and went up to Hallelujah Jack, who stood there carelessly toying with the weapon he had just fired.

"Come, Jack, put her away and don't hang around here any more," said Mr. Policeman.

"Why not?" tersely queried the pioneer.

"Because it's against the law to shoot so cussed promiscuously in any State, and especially in California.

Jack staggered across the barroom to where a large atlas hung on the wall. Taking it down he pointed his tobacco-stained fingers to one of the numerous divisions.

"That's California ain't it?" he asked.

"Yes."

"An' that's Arizony, ain't it?" he continued, pointing a little further to the right.

"Yes."

Before anyone could prevent he sent a bullet ploughing through the latter portion of the map.

"I'm a law abiding citizen," he exclaimed, as he backed up into a corner of the room and held his revolver where the officer could look down into the barrel. "Yer tole me not ter shoot in California, 'cause 'twas a State and against the laws. So I thought I'd jest shoot in a territory."

The official was immediately convinced that he had no grounds for arrest.

THE last straw that breaks the back of your patience in the apothecary's shop after the polite pharmacist has carefully put your three cents worth of medicine into a ten-cent bottle, wrapped it up in two cents worth of paper, tied it with a cent's worth of twine, and used up about five dollars worth of your time, is to have him light a small lamp, and use up fifteen minutes more in sticking the parcel together with sealing wax. Then, having in a half hour gradually goaded you to frenzy, he blandly says:—"Only forty cents, sir."

A SHOWMAN was exhibiting in Gilmer county, Georgia, a monkey that had been taught to fire a pistol. The showman handed the monkey a pistol and told him to "shoot the ugliest man in the crowd." Some mischievous boys had put shot in the pistol, and when the monkey picked out his man and fired, the shot took effect and slightly wounded the ugly man, who took out his knife, cut the monkey's throat and whipped the showman. The ugly man has been indicted, and his trial is soon to come off.

A LITTLE boy having been at a children's party, his papa was told he chose the biggest girl to dance with so asked him: "How old was she?" He said "I would not be so rude as to ask her."

"WHEN the wickets cease from troubling and the weary are at rest," refers to the garden gate on a cold night. Then the lovers measure noses by the ruddy glare of the fire.

A GOOD old negro was burned to a crisp recently somewhere down in Georgia. The text of the funeral address, oddly enough, was: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

IT is no sign because a farmer is growing sage that he is becoming wise. Or, because a farmer makes good thyme that he is a pedestrian.

"See here, Jones, why don't you fence in your premises?" "Oh, there is no need of it, as long as my wife's always a-railing around the house is there?"

THE best excuse for suicide we ever heard was of the fellow who said he wanted to get into the next world before all the soft places were taken up.

THAT was a wise colored man who, in speaking of the happiness of married people, said:—"Dat ar' 'pends altogedder how dey enjoy demselves."

"THAT puts a different face on it," said the swindler when he raised a check from twenty to two hundred dollars.

HE said he wanted her to be his help-meet, and she replied that she could never be more than assister to him.

IT is very easy for a man to breakfast in bed if he will be satisfied with a few rolls and a turn-over.

A JOKE is not so durable as a church bell. After it has been told a few times it is worn out.

IF a little stream is a streamlet, isn't a little team a team let—when it is hired?

THOSE who have had their summer loaf must now earn their winter bread.

No use trying, you can't make person's voice clear by straining it.

THE watch lacks self-respect; it is always trying to run itself down.

THE foliage is getting mad; that is to say, it's on it's sere.

Baby Shows are the rage everywhere, and we understand that the universal remedy used to keep the little ones quiet is Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. It contains no opiate. Price 25 cents.

FEEBLE LADIES.—Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its elasticity; driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special cause of periodical pain is permanently removed. Will you heed this?

WHERE there is a weakness of the Throat or Lungs, a cold neglected may be all that is required to establish a lingering and generally fatal disease. Even where there is no special tendency to Bronchial or Pulmonary trouble, a severe cold, left to take care of itself, often plants the seeds of a serious complaint, sure to be developed by subsequent indiscretions. Take especial care of your health, therefore, from the very earliest symptoms of a cough or cold, by prudently resorting to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which will soothe and strengthen the bronchial tubes, allay inflammation, and cleanse them and the lungs of all irritating substances. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure.

Consumption Cured.

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

Timbuctoo.

Timbuctoo is an Arab city in every respect, built like all those in the interior. We know what this is; it is a collection of mud-houses, thatched perhaps with grass or straw, with narrow alleys and dark and dirty bazaars. It has no white inhabitants except transient travelers; the residents are all Foulah negroes. It contains about 50,000 people, being larger, he says, than Oran (which is six miles around), and smaller than Marrules. It is, in fact, a collection of small villages, extending over a considerable area. The present ruler of the country is Sultan Mahomet-el-Bekoe, who resides at the capital. This is a large town of which we have not before heard, called Ahmet Eliah, situated about twelve leagues north of Timbuctoo, and contains a population of about one hundred thousand. The highway connecting these two cities must be very pleasing and picturesque, as it is lined all the way with villages and gardens. Timbuctoo is governed by a kaid, who has full authority, and has under him a rigorous tax-collector. There seems to be no spot in the world where a pilgrim can escape taxes. It is situated in the midst of a very rich country, and lies about a mile north of the Niger, which there flows from the west to the southeast and is very broad. The natives call it the "Nile," or in Arabic *El Bor* (the sea). It overflows its banks periodically, like the Nile, the flood extending up to the walls of the town, and fertilizes the land, and the land which is not so irrigated is not cultivable. But with this inundation the soil is very fertile and produces crops of sorgho, millet, rice, tomatoes, onions and turnips; indigo grows wild. There are nearly forests of valuable timber, many cocoanut trees, and a gum-tree from which the natives get oil for illumination. The river supplies fish in abundance, and the natives navigate it by means of pared barges and rafts constructed of pieces of wood bound together with cords. The Sultan has no regular army, but everybody is a soldier on an emergency; the fighting is done with bows and arrows, only the chief's carrying guns, pistols and sabers. The liveliest trade is in slaves, which is conducted on a very large scale. Salt is a valuable import, a slave often being exchanged for a kilogramme or two. Trade is carried on by barter or by means of strings of shells, the flat money of the country, and quite the greenbacker's ideal. The caravans, which seem to be largely conducted by Jews from North Africa, who cross the Sahara, bring in cotton and linen goods, glass trinkets, arms (mostly of English manufacture), knives, needles, etc.; and carry out rice, sorgho, millet, ostrich, feathers, gold dust, gum, ivory, lead and coffee. To the north of Timbuctoo large quantities of camels are reared, and on the plains to the south the native tribes wander about, after the fashion of the Bedouin Arabs, with herds of sheep and cattle.

Cow vs. Alligator

A few days ago a man was looking for his hogs near one of the rivers in Georgia when he heard a cow bellowing. Upon going to the bank of the river and looking on the opposite side he saw, on a sand bar, an alligator, a cow and a young calf. The alligator had the cow and calf between itself and the river. He made a dart for the calf, when the cow rushed between them, and a fearful fight ensued. While this was raging the calf got into the woods and faced about, bleating plaintively. The alligator was not more than seven feet long, and struck at the cow furiously with its tail. The cow avoided as many of these blows as possible, but yet received quite a number, one of which knocked her rolling over for about ten feet. The alligator rushed upon her with open mouth, and tried to seize her by the nose, but she was up in time to catch it upon the horn under the throat, and threw it over backward, and before it could get another lick at her, or defend itself, she was on it again; tossing it high into the air, it fell into the water with a splash, and did not venture to the land again. The cow, after rushing around looking for the enemy, ran to her calf and made tracks through the woods for home, looking back occasionally to see if she was pursued.

Figures Don't Lie.

SPARTA, Union Co., Oregon,
May 30th, 1879.

Butter Improvement Co., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Sirs—The package of "Butter Maker" forwarded by you to W. W. Ross, Esq., of this place, was handed over by him to me for trial, and orders to report the results to you, as I have the management of this dairy.

I have the honor to report that one gallon of sweet cream churned at a temperature of 55 deg. and treated with the Butter Maker according to directions accompanying package, produced four and one-half pounds of butter of a fine golden color, and firm, waxy texture, and of delicate flavor; time occupied in churning and gathering the butter, twenty minutes.

One gallon of sweet cream, same lot, churned without the powder, produced four pounds of butter several shades lighter in color, not so firm or waxy in texture, but no perceptible difference in flavor; time occupied in churning, at same temperature as above, forty-five minutes. The fine, even grain, rich, golden color, increased quantity from the churning and gathering the butter, are greatly in favor of using your preparation, and I have no hesitation in recommending the same to my friends and the public generally.

Your obedient servant,
GEO. W. EASTERBROOK.

GREAT improvements have recently been made in Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, the great natural hair renewer, and now it is absolutely perfect as an exquisite and delightfully perfumed hair dressing and restorer. Everybody is delighted with it. Sold by all druggists.

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Johnston, Holloway & Co.,
602 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

HIESKELL'S Tetter Ointment will cure all scabby or scaly diseases of the skin.

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

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Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Canker, Salt Rheum, Pimples or Humor on the Face, Coughs and Colds, Ulcers, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism,

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This preparation is scientifically and chemically combined, and so strongly concentrated from roots, herbs and barks, that its good virtues are realized immediately after commencing to take it. There is no disease in the human system for which the Vegetine can not be used with **perfect safety**, as it does not contain any mineralic compound. For eradicating the system of all impurities of the blood it has no equal. It has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease. Its wonderful effects upon the coupl ints named are surprising to all. Many have been cured by the Vegetine that have tried many other remedies. It can well be called

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I have been practising medicine for 25 years, and as a remedy for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness, and all diseases of the blood, I have never found its equal. I have sold Vegetine for 7 years and have never had one bottle returned. I would heartily recommend it to all in need of a blood purifier.
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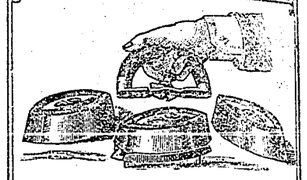
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VOLUME XLII. JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1880. WHOLE NO. 2231.

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And winding to the elm tree near,
You see the pathway through the grass
Where we were wont to walk, alas!

The river wanders as of old
Beneath the shades of willow trees,
The sunlit waters gleam like gold,
And ripple to the gentle breeze;
But I am far from thee and these.

The sky bends over broad and blue,
And, in the soft and mellow light,
You tread the lane our footsteps know
In former days, when days were bright;
Do these days bring such sweet delight?

And still that lane with grass is green;
With fragrant flowers the banks are fair;
In golden gloss and silver sheen
The bees still haunt the balmy air;
But you will fail to find me there.

Again, perchance, I may not see
The rustling row of willow trees
(Which lent a leafy canopy
When we strolled underneath at ease);
For I am far from thee and these.

Our joys forsake us. Soon does Spring
Pass by and for the Summer call;
Soon do the birds lose heart to sing.
When fading leaves in Autumn fall;
And Winter is the end of all.

The Pupil's Love.

It was the final night of her engagement, which had been a signal triumph in the Italian city, and an ovation was tendered by the nobility to the gifted pupil of the celebrated Max Herne.

Whose mind was filled with the greatest sense of triumph to night, master's or pupil's?

Max Herne sat alone in his box, handsome, calm, collected, seemingly unimpressed by the excitement about him.

But noting his eyes they tell a tale.

Was it the performer or performance that filled his eyes with adoration? We shall see.

The beautiful child of music bowed her golden head and received the honors heaped upon her.

Her cheek was flushed with triumphant pleasure, but she did not look once towards the box where her master sat.

Herne was detained some minutes after the curtain went down by friends pressing around him with their congratulations, so his pupil was at home by the time he got round to the stage entrance.

In her private parlor the flush of triumph no longer glowed upon the cheek of the child of music. Surely she was not satisfied with to-night's triumph.

The expression betrayed her heart, her happiness was incomplete; her eyes said as plainly as words, heart hungry.

The door opened, and Maude Leblanc started from her position.

It was a young French girl, her maid, who entered, saying:

"Monsieur Herne is here. Shall I admit him?"

"Yes."

And the daughter of music's face took on a rosy hue again before Max Herne stepped into the room.

"How did you get away so quickly?" he cried, the moment he entered. "I thought your admirers would have detained you for some time."

"I did not give them a chance," she replied, averting her face from his gaze. "I was tired of it all, and wanted to get away. I wish it was over."

"You wish what was over?" he said, severely.

"My engagement throughout Italy. I long for the day to come when we shall sail for home."

"Then your art does not satisfy your soul's longings. You have opened your heart's door and let in other idols to share the place of one."

She did not answer him.

"Surely," he said after waiting some moments for her to speak, "you have no particular wish to return to the farmhouse where I found you. If my memory serves me aright, your life in your native land, what I saw of it, was anything but pleasant."

"His words stung her. This man standing before her like a merciless judge, knew as well as she did herself that she loved him.

She had betrayed her love to him a thousand times by words and deeds. Why should he speak to her thus unkindly?

"Yes, my past life was anything but pleasant," she cried in a tone that startled Max Herne, for he had not heard her use it for years. "But I am tired of this one all the same—tired of hearing the high-sounding name you have dubbed me."

"You are ungrateful," he said, coldly, interrupting her.

"No, no; do not think that," she cried. "To repay you for what you have done for me I would devote my life to you."

"Devote your life not to me but to your art. It is my idol, as I have told you. Make it yours, have no other if you would repay me."

Her fair face was instantly buried in her hands to hide its growing whiteness.

Her love was thrown back to her.

Long ago, the truth that her master was selfish to the heart's core, tried to force itself upon her, but she would not believe it.

If she had a spark of pride, she would never again let this man know how much she loved him; indeed he was already tumbling from the pedestal in her heart upon which she had reared him.

"You are tired; you are not yourself to-night," he said, more softly, smoothing her bowed head; "I think you ought to retire at once, you need rest; you know we start for Germany to-morrow. Has the senora everything in readiness?"

"We will be ready to start anytime to-morrow," she answered, as she raised her head.

"Then I will bid you good-night," he said.

"One question before you go," she said quickly. "It has been on my mind for some time."

"What is it?" he asked, in his old gentle tone, at the same time regarding her intently for her expression, he thinks, has certainly undergone a change.

"Supposing you discovered another child displaying the same talents that I did, would you take her and do for her as you have done for me?"

His answer came without a moment's hesitation.

"Would I?" he cried, his eyes aglow. "Ah, if some fairy could inform me where a dozen such children were, I should only be too ready to take them all. Why, my child, one such performance of my pupil as yours last night, would repay me for my trouble."

As Max Herne finished speaking, the last slender column that propped her idol on its throne snapped, and it toppled to the ground.

Max Herne was gone in another minute, and she alone in her misery, knew that the idol she worshipped was made of selfish clay and was broken forever.

If one night of triumph repays my master surely he is repaid now, is what Maud Leblanc thinks, as success meets them in the German cities.

She is out for her morning walk in the pretty town in which they have stopped to rest for a day.

Only one week more, she thinks, and then for home.

I wonder——

Her thoughts are broken by a voice at her side.

Is she dreaming?

"Maude, Maude; is it little Maude?"

She turns.

She is not dreaming

The owner of the boyish voice of long ago, the one bright gleam of her past life, the only link that connected her native land, is standing, a tall, handsome man beside her.

"Hunt Ellis!" she cried, joyfully.

"Is it little Maude, then," he said taking the hand she offered. "I beg pardon," he continued, "I suppose I ought to call you Mademoiselle——"

"No, no," she cried; "call me Maude, don't call me that hateful assumed name."

"Ah, I am glad it is only assumed,', he said archly. "I was sure it was you I saw at Berlin, and I followed you here. Very impudent of me, was it not?" he asked in the hearty voice she so well remembered.

"Very," she answered, catching some of his spirit, and strange to say, she felt her heart growing light; but I suppose, now that you are here, you may talk with me, and we will talk——"

"Over old times," he concluded; "I have no earthly business here but to see you. Now shall I go or stay?"

"We go ourselves to-morrow," she answered.

"Where?"

"To Paris. One performance there and then for home."

"Then I am for Paris to morrow also, that is if you do not object, for you know we cannot say all we two have to say about old times between now and to-morrow," he answered laughing.

At Paris Maude Leblanc gained her crowning triumph.

"My child, you surpassed everything I ever dreamed of for you to-night," cried Max Herne, when the performance was over.

"That was because I am so happy," she says, and her beaming face strengthened her words. "I could not but succeed to-night, for my heart is overflowing with love. My master, you must make no engagements for me."

"I do not understand you," he cried, in a tremor.

"I will explain in a few words. Because I have made a life long engagement for myself."

"You have made an engagement for yourself?"

"Yes, I am going to marry Hunt Ellis. That is the cause of my overwhelming success to-night."

If Maude Leblanc had planned her master's punishment, she could not have brought it about more effectually.

Now, when his protestations are in vain when he knows she is lost to him for ever, the truth bursts upon him.

He loves her: she is the idol that has been enthroned in his heart, and blind man, he could not see it until too late.

Handy to Know.

Fire insurance policies do not include in their indemnity among other things the following: Fences and other yard fixtures; also store furniture and fixtures and plate-glass doors and windows, when the plates are of dimension of three feet or more." It is important that this fact be mentioned in the wording of the policy, if such articles are to be included under the policy. Careless, ignorant or unsophisticated brokers and agents very frequently make mistakes in this respect. The following articles also are not included in the security of a fire insurance policy, unless mentioned, viz.: Jewerly, plate, watches, musical instruments, ornaments, medals, curiosities, patterns, printed music, printed books, engravings, paintings, picture frames, sculptures, cast and models, money or bullion, bills, notes, accounts, deeds, evidence of debt, or securities. These should always be specified. If a building fails, no insurance will attach, or cover its loss, unless it is caused by fire. Stolen property is not to be paid by the insurance company. Losses from explosions are not to be paid, unless fire ensues, and then only the actual fire loss is to be settled for. Property standing on leased ground must be so represented to the company and expressed in the policy. Goods on storage must be represented as such. The assured, in case of a fire, must invariably do his best to save it, and carelessness in this respect will vitiate his claim. In no instance shall he abandon his premises to firemen or thieves. Where a party has a trust-worthy and intelligent representative, agents or brokers, whose business it is to study these points and consult his own and the assured's interests, by so doing it is sometimes safer than to risk it by attending to the insurance himself.

Military Skators.

The corps of skaters, a force peculiar to the Norwegian army, has been lately reorganized, and consists now of five companies, each of 110, men which in time of war can be reinforced by calling in 270 skaters belonging to the landwehr. The men of this corps are armed with rifles, and can be manœuvered upon ice or over the snow-field of the mountains with a rapidity equal to that of the best trained cavarly. The skates they use are admirably adapted for travelling over rough and broken ice or frozen snow, being six inches broad and between nine and ten inches long. In ascending steep slopes the men take a zig-zag course; tacking up the mountain side as a ship does against a head wind. As an instance of the speed at which they can go, it is mentioned that last Winter a messenger despatched from Roerass at 3 o'clock in the morning arrived at Drontheim at 9.30 in the evening of the same day, having consequently accomplished 120 miles in 18½ hours.

Raising the Pile.

He had wandered from the beanery on matinee day, and was "just lookin' around to see what he could see." He was worrying a toothpick, and, seeing a sign in a window, he drew near to it and read:

"Cloaks cleaned and the pile raised."

He said: "Humph"—you never can get that word in print as a man gets it out of his throat. He hid one of his hands in the lower end of his pocket and raked up a nickel. He went inside, and a man with a flat-iron came up to the counter and said: "What is it?"

"You clean cloaks here?"

The man spat on the flat-iron and said they did, when the opportunity presented itself.

"And you raise the pile?"

"Beautifully," said the man who showed every tooth in his head.

"Kin you raise the pile 'thout cleanin' the cloak?"

"Oh, yes, we can do that; you know we can do anything."

"Kin ye?"

"Well, I should say so."

"Wall," said the stranger in jeans, "look here; here's a nickel; nothin' crooked about it, nuther."

"Yes, I see," said the boss."

"Wall, I'll leave it here."

"You'll leave it here, for what?" asked the sweet-faced man on the other side of the counter.

"That's my pile," said the stranger.

"Your pile?"

"Yes, my pile; don't ye know yer business?"

"You ain't dealin' with no sucker now," said the stranger.

"I am not, I do not, really I do not comprehend you."

"Really, no."

"That's my pile," pointing to the nickel. "I see the nickel."

"Wall, if you see it why don't you raise it?"

"Raise it?"

"Yes; raise the pile."

"I don't understand."

The stranger went up to the show window, took out the card, and laid it on the table. Directing special attention to it, he said:

"Cloaks cleaned; is that right?"

"Yes, certainly; but——"

"Hold on—and the pile raised—is that right?"

"Yes, certainly."

"Thar's a nickel, ain't it."

"Yes, I never doubted it."

"Thar's all I've got; it's my pile."

"Your pile?"

"Yes; I want it raised."

"I don't see it."

"Course not; this is another one of them durned new fangled city tricks you've got up to beat people from the country. If I was to ask you to copper that, I reckon you'd know what I meant."

He walked away in a lamentable manner and stopped on the corner; he said to himself:

"I reckon the printer got it wrong on the keerd, and the man can't read."

Beer and Talk.

The day was hot at Frisco, Utah, and the three drank beer and talked. It appeared from their conversation that they had all had more or less experience in prospecting. One said:

The biggest thing I ever struck was once when me an' Newt Bowden was prospectin'. One day we felt the earth kinder tremblin', an' saw a smoke on the top of a mountain. We climbed up to the top—'twas a long pull. When we got there we foun' it was a volcano. 'Twas all bilin' in the crater. One place in the crater was lower than t'other parts, an' a cliff struck right down from this low place; it went down 'bout seven hundred feet. The earth kep' tremblin'. An' a stream 'bout twenty feet wide by five feet deep run outen the crater or gap, an' made a clear jump seven hundred feet down."

"Water?" interrupted one of the listeners; "pooty hot, wasn't it?"

"Water! 'twas quicksilver."

"Quicksilver!"

"You bet. We went down to the foot of the fall. The stream of quicksilver from the fall run a few hundred yards an' sunk. It kep' tremblin'?"

"What made the tremblin'?"

"The quicksilver strikin' below; heavy you know. Me an' Newt both got sick; he sicker than me. He kep' gittin' worse, an' died before I could get him to a camp. got to a camp and was sick for months; was salervated. My teeth all came out. I hain't no teeth now; nor toe-nails, nuther."

"Why didn't you go back to the quicksilver?"

"'Fraid er gittin' salervated agin. Killed Newt, you know."

Number two said: "Well, the richest discovery I ever made was one time when I was by myself. I saw a bluff 'bout three miles off; it had a queer look. I went to it; 'twas more than a thousand feet high, an' nearly ever bit of it was solid native silver. You could walk 'long an' look at it for a mile 'thout seein' anything but silver. Some places silver had oozed out while the cliff was hot, an' made things like big icicles; some of them was hangin' down 500 feet long. I located 'bout three miles of the lodge, an' left."

"How come you so poor?" asked one.

"Well, I'd got back in a day's ride to camp, an' was packin' up one mornin' after breakfast; as I come to the fryin' pan my mule had one hin' foot in it, an' I tapped him on the leg to make him step outen it, an' he up an' kicked me on the head."

"But he didn't break your head."

"No; but I can't remember directions since."

The third one began: "I was by myself, too, when I struck it big. One day I was prospectin' through an open country, an' traveled on until after night, tryin' to find water. At last I rode over a ridge, an' noticed that my mules shoes kep' clinkin' against somethin'. I had a fine young mule. There was a valley at the bottom of the ridge, an' water. I went to sleep, an' waked up when day begin to break, but rolled over an' slep' again. Nex' time I waked, the sun was up, but I couldn't hold my eyes open until I'd tried a long time, there was such a glitter!"

"Mica," one of the party suggested.

"Gold, sir! Gold, everywhere! I'd thrown part of my blanket over a chunk to make a pillar; the chunk was gold, solid gold! The ridge I'd come over was gold, solid gold. On tother side of the valley were mountains of gold, risin' up an' glitterin' in the sunshine. One high mountain had snow on the top, but was gold up to the snow. Fellers, that mountain looked like a picter! I'd jes begun to think my bacon eatin' days was over, when three men came up to me, two young men, an' one ole man. Judgin' from their actions—I couldn't understan' their talk—the young fellers wanted to kill me, but the ole chap persuaded 'em not ter. They all had gold buttons on their clothes, an' heel-taps, an' tap-soles of gold. The ole man was smokin' a gold pipe, with a long gold stem. They blin'-folded me, an' led me away." The narrator stopped, and seemed to be retrospecting.

"Well, did they lead you far?" he was asked.

"Seems to me I listened to the clink of them tap-soles an' heels for ten thousan' miles."

"Was they long about it?"

"When I laid down in that gold valley that night, though I say it myself, I was young an' good-lookin'; my beard was black as a crow; an' hair thick as a dogs, but when they lef' me, an' got out of hearin' and I uncovered my eyes, my beard was gray."

"All your head?"

"Like it is now, not a hair on it."

"What became of your fine young mule?"

"The ole man rode it on the trip till it fell dead of ole age."

Churches In Jerusalem.

A notable structure in Jerusalem is the Church of the Holy Sepulcre, the most cosmopitan church in the world. This remarkable building covers a curious aggregate of traditionary and legendary sacred sites, including several connected with Jewish histocy. But it is the Christian associations which are most worthy of our attention, as will soon appear. Its real history begins with Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great, because it was her zeal which led to the supposed identification of the place where Christ was crucified and buried. Over the spot thus identified a splendid church was built and dedicated in A. D. 335. Its subsequent fortunes correspond very much with those of the city; but it was specially attractive as a resort of pilgrims, who, for fifteen centuries, with little intermission, have continued to visit it. The days of its chief splendor were those of the Crusaders, two of whose kings, Godfrey and Baldwin, were buried there, and their tombs remain to this day. The original Church of Constantine and Helena was destroyed by the Persians, restored by the Christians, destroyed again by the Khalif Hakem, rebuilt again by the Christians, enlarged and beautified by the Crusaders. This last was nearly consumed by fire, in 1808, but was at once restored on the old model, and has since then undergone extensive alteration and repair. It is about three hundred feet in length, but of very unequal width, and internally it shows very different levels. Thus the Chapel of the Finding of the Cross is fifty feet lower than the so-called Rock of Calvary. The way to it is through narrow streets, but there is an open court in front of it, where the dealers in rosaries, trinkets and all sorts of mementoes, carry on their trade. A Turkish official at the doors indicate Turkish supremacy, but a small fee secures admission. The interior is divided into many compartments, some of which contain what is to be venerated or are themselves accounted holy. A marble slab in the vestibule is pointed out as that on which the body of our Saviour was laid. Passing this, which the pilgrims eagerly kiss, we come under the chief dome to a fine rotunda, in the centre of which stands a miniature church, containing what is said to be the very sepulchre of Christ. Round about are several chapels belonging to various sects. An arch to the east forms the entrance to the Greek Church, the interior of which is profusely adorned. Here they show the spot from which the earth was taken out of which Adam was made. The Chapel of Calvary, where the crucifixion is said to have taken place, is 285 feet from the sepulchre. The sepulchre itself is "a quadrangular vault, about six feet feet by seven, with a dome roof supported on short marble pillars. The sepulchral couch occupies the whole of the right side as we enter, it is raised nearly three feet above the floor and is covered with a slab of white marble cracked through the centre, and much worn at the edge by the lips of numerous pilgrims." This slab serves as an altar, is much decorated and has over it forty-two lamps of gold and silver. Of the multitudes who visit this spot, the majority may be presumed to believe in its authenticity, doubt being confined to the critical and inquisitive. The same observation applies to the other members of this wonderful group of candidates for our faith and veneration, for they show here not only the sites of the crucifixion and the resurrection and other already mention ed, but the tombs of Adam and Melchizedek, of Joseph of Arimathea and Nicodemus, the places where Christ was scouraged and crowned with thorns, where He appeared to Mary Magdalene and His mother, the centre of the globe and others too numerous to mention. A minute description of all that invites respect under the roof of this one edifice would fill a volume and a bare catalogue would be tedious and useless.

A Shell in the Ear.

Mrs. Jennie Lewis, a well-known resident of Nevada, has just returned from a trip to Europe. During her absence she removed from her ear a shell which had been lodged there for over thirty years. Mrs. Lewis says that when a child she was holding a small shell to her ear, and trying to hear it "roar." While so doing, the shell, which is hardly a quarter of an inch in diameter, slipped into the passage of the ear. Efforts to dislodge it were unsuccessful, and only drove it further in. It remained there for ten years, causing occasional pains, when a surgical operation for its removal was attempted. The operation was performed in Illinois, where Mrs. Lewis' parents were then living. It was extremely painful and induced excessive bleeding, but was unsuccessful. For twenty years more the shell remained in the ear, completely obstructing the passage. This summer, while on her homeward voyage across the Atlantic, Mrs. Lewis was one day seated on deck, engaged in picking with a pin the ear which harbored the shell. To her great joy and surprise she found that the shell which had so long been firmly fixed was loosened, and that it moved under the pressure of the pin. She worked away at it in great excitement for a few minutes, and at last the long imprisoned shell was extracted. A surgeon on board the steamer was greatly interested in the case, and declared he had never in his life heard of such an experience. Mrs. Lewis still keeps the shell, and shows it to her acquaintances when telling its story.

One of Those Pups.

He was a shrewd, white-headed old gentleman tourist who sat sipping his lemonade in the Baldwin barroom, San Francisco, recently, and who remarked, as a self-important looking individual came in and haughtily ordered a whisky straight.

"Now, I s'pose that gentleman is one of your bonanza fellows, and owns about two-thirds of the real estate 'round here?"

"No," we replied, "he's one of the successful candidates of the late election."

"I might have known it!" exclaimed the old gentleman, emphatically. "He acts just as I did when I was elected to Congress."

"How was that?"

"Well, you see I was elected M. C. from the Fourth District just after the war. We had a pretty lively campaign of it, and as I never had been in politics before, I somehow got the idea that the whole country had quit work and was watching my contest with quivering anxiety. Every time the other side accused me of being a chicken thief, or a bigamist, or something, and I'd get back at them with a card in the Redville *Warhoop*, headed *"Another lie Nailed!"* I'd send a marked copy to every leading paper in the country."

"Did, eh?"

"Yes, and I was disgusted to find they never paid the slightest attention to me, either. What surprised me most was that, although I kept the President and Cabinet advised of everything that occurred I never got the slightest sympathy from any of them. I was an administration man, too, and I thought it was blamed singular."

"Didn't notice you at all?"

"Not at all, sir; and when I was elected and the boys lighted a bonfire in the main street, and serenaded me, and I spoke six hours in the open air as to my future course on the tariff and finances, the New York papers merely said that 'a Mr. Gunn had been elected by a small majority,' my name being Gonley, as you know."

"That was hard."

"Well, I put that all down to envy and malice, and I started for Washington. I expected that at least the Speaker of the House and a committee appointed by the Senate would be down at the depot to welcome me to the capital."

"They did so?"

"The only persons that met me were a committee of hackmen, who tore my overcoat half off, rammed me into a hack, and robbed me, with the aid and assistance of the hotel clerk, who then gave me a room on the top floor, and asked the first week's board in advance; said it was the rules of the house with Arkansas members."

"The impudent rascal."

"That's what I thought. Well, the next morning I got away from the bed-bugs as well as I could, and went up to the White House to see if the President would like to stroll down to the House to introduce me and see me sworn in. I sent up my card, and in an hour or two some secretary or other sent back word that the President was at breakfast and couldn't be bothered.

"That was pretty short, wasn't it?"

"Well, I was just dumbfounded. However, I went down to the Capitol, and told the Sergeant-at-Arms to go in and announce to the members that I had arrived. He grinned, and said, 'That's devilish good, that is; and rushed off. I expected that, of course, the members would come crowding up to congratulate me, and say something like 'Magnificent speech of yours, that last one, Gonley. Beat 'em by 48 votes, too, old fellow.' And then mebbe they'd give me three cheers, and all that sort of thing."

"And did they?"

"No, sir; I hope I may never stir if they didn't give me a back seat in the cloak room until my name was called, and a doorkeeper fired me out into the corridor twice under the impression that I was a lobbyist. Well, after I had been put on the joint committee on spittoons and window washing, and spent a couple of months trying to wedge in my great four hour speech on the match tax, something occurred that let down my check rein, and took all the frills out of me for good."

"What was that?"

"Well, I was taking a drive out to the Soldier's Home one afternoon with three other members, when a light buggy went by like a streak of greased lightning, the trotter driven by a solemn looking man in a rusty plug hat, who was smoking a cigar, and steadying a small terrier on the seat with his elbow. 'That's Butcher Boy,' said one of my companions, with great interest; 'trots in 20. He's a rattling good stepper, bet your life.'

"'Did you notice that dog,' said another. 'Best bred pup in town—tail no bigger than a rat's—infernal fine dog that.'

"As I had nothing else to say I casually inquired who the driver was.

"'Why, that's the President.' said one of them with a yawn. 'By Jove, how'd you like to have one of those pups!'

"That settled it. I've been as meek and sad as a carhorse pulling a picnic ever since."

Birds in Winter.

A lady in a neighboring town, who is fond of birds as pets, and who keeps several feathered songsters, resorts to an original method of supplying them in winter, with their proper food. In the summer she goes out and collects spiders, crickets, grasshoppers and other small deer, which she dooms to execution and then dries them, and lays them away in paper bags. At this inclement season she gives her birds (she has a number of different kinds) a daily treat to this insect food, first causing it to swell up to its former shape and proportion by putting it in hot water! It is a fact well known to successful keepers of mocking-birds, that they not only thrive on spiders especially, but that if a bird seems to be "dumpish" and feeling badly, a day's diet of spiders will generally make him as tuneful as a May morning. Hence, this lady's unique method may be a hint worth heeding to persons who keep these and other insect-eating birds.

Lime-kiln Club Meteorology.

The Committee on Atmospheric Influences announced that they were ready with a report regarding the coming winter. The Committee had been entirely guided by signs, and their reasons for predicting a hard winter were:

1. The thickness of the corn husks.
2. The unusual number of overcoats in pawn.
3. The anxiety of women to get winter bonnets.
4. The way the frogs have gone down for deep water.

Look Out for Splinters.

A Detroit boot-black, who had strayed out to Pontiac, was on his return, having a seat in the car with a benevolent old man. Of course Shiner put up the window as soon as he sat down. The wind blew in at the rate of forty miles an hour, and the old man presently said:

"Why do you keep the window up?"

"Don't I want some way to jump out if the cars fall into the river," replied the boy. Then he stuck his head and shoulders out, and the old man asked:

"Boy, why do you lean out of the window so far?"

"Don't I want to see if there are any cattle on the track!"

"Let me tell you a story," continued the man, as he hauled the boy in. "There was once a boy thirteen years old named Henry."

"Didn't they call him Hank?" inquired the boy.

"There was once a boy named Henry. One day he took a journey by rail to a city about twenty miles from his home."

"Didn't beat the conductor out of his fare, did he?"

"This boy had been warned," continued the old man, "not to throw up the window. An open window is dangerous on account of the draughts, and many a person has been blinded by the flying sparks and cinders."

"But he shoved up the winder, didn't he?"

"Yes. He thought he knew more than any one else, and up it went. Not satisfied with that he put his head and shoulders out."

"Bound to see the country, wasn't he?"

"The train sped onward," sighed the old man, "and by and by it came along to a signal post. The boy was still leaning out, and all of a sud——"

"Hold on, old man," interrupted Shiner, as he wheeled around, "I know what you are going to say! You are going to say that the boy struck the post with his chin and knocked about three feet of the top off and tore up half a mile of track and was put in State Prison for life, but I want you to understand that I'm no sun-fish! I'm going to look out of this window all I want to, and if this railroad company don't haul in its posts they must look out for splinters!"

A Performing Samson.

If report speaks truly, all the astounding feats performed by the strong men of antiquity, including Hercules, Samson and Milo of Crotona, have been capped by the recent performances of a French athlete, Joignery by name, who is at present fulfilling to crowded houses an engagement in the Berlin Vaudeville Theatre. Tossing about huge cannon balls with sportive grace. This person appears nightly on a raised platform in the body of the theatre, above which platform is suspended an ordinary trapeze. His ankles are then fastened to the trapeze, so that he swings head downward a few feet above the surface of the central stage, and in full view of everyone in the house. A horse, covered with gay trappings and begirt with a strong leathern surcingle, to which two strong loops are attached, is then conveyed to the stage, and there mounted by a full grown man. When all these preliminaries have been effected, Joignerey seizes the loops in both hand, and by sheer muscular strength, lifts the "Horse and his Rider" some inches off the stage, sustaining their combined weight in the air for several seconds, and letting them down again as slowly and evenly as he had raised them. Upon the occasion of his first performance, the horse selected for experiment was so panic stricken that, when it was lowered to the level of the platform, its knees gave way under it, and the attendants had a great deal of trouble to make it stand up again. All Berlin is flocking to see M. Joignerey's entertainment, which would appear to be the chief attraction of the German capital just now; for, while the managers of the leading theatres are complaining of empty houses, the Vaudeville is compelled, night after night, to turn hundreds of curious Berliners away from its doors.

A French Detective Trick.

A few days since, a young man dressed in the height of fashion came, with all the other travelers, out of the train which had just reached Paris from Brussels. He had scarcely quitted the car when he was accosted courteously: "Do you wish a porter sir?" the very thing I was looking for. Will you take this valise and show me the way to Hotel de la Roumania, Boulevard St. Michel. As this is my first visit to Paris, I prefer going there on foot." "At your service, sir," On they truged. When they had crossed Pont-St. Michel, the porter, instead of following Boulevard du Palais, turned to the left, went down Quai de l' Horologe and entered the Prefecture of Police. He said to the owner of the valise: "I am going to introduce you to the master of the house," as he ushered him into the office of the head detective. The latter no sooner laid eyes on the stranger than he said: "Why, good day, Mons. Vanwater. You have just come from Antwerp, where you have stolen a large sum of money. You have already spent five years in jail for a similar crime. What on earth possessed you to wan't to put up at the Hotel de la Roumania, where lodgings are dear, when you knew I had a chamber at your disposal for which I would not charge one cent?" The thief was put in a cell until the legal papers to warrant his extradition reached Paris.

Etching on Glass.

Glass is etched by hyprofluoric acid gas or liquid hydrofluoric acid—solution of the gas in water. The former in contact with glass produces a rough surface, as in ground glass, while the latter ordinarily leaves the surface clear. The gas is prepared by mixing together finely-powders, fluorspar—calcium fluoride, three parts; and two parts of strong sulphuric acid, in a shallow leaden dish, and applying a very gentle heat. The plates to be etched much may be placed over the dish. The operation should be conducted under a hood or in the open air, to avoid inhaling the pernicious fumes. The plates are prepared by coating them while warm with wax or paraffin, through which to the surface of the glass design is cut with suitable gravers. In preparing the liquid acid the mixture of spar and oil of vitriol is placed in a leaden or platinum resort, which is heated, and the gas taken off is conducted into a leaden bottom partly filled with water, which absorbs it. In contact with the flesh the acid produces stubborn sores. The metals are usually etched with dilute nitric acid, or nither and sulphuric acid, or sulphate of copper and salt, or hydrochloric acid and chlorate of potash. Hydrofluoric acid is not used on metals.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, JAN. 17, 1880.

The dispatches from Maine have become so voluminous that we cannot continue their publication in full.

After the Republicans organized their Legislature, they submitted questions to the Supreme Court (Republican of course) and declared their intention to abide its decission—we suppose with the same virtuous resignation that that party rested its claims in the Presidential contest of 1876 to the 7 to 8 commission.

The Fusionists met as usual but transacted no business and made no disclosure of their intentions.

Meantime the Fusion President of the Senate who had assumed the functions of Governor addressed a communication to the Military Commander, Chamberlain, asking him if he would recognize him as Governor and obey his his orders as commander-in-chief. To this Chamberlain made diplomatic reply that he, as a military man, could not undertake to decide a question purely judicial, and that he too would wait the decission of Supreme Court before recognizing anybody, and that in the meantime he would preserve the peace. So at this writing, it seems the Radicals have the advantage of the situation, unless the Fustonists have something in reserrve the public as yet know nothing of, or the Republican Supreme Court of Maine prove itself more virtuous than Republican Supreme Courts are in the habit of being.

The State Press on Gov. Cobb's Appointment of U. S. Senator.

The Talladega Mountain Home says:

While, of course, we may be mistaken in our surmises, it is our belief that Gov. Cobb, in his filling the vacant Senatorship, was more actuated by the effect the appointment would have on his future political aspirrtions, than the effect it might have for the "good of the country." At any rate such is the drift of public opinion, and we dare say that he and his advisers in the matter in question will not deny that such a consideration was taken into accoun: before Mr. Luke Pryor's name was fixed upon. Though all the State looked at the candidates who had gone before the Legislature, as a list from which it would be right and proper to make the selection, it was current that the Governor would go clear out side of those names for an appointee—and the reason universally given was that by so doing he would less antagonize the several formulated strengths in the State, and better his condition as a candidate for a second term.

The Mobile News among other things says:

Gov. Cobb went outside of all the prominent persons spoken of for the Senatorship, and appointed one unknown to fame. We are told he was the law partner of Senator Houston. Of course that was a good reason for his appointment.

The News says that rumor has it that Gov. Cobb was looking himself to Houston's successorship when he made the appointment, but the News does not vouch for the truth of the rumor.

The Scottsboro Herald says:

Gov. Cobb has appointed Luke Pryor, of Athens, former law copartner of Senator Houston, to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate. This appointment, not being a discrimination between aspirants, will perhaps give less dissatisfaction than any that could have been made.

The Tuscaloosa Clarion thought Mr. Pugh would get the appointment, as did also the Ashland Times.

The Rome Courier says:

Gov. Cobb, of Alabama, has appointed Luke Pryor, of Athens, Senator Houston's former law-partner, to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Senator Houston. Mr. Pryor will hold the place until the meeting of the next legislature in November. He is not a politician, but will fill that place no doubt acceptably to the people of Alabama. We suppose Gov. Cobb ignored the claims of those who have been looking to a seat in the Senate for fear he might give a good start to one of them in a race he will probably enter himself.

The Marion Standard preferred Hon. Peter Hamilton of Mobile.

The Fort Payne Journal thought that Hon. Taul Bradford had the best chance of any of the three gentlemen who were before the Legislature for the Senatorship when Gov. Houston was elected.

The Huntsville Independent said before the appointment: North Alabama expects the appointment. Hon. Lero. P. Walker is the choice of North Alabama.

The Rockford Enterprise wanted Hon. Taul Bradford appointed.

The Selma Times gives us an excellent bit of sarcasm when it prints the following:

NOT WELL INFORMED.—The appointment of Luke Pryor as a successor of Senator Houston, by the Gov. of Alabama, shows that the editor of the Philadelphia Times was badly sold when he penned the following paragraph of the 5 instant, viz: "The recent death of Senator Houston, of Alabama, has thrown the politicians of that State into a flutter, since it leaves a Senatorial term of nearly five years to be filled. The Governor will make an appointment and his appointee will hold the place until next winter, when the General Assembly will meet and make its selection. It is Alabama's misfortune not to have any man of national reputation or much prominence, however much good material for making statesmen may be hid away within its limits. There are plenty of people, however, who want to go to the Senate, and the most conspicuous candidates already in the field are Congressional Representatives Forney and Herbert, Messrs. L. Pope Walker, J. L. Pugh, Taul Bradford and a Maj. Barnes. Gov. Cobb himself would like to have the place very much, and as he can't appoint himself, is likely to follow precedent in such cases and appoint some accomodating fellow who will give way for him when the Legislature comes to make its choice. Mr. Bradford, an ex-Congressman, appears to be the man most likely to enter into this arrangement. But if ability and liberality in politics are considered in the bestowal of the honor, it would go to Colonel Herbert."

The Tuskegee News thought that Mr. Pugh should have had the appointment, but acquiesces in the appointment of Mr. Pryor as follows:

Since writing the above the appointment of Hon. Luke Pryor, of Athens, a former law-partner of Senator Houston, has been announced. It is said that Mr. Pryor is a fluent and forcible speaker and a man of considerable ability. We are informed that Gov: Cobb did not want to take sides between the candidates before the Legislature, and being sure that Mr. Pryor would not seek an election, gave him the place.

From the above extracts, which do not include half said on the subject, it will be seen that the newspapers of the State were taken by surprise at the appointment of Mr. Pryor. The Governor in no event could have escaped criticism by any appointment he could have made; and we are loth to charge him with personal motives in the selection of Mr. Pryor.

Latest from Maine.

The Military in Control—Maine gets a Taste of Louisiana's Troubles.

State of Maine, Major General's Office, Augusta, Jan. 8, 1880.—In the extraordinary situation now presented at the seat of government, I deem it my duty to make public the following orders, issued by his Excellency, the governor and Commander in Chief:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 12

State of Maine, Adjutant General's Office, Jan. 5, 1880.—Frst—The several counties of this State are constituted into the first division of the militia of Maine.

Second—Maj. Gen. Joshua L. Camberlain is assigned to the command of the first division.

Third—The commanding officers of all military organizations accepted into the service of the State are required to report to him. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of the Governor and Commander in Chief.

S. D. LEAVITT,
Adjutant General.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 45.

State of Maine, Augusta, Jan. 5, 1880.—Maj. Gen. J. L. Chamberlain is hereby authorized and directed to protect the public property and institutions of the State until my successor is appointed.

A. GARCELON,
Governor.

S. D. LEAVITT, Adj't Gen.

I have entered upon the discharge of the duties devolved upon me in pursuance of the above orders, and shall protect the property and institutions of the State in trust for the people until the Governor's successor has been legally elected and duly qualified.

JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN,
Major General.

BOSTON, Jan, 9.—The Augusta special to the Herald to-day says: "The feeling of doubt and distrust which prevails has increased rather than diminished within twenty-four hours. The military power, though no troops are called out, is becoming universally conspicuous for Maine. Gen. Chamberlain in constant consultation with the civil authorities, and is gradually becoming an important figure. Gen. John Marshall Brown, of his staff, arrived from Portland this morning, and active old army officers are expected to-day.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The Sun's special from Augusta says: The most important subject before the Maine Legislature to day was the divulging on the part of four members of the House of the fact that they had been offered bribes by agents of the Republican party if they would refuse to serve as members of the House, and sign a document denouncing the action of the Governor and Council. Never in the history of the State have such astounding revelations of attempted bribery been exposed as were shown up to-day.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—The Journal's Augusta dispatch, says: "There were but 54 members in the seats when the House was called to order, the Republicans all being absent. At 9:20 a. m., the House adjourned until Monday. In the Senate, a resolution was adopted providing for a Committee on State Valuation. Mr. Locke objected to the appointment of such a Committee when the cities were not represented. A Fusionist has received a letter from R. P. Gould declaring that a Governor and Council should be chosen before any action is taken on filling any vacancy, and that the opinion of the Court should be disregarded. He says: "We must hold the State Government if it can possibly be done fairly. Let no Republican be seated in either house if he can be excluded on fair legal grounds."

A watchman, last night discovered ten armed men guarding arms in the library room, in the upper story of the State House. Upon a protest by the police force against the presence of these men, they were removed by order of Gen. Marshall Brown.

The rumor that the Governor's room had been seized is false. The crowd at the State House has greatly diminished.

The State Treasurer has ordered that no money be paid out of the Treasury on an order of the Legislature until he otherwise decides."

FURTHER FROM MAINE.

THE DEMOCRATS STILL HOLD THE FORT.

AUGUSTA, Me. Jan. 12—On the assembling of the Senate this morning, President Lamson sent a letter announcing that he assumed the duties of Governor. Senator Ellis of Weldo was chosen President pro tem.

The Committee on the Gubernatorial votes reported that the following votes were thrown at the election held in September. Whole No. of votes, 138,807, necessary for a choice, 69,404. Daniel F. Davis received 68,700, Jos. L. Smith, 47,649. A Garcelon, 31,845, B. Bradbury, 263; D. F. Davis, 200 The remainder were scattering.

The Constitutional candidates, are D. F. Davis, J. S. Smith and A. Garcelon and B. Bradbury. On a proposition of the Senate to hold a joint Convention for the purpose of qualifying the acting Governor, there was some debate, Mr. Locke of Cumberland, made a long speech, in which he claimed that the certificates issued by the Governor and Council to those not chosen were not legal, and the acts passed by such a body would not be recognized by the courts or obeyed by the people.

Messrs. Barker & Strickland replied: Defending the legality of the Legislature and declaring they meant as honorable gentlemen to do the fair thing when when investigation should take place before the proper Committee of the Legislature.

A joint convention was formed and in the presence of the Secretary of the State and several members of the Council, J. D. Lamson, took the oath and was proclaimed acting Governor of the State.

Only sixty members were present in the House and, that body adjourned without transaction of any business.

FUTHER FROM MAINE.

THE SITUATION CHANGES.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 12.—At twenty minutes to six this evening the Republican members of the Senate and House proceeded to the State House for the purpose of organizing a Legislature. The movement was entirely unknown to the Fusionists, and but few of the Republicans outside of the immediate members were aware of the position of affairs.

News that the Republicans had taken possession of the State House spread rapidly and caused great rejoicing among Republicans, who had been impatient to have this result brought about.

Mr. Lamson, President of the Senate, when he saw people assembling, proceeded to Gen. Chamberlain's headquarters, and excitedly said: "I protest against these men coming in."

Gen. Chamberlain informed Mr. Lamson that he should permit the men to come in and stay as long as they pleased. There was no forcible resistance whatever. The halls were lighted, minor officers of previous Legislature, familiar with the premises, taking hold and tending their assistance.

The Republicans then proceeded coolly to organize a Legislature of their own. It looks as if the military Governor, Chamberlain, had gone back on the Democrats. What the devil has become of Garcelon?

Mr. Tilden on the Third Term.

N. Y. Sun.

Mr. Tilden does not hesitate always. He has very positive convictions about the danger of a Third Term. He spoke like a patriot when he said:

"It is the duty of every sincere lover of republican institutions to do his utmost to prevent the reelection of Gen. Grant.

"For my part," he continued, "I will do everything I can to secure the election of the man who may be agreed upon by the opponents of the Third Term conspiracy as the best candidate to unite the conservative elements of all parties. If a third term can be conferred upon Grant, a fourth and fifth will be. In short, Grant's instalment in the White House in 1881 means the Empire."

The Chattanooga Times, of a recent date, says:

We met a gentleman yesterday, who has undoubted information on the subject, and he is certain that if King Wadley builds anywhere from Carrollton, it will be to Decatur, Ala. The Western will also go to Decatur, via Gadsden. Well, that would only intensify the necessity for the Chattanooga, Rome Columbus and Pensacola connection. Cincinnati has got to have that road, and she will have it.

As we intimated, on yesterday, the efforts to reconcile the Democracy of New York have resulted in an arrangement, as the only way out of the difficulty, that the New York delegation go to the convention positively and wholly unpledged, except that they will vote as a unit for the candidate who seems to be indicated by the majority voice of the convention as the most available man. In other words New York will not put forward a candidate of her own, but will give the support of its delegation to Bayard, Tilden or any other man who seems to be the favorite of the majority of the other States.

U. S. Senator Lamar, of Mississippi has been stricken with paralysis. He is not thought to be in a very critical condition.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun county.

In Probate Court of Said County.

Special Term. Jan. 13th, 1880.

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

It is ordered by the Court that the 16th day of February 1880 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON.
Jan. 17—3t.—pd. Judge of Probate.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said County Special Term. Jan. 13th, 1880

This day came J D Bryant, administrator of the estate of Ben'j F. Brown deceased and filed in Court his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of his said administration.

It is ordered that the 16th day of February 1880 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L W. CANNON.
Jan 17th—3t Judge of Probate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun county.

Probate Court for Said County. Special Term, Jan. 9th, 1880.

This day came James Crook, guardian of Rosa Crook, a minor, and filed his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of his said guardianship.

It is ordered that the 16th day of February 1880, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

Jan. 17—3t.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

Joseph A. Jones vs Henry Clews.

Whereas Joseph A. Jones having applied to the undersigned as Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County of Calhoun and State of Alabama, after having made the affidavit and given the bond prescribed by the laws of Alabama, for an attachment against the property of Henry Clews and having obtained the same returnable to the next term of the Circuit Court of said County and State, and whereas it is made to appear that the said Joseph A. Jones is a resident of said County and State, and the said Henry Clews is a resident of the City and State of New York.

Now therefore this is to notify the said Henry Clews that said attachment has been issued, and levied on the Southwest quarter of the Southwest quarter of Section 12, the West half of the Northwest quarter of Section 13 and the East half of the Northeast quarter of Section 14 all in Township 16 of Range 8 East in the Coosa Land District of said State of Alabama, is now pending before said Circuit Court, and that if the said Henry Clews does not appear at the next term of said Circuit Court at the time and place of holding the same, to wit; on the 5th day of April, A D. 1880 in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, then and there to answer to the complaint of the said Joseph A Jones. Plaintiff in said attachment, judgment will be rendered on said attachment, and be as conclusive against the said Henry Clews as if he were present to answer and defend the same; and that upon said judgment execution will issue, order of sale be made and other and further process in relation thereto, be had as the law in such case made and provided, may direct authorize or require.

Given under my hand this 13th day of January A. D. 1880.

G. B. DOUGHIT.
Jan. 17th 4t. Clerk.

NOTICE NO. 195.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA. January. 17th 1880.

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

Meradith Lokey, Homestead Entry No 5370 for the West half of N W. qr. of Section 28. Township 16 South, Range 12 East and names the following as his witnesses, viz: William S. Williamson and John Thrasher of Cleburne County. Ala.

PELHAM J ANDERSON.
Register.

Jan 17 5w.

NOTICE NO 196

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA, January 17th 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: William S. Williamson, Homestead Entry No 5268 for the N. E. qr. of N. W. qr. of Section 29, Township 16 South, of Range 12 East and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Meredith Lokey and John Thrasher of Cleburne County, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON,
Register.

Jan 17 5w.

NOTICE NO. 186.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA. Jan. 17th, 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Mary A. Malone, widow of Woodley B. Malone, Homestead Entry No 5488 for the Northeast qr. of Northeast qr. of Section 25 and Southeast qr. of Southeast qr. of Section 24, Township 13 South, of Range 11 East and names the following as her witnesses, viz. Wilson P. Howell and Elisha F. Pitchford of Cleburne County, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON,
Register.

Jan. 17 5w.

NOTICE NO. 187.

U. S. OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA. Jan.. 17th, 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of his notice, viz, Thomas B. Logan, Homestead Entry No 6134 for the Lot No 2, of Section 32, Township 12 south, of Range 12 East and names the following as his witnesses, viz. John Wheeler and William E. Williams of Cleburne County, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON,
Register.

Jan. 17 5w.

NOTICE NO. 188.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMELY, ALA. Jan 17th, 1880.

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

William Soovorn, Homestead Entry No 6364 for Fraction C of Section 22 and Northeast qr. of Northwest qr., Northwest qr. of Northeast qr. of Section 27, Township 13 South, Range 11 East and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Wilson P. Howell and Enoch F. Davidson of Cleburne County, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON.
Register.

Jan. 17 5w.

NOTICE NO. 184.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA. Jan. 17th, 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz. James S. Carter, Homestead Entry No 5410 for the S. E. qr. of Section 11, Township 13 South, of Range 11 East and names the following as his witnesses. viz: Thomas Dye and Thomas Beasley of Cleburne County, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON.
Register.

Jan. 17 5w.

NOTICE NO. 185.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA. Jan. 17th, 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz, Andrew G. Huckeba, Homestead Entry No 5478 for the W. qr. of N E qr. of Section 26 and W qr. of S. E qr. of Section 23, Township 13 South, of Range 11 East and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Wilson P. Howell and Thomas J. Ezzell of Cleburne County, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON.
Jan 17 5w. Register.

NOTICE NO. 140.

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

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

PELHAM J. ANDERSON,
Register.

Dec. 13—5w.

NOTICE NO. 129.

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

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

PELHAM J. ANDERSON,
Dec. 13—5w. Register.

NOTICE NO. 128.

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

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

PELHAM J ANDERSON.
Dec.13—5w. Register.

WALKER'S IMPROVED

COTTON GIN BRUSH

AND

WIPER.

Superior to any other brush in every particular

1st, Gins wet cotton as well as dry

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

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

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

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

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

Address Z. HENDERSON,
Bruner or Cane Creek, Ala.
Nov. 1—3m

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Estate of Thomas K Cook, Deceased.
In Chancery Court of Calhoun county, Ala:
Dec 1st, 1879

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

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

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

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

Dec 6—3

NOTICE FARMERS.

The undersigned will have in store in a few days a large stock of Soluble Pacific Guano and Phosphates, Chemicals &c., for composting, at low prices, cotton option. Call early and supply yourselves for the coming crop

JNO. D. HAMMOND.
Dec. 13—4t.

NEW HARNESS AND SADDLERY SHOP.

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

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

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

Custom respectfully solicited.

JOE H. PRIVETT.
Aug 30, 1879.

W. Z. OVERBAY,

GENERAL AGENT

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

ALL SIZES AND KINDS OF BELTINGS.

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

Agents Wanted.

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

Register's Sale of Real Estate.

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

TERMS OF SALE.

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

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

TAX ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

FIRST ROUND.

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

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

Parties are requested to meet me promptly at these appointments.

A. B. LEDBETTER
Tax Assessor Calhoun Co.

Dec 13—td

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun county.

Probate Court for said County special Term Jan. 6th 1880.

This day came J. Y. Henderson, guardian of Precious L. Wagnon formerly Precious L. Satcher, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his said guardianship.

It is ordered that the 3rd day of Feb. 1880 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON.
Judge of Probate

Calhoun College,

MALE AND FEMALE,

JACKSONVILLE, - - - - ALA.

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

EXPENSES PER SESSION.

PRIMARY—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Primary Arithmetic, &c. &c. $10 00

INTERMEDIATE—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Ele. Gram. Written Arithmetic, Mental Arithmetic, Ele. Geography, Ele History, &c., 15 00

ACADEMIC—Practical and Commercial Arithmetic, Pract'al Eng. Gram., Philosophy, Rhetoric, History, Geography, &c., &c., 20 00

COLLEGIATE—The Sciences, Latin and Greek Languages, the Higher Mathematics, and all the branches usually taught in our colleges, 25 00

MUSIC—Instrumental—Piano or Organ, 25 00

Elocutionary Reading and Declamation by the pupils throughout the session.

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

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

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

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

For further particulars addddress

W. J. BURDEN,
Principal

"BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE."

Change of Schedule.

S. R. & D. R. R.

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

No. 1, North.	Stations.	No. 3, South.
	Going North	
6.00 a. m.	Lv Selma	4.00 p. m.
8.15 a. m.	Randolph	7.15 p. m.
9.35 a. m.	Calera	10 00 p. m.
11.45 a. m.	Talladega	1.50 a. m.
12.41 p. m	Oxford	3.20 a. m.
12 55 p. m.	Anniston	3.50 a. m.
1.28 p. m.	Jacksouville	5.00 a. m.
3.31 p. m.	Cave Spring	8.10 a. m.
4.20 p. m.	Rome	9.55 a. m.
6.15 p. m.	Ar Dalton	12.50 p m.
No. 2. South.	Stations.	No. 4, South.
	Going South.	
8.00 a. m.	Lv Dalton	3.10 p. m.
9.55. a. m.	Rome	6.35 p. m.
10 30 a. m.	Cave Spring	7.45 p. m.
12 23 p. m	Jacksonville	10.40 a. m.
12.55 p. m.	Anniston	11.50 a. m.
1.03 p. m.	Oxford	12.20 a. m.
1.57 p. m.	Talladega	1.50 a. m.
4.35 p. m.	Calera	6.00 a. m.
5.50 p. m.	Randolph	7.50 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	Selma	12.30 p. m.

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

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

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

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

NORMAN WEBB, Supt. | RAY KNIGHT, G. P. A. | J. W. FULENWILDER, Agt.

Memphis and Charleston RAILROAD.

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

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

GREAT CHANGES have been made on this line.

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

TO THE EAST

Close connection is made for all eastern and southern cities.

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

TO THE WEST

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

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

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

Baggage checked through. No Sunday delays.

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

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

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

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

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of one venditioni exponas issued from the Hon Circuit Court of Calhoun county, State of Alabama, and to me directed, against John H. Roberts and in favor of Jessie Addington, I will proceed to sell on

MONDAY, the 26th day of JAN'Y, A. D. 1880, at the court house door of Calhoun county, in the town of Jacksonville, between the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder, at public outcry, the following described land, as the property of the said John H. Roberts, to-wit: One farm on Choccoloco creek, containing seventy acres more or less, in Section 35, Township 16, Range 8, and Section 34, Township 16, Range 8, lying in the county of Calhoun and State of Alabama.

D. Z. GOODLETT,
Dec 27—5t

NOTICE NO. 166

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA. Dec. 27th 1879.

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

William J Carroll, Homestead entry No 5895 for the S W qr of Section 6, Township 13 South, Range 11 East and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Jasper Smith and William A J Stephenson of Calhoun county Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON.
Dec 27—5t Register.

NOTICE NO. 160

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

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

Sarah F Allen, Homestead Entry No 6135 for the S W qr of S W qr of section 3 and N W qr of N W qr of Section 10, Township 14 South, Range 11 East and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Caleb F Davidson and Thomas A Howell of CLEBURNE COUNTY, ALA.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON.
Dec 27—5t Register.

The Republican.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Attention is called to the fact that by operation of an act passed by the last Legislature of Alabama, all State witness certificates must be Registered within twelve months from the day they become a charge against the Fine and Forfeiture fund, or they are forever barred.

Persons holding such certificates, issued by any of the Courts or Grand Juries of Calhoun County prior to the 13th day of February 1879, and which were a charge against said fund, must present them to me for Registration before the 13th of February 1880, or they will be barred and wholly worthless.

I. L. SWAN.
County Treasurer for Calhoun Co., Ala.

Messrs Seab Crook and Emmett Laird visited Cherokee county the latter part of last week to arrest a man who had been convicted of wife murder in Mississippi and who had made his escape after about six months confinement as a penitentiary convict. He resisted arrest and discharged his pistol in the face of Crook, burning his face and cutting a hole through his hat brim within an eight of an inch of his head. He then retreated, firing as he fled. The officers returned the fire and as many as five shots were sent after him! He succeeded in making his escape, but it is thought he was wounded.

The first number of the Cleburne County Clarion came out on the day advertised, and presents a very neat appearance indeed. The wholesouled people of Cleburne seem to be taking great interest in their county paper and we have no doubt but that it will prove a financial success.

Tuesday night Mr. Brown, living near Davisville, accompanied by Squire Decatur Davis and Mr. Hammett, deputy sheriff of Cleburne county, brought to town and lodged in jail here a man named Hughes, charged with larceny. Mr. Brown reports quite an exciting chase after the prisoner before he was overhauled near the Georgia line. He three times made his escape from costody it seems, and was quite hard to manage. If he is related as we learn he is, some of his kindred that we know are highly respectable and quite clever people, and for their sakes we hope he may be able to establish his innocence of the charge against him.

MARRIED, Tuesday morning, at the residence of Dr. J. F. M. Davis, by Rev. Jno. A. Scott, Mrs. Mary Myers, (nee Miss Mallory) of Holly Springs, Miss., to Rev. Mr. Miller of the same place.

The bridal party and friends after partaking of a splendid breakfast at Dr. Davis' left for Mississippi.

We thank the Montgomery Advertiser for the following kind notice of the new enterprise in which we, with Mr. Embrey, have embarked in Cleburne.

We have received the first number of the Cleburne County Clarion, published by Messrs Grant & Embrey, at Edwardsville, Ala. Mr. Grant is a well known journalist, is a son of the lamented ex-State Treasurer Grant, and editor of the Jacksonville Republican. The Clarion gives promise of a successful future. Cleburne county cannot afford to do without it now. The Advertiser extends a cordial welcome and best wishes to the Clarion.

MARTIN'S CROSS ROADS LOCALS.

It is with pain and regret we note the death of Mr. John Dodd, at his residence in this County on Sunday morning at four o'clock, January 11th. He was born Nov. 2nd 1802 and hence was 77 years 2 months 9 days old. He was among the first settlers in this County, and was widely known throughout the county, and maintained the standing and character of an honest and reliable citizen, a good neighbor, an indulgent father and faithful husband. His life was extended beyond the time allotted to man. He passed quietly and peacefully away. Those that knew him in life now mourn him in death. He lies quietly sleeping beneath the sod. We trust his spirit is at rest.

Mr. P Dodd, senior of the firm of P. & G. T. Dodd & Co, Atlanta Ga., has been out several days, attending his father in his last moments. He leaves to day for Atlanta.

The general health of this community is good. The marriage mania has blown over and those that have obeyed Cupid's calls are quietly entering on their life battles. The weather has been extremly warm, and farmers are clamorous for cold weather to kill hogs.

Why don't the young ladies have a leap year party. We are dying to have some fair lassie ask us for our company so we can say "I am sorry that a "previous" engagement prevents the pleasure of accompanying you." Oh! it will be so very very nice to make them feel the pangs of a refusal.

T. H. M.

At Mount Desert, Me., sea gulls are caught alive in a unique way. A stick is put through the tail of a small fish, and then it is left upon the seashore where it can be seen by the birds. They then seize and attempt to swallow it head first, and succeed remarkably until they come to the stick, when a stop is made. They swallow it further, and it is equally impossible to raise it, and so they choke, strangle and fall over when they are captured.

CLEBURNE NEWS.

We had heavy rain on the 8th inst, which raised waters very suddenly, but we have not heard of any serious damage to bridges, or machinery, in consequence of it.

We mention in our last writing the sickness of John C Cooper, who died on the 31st ult. In his death Cleburne has lost one of her best citizens. John C Barker is still in a critical condition. His friends have but little hope of his recovery.

Mr. George L. Brown, of Calhoun county passed through Edwardsville this week, in custody of a young man of his neighborhood charged of larceny, who had made his escape to Ga. The young man is related to very respectable families, in this, and Calhoun county.

Ham Hudgins, charged with murder, was removed to Jacksonville jail, in default of bond.

There has recently been two unsuccessful wolf hunts made in the mountains, on the head of Shoal and Terrepin creeks. But we learn that on last Saturday, Mr. Url Johnson was in the woods looking at some timber, some three or four miles from Edwardsville, and was attacked by a large she WOLF, but made good his escape. He then prepared for the fight, with arms and re-enforcements and returned to the scene of action and found the old wolf and five young ones under a clay-root. The old wolf finding her enemy too strong retreated and in her absence the party set traps at the place of entrance to her young, and then hid themselves near by and watched and waited until the old wolf returned, and was caught by a trap. The party then advanced and fired into her, shooting several times before killing her, and then captured the young ones Much credit is due Mr Johnson and the party, for the energy and pluck they displayed in capturing and destroying them.

It was stated a short time since that we were to have a Newspaper in our County. We were wondering to ourselves what its name would be. We had thought of several nice names for it, just as some do when expecting a new comer in the family, but had not thought of

CLEBURNE COUNTY CLARION.

Clarion is a nice name, but if it should happen to loose the letter "I" out of its name, it would be one that none of us could much admire. It is a nice little paper gotten up in good taste, and we want, and expect it to be literally patronized not only by our people, but those in the surrounding counties and the out side world, that they may know who we are, what we are, and where we are, what we want, and what we don't want, what we have got, and what we have not got. If any should see this who are in need of Iron, Copper or Gold, we invite them to call around we have got "dead" loads of it and need help to get it up.

$2,153 worth of valuable presents will be distributed to the subscribers of the Greenville Advocate, free on the 12th of March next. Subscription price only $2 per year. Send for sample copy
J. B. Stanley,
1tj14 Greenville, Ala

Sight Restored!

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

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

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

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

—Certify that this is a true statement with regard to my daughter.
JNO. W. McDOWELL.
Dec. 20th, 1877.

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

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

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

Christmas!

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

TOYS

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

FIRE WORKS

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

B. F. CARPENTER.
Dec. 13—1mo.

FOUND AT LAST!
An Infallible Pile Remedy.

Let the Afflicted Give it a Fair Trial.

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

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

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

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

WALTER NESBIT

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

Cooking Stoves,

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

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

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

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

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

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

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

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS

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

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.
As a simple purgative they are unequaled

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.
Each box has a red wax seal on the lid with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS
Each wrapper bears the signatures of C McLANE and FLEMING BROS.
Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

Ayer's
Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

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

HAIR DRESSING,

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

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

W. W. HARRISON,
Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE OVER
CARPENTER'S STORE.

Robertson, Taylor & Co
Successors to
GEO W. WILLIAMS & CO.
COTTON FACTORS,
WHOLESALE GROCERIES
And Commission Merchants,
Nos. 1 & 3 HAYNE STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Will give all business their most careful attention. Consequents of cotton solicited.

FAMILY FAVORITE.
THE IMPROVED
WEED
Sewing Machine.

LOCK STITCH,
VERY LIGHT RUNNING,
VERY LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

We sell with this excellent Machine 6 different sized Hemmers. 1 Quilter, 1 Corder, 1 Gatherer, 1 Tucker, 1 Ruffler, making 11 attachments, or more than are given with any other machine.
PRICE ONLY - - - - - - - - - $30.
Call and examine the machine at
ROWAN, DEAN & CO.,
Sep 13—3m Jacksonville, Ala.

Undertakers Notice.

Mr. Jno. H. Crawford having removed from Jacksonville, the undersigned, at his request, will in the future keep on hand Coffins, Metalic cases and burial Caskets, and will assist on burial occasions as Mr Crawford did while in the undertaking business here.
L. A. WEAVER.
Jan 4—3m

Look Here.

All those indebted to me are earnestly requested to come forward and make payment. What I owe *must be paid*; consequently, I *must collect*. Please call *soon* and pay me all you can. If you cannot pay all now, you *can pay some*. Be so good as to do the best you can, for I am needing the money.
I refer you to a portion of the 13th chapter and 8th verse of St. Paul to the Romans, which is as follows: "Owe no man anything, but to love one another."
Take warning and obey the word, for disobedience is dangerous.
Respectfully, E. L. WOODWARD.

NOTICE.

The Board of Education will meet in Jacksonville the fourth Saturday in this month. All persons expecting to teach during this year, are expected to be present, for examination, except those who have unlimited license.
Township Superintendents are earnestly requested to be present.
G. BRYANT RUSSELL.

REMOVAL.
A. M. LANDERS

Has recently removed his Family Grocery, Bar and Billiard Saloon to the store rooms formerly occupied by Whisenant and Driskill. 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.

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL.

FEMALE ACADEMY BUILDING.

Mrs. Ida Woodward will open at the Female Academy, Monday, January 12th her school for children, and will continue the session five months.
TERMS.—Spelling Reading and Mental Arithmatic, $1.00 per month. Higher classes, $1.50 per month, payable at the end of each month.

Berrys & Co.,

WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
Commission Merchants,
AND
COTTON FACTORS,
At Old Rail Road Depot and Steamboat Wf,
Rome, Georgia.

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

STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

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

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

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

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

Has on hand the best brands of Chewing and Smoking TOBACCOS, including the popular Swanson's, Pride and the celebrated Durkam Smoking Tobacco's. He has the largest stock of CIGARS in Town. Among his brands you will find the Solace, Margarita, Royal, Standard and the favorite Tidal Wave.
Chocolate Genuine, Imported Chow Chow, Boston Baked Beans, Salmon & Canned Goods in great variety at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

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

Cheap Groceries for Cash at the old Forney Corner.

Fresh Lard at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Fresh Meal at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Queensware at
Wholesale.

French China in Sets or by the single piece.

SILVER PLATED GOODS

Fine and CHEAP Table knives & Forks, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Glass-ware,
Lamps, and Lampfixtures.
Orders solicited from merchants.
We will duplicate any bill that can be bought in America.
J. B. CARBER & Co.,
China Hall, Rome, Ga.
Jan28—3m.

SPRINGVALE STOCK FARM.
JAMES CROOK,
—BREEDER OF—
Thorough-bred Merino
Sheep, Angora Goats,
Herd Registered
Jersey Cattle,
Berkshire and Essex
Hogs,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

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

Grand Reduction in Prices.
B. F. CARPENTER
HAS JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE AND
COMPLETE
Assortment of Family Groceries, which he proposes to sell at bottom prices. Very best brands of Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Finely flavored Cigars, Western Bacon, Meal, Snowdust Flower, Molasses, Crockery, Hardware, Kerosene oil, Buckets, Tinware. Every thing kept in a well stocked grocery establishment.
He also has on hand a large assortment of Harness, Saddles, Bridles, made of the very best leather, and designed and executed by workmen of superior skill. He invites all to call, for he is determined to sell at such prices as to deserve the patronage of the public. Give him a call, and examine his prices, before going elsewhere.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
Pianos & Organs.
H. A. SMITH
ROME, GA.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Bookseller and Music Dealer
Has just received from the Manufacturers, the
Largest Stock of Pianos
ever brought to this market. These Instruments having been bought for cash at
LOW PRICES,
will be sold to cash customers at
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER KNOWN
in this country.
Purchasers, by calling early, can have the advantage of selecting from the large stock on hand. Large lot of School & Miscellaneous Books always on hand, at LOW RATES.

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 call. Jacksonville: Apl. 20, 1878

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT
OF
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS:
Also a Complete Line of
Heavy Goods, at Prices to Suit the Times.
Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.
Call early and examine stock and prices at
M. F. GOVAN & CO.
No. 21 Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions,
Shoes and Hats,
39 & 41 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.
FINE DRESS GOODS A SPECIALTY
Please send for Samples.
JOHN E. NISBET, formerly of Jacksonville, is with this house.
We will pay express on all orders amounting to $10 00 or over.

JOHN M. HILL & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, &C.,
16 *Decatur Street, Atlanta, Ga.*

NEW STORE!
Common Sense Bargains.

The undersigned have just opened a new and select stock of Dry Goods, consisting of Dress Goods, Notions, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Underwear, Jeans, Flannels, Shirtings, Sheetings, Linen and Oil Cloth Table Cloths, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Ready Made Clothing, Hardware, Crockery, Wooden-ware etc. etc. Also a good line of
GROCERIES,
Both Staple and Fancy. Leather, Shoemakers' Findings; In fact, everything to be found in a first class General Store.
No trouble to show Goods and tell prices. Knowing that these times demand Goods to be sold on a close margin, we defy competition in prices of Goods.
WILSON BRO'S & HARBOUR,
Oct 4 '79 1y North-east Corner Public Square, JACKSONVILLE, ALA

City Bar, Billiard Saloon
JOHN RAMAGNANO,
Jacksonville Ala.
Keeps constantly on hand a full line of First Class Whiskies, Peach and Apple Brandies, Wines, Lager and St. Louis bottled Beer. Cider and other Liquors, Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Cigarettes &c. I buy my whiskies direct from the distillery, thus securing a pure, first class article. Among specialties I keep
PURE IMPORTED COGNAC BRANDY,
And the Finest and Purest Wines for sacramental purposes. Parties needing a pure article of Whiskey for medicinal purposes, will find they have the best place to secure it.
All my goods will be sold at reasonable rates for cash.
Oct 4—3m JOHN RAMAGNANO.

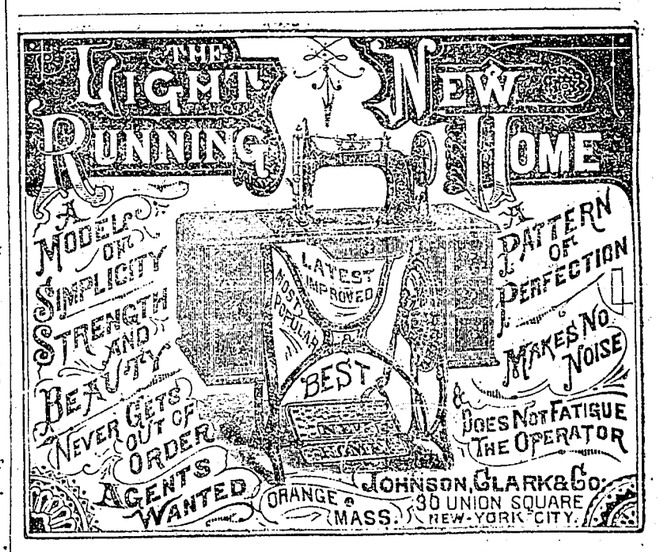
INSURANCE

The undersigned is Agent for (4) four good and reliable FIRE COMPANIES of the South, to wit.
GEORGIA HOME INSURANCE CO., COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.
HOME PROTECTION " " HUNTSVILLE, ALA.
CENTRAL CITY " " SELMA, ALA.
COLUMBUS INS. & BANKING CO., COLUMBUS, MISS.

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

If you desire INSURANCE, call on me at JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, or address me through the mails—
I think I am warranted in saying that these Companies are all in a healthy condition financially, have a CAPITAL ample and sufficient to meet all their Liabilities.
I. L. SWAN, Agent,
Jacksonville, Ala.
April 26th, 1879

JOSEPH HOFFMAN,
Fancy Boot & Shoemaker,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA;
Have now on hand, and will continue to keep, the finest lot of
FRENCH CALF SKIN, GOOD SOLE LEATHER,
and findings ever brought to this market. An inspection will certainly prove what I here state.
After having worked in Paris, France, and London, England, for several years; and in some of the largest cities in the United States since coming to America, I feel that I am prepared to give all who may favor me with their orders, value received for their money and promptness, guaranteeing in every instance a perfect fit. Thanking the public for past favors, I asolicit a liberal share of their patronage.
Very Respectfully,
JOSEPH HOFFMAN,
Jacksonville, Ala.



PIANOS & ORGANS
FROM FACTORY TO PURCHASER.
EVERY MAN HIS OWN AGENT

Ludden & Bates' Grand Introduction Sale continued until Nov. 1, 1880. Only sale of the kind ever successfully carried out in America: 5,000 superb instruments at factory rates for Introduction and Advertisement. New plan of selling: No Agents! No Commissions! Instruments shipped direct from Factory to purchasers. Middle men's profits saved. Agent's rates to all. Only house South selling on this plan. PIANOS, 7 oct. $125, 7½ oct. $155; Square Grands, $227; ORGANS, 9 stops, $57; 13 stops, $71; 13 stops, Mirror Top Case, $86. New, handsome, durable. 6 years guarantee. 15 days test trial. Purchasers choice from ten leading makers and 200 different styles. Join this Piano club of 5,000 purchasers and secure an instrument at wholesale rates. Special terms to Music Teachers, Churches, and Pastors. Address for Introduction Sale circulars,
LUDDEN & BATES, Savannah, Ga.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

Parties who are in arrears for town taxes for the year 1878-9 are earnestly requested to come forward and pay the same to the town marshal at once. The Council and officers of the town have been as lenient as they can be. Interest on the bonded debt of the town is past due and *must* be met. The Council dislikes to advertise property for sale to pay taxes, but will be compelled to make such an order if parties do not at once set the up.

JNO. D. HAMMOND.
Mayor.

A Gentle Stimulus

Is imparted to the kidneys and bladder by Hostetter's Bitters which is most useful in overcoming torpidity of those organs. Besides intu-ing more activity into them, this excellent tonic endows them with additional vigor and enables them the better to undergo the wear and tear of the discharging function imposed upon them by nature. Moreover, as they are the channel for the escape of certain impurities from the blood, it increases their usefulness by strengthening and healthfully stimulating them. In certain morbid conditions of these important organs, they fall into a sluggish state, which is the usual precursor of disease. What then can be of greater service than a medicine which impels them to greater activity when slothful? No maladies are more perilous than those which affect the kidneys; and a medicine which averts the peril should be highly esteemed.

Unsalted Butter.

The use of unsalted butter is on the increase in this country, and a process has recently been invented in England by which butter of this kind can be kept certainly for months, and possibly for years, without apparent deterioration. An experiment made proved that fresh butter when treated with this preservative could remain exposed to the action of the air for three months, and at the end of that time it was hardly possible to detect the difference between it and the newly made article. Some experts at butter tasting, it is said, thought that it lacked something of the aroma which butter fresh from the dairy possesses, and that an exceedingly slight trace of salt in it would impart to it more character. But for all practical purposes the article, at the end of three months, was as good as at the beginning, although under ordinary conditions it would have been considered unfit for eating at the end of ten days. The "preparation," as it is called, by the use of which this result is obtained is at present a secret. It is an odorless, tasteless and harmless antiseptic, and has also the merit of exceeding cheapness; so much so that the quantity needed to preserve a pound of butter costs in England about half a penny. It is worked into the butter directly after churning, and then all that is required is that the manufactured article should be kept in a tolerably cool place. The change which this discovery promises to bring about can hardly fail to be an important one, as it will tend to equalize the cost of the best table butter during the entire year. Hitherto, in the winter months, the price of even mildly-salted butter has been high, for the reason that made in the summer for winter consumption, it could only be kept pure by the admixture of a large quantity of salt. The same is true of what is known as cooking butter, which, as it is frequently made in a hurried and imperfect manner, is only checked from early putrefaction by the excessive use of a saline preservative. Now, if salt is no longer necessary, butter may be good or poor, but in either case its merits or faults will not need to be disguised under a covering of salt. It is also intimated that the same preparation can be applied to the preserving of fresh meat, and if this proves to be true, its effect upon the trade and dietory customs of the world would make the discovery one of the most important of the present century.

Egyptian Peasants.

Large in stature, and remarkable for his statuesque beauty, the appearance of the fellah is very striking. He has the true oval head peculiar to the Arab type; brilliant eyes, slanting up towards the outer angles; a well shaped mouth with the lips slightly projecting, and superb teeth; a well-formed aquiline nose, with the nostrils large and open like those of the negro; a small chin and rather thin beard. His complexion varies with the region of his abode, being darker towards the South. In the Delta he is of a light bronze, and in the Upper Egypt quite black. His cotton shirt is the only garment he indulges in; but, falling in graceful folds about his fine figure, he wears it with no less dignity than if it were a Roman toga. Degraded by slavery and his constant practice in taking alms, the fellah can scarcely be regarded as a responsible moral being. Indolent and a fatalist, he never works except when forced to do so by absolute necessity. There is but one thing that he cares for—repose; he has but one occupation—beggary. The blue chemise of the fellahines, falling from the shoulders to a little above the ankle, and open at the breast, is decidedly picturesque. The veil which they wear is also blue; it is thrown over the head and falls about them in ample folds. Sometimes, when they want to hide their faces, they catch hold of this fluttering blue banner with their beautiful teeth, and partially effect their object. The fellahines are sometimes tattooed upon forehead and chin, and they dye their nails with henna. In the country you often meet them unveiled; and I have sometimes seen a great beauty among them, preserving so astonishingly the Egyptian type that you feel as if you were looking at one of the old sculptures of Athos, or of Isis awakened to life. But really to appreciate the grace of the fellahine, you must see her returning from the river with a jug of water on her head. Her bare arms bent back to hold her burden, her garment draped about her body like a Greek tunic, and falling in numerous folds, straight and clinging—she walks proudly forward with a slow and measured step. Like that of the masterpieces of antiquity, her expression is grave, serene, and harmonious; and in her grand and simple *poses* she emulates the basket-bearers of the sacred processions. In the greatest works of art we do not find more dignity and grace than is sometimes displayed by these peasants of the Nile valley.

"VEGETINE," says a Boston physician "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

AGRICULTURE.

FAMILIARITY OF CATTLE WITH CHILDREN.—We do not hear of all the children who are injured or killed by vicious cattle. It is a terrible thing to see a young half-broken cow chase a child out of a pasture if the escape be a narrow one; but how indefinitely worse is it to have her overtake the little one and toss or gore it. The child's fright often causes it to taint, which is a great relief and often a matter of safety, for the animal quickly sees that there is no danger to her from such a one. Cows and young stock in this country are usually familiar with men-folks, while they see little of women and children—hence they fear and defend themselves from them just as they would from dogs. In the same way many a horse has been fatally gored by a cow or heifer, simply because the latter had never been made familiar with horses. My horses are grazed more or less in the calf pasture, and so the calves know the horses, old and young, and as cows, are perfectly quiet with them. If this is important, and I think it is, it is ten times more important that the heifers should grow up in familiarity with women and children—be driven and fed by them more or less, and at calving time see that children may play with their calves without any harm coming to them. If heifers pass their first calving without getting frightened and distrustful of men and children, they will always thereafter be quiet and tractable. The practice of turning heifers and young stock out in the mountain pastures for the summer, interferes with this training, but it should be followed all the more diligently in the winter. We can sell our trained heifers and deliver them on board cars, steamboat, or anywhere else with whole skins, good horns, and unruffled tempers, with a very little attention to their education at the proper time.

FRENCH OUTLAY FOR AGRICULTURE.—The French government has appropriated for agriculture for 1880 the sum of 35,268,437 francs, of which 1,128,230 are for veterinary schools and public services, 1,875,150 for agricultural education, and over 14,000,000 for the care of forests. In the matter of education 242,950 francs are appropriated for the National Agricultural Institute, recently established; the three agricultural colleges at Grignon, Grand Jouan and Montpelier cost the nation 335,300 francs, this being the excess of expenses over receipts; 90,700 francs are appropriated for the school of horticulture at Versailles, 554,400 for practical schools of agriculture and farm schools throughout the winter, the school of drainage and irrigation, and the school of sheep husbandry, and 43,000 francs for the experiment stations, twenty-five in number, of which 16,467 are given to the station for silk culture, 10,000 to the station for silk culture, 10,000 to the station at Vincennes under the care of George Ville, some of whose writings are well known in this country, and sums varying from 500 to 6,000 francs to each of the others, except the very important one at Nancy, under Grandeau, which requires no government aid; 120,000 francs are appropriated for the so-called chairs of agriculture, of which there is one for each of the eighty-nine departments. The professors who occupy these chairs are appointed after examination by a competent committee, and it is their duty to lecture on agriculture at the primary institutions for public instruction, and at the agricultural meetings throughout their respective departments. Within the past year a law has been passed providing for the establishment of these professorships in all departments not already provided with them. The government shows a just appreciation of the importance of its agricultural interests in thus providing for the diffusion of agricultural knowledge throughout all ranks of the people.

RAT-PROOF CORN CRIBS.—There are not many farmers who do not lose corn enough by rats every year to pay the extra expense of making their crib or cribs rat proof. Such is the general dampness of the ground that the floor on which corn rests should be at least three feet above the earth. Pillars of this height above ground for crib sills should have plates of zinc or sheet iron extending six or eight inches on all sides before the sills are put upon them. Rats going up to the pillars (whether wood, stone or brick) can not pass the sheet iron or zinc, nor can they jump three feet from the ground and fasten themselves to the side of a crib. The steps, by which one enters the door of the crib, should be taken away at all times when not in use. In this way a farmer can easily keep rats from eating and polluting his bread corn. Where rats have access to one's crib they multiply rapidly, catch chickens, go to dwelling houses and become a perfect nuisance there also. All this evil is due, in a large degree, to feeding and breeding rats at a corn crib. This is the most unprofitable stock a farmer can raise.

TRUE economy, is not buying the lowest priced article. The best is cheapest. So with Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philad'a.,) it is best and cheapest and we ask our readers to test it for themselves.

CURING TOBACCO IN PENS.—Simply plant a post or two sticks for the beginning and ending corners, and then begin square pens, like making a fence, leaving one side of each pen open as high up as wanted, say ten or fifteen rails, and then build up all sides as high as wanted, putting in strong rails for tiers as you go, and cover with loose boards with a few rails on top to hold the boards in place. These pens can be made almost as quick and cheap as scaffolds, and enough in one time to house a large field of tobacco. We have seen very fine tobacco cured in such pens, and then moved into the shed-barn for safe keeping. It does not require much firing, is generally safe (we have never known one to burn) and no house-burn. The pens being small, the tobacco is not likely to be crowded so close that the air will not pass through, and a little smoke in the beginning will cause the worms to drop off and start the tobacco to yellowing beautiful if ripe.

HARROWING DISTURBS THE HESSIAN FLY.—Doubtless this is because the wheat is pushed forward by the stirring of the soil, and many maggots are certainly destroyed.

THE man who declared himself to be intoxicated with music was air-tight.

A CIGARETTE is not nearly so good as a cigar smoked.

IT'S a sneezy thing to take snuff.

WHEN MIND AND BODY ARE OUT OF SORTS, with cold extremities, a yellowness in the skin, costiveness, dull headache, and an indisposition to stir about, be sure you are in for a bilious attack, ranging from a more or less Disordered Liver. Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills will bring the Liver to a healthy condition, and speedily remove all biliary distress.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

BEEFSTEAK.—The porterhouse and tenderloin steaks are best. Of course there is a great difference in the cut of these steaks. For a cheap steak, a good cut of what is called chuck-steak is best. It has more flavor and juice, and is more tender than the round steak, costing the same price. Have the choice steaks cut three-quarters of an inch thick at least, grease the gridiron well, put on the steak, salted, over a hot, clear fire, watch it constantly, turning it whenever it gets a little brown. Do not stick the fork into the middle of the steak, only into the sides, where it will do the least harm by letting out the juice. It should be quite rare or pink in the centre, though not *raw*. When cooked enough, put it on a hot platter, sprinkle over plenty of salt and pepper, spread over the top some sweet butter, set the platter in the oven a few moments to let the butter soak a little into the steak, then serve immediately.

CHICKEN SAUTE.—Singe, draw and cut two tender chickens in quarters; crack the main bones, flatten slightly, and put in a sautoir with four ounces of melted butter, salt and pepper; cover, put on a brisk fire, and fry slightly brown on both sides: drain most of the butter off, besprinkle with half an ounce of sifted flour, mingle well, moisten with a pint of sweet cream, stir the sautoir to dilute the flour, cover, and boil ten minutes; dish up the chicken, add two pats of butter and the juice of half a lemon to the sauce, mingle well, pour over the chicken, besprinkle with chopped parsley and serve.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. No one can have sound nerves and good health without using Hop Bitters to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, and keep the liver and kidneys active, to carry off all the poisonous and waste matter of the system. See other column.

LEMON PIES.—Beat four eggs very light, add to them, gradually, a quarter of a pound of fine sugar, whisk these together for a few minutes, strewing lightly in one ounce of corn starch flour; then stir in by degrees three ounces of melted butter: beat the whole well together, and stir in the juice and grated yellow rind of one large lemon. Line your pie dish with a good puff paste rolled thin, fill them two thirds full of the mixture, and bake for twenty minutes in a moderate oven.

SNOWBALL PUDDING.—Boil one quart of rich milk, and then thicken it with a tablespoonful of flour or arrow-root. Beat up the yolks of four eggs with three tablespoonfuls of white sugar. Then pour the milk slowly into the eggs and sugar, stirring all the time. Pour this custard into a pudding dish and brown it slightly. Beat up the whites to a stiff froth, adding four tablespoonfuls of sugar, and flavoring with lemon. Drop it on the custard (when browned) in the form of balls as large as an egg. Set it back in the stove to brown a little.

COCOANUT DROPS.—Take equal weights of cocoanut grated and white sugar: care must be taken not to grate any of the brown part of the nut. Beat the whites of eggs to a stiff froth—there should be just enough to moisten the sugar and cocoanut, so that they will be quite stiff. Drop the mixture on to buttered plates. Make the drops the size of a cent, and several inches apart, and bake them in a moderate oven.

LEMON PUFFS.—Beat and sift a pound and a quarter of loaf sugar and mix with it the peel of two lemons grated; whisk the whites of three eggs to a firm froth, add it gradually to the sugar and lemon, and beat it all together for one hour. Make it up into any shape you please, place the puffs on oiled paper on a tin, put them in a moderate oven and bake six or eight minutes.

IT makes a person feel sad to hear a crying baby, suffering probably from some slight pain, which could be easily relieved by the use of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, which is for sale at all drug stores.

DELICATE CAKE.—Take half a pound of butter, one pound of sugar, one pound of flour, half a pint of sweet milk or water, four eggs. Beat the butter and sugar to a cream, then add the beaten eggs, then the milk or water, then the flour; mix thoroughly and put the batter into your pan; sift fine sugar over the top and bake immediately in a moderate oven.

VINEGAR FROM HONEY.—Dissolve honey in water, in the proportion of four pounds to a gallon, and expose the mixture to the greatest heat of the sun, without closing wholly the bung-hole of the cask, which must be merely covered with coarse linen, to prevent the admission of insects. In about six weeks the liquor becomes acid, and changes to a very strong vinegar, of excellent quality.

WE DO not believe in medicine for children, but we do believe in Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup and assert that no family should be without it.

HOW TO MIX MUSTARD.—Mustard is a wholesome condiment if rightly prepared, and is relished with cold meats and salads. If prepared with cream it can be very smoothly mixed, and a little salt can be stirred with it.

Do A Clever Thing

for your wife. She does many for you—bakes, cooks, scrubs and mends. Her work is never done. Get from your grocer a package of Gilt-Edge Butter Maker for ten per cent. more butter, and of a color that she will be proud of. The valuable book, "Hints to Butter-Makers," is given away by all storekeepers.

NOVA POST OFFICE, Ashland Co. O.
May 28th. 1879.

BUTTER IMPROVEMENT Co.,

Gentlemen: My attention was called by your correspondent of Elyria, Mr. Boynton, to your Gilt-Edge Butter Maker, and wished me to give it a trial. We churned one gallon of cream according to your directions in your letter to Mr. Boynton, with the following result, time of churning 12 minutes 3½ lbs., color good and quality far better than anything that I have tried previously. I have been engaged in the dairy business more or less 15 years. Also took of the same cream, the same time and from the same bulk, omitting your powder, as per directions, with the following result, time of churning 20 minutes, 3 pounds, quality inferior, short of what is required in our market. I would further say, I made a second trial with about the same result.

Truly yours,
C. S. VAN AMANN.

WIT AND HUMOR.

FOGARTY'S THANKSGIVING.—A good many people know Fogarty. Nic Fogarty, of Indianapolis. Four years ago he lived on Prospect street. A well-meaning fellow was Fogarty, not over fond of work, may be, nor over lucky in getting it even at those paroxysmal periods when he did want it—with an elegant taste for drink and as many friends as there are stones on the Hill o' Howth. Mrs. Fogarty was a "wonner," you may take oath to that. True, she did most of the supporting of the family, three boys and a girl baby, with a head as smooth and hairless as a premium butter, at the fountain. And no easy work is it pursuing dirty linen all day long over a washboard. She had a restless tongue in her head, with a bitter, keen edge on it, and many a thrust of that nimble weapon did Fogarty receive. But she put the potatoes in the pot, and boiled them, too, and much had she to hurry her. It was four years ago, just, that there was an awful rumpus, a regular monkey and parrot time at the Fogarty house. Nobody knew exactly what it was all about. Mrs. Fogarty was seen soon after with one hand in the washtub, the other with the knuckles in her eyes. Mr. Fogarty was climbing over the back fence remarking something about the "Black Hills."

That was four years ago. One night there was a knock at the Widow Fogarty's door.

"Who's there?" said she, the two youngest children covering up their heads with the bed-clothes.

"It's me," said a voice from without.

"I don't belave ye," said she. "who air yez?"

"Fogarty," answered the voice.

Mrs. F. is bold as a lion. "Whist," said she to the children. Then aloud, poker in hand, "I'm going to open the dure, and if yez ain't Fogarty the Lord have mercy on your sowl."

"An' if I am Fogarty," meditatively (here, doubtless, came a retrospect of his former conjugal troubles), "The Lord have mercy on my sowl."

She opened the door, but Fogarty was not there.

A LADY'S WISH.—"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters, that makes pure rich blood and blooming health. It did for me, as you observe." Read of it.

HE TOOK A RIDE.—"Got something real frisky," he asked, as he walked into a livery stable and called for a saddle horse; "something that will prance about lively, and wake a fellow out of his lethargy! I used to ride the trick mule in a circus, an' I reckon I can back anything that wears hair."

They brought him out a calico colored beast with a vicious looking eye, and he mounted it and dashed off. Before he had gone two blocks the animal bucked, crashed through a high board fence and plunged into a cellar, tossing the rider over the top of an adjacent woodshed and landed him on the ragged edge of a lawn mower.

They bore him home, straightened him out and three surgeons came in and reduced his dislocations and plastered him up with raw beef.

A few weeks later he called at the stable and said if they had a gentle saw horse with an affectionate disposition, a bridle with a curb bit and martingales, and a saddle with two horns and a crupper to it, he believed he would go up in the hay mow and gallop around a little where it was soft and wouldn't hurt him if he went to sleep and fell off as he did the other day.

FOR BRONCHIAL ASTHMATIC, and Catarrhal Complaints, and Coughs and Colds, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" manifest remarkable curative properties. Imitations are offered for sale, many of which are injurious. The genuine "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are sold *only in boxes.*

IN a tavern in Calcutta there is a notice hung on the walls: "Guests are requested not to beat the waiters and servants," This recalls the notice in a London inn: "Do not kiss the servants on the stairs: it makes them drop the dishes;" and the solemn admonition printed and stuck on the door of the only "hotel" in Blue Dog Gulch, Arizona: "Gentlemen are earnestly requested to remove their boots before retiring.

GENTLEMAN in road: "Are ye callin' that ould baste of yours a clever hunter, Barney?" Gentlemen in garden. "Indeed I am, thin. He's always huntin'—for a bit of somethin' to ate, and bedad he's cliver when he finds it."

"WHAT dogs are those?" inquired a gentleman of a lad who was drawing a couple of terriers along. "I dinna ken, sir, replied the boy; "they cam' wi' the railway, and they ate the direction, and dinna ken where to gang."

THOSE who use Carboline, as now improved and perfected the great petroleum hair renewer, are always distinguished by the beautiful soft texture of the hair produced by the use of the most exquisite of all toilet preparations.

THE new governess: "Now, I suppose you know that there are three times as much water as land upon the surface of the earth?" Tommy: "I should think so, indeed! Look at the puddles!"

"Couldn't you lend me $5?" "Yes, I could, but I won't." "Then do you think I wouldn't pay you back?" "Yes, you would, but you couldn't."

BABIES are the chameleons of the human race. We have repeatedly seen an infant change from a white to a yeller.

WHEN the character of any one is discussed, silence in the good natured is censure.

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

Timely Discovery.

"Great men are not always wise, neither do the aged understand judgment."—Job. This afflicted patriarch might have known of the useless and painful treatment of 'Emerods' in his own time, but his words would have been even more applicable had his prophetic eye looked down the long vista of medical history and witnessed the cruel, absurd and ineffectual treatment of Piles by the many schools of "great and aged professors," until at last a disgusted doctor pronounced piles "the opprobrium of the art. Dr. Silsbee has put to shame, by the simplicity and excellence of his great pile remedy, not only the whole family of quack nostrums, whose name is legion, but the pretended wisdom of the medical profession. This *Anakesis* (or pile remedy), is simple and easy of application, gives instant relief, and by combining the merits of a poultice to soothe, an instrument to hold up and compress the tumors, and a skilfully devised medicine, applied directly to the diseased parts ultimately cures the worst cases of piles and keeps them cured. Half a million of persons pronounce *Anakesis* the most beneficent discovery of the age, and we believe them. *Anakesis*, Dr. S. Silsbee's External Pile Remedy is sold by all first-class druggists. Price $1.00. Samples mailed *free* to all sufferers by P. Neustaedter & Co., Box 3946, New York.

A Trick of the Clairvoyants.

In drawing out the facts of personal or family history, clairvoyants do not always ask direct questions, but rather make statements with an implied interrogation, to which the victim, oftentimes entirely unconsciously, responds by word, look or gesture, or perhaps by all three; and at a later stage of the interview, these secret facts are artfully given back to the victim, who has no recollection of having previously imparted them, and will not believe that he has done so, but prefers to believe that he is in the presence of Divinity. It is not only possible but easy for a practical adept to draw out in this way minute and elaborate details of secret family history. A few years ago, while connected with one of the public institutions of this county, I made a number of experiments in this line. I told the patients afflicted with various forms of nervous and allied disorders, not to tell me about their symptoms, nor give me any facts in their cases, but to let me tell them; and then I would proceed to indicate after the manner of a clairvoyant, the locality of their maladies, and the history of their troubles. In the majority of cases I was successful, and made out the diagnosis to the satisfaction of those who sought my advice, and with good reason, for nothing that I could do prevented them from telling me, although I asked them no questions, unintentionally and unconsciously, they would guide me at every stage of the interview. By a little practice any one could easily acquire this art; and lo study, such as professional clairvoyants bestow upon this subject developes great skill in thus managing and deluding the unwary and non-expert.

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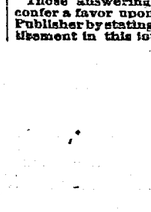

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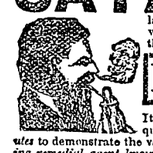

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Because I hold it sinful to despond,
And will not let the bitterness of life
Blind me with burning tears, but look beyond
Its tumult and its strife.

Because I lift my head above the mist,
Where the sun shines and the broad breezes blow,
By every ray and every raindrop kissed,
That God's love doth bestow;

Think you I find no bitter less at all,
No burden to be borne like Christian's pack?
Think you there are no ready tears to fall,
Because I keep them back.

Why should I hug life's ills with cold reserve
To curse myself and all who love me? Nay,
A thousand times more good than I deserve
God gives me every day.

And each one of these rebellious tears,
Kept bravely back he makes a rainbow shine,
Grateful I take his slightest gifts; no fears
Nor any doubts are mine.

Dark skies must clear, and when the clouds are past,
One golden day redeems a weary year;
Patient I listen, sure that sweet at last
Will sound his voice of cheer.

The Heart of Ice.

The winter's day was drawing to a close, and the bleak shades of a snowy night were setting in.

In the silent seclusion of a deep and lonely glen, far from any other habitation, and some length from the public road, stood a small cottage, known as the Glen Farmhouse, the property of Ralph Granite, who resided there with his wife, and had done so for thirty years.

He was a cold, hard man—cold and hard as the name he bore.

Mary Granite, his wife, was the exact reverse, with a motherly face and a warm and tender heart.

On this bleak night of December, this night of storm, wind and snow, Granite and his wife were quietly seated in the large, homely kitchen.

At last Mrs. Granite, dropping her knitting in her lap, broke the silence of the room.

"I wonder where Alice is to-night, Ralph?"

"What do you care where she is, eh?" roughly exclaimed the farmer, looking up from his paper with a dark frown.

"A night of storm never comes but I think of my poor girl! It was on such a night as this that she left our home, and to-night I have such a strange feeling at my heart."

"Banish her from your thoughts as I have done—the disobedient girl."

"Oh, Ralph, Ralph, it is unfatherly to talk thus! Remember that she is your daughter, my child—the only child God ever gave us."

And tears came rushing to the poor mother's eyes.

"What claim has she on us now? A very dutiful daughter she proved, didn't she?" cried the father, bitterly. "When Alice disobeyed me by marrying that fop, George Convey, I tore her face and memory out of my heart."

"Alice was never a disobedient child—never, never!" wept the mother. "She loved a man who loved her truly. She came to you and told you all; he, too, came, and asked your consent, to marry Alice. What was your answer? You refused, insulted him, and thrust him from your house."

"As I'd do again," muttered the farmer, between his clenched teeth.

"They were married in the village church," went on Mrs. Granite, "and took the night train for the city two long years ago. From that time to this her fate and whereabouts have been a mystery, and she has never written to us."

"Yes, she wrote," said Ralph Granite, his face growing still harder. "She sent two or three letters after she went away, but I destroyed them the moment I received them."

"And you never told me." Oh, Ralph, Ralph, that was cruel!"

"Not more so than her disobedience to her father's wishes. Come how, drop the subject."

Once more silence reigned in the farmer's cottage.

Ten o'clock came and the storm continued with unabated fury.

The farmer and his wife took up their candle, and securely fastening the door, took their way up to their chamber above the kitchen.

They had scarcely entered the apartment when a pitiful cry was wabted to their ears from without.

Mr. Granite raised the window and put his head out.

"Whose there?" he asked, trying to penetrate the darkness.

"A poor woman who has lost her way in the night and storm," said the sorrowful voice.

"Where do you want to go?"

"I want to reach the village, but I'm not able to walk any further. Won't you give me shelter. Pray do—only till morning!" spoke the wanderer out in that awful storm.

"Poor thing!" cried Granite's wife. "I'll go down and open the door."

"No you won't."

And the farmer stayed his wife; then said to the woman:

"You follow the road a couple o' mile and you'll reach the village. We don't take in wanderers."

He shut down the window, and his wife fell into a chair weeping.

"Ralph, Ralph!" she cried, through her tears, "your heart is ice! The poor woman will perish!"

The farmer made no answer, but retired to bed.

Man without a heart, sleep on, for it is the last night of peaceful slumber that will ever visit your pillow. The morrow's dawn will bring to your house a horror which will blight, darken, and shadow your future on earth; it will rend your icy heart as it was never rent before!

And the poor woman of the storm, where was she? Out on the lonely road, where snow lay in drifts, and the wind tore by. On, on, her step faltered, she stopped, then fell.

Fierce howled the wind, heavier fell the snow, and on the roadside, started up a face; white as the snow that surrounded it, the face of the strange woman, rigid in death, in her shroud of snow.

Morning dawned, with a blue sky, a genial sun, and a snow clad country.

Farmer Granite and his wife were eating breakfast.

The farmer's face wore a strange look, and his wife was puzzled.

"Wife," said he, after finishing his breakfast, and pushing back his chair, "do you know what I'm going to do to-day?"

"No."

"Well, then, I'm going to write to the city and ask both Alice and her husband to come out here."

"Are you really in earnest?"

"Yes, wife. I've been a stern father long enough. I'm going to make up with Alice and her husband."

Mrs. Granite's joy was unbounded. The heart of ice was melted at last.

"I wonder what become of that poor woman who came to our door last night?"

"Oh, she's in the village now, in all probability."

A pain, heavy and sharp, seemed to catch his breath.

Why did he start and seize the back of his chair to keep himself from falling?

Four men were coming up the path—four neighbors carrying between them a plank, with something on it.

They entered the farmer's kitchen and laid the burden on the floor.

The farmer and his wife were pale as the dead face before them.

"A woman, Mr. Granite," explained one of the men, "a woman as was found by us four this morning, up yonder on the road. She's quite dead, sir."

"Why—why did you bring her here?" gasped the farmer.

"Cause I thought as how her face looked like—like—"

A wild shriek came from Mrs. Granite, who dropped on her knees and tore the covering off the face of the dead woman.

A cry of agony and horror came from the farmer, as the dead face, with its open, glassy eyes, stared up at him.

"Good Heaven!" he cried, covering his eyes, and staggering backwards.

"It is Alice—our Alice—whom you refused to shelter last night! Oh, Ralph, it is the vengeance of Heaven!"

A moan, and Mrs. Granite fell to the floor in a swoon.

"Our Alice?" moaned the striken father, kneeling at his dead daughter's side, and parting the frozen hair from the white temple. "Our Alice, whose brightness I have so longed for; and I—I killed her! I was going to write for you to-day, Alice. It's too late now!"

His mind was giving way under the awful shock.

A letter was in the postoffice, and had lain there for two weeks past. One day after Alice had been laid in the churchyard, Mrs. Granite received and read it.

It was dated from the city, and from her daughter, telling that her husband had failed in business and died, and that she was coming home—coming back to the place where she was born, for her heart was broken, and prayed that her father might forgive her.

The letter was received too late.

It is summer, and the little churchyard of the village is a blooming Eden.

A double grave has been made; two coffins have been lowered into the earth, and the little slab contains three names—Ralph and Mary Granite, and Alice, their daughter.

Husband, wife and daughter sleep together now, under the shade of the churchyard willow.

Eighteen Sons in the War.

Rev. Daniel S. Helton, a Baptist preacher of Roane county, Tenn., is 88 years old, and is as active as most men at 50. He recently walked three miles to give testimony at the county seat and returned the same day. He says: "I can sight a rifle gun as well as I could sixty years ago, and only for a slight tremble of the hand would not miss one shot in a hundred." In reply to the question, "On which side were your sympathies during late war'" he replied: "I was always a Union man. I had sixteen sons in the Union army and two in the rebel army, and my sympathies were with the Union fourteen majority." When asked if he knew which of the boys were right, he said, "I know which I think was right, cap'n. There war fifteen majority in that 'ar family including me. I helped the boys on the Union side." He has been twice married, and is the father of twenty-one children. He served in the war of 1812, but draws no pension. It is said by the ex-soldiers that he did good service during the war by aiding Union soldiers to communicate with their families when they were in the rebel lines, and in many other ways. If he can't get a pension for services in either the war of 1812 or that of the rebellion, he certainly ought to get a liberal one for his services between the two. The old man is in indigent circumstances.

Points of Law.

A note on Sunday is void.

A note by a minor is void.

Ignorance of the law excuses no one.

Notes bear interest only when so stated.

An agreement without consideration is void.

The law compels no one to do impossibilities.

The act of one partner binds all the others.

A receipt for the money is not legally conclusive.

Contracts made on Sunday cannot be enforced.

A contract made with a minor is void except for necessities.

If a note is stolen it does not release the maker! he must pay it.

A note obtained by fraud, or even from one intoxicated, cannot be collected.

Each individual in partnership is responsible for the whole amount of the debts of the firm.

An endorser of a note is exempt from liability if not served with notice of his dishonor within twenty-four hours of its non-payment.

The ownership of personal property in law is not changed until the delivery, and the purchaser actually takes possession of such property, though in some States a bill of sale is *prima facie* evidence of ownership if executed, even against creditors, unless the sale was fraudulently made, for the purpose of avoiding the payment of debts.

A WIFE wanted her husband to sympathize with her in a feminine quarrel; but he refused, saying, "I've lived long enough to know than one woman is as good as another, if not better." And I," retorted the wife, "have lived long enough to know that one man is as bad as another, if not worse!"

California Drivers.

The California ranchmen have won deserved aptitude for driving, and one sees some pretty good examples among the hills. The road down the mountain sides is entirely unguarded upon the outer edge, and the descent in most places is precepitous. A balky horse or a fractured wheel, or a slight carelessness in handling the reins, might easily send a carriage load of people to destruction—and an awful destruction, too. The path is wide enough for one pair of wheels, only, but, at intervals, in favorable places, it broadens so that teams may pass each other. To drive in such a manner as not to meet another traveler midway between these places is a special branch of the art. The huge lumber teams which carry wood from the mills in the mountains to the yards in the valleys, being unwieldy and very heavy, are especially hard to manage. Yet the drivers always seem easy and nonchalant. First, there is a large four-wheeled oaken truck, with a seat in front ten feet above the ground; behind it is another truck, somewhat shorter, but still enormously stout. These are fastened together and loaded with from ten to fifteen tons of freshly sawn lumber—boards and joists. This mass is drawn by six or eight mules or horses, guided by reins and a prodigiously long whip. The first wagon has a powerful brake, worked by a long iron lever by the driver upon his seat. The driver is a man of nerve and courage. His skill must be of the highest order. It will not do for him to take fright even if in imminent danger, and he must know to a hair's breadth where he can go, and where he can not. Towering up far above the road, overlooking the most stupendous depths, and guiding with a few slender lines a tremendous force, he must needs to be an adept and a tireless one. But a beholder—ignorant of the danger that constantly surrounds him—would say that his work was simple, and that he managed matters with ease. True, he seems so. With his broad-brimed hat shading his sunburned face, his sinewy hands holding the reins with carelessness, his legs outstretched, with one foot feeling the all-important brake, he jogs onward with his monster charge without trouble or concern; the bells upon the horses' breasts jingle a little tune; the great wheels crush the stones in the path; the load creaks like a ship's hull in a sudden gust; wild birds sweep down into hazy, sunny depths below; yet the driver seems to take no heed. But let a scare take place; let a herd of runaway cattle appear at a bend and set the horses wild, and then see what will happen. The day-dreamer will become a giant of strength: he is up in a flash; he shortens his hold upon the reins, and feeling his wagon start up beneath him; places a foot of iron on the brake. The horses snort and rear and surge; the harness rattle, the dust arises, the load shrieks again, and the huge wheels turn fatally faster and faster. An instant may hurl the wagon down into the valley with its struggling train—a mad rush to the other side of the way may end all in one horrible plunge. muscle, eye, brain, skill are then brought to work so splendidly together that the peril is averted, and the looker-on, who knows not the way of the land, regards the teamster with profound respect thereafter.

The Earl of Essex's Ring.

The gay and accomplished Earl of Essex occupied a proud and enviable position. He was the favorite courtier of Queen Elizabeth, and had been loaded with honors and made Lord-Deputy of Ireland. Moreover, he had received a distinguishing proof of the affection of his royal mistress in the gift of a ring, accompanied with the promise, "That should he ever forfeit her favor, to return it to her, and the sight of it would immediately ensure his forgiveness."

But the alluring favor of a sovereign is often fluctuating and dangerous. Darkness and sorrow soon overtook the proud Earl of Essex. He was sent a close prisoner to the gloomy Tower, under charge of high treason, and he must yield his life as a penalty for his crime. Elizabeth, with a bold hand, had signed the death-warrant, and the time for his execution was rapidly approaching.

He had been conducted to prison in a way most harrowing to his sensitive spirit. The death instrument—the axe—had been carried in advance of him, with its sharp edge full in his view, and a merciless, curious crowd had followed, cruelly taunting him.

But his greatest danger came from his rivals and enemies. There were courtiers high in power and in favor with the Queen who gloated in his downfall, and thirsted for his blood.

It was a terrible time for the unfortunate Essex, and his soul was shrouded in blackness. His doom appeared inevitable.

At last a faint ray of light arose and struggled for mastery in his bosom. The Queen's gift, the ring was in his possession, and he remembered her promise. Possibly it might lead to his deliverance.

How could he get it to her? He well knew he was surrounded by treachery, and it was difficult to distinguish friends from foes. Could no trusty messenger be found to whom he could confide the precious pledge of past favor to his royal mistress, and be certain it could reach her?

Long did he wrestle with torturing doubts and fears, and after much reflection he decided to make a confidante of the Countess of Nottingham. She had always seemingly manifested a strong interest in him, and had constant access to the Queen. Accordingly, she was sent for, and Essex gave her the ring, and begged her to take it to Elizabeth and entreat her royal pardon for his offence.

Unfortunate Essex! The messenger he had chosen in this dark hour of despair and agony was a secret and bitter enemy. As soon as the Countess of Nottingham had gained the ring, she hurried with it to her husband, and they mutually agreed to conceal the ring and never reveal it to the Queen that it had been sent.

In the meantime, Elizabeth, the great sovereign of England, was sorely agitated and sorrowful. She had firmly signed the death-warrant of the Earl of Essex, but without designing his execution. His rich and versatile talents and manifold attractions had won her affection, and she anxious to save him. He had her pledge of past favor—the ring—and her royal promise that when she would behold it, it would ensure pardon for any offence. Why did he not return it to her? His conduct was unaccountable. Would this high-spirited nobleman prefer to suffer an ignominious death on the scaffold rather than ask clemency.

There was no solution of the mystery; and as the hours passed and no messenger appeared before the Queen bearing the expected ring, her heart grew hard and cold toward Essex, and she determined never, unasked, to revoke the sentence of death.

Time went on. Elizabeth was suffering the keenest anguish, and she could not fathom the surprising obstinacy of her favorite courtier. Essex, too, was hopeless and despairing. He felt that his doom was sealed. The Queen had received the ring, but it had failed to awaken any feelings of pity or mercy within her, and he could see no way of deliverance.

The hour for the execution of Essex came. Accompanied by a strong guard he was conducted to the scaffold. The headsman was there, and a crowd of malignant, blood-thirsty people, anxious to see him die.

The fortitude of Essex did not desert him in this awful hour. Calmly he laid his head on the block. The axe fell, and the envied, brilliant Essex was no more.

The tidings of Essex's death quickly spread. Though he had many rivals and enemies plotting his ruin, the heart of the nation was true and faithful to him, and the people were amazed and horrified.

The soul of Elizabeth was shrouded with gloom; but she adroitly concealed her grief under a mask of gayety.

The days and weeks continued to come and go. The Countess of Nottingham grew ill. A terrible secret was buried in her breast, and its poison was slowly destroying her. Her guilt robbed her life of all joy and light. It was ever before her in all its hideousness and blackness—a terrible accuser from which she could never escape.

Daily and hourly her illness increased. Neither medical skill nor the most careful nursing availed anything. Her anguish was dreadful. As her end approached her remorse was unconquerable. Again and again she called for Elizabeth, and a messenger was sent to summon the Queen.

In feeble, broken accents, the dying Countess disclosed to her her fatal secret. Without any concealment she confessed "that the Earl of Essex had entrusted her with the ring, to convey it to her; but at the instigation of her husband she had kept it, and could not die in peace without her forgiveness."

When informed of the truth, the rage of Elizabeth had no bounds. She seized the arm of the Countess, and cried: "May God forgive you, I never can!"

It was a shock from which the Queen never recovered. Her pledge of affection had caused the death of her much loved Essex, and she could not be comforted.

Soon life became a burden. Her step grew weary and heavy. Ambition was quenched. She became bitter and despotic to her people, and her days and nights were passed in tears and groans till death released her.

Her last act was to appoint James, son of the ill-fated Mary Queen of Scotland, to be her successor. Elizabeth was the greatest of England's sovereigns. She assembled around her the most learned and brilliant men of the times, who contributed much to the glory of her reign.

She expired in the year 1607, at the age of seventy.

A Death Duel.

A bloody duel took place recently near Cottowood, Mo., three miles above the Arkansas line, and about a hundred miles north of Memphis on the Mississippi river, and resulted in the death of both the combatants. The quarrel was between two farmers, named A. M. Crockett and Doc. Nichols, and grew out of Nichols' stock trespassing upon Crockett's land. A bitterness grew up between them, and one carried his griefs into the courts. One day they met at the point mentioned when Nichols cried out: "You see I have not yet been arrested!" Crockett replied: "I see you haven't, you rascal, and I propose to whip it out of you right here!" Nichols said "All right; you just wait till I fix this coffee on my mule and I will join you in that little game!" Crockett quietly awaited Nichols movements until both men met. Crockett drew a large pocket-knife, while Nichols displayed a dirk, or bowie knife. The bloody work began at once, and blood flowed like water from the wounds each stroke of the deadly weapons made in the bodies of the antagonists. Crockett finally got in a stroke on Nichols' neck which severed the juguar vein; having previously cut his tongue completely out. Nichols fell dead by the side of Crockett, who lay on the ground completely exhausted from loss of blood. He survived his wounds only four hours. No one saw the desperate conflict, but a passing neighbor reached the place a few moments before Crockett, died, from whom he learned the above particulars. The gentleman did all he could for Crockett, but he had received his death blow. On Nichols' body thirteen wounds had been inflicted, while on Crockett were eighteen. It is stated that the spot where they fought bore evidences of a long and most terrible conflict. Both men leave families, that of Nichols consisting of his wife and eight children. Both were respected by their neighbors, but Crockett was considered a dangerous quarrelsome man, while Nichols was a peaceable and very quiet neighbor.

Fruit Drying By Cold Blast.

An experiment was made at a foundry in Placerville last week, in fruit curing, by blast of cold air. In this experiment about a peck of sliced apples were placed in a sieve and subjected to a cold blast for three and a half hours in the cupola furnace of the foundry, and the fruit is reported to have been completely and beautifully cured by the treatment, remaining soft and without the slighest discoloration. We were about to say dried, but cured is a better word, for there wrs none of that hard, harsh stiff dryness about it which frequently results from drying by sun heat or fire heat The experiment was a most gratifying success, and in our judgment is fraught with results of great importance to the growers and manipulators of fruit. The blast of cold air completely frees the fruit from its excess of moisture, with no possibility of burning or shriveling it. Compared with sun drying, it effects a great saving of time and labor. Compared with fire drying, it effects a great saving of expense, attention and risk.. Anybody who can command or devise a strong blast of cold air, can dry fruit in a superior—we might say perfect—manner, without being dependent on the weather and waiting on the slow process of sun drying, and without the more expensive resort to fuel and the risk of overheating.

The Duke of Edinburgh.

At an early hour the Duke of Edinburgh is mostly to be found reading or writing in his own morning-room—a snug apartment, which like all the others in the house is comfortably, not luxuriously, furnished. Deformed as it is by exterior hideousness, Eastwell supplies an excellent instance in favor of those practical people who insist that houses were not made to be looked at, but to be lived in. The rooms are well disposed for the purpose of circulation, and those in use every day are on the ground floor. Dining-room, music-room, drawing-rooms, morning-rooms and boudoir are all on a level, and are therefore deliciously convenient and comfortable, full of air and light. Two other apartments on the first floor are of especial interest to the select circles visiting at Eastwell. These are the day and night nurseries, absolute models of what such apartments should be. To begin with, they are of immense size, perfectly lighted and ventilated, furnished with light maple and cane furniture, and completely free from the stuffness of deep carpets and rugs. In a corner of the day nursery is a military tent, a birthday present from his father to Prince Alfred, and is treasured accordingly. It is a Spartan kind of an edifice, of gray-striped material, with a plain deal table and a stool—the kind of tent that *der alte Fritz*, who did not like dandy officers, loved to see his own ensconced in. Before a brightly-burning fire is one of those good old-fashioned brass fire-guards, several feet high, and to the left of this the cots of the four little children are arranged. The two youngest, tired with the morning promenade, are fast asleep; but the little Prince is obviously already outgrowing the idea of going to bed at midday, for he is laughing merrily at the joke of being tucked up again after his glorious run with black "Prince." Little Princess Marie, with her shower of fair hair spread over the pillows and her great blue eyes only half open, is a delightful subject for a painter—a tiny sleeping beauty in the prettiest of woodlands. This midday rest is part of the regular programme at Eastwell, and appears to be successful, if one may judge by present results, for finer and heavier children of their age than Prince Alfred and his sisters could hardly be found.

At midday the Duke of Edinburgh has got through his serious reading, and perhaps some practicing for the family musical party of the evening, and is ready for a drive round the park, which is beautiful and spacious enough to afford ample scope for any species of out-door entertainment. In the afternoon friends arrive from the country side, from London, from Paris and from St. Petersburg. Like the majority of those who prefer a small circle of friends to the crowd and noise of large assemblies, England's Sailor Prince is thoroughly appreciated by all who know him. He is emphatically what is called a quiet man—cheerful rather than joyous, pleasant rather than sparkling. Thoroughly German in his taste for music and serious studies, he is completely English in his domestic life. No man is more pleased with the perfect working of his establishment—from the metropolitan inspector, who, with a brace of constables, keeps watch and ward at Eastwell to the clerk who attends his private telegraph office. Old habits of discipline picked up on the Galatea, and confirmed by recent experience afloat, cannot be lightly shaken off, although the sportive humor of early days may have died out. Like his brother, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh likes good things in reasonable quantities, and is a steady opponent of the German custom of turning dinner into a wearisome ceremony, protracted beyond all reasonable limit by a cumbrous menu. At the little dinners at Eastwell there is no bewildering number of dishes, but a good, straightforward bill of fare, which may be eaten through with perfect enjoyment. Rare things, however, appear at these modest banquets—dishes the mere mention of which sets the gourmand agog—wild boar from the forests in which Arminius brought the Roman legions to naught and sterlet from distant Volga. The sterlet, which is to the sturgeon as a smelt is to a whiting, arrives on some lucky days at Eastwell packed in ice. The eating of him is a species of celebration, and very good indeed he is when 'accommodated' after the genuine Russian fashion. As a rule, music follows dinner at Eastwell; but at times—on the days, for instance, when the *Revue des Deux Mondes* arrives—the Duchess of Edinburgh, who reads a great deal in several languages, will return to her boudoir, to learn the last words of the French authors, whom she knows as thoroughly as the Russian poets and novelists whose works are to be found wherever she is. There are no late hours at Eastwell; the life in which is simply that of the young parents of an interesting family, who find fair quiet and sweet rest among the Kentish woodlands.

Observatory on Mount Etna.

The Italian Government is about to construct a large observatory on Mount Etna. A site has been selected at a height of 9,652 feet above the level of the sea, near the Casa degl' Inglesi, so called from a building erected there in 1811 by the English during the occupation of Sicily. The purity of the atmosphere is so great at its elevation that the planets can be observed with the naked eye almost as well as with telescopes of low power through the thick atmosphere of towns. Venus, when shining alone in the heavens, casts a distinct shadow. This will be the second loftiest observatory in the world, the United States signal station at Pike's Peals, in Colorado, at an elevation of 14,336 feet, being the loftiest station.

Arabian Proverbs.

If your stomach is not strong, do not eat roaches.

If one cannot build a house, he builds a shed.

A bald-headed person does not care for a razor.

The thread is quite accustomed to follow the path of the needle.

The sole of the foot is exposed to all the filth of the road.

The pot-lid is always badly off; the pot gets the sweet and the lid gets the steam.

Without powder a gun is only a rod.

He who waits for chance will have to wait a year.

He who marries a beauty, marries trouble.

Though a man may miss other things, he never misses his mouth.

We wake, and find markes on the palm of our hand, but we know not who made them; we wake, and find an old debt, and cannot remember how we incurred it.

Healthy and Unhealthy Occupations.

There is said to be dust everywhere, but what coustitutes dust is variable material. Many occupations, the working of fibres no less than the working of metals, develop dust and seriously affect the lungs. Iron often settles there. A workman, who had polished iron, died, and his lungs were found to be hardened and actually one per cent. of iron in their substance. Grinding, particularly needle-grinding, is very fatal. These grinders die at the average of 31. The grinding of other metal products is unhealthy, but to a less terrible degree, and grinders are proverbially neglectful or proper precautions. Making ground glass is a hard life, and hardly any of the workmen at it are sound. Thirty-five per cent. die of consumption, and many lose their teeth and suffer virtual lead poisoning. Diamond-cutters are generally sick men. Vegetable dust is unhealthy, too. The men who prepare moulds for castnigs sprinkle them with powdered charcoal. They have finally a catarrh with black expectorations, and die of the disease. Millers do not suffer from inhaling dust, but they have a singular skin disease, oftnest affecting the left shoulder, where they carry meal bags. It itches at night only, and, according to some authorities, is not a vegetable matter but an insect. Making brushes is very bad for the health, as bits of bristle go into the lungs. In button making bone dust is not injurious, but mother of pearl is, very. Feather handling is exceedingly bad for the lungs and throat, and for the eyes, and artificial flower making brings poisoning with it. Working in copper actually makes the hair green and the teeth and it is said the bones, but it is not injurious. Copper is seldom worked alone and what is called copper poisoning is probably lead poisoning. Seamstresses suffer from poisoning from the stuffs they work. They also hurt their eyes, but the sewing machine, it is now held, is rather a benefit than any injury if used only a few hours a day. It is the all day work at it in bad air that has given it its bad name. Tobacco-working involves a week or two of sickness at first, but this is overcome, and after it the workmen are said to be particularly free from epidemic diseases. However its effects upon women are said to be permanently bad. There is a great lack of children with them. Bleaching is a cause of serious trouble from eczema, which comes from the hot water and lye, which also gives washerwomen cracked hands and eczema. Ninety per cent. of the people employed in preparing sulphate of quinine are taken down with severe cerebratous troubles and often high fever. This is a disease that overcomes new workmen and which they only have once. Gasmen also have skin troubles from the violent sweating brought on by the heat, and changes of temperature also develop rheumatism. There is no bronchitis or lung troubles among them. The only way in which mirrors can be made without the horrors of mercurial poisoning is by using silver and letting quicksilver alone, but considerable can be done in improve the condition of mercury workers if they can be made to keep clean, and not to eat in their workshops. Matches in every house and every pocket are made at a terrible cost. Match-makers (not matrimonial, but material), have their intellects dulled by the fumes they inhale and suffer dreadful necrosis of the jaw. No one with imperfect teeth can make matches and not loose his jawbone and teeth. Working in rubber produces "rubber poisoning," which is accompanied by catarrh and eczema and is marked by a singular development of despondency, that leads to dispair and the abandonment of the work, after which recovery comes naturally in. It is a singular fact that offensive odors are not unhealthy. Tanners are proverbally well. In cholera plagues tanners are exempt. Butchers hardly ever know what consumption is. Even scavengers of the lowest order are very well, and stables boys are notoriously healty.

The Ingenious Elephant.

The duke of Argyl in his "Reign of Law" was, I think, the first who promulgated the dictum that man is the only tool-making animal. As far as I can ascertain, this assertion is admitted by developmentists, yet it is undoubtely true that the Indian elephant makes two implements, or forms and alters certain things so as to adapt them especially to fulfill definite purposes, for which, unaltered, they would not be suitable. One evening, soon after my arrival in Eastern Assam, and while the five elephants were as usual being fed opposite the bungalow, I observed a young and lately caught one step up to a bamboo-stake fence, and quietly pull up one of the stakes. Placing it under foot, it broke a piece off with its trunk, and after lifting it to its mouth, threw it away. It repeated this twice or thrice, and then drew another stake and began again. Seeing that the bamboo was old and dry, I asked the reason of this, and was told to wait and see what it would do. At last it seemed to get a piece that suited, and holding it in the trunk firmly, and stepping the left fore-leg well forward, passed the piece of bamboo under the armpit, so to speak, and began to scratch with some force. My surprise reached its climax when I saw a large elephant leech fall on the ground, quite six inches long and as thick as one's finger, and which, from its position, could not easily be detached without this scraper, or scratch, which was deliberately made by the elephant. I subsequently found that it was a common occurence. Leech scrapers are used by every elephant daily. On another occasion, when traveling at a time of year when the large flies are so tormenting to an elephant, I noticed that the one I rode had no fan or wisp to beat them off with. The mayhout, at my order, slackened pace, and allowed her to go to the side of the road, where for some moments she moved along rummaging the smaller jungle on the bank. At last she came to a cluster of young shoots well branched, and after feeling among them, and selecting one, raised her trunk and nearly stripped down the stem, taking off all the lower branches and leaving a fine bunch on top. She deliberately cleaned it down several times, then laying hold at the lower end broke off a beautiful fan or switch about five feet long, handle included: With this she kept the flies at bay as we went along, flapping them off on each side every now and then. Say what we may, these were both really *bona fide* implements, each intelligently made for a definite purpose.

Modesty in your furniture, equipage and words will show that your mind is well regulated, and your heart free from passion.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, JAN. 17, 1880.

AFFAIRS IN MAINE.

In another column will be found dispatches from Maine up to the time when a partisan Supreme Court decided the case in favor of the Republicans.

After that decision the Mayor of the city of Augusta took possession of the state house with his police, and concluded, that while Governors were plentiful, he would play Governor himself some. But like Chamberlain and the Supreme Court, he had Republican tendencies, and very readily threw open the doors of the state house to the Republican rump Legislature. The rump proceeded at once as the Fusionists had done, to elect a Governor. Subsequently the Fusion Legislature headed by Gov. Smith attempted to gain admission to the state house, but were repulsed by the police. Prior to this time there had been dissention in the Fusion ranks—many Representatives holding that they ought to acquiesce in the decision of the Supreme Court—but this outrage served to unite them as 1 man. They held a session of the Legislature on the pavement in front of the Capitol and adjourned to a public hall, where they have subsequently met. They boast that Gov. Smith can command ten thousand men at a moments notice to force an entrance to the state house; but he is a man of peace, and will not resort to extreme measures. The Republican Legislature meantime is putting through bills aimed at the suppression of the Fusion Legislature and the punishment of Gov. Smith for holding on to the State records and seal. So, the chances are, if there are no desertions from the Fusion ranks, that there will be the liviest times in that State since

"Maine went hell bent
For Governor Kent."

Since the above was written four Fusion Representatives have gone over to the Republican Legislature. There have been traitors to every cause since the days of Iscariot, and in Maine we have no exception to the rule. In every body of the kind are men who cannot stand firm when it is a question of bread and cheese with them. The four poor devils in Maine will get their per diem and—the execration of their party through all time.

It is said that Hon. Luke Pryor, lately appointed U. S. Senator by Gov. Cobb, sometimes takes his toddy too freely; or, as one of the North Alabama paper puts it, has his excentricities. He is a man of fine ability, is said to be the most eloquent man in the State, and has a heart as big as all out of doors. Nevertheless, let him be crucified. The Pharisees and hypocrites demand it.

The President has withdrawn the nomination of Samuel Thompson to be Supervisor of the Census for this district. The man has not been named yet.

The Mobile Register, in discussing the appointment of Mr. Pryor to the U. S. Senate says:

It is a fact that the people, however conventions may declare, would cheerfully honor men who were true soldiers, and who labored openly and manfully to redeem Alabama from Grantism and Republican rule. Herndon, Herbert, Shelby, Forney and Lewis are the kind of men around whose names cluster glorious recollections and the affections of the people. They shed their blood in the war, and in peace they led their people to victory against the most formidable usurpation ever witnessed by a free government. But it is not always such men who are rewarded by conventions and assemblies.

Such is the fact, and it is a sad commentary on the gratitude of the Southern people that it is so. In the supreme hour of the South's need, here were a body of men who, for four long years gave their bodies to be torn and mangled by shot and shell, endured hunger, cold and fatigue, making proffer of their lives every day for a cause dear to the Southern heart; and now, when it comes to the bestowal of a pitiful place of honor or profit, they too often are passed by, while the honors are heaped upon men too politic and prudent for war. The North pensions her soldiers. The South passes her honors too often over the heads of her soldiers. Is a country that will do this worthy the heroic sacrifices made for her?

Mr. Wormley, a very wealthy man, who lived in Chesterfield, Va. had two sons, Tom and Jack, both fond of playing poker, but Jack was very sharp at the game and Tom very flat. When the old man died he left Tom $90,000 and Jack only $1,000, but he explained at the foot of his will that $1,000 was just stake enough for Jack to win everything that Tom had, and it was a wise provision, for so it turned out.

From Maine.

AUGUSTA, ME., Jan. 16.

Acting Governor Lanson has appointed a staff, which includes Maj. M. M. Pattee, Adjutant General and chief of staff; General Clark B. Edwards, Inspector General; Dr. Piper, Surgeon General; Maj. J. W. Channing, Dr. Horace Davis, Capt. H. W. Black, Col. J. W. Black and Maj. F. W. French, Military Secretary. H. M. Plaisted was offered the position of Judge Advocate General, but declined.

At five o'clock this morning Richard's Light Infantry, of Gardiner, Maine, had orders to appear at their armory at nine o'clock this morning.

Men were gathering there at an early hour.

There was no disturbance at the State House last night. No one is admitted without a pass to-day.

The Senate and House met at ten o'clock this morning.

In the House the first business up was the report of the committee on elections, declaring Wm. Murray, Fusionist of Vassalboro, instead of Rev. Dr. Bastler, Republican.

The report was received, but reconsideration moved, because Perry, of Camden wished a full explanation of the case.

Dickey, of that committee, stated that the check list was used at the election; that notice of a meeting was not legal; that one of the assessors passed the ballot box out of the door to allow a sick man in a carriage to vote, and that there were a number of other reasons why action was no legal.

Motion to reconsider failed and Murray was escorted to the executive chamber to take the oath.

Murray's admission brings the number of members of the House present to 77, according to the count of the tellers.

The report of the committee on Gubernatorial votes, having been read and acted on in the Senate, it was sent to the House where similar action was taken.

Dickey, of Fort Kent, moved to suspend the rules so that the House might fix the time for choice of four candidates for Governor to be sent up to be voted for by the Senate.

The motion was carried, and on motion of Springfield, an order was adopted fixing the time at 11:15 a. m.

Ingalls, of Wisconsin, thought the action unadvisable as long as there was a doubt in the legality of the House and he believed such action ought to be deferred.

Plaisted, of Lincoln took an opposite view. He reviewed the situation and believed the time had come for immediate action. He made a severe attack upon Chamberlain for declining to recognize Lanson as Acting Governor. He held Gen. Chamberlain responsible for the present condition of affairs. At the conclusion of Plaisted's remarks, which extended past the time set for the choice of candidates, and during which he declared himself resolved to stand by the legality of the House so long as a drop of blood remains in his veins, a sentiment which was loudly applauded.

McLaughlin, of Carmel, by general consent, made a brief speech endorsing Mr. Plaisted's views.

The House ordered that a committee of five be appointed to receive and count the votes for the candidates to be sent to the Senate, and the Speaker appointed the committee, who at once proceeded to their duty. The names of Joseph L. Smith Alonzo Garcelon were the only ones printed on ballots, and the report of the committee showed that Smith and Garcelon had 76 votes. The announcement was greeted with applause, and the report of the committee adopted.

The Senate unanimously elected Mr. Smith Governor, he receiving 18 votes.

It is reported on good authority that an executive Order has been prepared, relieving Gen. Chamberlain of his command, which was to be served this afternoon. The General has as yet, no intimation to that effect.

At 11.50 a. m. the House sent a message to the Senate, informing it that Jos. L. Smith and Alonzo Garcelon, had been selected as constitutional candidates for Governor. It was moved to receive the message and proceed to vote.

Senator Kirkland, said this was an illegally constituted body in his belief, but should the proposed action be proved illegal, he wished it understood, it would bind no one. He was in favor of a peaceful solution of the difficulty, and not in favor of resistance.

A committee was appointed to receive, sort and count the votes for Governor. The vote resulted in the unanimous choice for Joseph L. Smith, 18 votes being cast. A good deal of feeling is manifested. After the election, the Governor and both houses in joint convention, elected an executive council. It is understood that Mr. Smith who will not be recognized by General Chamberlain, will await the decision of the Supreme Court, as to the legality of his election before taking any action likely bring on a conflict.

Both branches of the Legislature reassembled at 4 p. m. The committee appointed to wait upon J. L. Smith, and inform him of his election, reported Mr Smith's acceptance of the office.

At 4:30 a joint convention was held in the hall of the House for the purpose of administering the oath of office. A committee was appointed to wait upon the Governor and forthwith Mr. Smith appeared accompanied by the heads of the the departments, outgoing council and Adjutant General. The oath was then administered by acting President Ellis, of the Senate, after which a proclamation was made by the Secretary of State and Governor Smith delivered his message.

An examination into the alleged bribery cases was continued to-day. Swann, Hartman and James O. White, repeated in greater detail, their statements already published as to the attempts made to bribe them by Wallace R. White, Eden Chase corroborated Swann's statement as to the latter's interview with him.

Bartholemew Wentworth, testified to attempts made to bribe him by Charles E. Ricker, of North Berwick. Alfred Cashman, member of the House, testified to the efforts of his son and Llewellyn Powers, to keep him away from the Legislature by telling him he could get more by not going.

Noah Baker, a Senator, corroborated Bachman's testimony.

Gen. Chamberlain has issued the following order:

Whereas, exciting rumors, which I believe to be entirely without foundation are spread among the people, that the State House is to be held by one party, as against another, or is to be attacked by persons in the interest of some political party, to get in possession of it for the purpose of excluding members elect, from the Legislative Halls, this is to give assurance that the rights and privileges of all parties shall be protected with complete impartiality. The halls are for the use of members elect to the legislature and shall be held inviolate for these uses. I give no credence to reports that either party would stoop to such tricks or be rash enough to use violence to determine questions of rights but to allay any doubts or fears of this, I hereby give my personal guarantee that all rights shall be respected and attempts to gain unfair advantage shall not be permitted.

The Ecaw Mirror says: A gentleman of this county, whose name we are requested to withhold, tells the following strange but well authenticated coincident: He was born on Thursday, and after many years of business in different States from New York to Tennessee from Virginia to Missouri, saw a young lady in Alabama, on a Thursday, and remarked to a friend, "There is the woman who will one day be my wife." He did not then know her name. A month afterwards he was introduced to her on Thursday, was rejected three times, each time on a Thursday, and finally won her promise to be his wife on Thursday. Some months afterwards they were married on Thursday, and now have two children, each born on a Thursday. He kept a diary and had never noticed Thursday occurrences until his wife called his attention to it two years after marriage. He fully expects to die on Thursday, but we hope he may have many, very many happy Thursdays more before that one arrives.

Seven Sorrowful Years.

Professor Grimmer, in a pamphlet recently published, predicts seven years of disaster and famine, beginning with 1880 and ending with 1887, during which the world will be a hell of strife and carnage. He says: "From 1880 to 1887 will be one universal carnival of death. Asia will be depopulated, Europe nearly so, and America will lose fifteen millions of her people. Besides plagues, we are to have storms and tidal waves, mountains are to toss their heads through the choicest valleys, navigators will be lost by thousands owing to the capricious deflexures of the magnetic needle, and islands will appear and disappear in mid-ocean. All the beasts, birds and fishes will be deceased, famine and civil strife will destroy most of the human beings left alive by plague, and finally, 'two years of fire—1886 to 1887—will rage with fury in every part of the globe. In 1887 the 'Star of Bethlehem' will reappear in Cassiopia's Chair,' the immediate result being universal war and portentious floods and shipwrecks. North America is again to be involved in civil war unless a 'Napoleon arises to quell it,' but during these terrible days the Pacific States will be a veritable paradise of peace, compared to the hellish strife that will be waged throughout the world. The few people that may manage to survive till 1887 will have reason to be thankful."

An extraordinary story is told by the London (Can.) Advertiser. A girl nineteen years of age, who has just recovered from a two years' illness, the nature of which the doctors could not determine, as there did not seem to be any organic complaint, has developed wonderful electrical powers, and seems to be a perfect battery. A person, unless possessed of the strongest nerves, cannot shake hands with her, nor can any one place his hands in a pail of water with hers. By joining hands she can send a sharp shock through fifteen or twenty people in a room, and she possesses all the attraction of a magnet. If she attempts to pick up a knife, the blade will jump into her hand, and a paper of needles will hang suspended from one of her fingers. She cannot stop any small article of steel she may pick up. On entering a room a perceptible influence seizes all others, and, while some are affected with sleepiness, others are ill and fidgety till they leave. A sleeping babe will awake at her approach, but with one stroke of her hand, she can coax it to slumber again. Animals are also subject to her influence, and a pet dog of the household will be for hours at her feet, as motionless as death. Articles which she uses become magnetized. She is one of seven children, none of the rest of whom show any abnormal qualities.

Highlanders have the habit when talking their English, such as it is, of interjecting the personal pronoun, he, where not required, such as "the king he has come." Often, in consequence, a sentence is rendered extremely ludicrous. A gentleman says he lately listened to the Rev. Mr. ——, who began his discourse thus: "My friends, you will find my text in the first epistle general of Peter, fifth chapter and eighth verse: 'The devil he goeth about like a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour.' Now my brethren for your instruction I have divided my text into four heads. First we shall endeavor to ascertain who the devil he was. Secondly we shall inquire into his geographical position, namely, where the devil he was, and where the devil he was going. Thirdly, who the devil he was seeking. And fourthly and lastly we shall endeavor to solve a question which has never yet been solved—what the devil he was roaring about."

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Look out old men who you deal with on a credit. I sold Dan Doss a claim on Government land in the fall of 1877—land that I cleared and fenced—about fifteen acres no other fence, not all in cultivation—between eight and ten acres in cultivation—for which he promised to pay me one hundred and twenty-five dollars with interest from date, also promised to pay me $25 down. I agreeing to wait for the balance. Christmas came and no money. Nor Christmas came and no money. He, Dan Doss, has gathered two crops off of said land—made two bales of cotton in 1878 and corn accordingly.

In 1879 he, Dan Doss, sold five bales of cotton and said nothing about money to me. I concluded he was awaiting and would finally pay. I finally concluded I would give him a chance by the jurisdiction of a court. So he did—by claiming the homestead. He rendered in on his schedule the land I sold him and for which he owed me. Hurrah for Dan-y. Wasn't that honest?

JAMES SIGHON.

NOTICE No. 212.

U. S. Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 24th, 1880.

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

Amos F. Tomlin, Homestead Entry No. 5202 for the N E quarter of S W quarter, S W quarter of S E quarter, N W quarter S E quarter, S E quarter of N W quarter, of Section 21, Township 12 South, of Range 9 East and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Robert R. Savage and Richard T. Ray of Cherokee county, Ala.

PELHAM J ANDERSON, Register.

Jan 24—5w'

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

County Special Term. Jan. 17th 1880.

Leginia Hall deceased Estate of— —

This day came R. E. Lewis administrator of said estate, and filed his Statement, accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of his administration.

It is ordered that the 16th day of Feb 1880 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the making of such settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.

Jan 24—3t.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

Joseph A. Jones vs Henry Clews,

Whereas Joseph A. Jones having applied to the undersigned as Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County of Calhoun and State of Alabama, after having made the affidavit and given the bond prescribed by the laws of Alabama, for an attachment against the property of Henry Clews and having obtained the same returnable to the next term of the Circuit Court of said County and State, and whereas it is made to appear that the said Joseph A. Jones is a resident of said County and State, and the said Henry Clews is a resident of the City and State of New York,

Now therefore this is to notify the said Henry Clews that said attachment has been issued, and levied on the Southwest quarter of the Southwest quarter of Section 12, the West half of the Northwest quarter of Section 13 and the East half of the Northeast quarter of Section 14 all in Township 16 of Range 8 East in the Coosa Land District of said State of Alabama, is now pending before said Circuit Court, and that if the said Henry Clews does not appear at the next term of said Circuit Court at the time and place of holding the same, to wit: on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1880 in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, then and there to answer to the complaint of the said Joseph A. Jones, Plaintiff in said attachment, judgment will be rendered on said attachment, and be as conclusive against the said Henry Clews as if he were present to answer and defend the same; and that upon said judgment execution will issue, order of sale be made and other and further process in relation thereto, be had as the law in such case made and provided, may direct authorize or require.

Given under my hand this 6th day of January A. D. 1880.

G. B. DOUGHT, Clerk.

Jan. 17th 4t.

NOTICE No. 195.

U. S. Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., January, 17th 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Mary A. Malone, widow of Woodley B. Malone, Homestead Entry No 5488 for the Northeast qr. of Northeast qr. of Section 25 and Southeast qr. of Southeast qr. of Section 24, Township 13 South, of Range 11 East and names the following as her witnesses, viz. Wilson P. Howell and Elisha F. Pitchford of Cleburne County, Ala

PELHAM J ANDERSON, Register.

Jan. 17 5w

NOTICE NO. 188.

U. S. Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., Jan 17th, 1880.

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

William Snovero, Homestead Entry No 6364 for Fraction C of Section 22 and Northeast qr. of Northwest qr., Northwest qr. of Northeast qr. of Section 27, Township 13 South, Range 11 East and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Wilson P. Howell and Caleb F. Davidson of Cleburne County, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON, Register.

Jan. 17 5w.

NOTICE No. 184.

U. S. Land Office at Montgomery, Ala, Jan. 17th, 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz. James R. Carter, Homestead Entry No 6410 for the S. E qr of Section 11, Township 13 South, of Range 11 East and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Thomas Dye and Thomas Beasley of Cleburne County, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON, Register.

Jan. 17 5w'

NOTICE NO. 185.

U. S. Land Office at Montgomery, Ala. Jan. 17th, 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz, Andrew G. Hackelm, Homestead Entry No 5478 for the W. qr. of N E. qr. of Section 26 and W qr. of S. E qr. of Section 23, Township 13 South, of Range 11 East and names the following as his witnesses, viz Wilson P. Howell and Thomas J. Ezell of Cleburne County, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON, Register.

Jan 17 5w.

WALKER'S IMPROVED

COTTON GIN BRUSH

AND

WIPER.

Superior to any other brush in every particular

1st. Gins wet cotton as well as dry

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nov. 1—3m'

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Estate of Thomas K Cook, Deceased, In Chancery Court of Calhoun county, Ala. Dec 1st, 1879

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

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

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

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

Dec 6—3

NOTICE FARMERS.

The undersigned will have in store in a few days a large stock of Soluble Pacific Guano and Phosphates, Chemicals &c. for composting, at low prices, cotton option. Call early and supply yourselves for the coming crop

JNO. D. HAMMOND.

Dec. 13—4t.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun county.

In Probate Court of said County.

Special Term. Jan. 13th. 1880.

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

It is ordered by the Court that the 16th day of February 1880 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.

Jan. 17—3t.—pd.

STATE OF ALABAMA Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said County Special Term. Jan. 13th, 1880

This day came J D Bryant, administrator of the estate of Benj F. Brown deceased and filed in Court his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of his said administration.

It is ordered that the 16th day of February 1880 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate

NOTICE NO. 187.

U. S. Office at Montgomery, Ala. Jan., 17th, 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of his notice, viz, Thomas B Logan, Homestead Entry No 6134 for the Lot No 2, of Section 32, Township 12 South, of Range 12 East and names the following as his witnesses, viz. John Wheeler and William E. Williams of Cleburne County, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON, Register.

Jan. 17 5w.

NOTICE NO. 186.

U. S. Land Office at Montgomery, Ala. Jan. 17th, 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Mary A. Malone, widow of Woodley B. Malone, Homestead Entry No 5488 for the Northeast qr. of Northeast qr. of Section 25 and Southeast qr. of Southeast qr. of Section 24, Township 13 South, of Range 11 East and names the following as her witnesses, viz. Wilson P. Howell and Elisha F. Pitchford of Cleburne County, Ala

PELHAM J ANDERSON, Register.

Jan. 17 5w

NOTICE NO. 180.

U. S. Land Office at Montgomery, Ala. Jan. 17th, 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: James F. Tomlin, Homestead Entry No. 5202 for the N E quarter of S W quarter, S W quarter of S E quarter, N W quarter S E quarter, S E quarter of N W quarter, of Section 21, Township 12 South, of Range 9 East and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Robert R. Savage and Richard T. Ray of Cherokee county, Ala.

PELHAM J ANDERSON, Register.

Jan 24—5w'

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

County Special Term. Jan. 17th 1880.

Leginia Hall deceased Estate of— —

This day came R. E. Lewis administrator of said estate, and filed his Statement, accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of his administration.

It is ordered that the 16th day of Feb 1880 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the making of such settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.

Jan 24—3t.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

Joseph A. Jones vs Henry Clews,

Whereas Joseph A. Jones having applied to the undersigned as Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County of Calhoun and State of Alabama, after having made the affidavit and given the bond prescribed by the laws of Alabama, for an attachment against the property of Henry Clews and having obtained the same returnable to the next term of the Circuit Court of said County and State, and whereas it is made to appear that the said Joseph A. Jones is a resident of said County and State, and the said Henry Clews is a resident of the City and State of New York,

Now therefore this is to notify the said Henry Clews that said attachment has been issued, and levied on the Southwest quarter of the Southwest quarter of Section 12, the West half of the Northwest quarter of Section 13 and the East half of the Northeast quarter of Section 14 all in Township 16 of Range 8 East in the Coosa Land District of said State of Alabama, is now pending before said Circuit Court, and that if the said Henry Clews does not appear at the next term of said Circuit Court at the time and place of holding the same, to wit: on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1880 in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, then and there to answer to the complaint of the said Joseph A. Jones, Plaintiff in said attachment, judgment will be rendered on said attachment, and be as conclusive against the said Henry Clews as if he were present to answer and defend the same; and that upon said judgment execution will issue, order of sale be made and other and further process in relation thereto, be had as the law in such case made and provided, may direct authorize or require.

Given under my hand this 6th day of January A. D. 1880.

G. B. DOUGHT, Clerk.

Jan. 17th 4t.

NOTICE NO. 195.

U. S. Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., January, 17th 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Meredith Lokey, Homestead Entry No 5370 for the West half of N W qr. of Section 28, Township 16 South, Range 12 East and names the following as his witnesses viz: William S. Williamson and John Thrasher of Cleburne County, Ala.

PELHAM J ANDERSON, Register.

Jan 17 5w.

NOTICE NO. 196

U. S. Land Office at Montgomery, Ala, January 17th 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: William S. Williamson, Homestead Entry No 5253 for the N. E. qr. of N. W qr. of Section 29, Township 16 South, of Range 12 East and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Meredith Lokey and John Thrasher of Cleburne County, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON, Register.

Jan 17 5w.

NOTICE NO. 166

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA. Dec. 27th 1879.

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

William J Carroll, Homestead entry No 5895 for the S W qr of Section 6, Township 13 South, Range 11 East, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Jasper Smith and William A J Stephenson of Calhoun county Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON, Register.

Dec 27—6t

NOTICE NO. 190

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

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

Sarah F. Allen, Homestead Entry No. 6135 for the S W qr of S W qr of section 2 and N W qr of N W qr of Section 10, Township 14 South, Range 11 East and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Caleb F Davidson and Thomas A Howell of CLEBURNE COUNTY, ALA.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON, Register.

Dec 27—6t

NEW ... AND SADDLERY SHOP.

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

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

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

Custom respectfully solicited.

JOE B. PRIVETT.

Aug 30, 1879.

W. Z. OVERBAY,

GENERAL AGENT

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

ALL SIZES AND KINDS OF BELTINGS.

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

Agents Wanted.

For particulars and terms address me, in care of W. P. & Ed. L. Parr, Jacksonville, Ala.

Oct 18 3m

TAX ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

FIRST ROUND.

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

Precinct No. 10—Rabbit Town, Monday January 12, 1880.

Precinct No. 11—White Plains, Tuesday January 13, 1880.

Precinct No. 12—Davis Town Wednesday January 14, 1880

Precinct No. 13—DeArmanville Thursday January 15, 1880.

Precinct No 13—Oxford, Friday January 16, 1880.

Precinct No. 15, Anniston, Saturday January 17 1880.

Precinct No. 4—Gunnaway's School H. Monday January 19, 1880.

Precinct No. 14—Sulphur Springs Tuesday January 20, 1880.

Precinct No. 5—Polkville, Wednesday January 21 1880.

Precinct No. 6—Peeks Hill Thursday January 22 1880.

Precinct No. 7—Hollingsworth's Friday January 23 1880.

Precinct No. 8—June Bug Monday January 26 1880.

Precinct No. 3—Weaver's Station Tuesday January 27 1880.

Precinct No. 2—Alexandria Wednesday January 28 1880

Precinct No. 1—Jacksonville Thursday January 29 1880.

Precinct No. 8—Greene's School House Friday January 30 1880.

Precinct No. 9—Cross Plains Monday February 2 1880.

Precinct No 16—Ladiga Tuesday February 3 1880.

Parties are requested to meet me promptly at these appointments.

A. B. LEDBETTER Tax Assessor Calhoun Co.

Dec 19—td

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun county.

Probate Court for said County special Term Jan. 5th 1880

This day came J. Y. Henderson, guardian of Precious L. Wagnon formerly Precious L. Satcher, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his said guardianship.

It is ordered that the 3rd day of Feb. 1880 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON. Judge of Probate

Calhoun College,

MALE AND FEMALE,

JACKSONVILLE, - - - - ALA.

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

EXPENSES PER SESSION.

PRIMARY—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Primary Arithmetic, &c. &c. $10 00

INTERMEDIATE—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Ele. Gram. Written Arithmetic, Mental Arithmetic, Ele. Geography, Ele History, &c , 15 00

ACADEMIC—Practical and Commercial Arithmetic, Pract'al Eng. Gram., Philosophy, Rhetoric, History, Geography, &c., &c., 20 00

COLLEGIATE—The Sciences, Latin and Greek Languages, the Higher Mathematics, and all the branches usually taught in our colleges, 25 00

MUSIC—Instrumental—Piano or Organ, 25 00

Elocutionary Reading and Declamation by the pupils throughout the session.

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

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

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

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

For further particulars address

W. J. BOROUGH, Principal

FOUND AT LAST!

An Infallible Pile Remedy.

Let the Afflicted Give it a Fair Trial.

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

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

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

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

"BLUE MOUNTAIN SOUTH."

Change of Schedule.

S. R. & D. R. R.

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

No. 1, North.	Stations.	No. 3, South.
	Going North	
6.00 a. m	Lv Selma	4.00 p. m.
8.15 a. m	Randolph	7.15 p. m
9.35 a. m	Calera	10 00 p. m.
11.45 a. m	Talladega	1.50 a. m.
12.41 p. m	Oxford	2.20 a. m.
12 55 p. m	Anniston	3.50 a. m.
1.28 p. m	Jacksonville	5.00 a. m.
3.31 p. m	Cave Spring	6.40 a. m.
4.20 p. m.	Rome	9.55 a. m.
6.15 p. m	Ar Dalton	12.00 p m.
No. 2. South.	Stations.	No. 4, South.
	Going South.	
8.00 a. m.	Lv Dalton	2.10 p. m.
9.55 a. m	Rome	6.35 p.m.
10 30 a. m	Cave Spring	7.45 p. m.
12 23 p. m	Jacksonville	10 40 a. m.
12.55 p. m	Anniston	11.50 a. m.
1.03 p. m	Oxford	12.20 a. m.
1.57 p. m	Talladega	1.50 a. m.
4.35 p. m	Calera	6.00 a. m.
5.50 p. m	Randolph	7.50 a. m.
8.00 p. m	Selma	12.30 p. m.

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

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

No. 2 connects at Calera with through mail train of S & N Great So. R R for eastern and western cities.

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

NORMAN WEBB, Supt. | RAY KNIGHT, G. P. A. J. W. FULENWILDER, Agt.

Memphis and Charleston RAILROAD.

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

Going East.		Going West.
Read down.		Read up
Lve 12.20 night	Memphis	12.10 pm arr
" 2.02 am	Grand Junction	9.27 am lve
" 3.56 am	Middleton	8.50 am "
" 5.08 am	Corinth	7 44 am "
" 10.15 am	Decatur	2.35 am "
" 3 00 pm	Stevenson	10. 10 pm "
Arr 4 50 pm	Chattanooga	8.00 pm lve

GREAT CHANGES

have been made on this line.

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

TO THE EAST

Close connection is made for all eastern and southern cities.

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

TO THE WEST

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

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

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

Baggage checked through. No Sunday delays.

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

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

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

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 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.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun county.

Probate Court for Said County. Special Term, June 9th, 1880.

This day came James Crook, guardian of Rosa Crooks, a minor, and filed his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of his said guardianship.

It is ordered that the 16th day of February 1880, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.

Jan. 17—

The Republican.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ Five dollars cash for announcements under this head, except in case of Commissioners, which announcements are made for three dollars, cash.

FOR PROBATE JUDGE.

To the people of Calhoun County:

I take this method of announcing to the people that I shall be a candidate at the next election for Probate Judge in this county. I do not enter into this election as the representative of any political party, Democratic or Republican, but stand upon the platform of Independentism, and in asking for the suffrages of the people, pledge myself that if elected, I will faithfully, honestly and zealously discharge the duties incumbent upon me in my official capacity.

JNO. A. DE ARMAN.

The people of Cross Plains beat held an election under the local option law, the 19th inst, and voted whiskey out of the beat by a vote of 79 to 54 or by 25 majority.

We congratulate the people of Cross Plains beat on the happy result of this election. Of late there has been two serious difficulties in that beat, and in both instances they were directly traceable to the too free use of whiskey. No doubt these difficulties had an effect to arouse the minds of the people of the beat to the necessity of suppressing a traffic fraught with so much danger to the peace and harmony of the beat. We venture the prediction that the good effects of their vote of Monday will be seen immediately in the good order and decorum which will mark public gatherings and the intercourse of parties at the town, who may be brought together in the transaction of ordinary business. We learn that good men voted on both sides of the question. Men have always and will always differ on this question.

We regret to learn that a little boy of Mr. Wm. West's of this county was thrown from a mule and killed Thursday.

MARRIED.

WORD—MCLEAN.—At the residence of the bride's father, at Oxford, Ala., on January, 15th, by the bride's father, Rev. J. M. McLean, Mr. J. P. Word and Miss Carrie H. McLean. No cards

BLACKSMITH AND WOODWORKMAN WANTED.—Either carpenter or wagon maker, for the year. Apply to M. E EZELL, Alexandria, Ala.

ANOTHER SALE OF SHEEP.—The Hon. E Townsend, of Pavilion Centre, among the recent sales from his celebrated flock of American Merino sheep, has sold to James Crook, of Jacksonville Ala., two of his choice rams for the sum of $600. Mr. T., as a breeder of Registered Merino sheep has a national reputation, and the South, just now embarking in this business, will find a breeder more reliable in filling the orders of his patrons.

We congratulate Mr. Crook on the purchase of these choice animals, and wish him all success in an enterprise, which, properly cared for, must be profitable to himself and beneficial to the section of country in which he resides.

The Genesee Courier.

The Pensacola Advertiser says: For the benefit of our up-country readers we will say that the work of the Pensacola and Selma Railroad is fast progressing. In response to the call made by the contractor, Mr. Callaghan, for one thousand laborers, many hands have responded, and been transferred to the field of operations.

WHEN a young man gets a gateway suit that buttons from the watch chain up to the shirt collar, and can hold an inch stub of a cigar between his teeth and look unconcerned, he's entitled to quotation, and it's an ungrateful public that fails to notice him. What meantive has a young man to effort in a world that persistently refuses to recognize merit?

THE DIFFERENCE.—A man in a theatre cried "Bravo" at the leading actress, and she liked it, but when another intoxicated admirer shouted "Bully for you, old gal," and "You're a daisy," she stopped acting and demanded his expulsion. Four ushers undertook the task, but he laid himself on the floor, put his arms and legs around the seats and was immovable until they pried him loose with a broom handle.

The Dalton Citizen is responsible for the following: A brother editor, who has evidently been lectured by a lady subscriber writes us follows: 'A lady writes us an indignant note in which, with true rustic innocence, she expresses a belief that editors never go to Heaven. We thought that even country people knew that journalists never went anywhere. They don't get the chance. They just sit up nights thinking how to do good, until the tops of their heads near holes through their hair.

Alabama Bonds are still steadily advancing in value. At the Stock Exchange in New York, last Friday, $2,000 of class A, sold for 60 cents, and $10,000 for 60 cents. This is a very heavy advance over bonds of a few months ago. These bonds bear 2 per cent. interest, but commence at 3 per cent. in January. Georgia 7's sold the same day at 111. The new Alabama 6's ought to command a handsome premium, but the indications are that owners of the State money will take the most of them.

Grant when asked his opinion about the different cities he had visited, promptly replied that he thought Washington was the handsomest city in the world. Undoubtedly it has superior attractions for him.

Grace Greenwood's daughter Annie, who went abroad to cultivate her voice, has given up her dream of a career upon the stage.

Over The Rio Grande.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec 28—Two young Americans, George Green, of Texas, and Frank Senter, of Boston, in a mail coach near Guayajuato, were attacked by thirty robbers armed with Winchester rifles. They fought the whole band, killed five and wounded several, compelling the others to retreat. Green was slightly wounded.

The disturbances in Chihuahua and Sinaloa have been repressed. It is conceded that Mexico is no longer revolutionary. President Hayes' message and General Ord's report have been published here, receiving favorable comments of Mexican journals.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 2—The new State officials recently elected by the readjusters took charge of the respective offices to-day. The season is remarkably mild. Strawberry plants are blooming in gardens around the city.

PITTSBURG, PA. Jan. 2.—The Western Iron Association has decided to advance card rates on bar iron three and a half cents per pound next Monday. This will increase the wages of the puddlers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today: James Russell Lowell, of Massachusetts, to be Envoy extraordinary and Minister plenipotentiary to England; John W. Foster, of Indiana to Russia; Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, to Spain; Phillip H. Morgan, of Louisiana, to Mexico; Lewis Richmond, of Rhode Island, United States Consul, at Belfast; Henry W. Leonard, of New Jersey, at Campeachy; Eli. H. Murray, of Kentucky, to be Governor of Utah Territory; Stephen M. Simonson, Assistant Appraiser, of New York, R. M. Kelly, Pension Agent, at Louisville, Kentucky.

Basil M. Yates, a worthy citizen of Wake county, died last week and was buried under peculiar circumstances. The Cotham Record says that during his last illness he gave full and detailed directions as to his coffin and burial, all of which were faithfully carried out. In accordance with his instructions a walnut coffin was made of unusual size, being seven feet long, three feet wide and eighteen inches deep. In it was placed a feather bed and pillow, on which the corpse was laid, dressed in a neat suit of home made jeans, with his boots placed at (not on) his feet, and his hat resting on his hands, which were crossed on his breast, and one of which held a pair of gloves. An immense crowd attended his burial, and a grand dinner was prepared. Meats of all kinds, pork, beef, mutton, etc., in great abundance, were cooked, and all had plenty to eat. It was the most remarkable funeral ever known in this section. The Masons, of which fraternity Mr. Yates was an honored member, conducted the burial according to their ritual.

(Raleigh (N. C.) Observer.

Dying Words.

The Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise says: It is probably natural that at the last the scenes which have made the strongest impressions in life should be recalled by memory. The old mountaineer, when he comes to die, with his last whisper says his snow shoes are lost, with a sage driver he is "on a down grade and cannot reach the brake," the miner cannot get to the air-pipe; the sailor says eight bells have sounded: and the gambler says he has played his last trump. A little girl died here a few years ago, and, as her mother held her wrist and noted the fainting and flickering pulse, a smile came to the wan face, and the child whispered; "there's no more desert here mama, but all the world is full of beautiful flowers." A moment later the smile became transfixed. In an Eastern city, not long ago, a Sister of Charity was dying and at last from a stupor she opened her eyes and said: 'It is strange every kind word that I have spoken in life, every tear that I have shed, has become a living flower around me, and they bring to my senses an incense ineffable.'

THE ROUND MOUNTAIN BURGLARS CAPTURED.—The two negroes, Charley Johnson and Berry Lee Johnson, brothers, who robbed Stocks, Winters & Co's. dry goods house at Round Mountain Iron Works on the night of the 8th inst., were captured Monday on Gunter's mountain, seven miles west of the Tennessee river, by Messrs. Wal. Kane and Jno. Price of Collinsville, and Job Cheek, of Round Mountain. The goods taken from the store consisted of clothing, jewelry, pocket cutlery, perfumes and money, amounting in all to about $120. The burglars passed through Collinsville early Friday morning, taking the road north, but when they had proceed about three miles they turned to the left across the valley, seized Sand mountain and traveled through the woods to the Tennessee river, which the crossed on Sunday and had ascended Gunter's mountain when their pursuers came upon them. They ran when ordered to halt, one of them holding a pistol in his hand. Still refusing to surrender, they were fired upon and both wounded—one in the back and thigh with bullets, and the other with small shot. The former fell when shot—the latter kept ahead of his pursuers about three miles before he was captured, and would most probably have made his escape but for the timely arrival of one of the party who came up in front. The party passed through Collinsville Tuesday en route to Round Mountain, where the prisoners were turned over to the proper authorities.

The capture of these men is a marvel when we consider the character of the country through which they traveled—over swollen streams and wild, rugged almost pathless mountains—and Messrs. Kane, Price and Cheek deserve much praise for their energy and perseverance in bringing the desperadoes to justice.

The Johnsons are professional gamblers, and it is said that they have been winning all the money the other darkies made at the iron works. One of them stated after the capture that he had intended to use his pistol, which was a very small revolver, when his pursuers came within range, but that he was shot down with a navy six at longer range, which left him no chance to fight. His wounds are serious—the other's wounds are painful but not dangerous.

There is no portion of the globe that does not bear the impress of Ireland's genius, or show traces of the labor of her sons. In the walks of literature, in the field of science, in the profession of arms, Irish names stand prominently forward, challenging the admiration and esteem of all mankind.

You may expect plenty of hot weather for planting this spring. Put your fences in order, and leave nothing undone that can be done now.

Our weather machinery was oiled too much at the equator and not enough at the north pole the last period, and machine run too much one way.—Bro. Gaither.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

Attention is called to the fact that by operation of an act passed by the last Legislature of Alabama, all State witness certificates must be Registered within twelve months from the day they become a charge against the Fine and Forfeiture fund, or they are forever barred.

Persons holding such certificates, issued by any of the Courts of Record Jones of Calhoun County prior to the 13th day of February 1879, and which were a charge against said fund, must present them to me for Registration before the 13th of February 1880, or they will be barred and wholly worthless.

I. L. SWAN

Treasurer for Calhoun Co., Ala.

Sight Restored!

The undersigned having had remarkable success in treating numerous cases of sore eyes, cataracts, dimness of sight, and persons suffering from any inflamation of the eyes, impaired vision, etc., desires to make known to the public how such sufferers may avail themselves of his wonderful remedies.

The following certificates—obtained without solicitation—speak for themselves. Persons desiring treatment can be visited by me if preferred A. J. KERR,

White Plains, Ala.

DAVISVILLE, ALA., Dec. 15th, 1879.

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

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

WASHINGTON WILLIAMS.

I certify that this is a true statement with regard to my daughter.

JNO. W. MCDOWELL.

Jan 26th, 1879.

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

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

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

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

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

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

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

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

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

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

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

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

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

AGUE AND FEVER.

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

As a simple purgative they are unequaled

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

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

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

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

W. W. HARRISON,

Physician and Surgeon,

OFFICE OVER

CARPENTER'S STORE.

Robertson, Taylor & Co

Successors to

GEO W. WILLIAMS & CO.

COTTON FACTORS,

WHOLESALE GROCERIES

And Commission Merchants,

Nos. 1 & 3 HAYNE STREET,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

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

FAMILY FAVORITE.

THE IMPROVED

WHEELER

Sewing Machine.

LOCK STITCH,

VERY LIGHT RUNNING,

VERY LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

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

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

Call and examine the machine at

ROWAN, DEAN & CO.,

Sep 13—3m Jacksonville, Ala.

Undertakers Notice.

Mr. Jno. H. Crawford having removed from Jacksonville, the undersigned, at his request, will in the future keep on hand Coffins, Metalic cases and burial Caskets, and will assist on burial occasions as Mr Crawford did while in the undertaking business here

L. A. WEAVER.

Jan 4—3m

Look Here.

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

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

Take warning and obey the word for disobedience is dangerous.

Respectfully, E. L. WOODWARD.

NOTICE.

The Board of Education will meet in Jacksonville the fourth Saturday in this month. All persons expecting to teach during this year, are expected to be present, for examination; except those who have unlimited license.

Township Superintendents are earnestly requested to be present.

G. BRYANT RUSSELL.

REMOVAL.

A. M. LANDERS

Has recently removed to the Foundry Grocery, Bar and Billiard Saloon to the store rooms formerly occupied by Whitehead and Dobbins. 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 in 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.

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL.

FEMALE ACADEMY BUILDING.

Mrs. Ida Woodward will open at the Female Academy, Monday, January 12th her school for children, and will continue the session five months.

TERMS.—Spelling Reading and Mental Arithmatic, $1.00 per month. Higher classes, $1.50 per month, payable at the end of each month.

Berrys & Co.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

Commission Merchants,

AND

COTTON FACTORS,

AND Spot and Steamboat W'f,

Rome, Georgia.

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

STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court for said County.

Special Term. Dec. 2d 1879.

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

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

L. W. CANNON.

Dec. 30w. Judge of Probate.

ED. G. CALDWELL,

(At the old Forney Corner.)

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

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

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

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

Cheap Groceries for Cash at the old Forney Corner.

Fresh Lard at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Fresh Meal at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Queensware at *Wholesale,*

French China in Sets or by the single piece.

SILVER PLATED GOODS

Fine and CHEAP Table knives & Forks, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Glass-ware, Lamps, and Lamp fixtures.

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

J. B. CARBER & Co.,

China Hall, Rome, Ga.

Jan28—3m.

SPRINGVALE STOCK FARM.

JAMES CROOK,

—BREEDER OF—

Thorough-bred Merino Sheep, Angora Goats, Herd Registered Jersey Cattle,

Berkshire and Essex Hogs,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

BURNHAM'S

WATER WHEEL

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

MILLING SUPPLIES.

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

Grand Reduction in Prices.

B. F. CARPENTER

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE AND

COMPLETE

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

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

GREAT BARGAINS IN

Pianos & Organs.

H. A. SMITH

ROME, GA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Bookseller and Music Dealer

Has just received from the Manufacturers, the

Largest Stock of Pianos

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

LOW PRICES,

will be sold to cash customers at

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER KNOWN

in this country.

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

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 call. Jacksonville, Apl. 26, 1879

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT

OF

Ladies' and Gentlemen's

EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS:

Also a Complete Line of

Heavy Goods, at Prices to Suit the Times.

Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

Call early and examine stock and prices at

M. F. GOVAN & CO.

No. 21 Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

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

39 & 41 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

FINE DRESS GOODS A SPECIALTY

Please send for Samples.

JOHN E. NISBET, formerly of Jacksonville, is with this house.

We will pay express on all orders amounting to $10 00 or over.

JOHN M. HILL & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, &C.,

10 *Decatur Street, Atlanta, Ga.*

NEW STORE!

Common Sense Bargains.

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

GROCERIES,

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

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

WILSON BRO'S & HARBOUR,

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

City Bar, Billiard Saloon

JOHN RAMAGNANO,

Has Removed to the

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

PURE IMPORTED COGNAC BRANDY,

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

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

Oct 4—3m JOHN RAMAGNANO

INSURANCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

April 26th, 1879

JOSEPH HOFFMAN,

Fancy Boot & Shoemaker,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA,

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

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

Very Respectfully,

JOSEPH HOFFMAN,
Jacksonville, Ala.

EAGLE AND PHENIX

PERFECT

BALL SEWING THREAD,

COLUMBUS, GA.

PREPARED BY A PROCESS USED IN NO OTHER MILL.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

16 Balls to pound, one pound packages.
20 Balls to pound, two pound 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 AND PHENIX." USE NO OTHER.

FARM AND GARDEN.

FATTENING TURKEYS.—It is a goodly sight, as the summer days wane, to see the flocks of Turkeys coming home from the woods and pastures at nightfall with full crops. If the farm has not been overstocked with these birds, they have very largely made their living upon grasshoppers, crickets, worms, and other small fry. The regular food they have had has been rather to keep them wonted than to supply any lack of forage. As the cool nights come on, and the supply of insects declines, the business of fattening properly commences. It should be remembered that plump, well-dressed turkeys not only bring a higher price in market, but enhance the reputation of the producer, and make his market sure for future years. The turkey is one of the finished products of the farm, and one of the greatest luxuries in the market. The farmer should do his best in preparing his flock for the shambles. The main business now is to lay on fat, and the birds should have every night and morning a full supply of nutritious and fattening food. Instinctively the turkey follows his feed, and if the supply is abundant at the farm-yard, he will not stroll far from home. Boiled potatoes, mashed and mixed with meal, and fed moderately warm, is a very excellent feed, both to promote growth and to fatten. If the pigs can be robbed of a part of their milk, and it be mixed with a part of the hot potatoes and meal, it will very much improve the dish. It is very desirable to supply the place of insects with some kind of animal food, and butchers' scraps is one of the cheapest and most desirable forms of food for poultry. Grain should be given at least once a day with the soft and warm feed. Nothing is better than sound corn. The Northern corn is thought to contain more oil than that of Southern growth. Old corn should always be used for this purpose. The new corn keeps them too loose. In feeding only so much corn should be thrown out, as the birds will eat up clean. Take a little time to feed them, and study æsthetics as you watch the iridescent hues upon the glossy plumage. There is nothing more charming upon the farm in the whole circle of the year than a hundred or two of these richly-bronzed turkeys feeding near the corn-crib. You can afford to enjoy the disappearance of corn while the turkeys are increasing in weight.

HINTS ON HORSE KEEPING.—The wide stall is a luxury, and ought to be six, or even ten feet wide, if room can be spared. Loose boxes are important for horses of great value; in such stalls they can get perfect repose by changing their position, recover from the fatigue of a hard day's drive, and be ready for their task the next day. The best food adapted to the horse is oats and hay of the best quality, occasionally varied with a bran mash, with turnips or carrots as an alternative. The growth and development of bone and muscle depend greatly on the food they eat. It is important to select such as contains all the elements needed to form the bone and muscle of the horse. It is self-evident that the nutritive matter supplied by the food must be equal to the exhaustion or natural waste of the body, to keep up condition. The horse that is about to be driven on a journey needs hardening by exercise, preparing by sweating out the body to purify and increase the circulation of the blood and also by hand-rubbing the legs to make them firm and elastic—a preparation in some degree corresponding with that attained by a horse that is daily driven on the road for ordinary work. For one week from the start they need daily exercise, commencing with eight or ten miles, and gradually increasing to twenty per day. This exercise, with appropriate food, will harden their muscles, strengthen their limbs, and prepare them to perform their tasks without giving out on the road, materially declining in flesh, or seriously exhausting their physical powers. If we perform long drives with horses accustomed to short work only, the sudden transition from indolence to great exertion will relax their muscles, weaken their joints, depress their spirits and break down their constitution. The leading cause of so many valuable horses being spoiled by long drives is being short of work. They are not prepared for such severe exertions. Condition will prepare their work cheerfully, last out with sound limbs, and prepare their constitutional vigor for future usefulness.

DRY EARTH AS BEDDING FOR STOCK.—There is nothing more useful in promoting the health and comfort of stock during the winter season, when animals have to be housed and fed, than dry earth. While it is the most abundant, cheapest and easily acquired of all absorbents and disinfectants, it is almost entirely neglected. Straw makes a very imperfect bedding. It serves no purpose whatever, as an absorbent and only indifferently well for keeping the animals clean. Farmers who have comfortable barns and stables for their stock should, during the dry season in the fall, and before freezing commences, gather from roads and sources of supply that are convenient, and store under cover, enough pulverized dry earth to keep the stalls and sleeping apartments of their stock well supplied through the winter. A good bed of dry earth is far more comfortable for hogs than one of straw, but both should be used. For keeping the stables where milch cows are sheltered and fed, clean and sweet, fine dry earth is superior to anything else. The liquid voiding of the animals is absorbed and all smells prevented from pervading the premises. A dusting of dry earth banishes vermin from stock, and is at once the simplest, most convenient and harmless of all remedies for, or prevention of, vermin. As a saver of manure for those who value this source of farm wealth, dry earth is the most complete. There is nothing more desirable than clean, sweet cow-stables if good milk and butter are objects, and no other means will achieve this end so thoroughly, so conveniently and without extra expense, as to have convenient for use through the winter a supply of dry earth.

MUSTY hay and damaged grain cannot be fed to stock with impunity.

Something for the New Year.

The world renowned success of Hostetter's Bitters, and their continued popularity for a quarter of a century as a stomachic, is scarcely more wonderful than the welcome that greets the annual appearance of Hostetter's Almanac. This valuable medical treatise is published by Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., under their own immediate supervision, employing 80 hands in that department. Ten cylinder printing presses, 8 folding machines, 5 job presses, &c., are running about eleven months in the year on this work, and the issue of same for 1880 will not be less than ten millions, printed in the English, German, French, Welsh, Norwegian, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages. Refer to a copy of it for valuable and interesting reading concerning health, and numerous testimonials as to the efficacy of Hostetters' Bitters, amusement, varied information, astronomical calculations and chronological items, &c., which can be depended on for correctness. The Almanac for 1880 can be obtained free of cost, from druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the country.

DOMESTIC.

CUTS.—In treating ordinary cuts, cleanliness and care are generally more requisite than skill. If the cut be extensive, or an artery, vein, or any other important part be injured, it becomes a more urgent matter. Accidental cuts from knives, cutting tools, &c., are more likely to occur on the face and limbs than on the body. All that is requisite in general, is to bring the parts together as accurately as possible, and bind them up; this is usually done by adhesive plaster, when the cut ceases to bleed. Nothing is so good for this purpose as paper, first washed over on one side with thick gum water, and then dried; when used, it is only to be slightly wetted with the tongue. When the cut bleeds but little, it is well to soak it in warm water for a few minutes, or to keep a wet cloth on it. This removes inflammation and pain, add also a tendency to faintness, which a cut gives some person. If the bleeding be too copious, dab the part with a rag wetted with creosote. If the wound be large, it should be sewed up. If the blood that issues be very scarlet, it may be concluded that an artery has been touched, and then whenever the bleeding cannot be stopped, medical aid must be procured; the best method to persue is to bind up the wound tightly, or to hold a finger strongly against the part that bleeds.

TO MAKE BARLEY SUGAR.—To every pound of sugar allow half a pint of water, and half the white of an egg. Put the sugar into a well tinned saucepan, with the water, and when the former is dissolved, set it over a moderate fire, adding the well-beaten egg before the mixture gets warm, and stir it well together. When it boils remove the scum as it rises and keep it boiling until no more appears, and the syrup looks perfectly clear; then strain it through a fine sieve or muslin bag, and put it back into the saucepan. Boil it again like caramel, until it is brittle, when a little is dropped in a basin of cold water, it is then sufficiently boiled. Add a little lemon juice and let it stand for a minute or two. Have ready a marble slab rubbed over with salad oil; pour on the sugar, and cut it into strips with a pair of scissors; these strips should then be twisted.

PROFITABLE PATIENTS.—The most wonderful and marvelous success, in cases where persons are sick or wasting away from a condition of miserableness, that no one knows what ails them, (profitable patients for doctors,) is obtained by the use of Hop Bitters. They begin to cure from the first dose and keep it up until perfect health and strength is restored. Whoever is afflicted in this way need not suffer when they can get Hop Bitters. See other column.

A VERY large quantity of poisonous vines, or ivy, which clings to the trees, particularly oaks, is found scattered all over, and few persons know what to use to relieve themselves from the tormenting irritation it produces. We therefore recommend "Labarraque's solution of chloride of soda, which when the skin is not broken, can be applied three or four times a day; when broken, it should be diluted with from three to six parts water. This remedy is also prescribed for erysipelas, burns and scalds and is found to be very efficacious.

MINCED VEAL AND EGGS.—Take some remnants of roast or braised veal, trim of all browned parts, and mince it very finely; fry a shallot, or onion, chopped small, in plenty of butter; when it is a light straw color add a little pinch of flour and a little stock, then the mince meat, with chopped parsley, pepper, salt and nutmeg to taste; mix well, add more stock if necessary, and let the mince gradually get hot by the side of the fire: lastly add a few drops of lemon juice. Serve with sippets of bread fried in butter round, and the poached eggs on the top.

THE price of soap is rapidly advancing. A year's supply of DOBBINS' ELECTRIC bought now at old price will be a very judicious purchase

CHOCOLATE DROPS.—Pour half a pint boiling water on one quart of white sugar; mix well, and boil ten minutes without stirring; place the saucepan in cold water, and stir briskly till it becomes stiff enough to handle; mould it in little balls and put it aside to cool. Break the chocolate in pieces, and put in a bowl in top of a boiling tea-kettle; when melted, remove the bowl, and drop in the balls one at a time; take them out with a fork and place on buttered paper.

FRICASSEE CHICKEN.—Take two good-sized chickens, nicely cleaned and divided. Stew them in one quart of water, and a half pint of rich, sweet milk: add a little salt and pepper, one fourth of a pound of butter, a pint of tender green corn cut from the cob: and when the chickens are perfectly done, thicken the gravy with a tablespoonful of flour made into a smooth paste with a little cold water. Send to the table in a deep dish.

PETROLIA, Pa., Jan. 5, 1879.
MESSRS. KENNEDY & CO.:—My hair is growing out so fast that I can almost see it growing myself, through the use of your Carboline.
D. NIXON.

INHALING ammonia is an excellent remedy for headache and will often remove catarrhal cold. The aromatic spirits of ammonia is especially prepared for heartburn and dyspepsia. Ten drops in a wine glass of water affording relief. The spirits of ammonia can be similarly used but is not so palatable.

TUMBLER CAKE.—Two eggs, one and one half tumblers of sugar, one-half tumbler of butter, one tumbler of sour milk, one-half tumbler of molasses, one tumbler of raisins, three tumblers of flour, one teaspoonful of soda, spice if you like.

A GOOD nurse is a blessing to every family, and all sensible nurses recommend that innocent but effectual remedy for all the pains and ills that befall a baby.—Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, Price 25 cents

PAINTED VEHICLES.—When vehicles have been newly painted do not be in a hurry to use them; it is economy to let them stand until the coat is thoroughly hardened.

BITS of scraped ice are better on the tongue than a drink of water.

A GREAT medicine in small vials.—Dr. Pierce's Pellets (little pills). No cheap, paste-board or wooden boxes, that allow a waste of strength. Sick headache, dizziness, rush of blood to the head, bad taste in mouth, bilious attacks, jaundice, internal fever, boils and nettle rash. Sold by Druggists.

HUMOROUS.

"WHICH TRAIN?"—Recently a lady, after gazing at all the brass-buttoned officials in the depot finally approached one of the most genial conductors on the road.

"Can you tell me, sir," said she, "who is conductor of this train?"

"What train, madam?"

"This train," (gazing vacantly into space.)

"Yes, madam, but which train?"

"The 5.35 train."

"Yes, yes: but which route?" returned the conductor, getting red in the face.

"For the West," sweetly replied the lady.

"Well, which way—by the way of Buff—"

"Yes, by the way of Buffalo," she replied.

"Yes, madame, there he stands within two feet of you."

NOT A BEVERAGE.—"They are not a beverage but a medicine, with curative properties of the highest degree, containing no poor whiskey or poisonous drugs. They do not tear down an already debilitated system, but build it up. One bottle contains more hops, that is, more real hop strength, than a barrel of ordinary beer. Every druggist in Rochester sells them, and the physicians prescribe them."—*Evening Express* on Hop Bitters

"I WAS at church to-day, and enjoyed it greatly." "Ah," said the pious landlady, "I am glad of that. I didn't see you though, on which side did you sit?" "Ahem—yes—ahem," stammered the disconcerted Jones, "I sat on the—outside.'

A DEARTH of pennies is threatened, and the heathen are elated accordingly. Every hand that passes over the contribution box must drop a three-cent piece or nothing, (Peppermints and lozenges barred out.)

IT was at Nantucket, the other day. On the way up from the boat one of the party asked the driver, "Do they play 'Pinafore' here?" "Guess not," answered the benighted islander, with a puzzled look, "but they play billiards."

"IF you want a pug dog, madam," said a dog fancier to a would be purchaser, "this here one's the dog; why his nose is just a turnin' somersets 'aiween his ears all the time."

VEGETINE is now acknowledged by our best physicians to be the only sure and safe remedy for all diseases arising from impure blood, such as scrofula and scrofulous humors.

IT is believed that Jacob was the first Indian agent, for the bible represents him as saying "Lo, I have served thee many years."

WHEN the Queen of Sheba said the one-half had not been told her, which half did she mean? Solomon's better half, probably.

OF all the marvelous works of the Deity, perhaps there is nothing that angels behold with such supreme astonishment as a proud man.

WHEN a writer swears because his articles are refused, it's a proof that rejected communication corrupt good manners,

"WE are living at present in the very arms of tyranny," exclaimed a western scribe. Aha! just been married have you?

A FASHION magazine says: ulsters are worn somewhat longer this winter "Well, then, by St. George, the men who wear them have got to wear stilts, that's all.

WHY is a rosebud like a promissory note? It matures by falling dew.

WHEN the deacons of a church hand around a silver contribution-dish, they do not expect it to come back nickel plated.

ANYBODY can travel from Boston to New York by telephone who will go on the Sound.

CHARITY covers a multitude of sins. Same way with the camp meeting tent.

A MINCE pie at bedtime is the shortest route to the menagerie.

THE season for remembering the poor has come around,

BEAUTY, frankness and freedom are things to delight in.

WHY is a lover like a knocker? Because he is bound to adore.

A GRAVE-yard—Thirty-six inches of black crape.

ANY actress can paint but only a few can draw.

Dr. C. Huter, a German savant, of Griefswald, has devised a simple arrangement which demonstrates the circulation of the blood in the human body by making it visible. What is known as Purkinje's experiment previously enabled an observer to witness the circulation in his own retinal blood vessels; but now, for the first time, can the flow of the vital fluid in one person be watched by another, and that, we are assured, with sufficient accuracy to detect anything abnormal, and to obtain invaluable assistance in the diagnosis of disease. Dr. Huter's method is as follows: The patient's head being fixed in a frame, on which is a contrivance for supporting a microscope and a lamp, his lower lip is drawn outward and fixed on the stage of the microscope by means of clips, the inner surface being uppermost, and having a strong light thrown upon it by a condenser. When these preparations are completed all the observer has to do is to bring the microscope to bear on the surface of the lip, using a low-power objective, and focusing a small superficial vessel. At once he sees the endless procession of the blood corpuscles through the minute capillaries the colorless ones appearing like white specks dotting the red stream

Dr. Huter asserts that from taking careful note of variations in the blood flow and changes in the corpuscles he has derived great advantages in the treatment of medical cases.

WHY RUN ANY RISK WITH YOUR COUGH, COLD, HOARSENESS, or indeed any Pulmonary or Bronchial Complaint, when a remedy safe, thorough, and so easily obtained as Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant can be had? If you have contracted a severe Cold, save your Lungs from the dangerous irritation and inflammation, which frequently brings about Consumption, by promptly resorting to the Expectorant; and if troubled with any Affection of the Throat; you will find this remedy equally effectual in affording relief from obstructing phlegm, and in healing the inflamed parts.

A Valuable Plastic Cement.—Amongst the many useful purposes which glycerine has served, there are probably none says *The English Mechanic*, of greater utility than its combinations with other substances, by which compounds with peculiar properties have been produced. A plastic cement is the latest invention in which glycerine forms the important ingredient; it is known as Jannin's cement, from the name of the patentee, a resident of Paris. The cement is simply a mixture in suitable proportions of yellow oxide of lead (the quality known as massicot being preferable) with glycerine. Several other metallic oxides and matters may be mixed with the cement, so as to suit the quality or the color of the cement to the nature of the work to be produced, but the two essential compounds are yellow oxide of lead and glycerine. The proportions of oxide of lead and glycerine vary according to the consistency of the cement it is desired to produce. The proportion of glycerine will of course be larger for a soft cement than for a stiff cement; it is not necessary therefore, to specify the exact proportion of each of the two essential compounds. This cement is specially adapted for moulding those objects which require an extreme delicacy in the lines of the cast, such as engraved blocks and plates, forms of printing type, photoglyptic plates, etc. Under the influence of gentle heat it sets in a few minutes, and then resists perfectly both pressure and heat. When set it is also a good substitute for natural lithographic stones, and it can replace them for many practical purposes. It can also be used for artistic reproductions, such as fac-similes of terra cotta, whose color and sonorous quality it possesses. Though setting to great hardness in a few minutes, it does not shrink. Massicot, it may be observed, is an old name for litharge, but the term is more generally applied to the yellow oxide of lead prepared from the scum of molten metal by roasting until the color is fully developed. For purposes in which the color is of no moment, the scum itself would doubtless answer, provided it is throughly oxidized.

FOR RELIEVING THROAT TROUBLES, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" have a world-wide reputation, and as they contain nothing that will injure the system, they can be used without fear of bad results.

Rottenstone is sometimes harsh and gritty: the best way of trying it is to take a little between the teeth, when the last portion of grit may be detected. Careful workmen will always wash it before using. This is effected by stirring the fine powder in a considerable quantity of water, then allowing it to remain at rest for a few seconds, and pouring the water into a glazed earthen vessel. The powder which then precipitates will be perfectly fine and smooth. By washing the remainder, the whole of the finer parts may be separated from the grit.

"MAY your troubles only be little ones, and may you always have Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup handy," said an old bachelor to a newly-married couple.

Some interesting laws of the variations of atmospheric electricity have been deduced by Denza from the regular data collected at the Observatoro of Moncalleri. In Piedmont there are daily two maxima of electricity, following the rising and setting of the sun, at an interval of some hours. Between these maxima is a minimum which follows the passage of the sun over the meridian of the place. The annual maximum of the atmospheric electrical tension occurs in February and the minimum in September. Before and after storms the electrometer stands at zero, but during their passage it indicates very high tension. In calm and hot weather the lowest values are observed. Negative electricity is generally due to storms or rain at a distance or to a polar aurora.

THE happiest discovery of the age. ANAKESIS, an infallible cure for PILES, a scientific combination of poultice, instrument and medicine, endorsed by physicians of all schools, discovered by DR. SILSBEE, a regular physician, and used successfully in thousands of cases. Sufferers who have tried everything else in vain, will find instant relief and permanent cure. It is regarded by medical men as the greatest of modern discoveries, and pronounced infallible. "Anakesis" sent by mail on receipt of Price $1.00 per box. Samples FREE, by P. Neustaedter & Co., Box 3946 New York.

IF YOUR LIVER is Disordere *Hoofland's German Bitters* will set it aright.

Ekeskell's Tetter Ointment Will cure every form of Tetter.

IF YOU Would Enjoy Good Health Take *Hoofland's German Bitters.*

Pro Bono Publico.

The man who never smoked the Lone Jack Cigarettes is like a world without a sun. Readers ponder over the condition of that man. Smoke the Lone Jack Cigarettes and you will feel pleasure with all mankind, not excepting your mother-in-law. Try the Lone Jack Cigarettes if you want a clear head and sound stomach. They are made of the best Tobacco grown, and free from any deleterious adulterations. We do not ask you to take our word for the praise best owed on the Lone Jack Cigarettes. Only try them.

FOR PIMPLES on the Face, use *Ekeskell's Tetter Ointment.* It never fails to remove them.

IF TROUBLED with Constipation, take *Hoofland's German Bitters.*

IF YOU are Dyspeptic *Hoofland's German Bitters* will cure you.

VEGETINE.

Liver Complaint.

This disease may be said to proceed almost invariably from the stomach being out of order in the first place. By the stomach be ng out of order, the blood also gets out of order; and why? All the blood in the human body passes through the liver every few minutes to have the bilious matter separated from it. If there be any scrofulous taint or other impurity in the blood, it will surely be deposited in the liver along with the bile. By and by, however, these impurities increasing, will render the blood watery, and render its motion torpid; then it will cease to perform its duty of straining out the bile. Only pois n will be left in the liver; and the result will be an obstructed, inflamed and swollen liver, ending in disease. Such is the theory, and such the ultimate, as proven by facts. The symptoms crowd rapidly upon one another, —a continued pain or tenderness in the right side, inducing emaciation and weakness; cough with expectoration, dyspepsia, high-colored urine, yellowness of the eyes, fever, a dull quick pulse. It is impossible to mistake the disease by these symptoms. There is only one way of curing Liver Complaint; and that is, to strike at the root. To do this, you must act on the stomach, the blood, the liver, and the general health at the same time. VEGETINE alone will do this, and will effect a speedy cure. See testimonials.

Rochester Policeman "Gained Eight Pounds in Three Weeks"

MR. H. R. STEVENS,
Dear Sir—Having used but three bottles of your VEGETINE in a very bad case of Liver Complaint, I find myself improving rapidly. Am weighing eight pounds more at present than I did when I began taking it, and believe, with a continuance of a small quantity more, I shall be entirely cured. Before I began taking the VEGETINE I was under the doctors care. Was sick a long time. Mr. Smith, who had received great benefit from taking the VEGETINE, advised me to try it. I can cheerfully recommend it to every one as a good medicine, as the VEGETINE has done more for me than the doctors can do

Yours truly,
JAMES A. JOHNSON,
Police Officer, No. 823 Brown st., Rochester N. Y.

SOUTH POLAND, Me., Oct. 11, 1876
MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—I have been sick two years with the Liver complaint, and during that time have taken a great many different medicines, but none of them did me any good. I was restless nights, and had no appetite. Since taking the VEGETINE I rest well, and relish my food. Can recommend the VEGETINE for what it has done for me. Yours respectfully,
Witness of the above, MRS. ALBERT RICKER.
MR. GEORGE M. VAUGHAN,
Medford, Mass.

VEGETINE
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston Mass

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY,

Manufacturer of
BLATCHLEY'S
STANDARD PUMPS,
Occupies Jan. 1st,
THE SPACIOUS WAREROOMS,
308 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Stock the largest, assortment the most complete, facilities of every kind the best in the country. Prepared at the shortest notice to meet the wants of our customers for all depths of wells and to give complete satisfaction.—Pumps plain, Galvanized Iron, Porcelain or Copper lined. Mills, Grafton, W. Va.

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COMPLETE HOME
MRS. JULIA McNAIR WRIGHT'S NEW BOOK.
The Morals, Health, Beauty, Work, Amusements, Members, Money, Savings and Spendings are all clearly dealt with in fascinating style, full of anecdote and wit. With beautiful colored illustrations, new type, toned paper, choice bindings, and low price, this work is BOUND TO HAVE AN IMMENSE SALE. No book like it has ever been published.
For full description and extra terms, address
J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

HOLIDAY MUSIC.

SIX CHRISTMAS CAROLS.
(25 cts.) New. By H. N. Bartlett. Also many other fine Carols. Send for list.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.
Nothing is better than an elegant volume of bound Sheet Music, such as **Gems of English Song, Gems of German Song, Gems of Song,** or one of the thirty others of smaller style, costing from $3 to $4 each, and including each from one to two hundred popular songs or pieces.

CHRISTMAS GIFT.
Nothing is better than a Violin, Guitar, Cornet, or any Band or Orchestral Instrument, a Music Box (large or small), a Drum, or any Toy Instrument. Full stock. Send for lists.

Organists will do well to present themselves with Ditson & Co.'s Organ Collections, ($1.50) containing 32 pieces by the best composers. May be used as Voluntaries.
The sweet Sunday School Song Book, **White Robes,** (30c.) will be a most acceptable present for a Sunday School.
The bright Temperance Song Book, **Temperance Jewels,** (30c.) just out, will give new interest to Lodge and Reform meetings.
Any book mailed for retail price.

Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston.
J. E. DITSON & CO. 922 Chestnut St., Phila.

EXODUS

To the best lands, in the best climate, with the best markets, and on the best terms, along the line of R'y.

3,000,000 ACRES

Mainly in the Famous
RED RIVER VALLEY OF THE NORTH.
On long time, low prices and easy payments.
Pamphlet with full information mailed free. Apply to
D. A. McKINLAY, Land Com'r,
St. P. M. & M. Ry. St. Paul, Minn.

$1000 REWARD

CAUTION Some genuine unless yellow wrapper has printed on it, on black a Pile of Stones and Dr. J. F. Miller's signature, Phila. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Sent by mail by J. P. MILLER, M. D., Propr., S. W. cor. Tenth and Arch Sts., Philada., Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Pa., re-opens January 7. Civil engineering; Chemistry; Classics and English. Degrees conferred. Colonel THEO HYATT, Pres.

Pimples, Eruptions, Itch,

Itching, and all Skin Diseases, easily cured; pimples on the face entirely removed, leaving the face clear and smooth. Address
G. H. Steel, 120 Liberty St., New York.

LANDRETH'S SEEDS

ARE THE BEST.
D. LANDRETH & SONS, 21 & 23 S. SIXTH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

MRS. POTTS' COLD HANDLE SAD IRON

ADVANTAGES.
A COLD DETACHABLE WALNUT HANDLE.
ARE LINED WITH NON-CONDUCTING CEMENT.
HEAT QUICKER THAN OTHER IRONS.
RETAIN THE HEAT LONGER.
REQUIRE NO HOLDER OR CLOTH.
DO NOT BURN THE HAND.
ARE DOUBLE POINTED.
IRON BOTH WAYS.
THE BEST IN USE.
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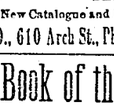

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Trust and wait,
Though burdens great,
Hard on the heart are pressing,
For a hand of love
Will the cross remove,
And leave in its stead a blessing.

'Neath the snow
No roses blow.
And there no bees are humming;
But they gather sweets
In their dark retreats
To brighten the days that are coming.

Dark and drear
The skies appear,
When the cloudy day's declining,
But the night must fall
And cover all,
Ere the sun renews its shining.

The Doctor's Choice.

The cream of Galton society was congregated in the Town Hall, waiting for the lecture.

Conspicuous in the crowd sat Miss Alfreda Morton, smiling and happy; for was not her new silk dress the envy of the town, and her hat imported direct from Paris, and was not her escort for the evening young Dr. Grey, the best "catch" in Galton, a rising man in his profession, with some fortune besides?

And then it was so seldom that Dr. Grey honored any young lady with his attentions, that handsome Miss Alfreda felt especially honored.

She smiled complacently upon her less fortunate sisters, chatted gaily with the doctor, displayed her pretty, ringed hands, and made herself the centre of attraction till Mabel Benson and her father came in and took seats in front of them.

Now Miss Alfreda had a piece of spite in her nature, and made some pretensions as a musician, while Mabel Benson was undoubtedly a better musician.

The young lady never allowed an occasion to show her petty jealous to pass, and one was ready for her now.

She turned to her intimate friend, Effie Barr, who sat directly behind, and said:

"Just look at Mabel Benson's bonnet! It's every bit made up out of old pieces. It's her own work, I know."

"It looks nice, though, Alfreda," said Effie.

"Oh, it looks well enough, but the idea of wearing such a thing in good society! She had those flowers on her last summer's hat, and that tip is off her winter hat, and that pearl ribbon is the same she had on her light silk dress.

"I think it is. But you know the Bensons are not rich, and Mabel has to save all she can," said Effie, who was kind-hearted.

"Let her save in some other way, then! Why! don't you think she actually gave twenty-five dollars to the pastor's library!"

"She did?"

"Yes! Brother Jack's one of the committee, you know, and he told me. They pay her twenty five dollars a quarter for playing the organ, and she gave her last quarter's salary for the library. She might have bought a decent hat with it!"

"Did you give anything to the library?" asked Effie.

"No, indeed! I told him if they would get a new Brussels carpet for his study, I would give them ten dollars, but to buy nasty old books, never! Look at her overskirt! As sure as I live, that's her old poplin, turned! I declare, if I could not have one decent dress, I would not pretend to go into good society at all."

"But, Alfreda, I know she bought her little brother a new suit with her own money only last week. It's good in her you must allow, to spend her means for the rest."

"Bother! I dare say she only does it to get praise for her goodness. Anyway, if she goes like a dowdy, she needn't expect to be received in respectable society. I won't recognize her, for one."

"Hush! there comes the lecturer," said Effie.

They settled into attention, but young Doctor Grey, who had heard every word of the whispered colloquy, turned his attention to Miss Benson, who was directly in front of him.

He had noticed her before, as a pleasant, sweet-faced girl, but now he gave her as thorough a study as he could with her back towards him.

His glance went first to the despised hat, and he saw a dainty little grey creation, with a drooping gray plume, and a cluster of snowy lilies of the valley, and he decided, if it was her own work, it was far prettier than many of the wonderful hats and bonnets around, which had cost much more.

And many times during the evening he was drawn to look at her, regardless of Miss Morton's silken robes and luring smiles.

When the lecture was over and greetings were exchanged, Miss Alfreda turned her back on Miss Benson, but Doctor Grey lingered to say good evening.

And as Mabel raised her eyes, half astonished, to answer him, he observed what he never had before, that her eyes were the sweetest, clearest brown, with an expression of earnest womanliness in their depths which went straight to his heart.

After he left Miss Alfreda at her own door, he went to his own room musing oddly on what he had heard of Miss Benson.

"Why, I didn't know she was so sweet," said he to himself: "Decidedly, I must cultivate Miss Benson's acquaintance. Thanks to the stylish Miss Alfreda for the introduction."

So it came about, the next evening, that Miss Marton waited in her elegant parlor for Doctor Grey till she was wild with vexation.

While he, forgetting that she had invited him to call, rapped at the door of Mabel Benson's little cottage, and quite astonished the little organist by asking permission to spend the evening with her.

But she was not displeased, either, for Dr. Grey was a very attractive young man, and could win friends when he chose very rapidly.

He did not stay late, but asked permission to call again.

And upon the very next Sunday evening he did call again.

Miss Alfreda was furious at seeing this, and determined it should soon stop.

She took every occasion to draw the Doctor to herself, sometimes getting some attention from him, but the very next thing he spoiled it all by appearing with Miss Benson.

At last there was a grand excursion on the river planned, and Miss Morton was one of the committee of arrangements.

She meant to make it a crowning stroke, rule Mabel out, and secure the Doctor for herself.

She contrived to have it understood that no lady was expected to attend who could not appear in an entire new suit, stylish dressed.

This she knew Mabel could not do.

Mabel would not attend, therefore, and she would have the field clear with the doctor, having already secured his promise to be there.

The doctor meant to go.

He also guessed what Miss Alfreda was up to, and determined to beat her at her own game.

She had told him that she was sure Miss Benson did not mean to go, and she felt quite confident that he would invite her instead of Mabel.

But Dr. Grey resolved to find out for himself what Mabel's intentions were.

A day or two before the excursion, he rapped at Mabel's door again, and after they had chatted socially upon different topics for a few minutes, he said:

"Miss Benson, I should like to escort you to the excursion on Thursday. Will you go with me?"

Mabel's sweet face flushed, she hesitated, and then said:

"I should like to go very much? But I do not think I can this time."

"Please tell me your reason?" said the doctor, plumply.

Mabel still hesitsted and flushed deeply.

"Any objection to your escort?"

'Oh, no!"

"Please tell me, then."

He got up, crossed over to Mabel's chair, and sat down beside her.

"Don't be afraid to speak frankly to me, Miss Mabel," he said, gently.

"Very well," said Mabel, still blushing. "I know it is very silly of me to care, but this is to be a very grand thing, and the ladies will be very stylish dressed. I can't afford a new dress, and I had therefore decided not to go."

"Precisely," said the doctor, cooly. "May I allowed a remark or two?"

"Yes, I suppose so."

"Then, I saw a young lady last Sunday, dressed in a hat with a grey feather, a plain black silk dress, and a linen duster. That young lady was quite stylish enough for me to be proud to take her anywhere. I want her to go with me next Thursday. Will she do so?"

"She would be glad to go. But others might not be so kind in their judgement," said Mabel.

"That isn't an answer."

"Very well—I will go Dr. Grey."

The young doctor bent down and took Mabel's hand in a strong, warm clasp.

"Thank you. But I'm not satisfied, yet. Miss Benson—Mabel, if you accept me for your escort on Thursday, I shall understand that you also accept me for your escort through life. Now, Mabel, will you go."

Mabel hesitated one minute, then, lifting her eyes frankly to his face, she said, softly:

"I think I will."

Half an hour later, as they were sitting side by side, she said:

"I shouldn't mind the old black silk dress, if I only had a new bonnet."

"When you belong to me you shall have a new bonnet every week if you want it," said the Doctor, "but just now I had rather see your pretty head crowned with that little grey concern than the finest hat a milliner ever got up. Why, Mabel, that little bonnet brought me to you."

And when Mabel looked up in wonder, he told her all about the night of the lecture.

But Mabel did not care now for all Miss Alfreda's spiteful flings, for the whole world could offer her nothing better or sweeter than the offering just laid at her feet.

Miss Alfreda was furious on Thursday when Doctor Gray stepped on board the excursion steamer with Mabel Benson on his arm, and she read, or guessed the truth from their happy faces.

But if she had known it was her own work she would have been much more so.

Catching a Mermaid.

Captain Sullivan, of New York, recently caught a green marine animal in the water near that city. Captain Jack baited his eight inch hook with half a pound of pergy, and was waiting for one of the pirates of the bay. He got a bite—a tremendous one—and when he had killed his prize and flopped it on its back, experts pronounced it an "angel shark." Some amateurs on the deck, however, would have it that the Captain had caught a mermaid. "Because," said they, "look at its belly; did you ever see a more perfect human body?" When drawn out of the water the belly was a pure white, but shortly after death it began to change, and soon assumed a true flesh tint. The back was of mixed purple and bluish gray. Examination of the fish proved it to be an angel fish, which is a common name for the squatina angelus, a representative, Captain Jack says, of the family of squatinidæ, intermediate between the shark and ray fish. From its appearance it is often called the "shark-ray," "angel fish" from the resemblance of the breast fins to wings, "monk-fish," from its round head, which seems to be enveloped in a cowl, and fiddle-fish" from its general shape. Captain Jack's fish weighs about fifty pounds, is four feet long from the snout to the fork of the tail fins; is ten inches across the belly; fifteen inches across the shoulders or wings, which are much like those of the spread eagle on the subsidiary silver coin. At the rear end of the belly are two more wings of almost the same shape, and as the fish lies spread out they bear an exaggerated resemblance to extremely wide human hips. The tail, which is twenty inches long and flat, sideways, tapers from a thickness of five inches at the fluke. The upper part of the back and the head is singularly like a frog's in shape and color, and the eyes, about five inches apart, are small and of a dark gray hue. The mouth is very wide, and like a cat-fish's with two rows of small teeth in the upper jaw, and a triangular tongue half an inch thick. When he landed it on the pier the fish panted and palpitated like a human being, and as it lay on its back it looked confusingly like a drowned young woman of no pretensions to good looks.

"Will a Teranteler Sting?"

Why didn,t I save my gold dust when I had it, young feller?" sneered an old pioneer who had been braggingto the loungers in Knox's court room Virginia City, Nevada, of the piles of gold he had got rid of in early days. "Well, per'aps its nat'ral to ask that, seein you don't even know what dust looks like. In them days a man had to be his own banker, and the only safe bank was a feller's pocket. It wouldn't do to leave your dust nowhere if you didn't want it to turn up missin' when you went after it. A thousand dollars in dust weighs just about five pounds, and when you get four or five thousand in your belt it ain't no easy load to pack around. I'm blowed if the dead weight of many a man's belt has't driven him from the diggun's down to Frisco and Sacramento just to have a whoop to get rid of it. S'pose you try packin ten or fiftcen pounds o' lead round your waist for a month or two, young feller, and then you'll see why I wasn't so dreadful anxious to hold on to the dust when I got it."

Having thus sat down on the presumptuous Johnny-Come-Lately, the relic of the days when gold could be had for the digging grew garruleus.

"Lord, how free he was with the dust! Judge, d'ye remember the time when you was keepin' bar in the Round Tent in Sacramento? What tricks you fellors was up to in them days. Boys, I've seen the judge here take his knife of an evenin' an' pick as much as $5 or $6 outen the cracks in the red-wood counter. When one of us called up the crowd we just yanked out our buckskin sack and told the bar-keeper to take out $4 worth. They all had scales and a horn spoon an' they'd shovel it out an' weigh it. Some 'ud drop, an' that's how the judge here gouged high wages out o' the cracks of the counter. The judge didn't take chances them times neither. He had the bar built up with rock inside, an' when the guns begin to go off he was on his belly behind that there stun. Ha, ha! I've seen that there old Round Tent of a mornin' lookin' like a washin' hung out to dry. Nobody did't wait to go out o' the door when shootin' was bein' done. Every feller jest out with his knife an' ripped a door fur himself."

"D'ye see that bare spot on tops o' my cocoanut?" inquired the venerable argonaut, removing his hat and holding down his gray poll for inspection.

The boys got up and made for the door. They knew what was coming. That was only the first of eighteen bullet and knife wounds that every man in town has seen and heard the minute history of. The judge came to the rescue of the deserted and indignant pioneer with:

"Will you come and have a drink, Billy?"

"Will a teranteler sting?" responded the the old chap with recovered cheerfulness.

Dinners.

Juvenal occupies a whole satire with considerations for cooking a single fish; and Martial has consecrated the chief portion of one of his books, called "Xenia," to a poetic catalogue of subjects of diet. Not the least remarkable of these is a dish made of flamingos' tongues, reminding the reader of the pate of tongues of singing-birds composed by Clodius Æsopus, the actor. The tongue of the flamingo was one of the ingredients of Vitellius's celebrated entree which he called his shield of Minerva. Martial and Pliny were both admirers of foie gras—the latter pathetically alludes to it as the tenderest, moistest and sweetest of livers; and the liver of a white goose fed on fat figs is mentioned by Horace as one of the delicacies of the table of Nasidenus. Many dishes, like Wordsworth's ideal woman, not too good for human nature's daily food, appear at that weird feast, but none of them equal in horror the blinded cuttle-fish in the "Rudens" of Plautus. Here is a dish that the famous cream sauce of the Marquis de Bechamel could hardly render palatable, although that courtier of the grand monarque boasted that with it a man might eat his own mother-in-law, and yet fail to discover her natural inherent bitterness. "I hate him worse than cold boiled veal," Macauley said, or is reported to have said, of the modest Mr. Croker; but what is cold veal to a clammy cuttle-fish? Surely of the two a man would prefer the Lacedæmonian black broth, which one having tasted observed he wondered not any more, seeing this was their life's chief nutriment, at the Spartan intrepidity in facing death. Pine nuts (pignons) are also sung by Martial as a peculiar delicacy. These are probably a sort of pistachio. To translate the Latin terms, as is commonly done, by "fir cones," would be to follow the example of the Journal des Debats which French Times once, if we may believe Archbishop Trench spoke of pommes de pin as the conclusion of a lord mayor's feast, being led into the mistake by our use of pine-apple for ananas, and then commented in good set terms on the grossness of the English appetite.

A Dutch City.

As it is market day in Hoorn, Holland, all sorts of liveliness might have been expected, yet such is far from being the case. A crowd of men are around a line of boards with small bags of grain upon them. They are busily engaged in buying and selling, still there is no noise and excitement of any sort. The men converse in whispers, and even make signs with their hands to save the trouble of speaking. As to the peasant women busily buying in the shops, to me their holiness of face and figure is positively depressing in its influence. Their costume, too, is ugliness itself. With a cap blooming in flowers above, with the silver plate on the forehead underneath, with the two side-metal blinkers with bits of false hair twisted around them, with a worse fitting dress than one sees on the wife of a London costermonger out for a holiday, the *tout ensemble* is positively an eyesore. The old Dutch masters only dealt a fair meed of justice to their country women when they represented them as visions of homeliness and ugliness. One might perhaps resign one's self to all this if any of them possessed any of that "agreeable ugliness" which Mirabeau so admired. But they have no more animation than the Dutch dolls sold in the London toy shops. In some of the by-streets there is almost a ghostly stillness, and the people move about like the shades of the departed. Rightly enough is some respects is Hoorn termed a "dead city." Its very inhabitants look as if they were not living people, but the dead galvanized into momentary motion. Beyond the effect of climatic influences, why the people should be so solemnly depressed is strange. Rich they are beyond doubt. Rich in sheep, in oxen, in butter, in eggs, but, above all, in cheeses. Peeping in at the window of many of the houses in Hoorn you will find the walls entirely hidden by shelves of cheeses. Along the canal, close to the port, there are warehouses crammed from top to bottom, with cheeses. Rolling down from the first floors of these warehouses, through wooden spouts, come tumbling into the boats quite thousands of cheeses. With all their riches, still it seems to me those Dutchmen are the most suspicious as well as avaricious race that ever existed. Their very faces are screwed up into a mask of business cunning. No farmer thinks of taking a check from another (at least so it seems to me, and so I was told was the case); it is all cash down, cash in the hand, to be at once transferred into the bag. As I walk into the Kaffiekamer of the inn, where the farmers meet, they are all busy counting their money. Verily, the faces of the misers in the famous picture of the old masters were pleasant faces indeed to some of those I saw at Hoorn. They sit and take their drams of gin and pounded sugar as if they had never seen one another in their lives before, and never wished to see one another again. Fortunately for me, mine host at the inn was the one brilliant exception to prove the rule. He even ventured so far as to ask me if I would join the *table d'hote*, a tremendous effort for a real Dutch landlord. And to enjoy this some half dozen or more sat in a little room looking on to a bit of paved yard, with shrubs growing beyond—a scene to make a perfect Hobbema.

Monseignor Capel.

This celebrated dignatory of the Catholic Church in England, said one day: "I have learned "never to place reliance on hearsays concerning other people after an amusing experience of my own." It seems to continue in our own words—that the Monseignor happened, on a certain occasion, while traveling, to be shown into the society of a talkative stranger, who, after offering his opinions on various subjects, finally settled upon the Church of Rome.

"Do you happen to know Mgr. Capel?" he asked.

"Yes."

"An odd man, very odd. He does and, says some of the queerest things——"

"Ah, indeed! May I ask what they are?"

Whereupon the stranger launched out upon the full tide of anecdote, in the course of which, he narrated the most preposterous tales greatly to the amusement of the supposed hero thereof, who ventured finally to suggest a slight doubt as to their authenticity.

"My dear sir," loftly asserted the story-teller, "I know them to be true. I saw everything with my own eyes."

For the moment Monseignor Capel said no more.

In a short time they reached a certain station. Both the gentlemen alighted for refreshment, when some one standing about, recognized the Monseignor, addressed him by his title. This the stranger heard. On retaking their places, he leaned forward in his seat.

"So you are a priest?" he said.

Mr. Capel had worn a coat tightly buttoned to the throat, thereby concealing his clerical garment.

"I am," was his reply.

"Ah—may I ask your name?"

"Certainly. My name is Capel."

Dead silence, confusion and blushes on the part of the stranger, intense enjoyment on the part of the Monseignor.

Not a Porter.

Dialogue between two old school fellows, one of whom has sold with the wolves while the other has bought with the lambs:

"Well, old fel, fortune has favored me, while luck has been decidedly against you. I'm going to retire now and settle down. Suppose you come and live with me at my country seat?"

"Oh, you're too good!"

"There is a nice little lodge, where the woodbine twineth, down at the gates that I'll have furnished. How would that answer? I know you would feel more independent and at your ease if you had a little snuggery of your own."

"My dear sir, your generosity is equaled by your delicacy. Excuse these tears of grateful joy."

"That's all right—that's all right—between old friends like us, you know——. Besides, you will have it in your power to repay any little service I may be able to render you."

"Name it—only say how—and if my heart's blood—"

"Well, you see, being down near the gates, if any packages or letters come you might take them in for me; all you'd have to do would be to pull a cord I'll have fixed up for you with a nice little ring at the end of it, and as you'd see me going in or out you'd be able to tell any inquiring friends whether I was at home or not, and—"

"But, I say, you want me to be your porter!"

"Can you think so unkindly of me as to think that? Why, I would pay a servant wages."

A Railroad Story.

Many years ago, one night while a conductor on the Southern railroad was taking up fares, a man without a ticket offered him a large bill, and he, as conductors are apt to do, took it along, saying he would soon return with the change. The purpose of these delays is to make a quiet study of the bill in the baggage car, and see if it is all right. When he reached the baggage car with the bill, Mr. McKinney found what he had taken to be a $100 was a bill for $1,000. He returned to the passenger and found what he had shifted his seat. Telling him there was a m stake, that the bill was for $1,000, he was amazed to have the fellow repudiate the whole arrangement. He knew nothing of it, and insisted, and was supported by a friend's testimony, that he had a ticket, and that it had been taken up. Finally Mr. McKinney went off with the bill, which the next day he turned in to the company, with his explanation. It was deposited in the Phœnix Bank, as a special deposit, and drew interest for several years, was never claimed, and finally was given to the conductor by the company. The only explanation was that some bank burglars were on the train; that one of them carelessly took out the wrong bill, and that it was decided safer to lose $1,000 than to risk being arrested. Probably they thought he knew of the burglary.

The Pompey Stone.

This stone was found at Watervale, in the township of Pompey, Onondaga County, N. Y., three miles south of Manlius, and is dated VI, 1520. The neighborhood is exceedingly prolific of relics of the aborigines; arrows, flints, stone pesties, swords, gun-barrels, hatches and medals abounding in the fields and on the hillsides. These objects are not held, however, to indicate that an early and unknown European colony, town or fort was established in that locality, but simply that Indians were living there as early as 1620. After a careful investigation, Governor De Witt Clinton found no evidence of European relics of an earlier date than of French colonists, who settled in Onondaga in 1654 and abandoned the region in 1669. But the stone in question bears a date nearly one hundred years earlier than French intercourse with the Indians at this point. There have been many conjectures regarding its origin and meaning. Clark, writing in 1849, says it was probably designated as a sepulchral monument. Mr. Schoolcraft thinks the date means the sixth year after Pope Leo X. took the papal chair, and that some straggler from Ponce de Leon, who landed in Florida in 1513, reached the Iroquois. Thomas B. Smith, writing in 1863, surmises that the stone may have been erected by missionaries from Rome. As Dr. Homes says, the only ostensible cause for surmising that the stone refers to Leo X. is for the reason that he was pope from 1513 to 1521. There is really nothing but the date to connect the stone with him. Leo or Leon is a very common name among the Latin nations, and might as well refer in this case to the discovery of Florida. Dr. Home's view of the stone seems to be the most consistent and probble of any that has been advanced. He holds that it is the memorial gravestone of a European, probably a Spaniard, who, previous to 1520, with one or more companions, had been made captive by the Indians in some part of North America, and both had been adopted as members of the tribe with which they were living, a practice common enough at the time. One of these men must have been named Leo, and at his death a surviving companion carved on the stone his name, with the month and year of his death. Hispaniola, or San Domingo, was discovered by the Spaniards in 1491, and it is believed that the original adventurers made frequent voyages to the continent before the year 1520, the Spaniards thus coming in frequent contact with the aborigines. If the position of Dr. Homes be correct, the Pompey stone is the earliest monument either in the State of New York or in the United States, attesting the discovery of the New World and the presence here of Europeans. The famous relic is now the property of the Albany Institute.

On The Elevated Railroad.

To what do you attribute Such accidents as have occured on your road? was asked of a conductor on the New York Elevated Railroad.

"Chiefly to the hurry and rush of passengers. It is a peculiar characteristic of the people of this city to run after anything that is in motion. This is not confined to railroads, for you see it exemplified in the ferry traffic on the rivers. Men, yes, and women, too, for that matter, having ever so much time at their disposal, not unfrequently imperil their lives by jumping for a ferry boat after she has been cast off and is already some feet out in the slip. The moment they are aboard they cool down, read their papers, or laugh and chat with their friends, as if they had all the time in the world at their disposal. But the moment the boat enters the slip on the opposite side of the river in their eagerness to get off, and for no appreciable cause, they rush forward seemingly preferring to jump rather than walk ashore, every one bent, as it were, on being first. So it is with the elevated roads; men and women come sauntering along the streets, apparently in no hurry, until they reach the platform of one of our stations. Then in a moment there whole manner changes. They rush by the officer, barely taking time to purchase a ticket, and if not withheld would frequently jump on the trains before they stopped, or after they had started to move off. Now the company uses every precaution to put a stop to this. Aside from the gates on the car platforms, which competent brakemen open only after the train comes to a stand, and close immediately the signal is given to start again, we have at all the main stations men on the platform to restrain this over-impatience of passengers. Why, I have seen, right here at this Rector street station, men rush forward and jump clean over the gate on the platform of the car after it was closed and the train in motion. Now these men in reality are in no hurry, for on leaving the train they will take their time about getting to their homes or places of business. It is that unaccountable something, as I said before, which causes New York people to run after things in motion. There is really no reason for this. Our trains are run with from one and a half to three minutes headway. Of course, we have to do everthing with celerity in order to keep the track cleared with such short headway. A few minutes lost in the arrival and departure of trains simply means a blockade. The necessity for this dispatch with the passenger, however, does not exist. If the gong has sounded he should know that he has missed that train, and not run to get aboard of it at the risk of his life, when one minute and a half more will bring another train to his service."

"Do you have much trouble with intoxicated men? I mean in keeping them from endangering their live?"

"Occasionally. But these we can control, as a rule, better than persons who are perfectly sober. For the reason that, when the conductor and brakemen see that a man is under the influence of liquor, they are constantly on the lookout to make him behave himself, wheres they naturally expect that sober persons are sane enough to take care of themselves. Now, it frequently happens that persons will pass by their station, then suddenly becoming conscious of the fact, they will jump from their seats, run out on the platform and try to get off, though the train has already left the station.

A California Duel.

In 1855 a noted duel took place in California, between Robert Tevis and Charles E. Lippincott. The meeting ground was in Sierra county where the sombre fir trees spread their eternal pall; but when nearly ready for the sanguinary proceedings the Sheriff and his posse were descried on a distant eminence, and the dueling party moved on into an adjacent county, beyond the jurisdiction of the pursuers. There another arena was prepared, and the grand act of the tragedy was ready to come on. In the meanwhile the principals had been away with their seconds in opposite directions, practicing with shot-guns, loaded with ball, at forty yards—the weapons and distance agreed on—and I was afterward told that each had broken a bottle at the word. Lippincott was a low, heavy-set man, with light hair, piercing black eyes, deliberate and resolute in his speech, and with that most peculiar physical structure indicating steadiness and self-possession. He was the son of a clergyman in Illinois, and was exemplary in his habits, except the ordinary drinking of that time; was highly cultivated in mind, and was an exceedingly good humorous and sentimental writer. He declared he did not wish to kill his adversary, to whom he had never spoken in person; did not want to fight, if it could be avoided; but the nature of the public insult and the customs of the time compelled him to send the challenge. During a previous winter he had been engaged in hunting deer and bear, and was known to be a remarkably good woods-man. In making his choice of weapons, Tevis unknowingly selected those with which his adversary was most familiar, double-barreled shot-guns carrying ounce balls. Mr Tevis was a tall, spare man, of a highly nervous and excitable temperament. He came from Kentucky, and possessed the ideas of chivalry and honor prevailing at the South, and was an excellent sporting marksman, but too little skilled in woodcraft to know that in shooting down hill one should aim low, else he will overreach the mark. He was possessed of good natural abilities, but was somewhat eccentric in manner, and did not possess the element of popularity. In walking out with him on the evening before the meeting I observed his manner was abstracted and his speech confused and faltering as he talked of his solemn situation, but his courage and resolution were unwavering, and he seemed absolutely athirst to spill the blood of one who had made him the object of mortifying ridicule. That was our last interview, and his last night on earth, and the pale ghost-like face, as it then appeared in the twilight when we walked under the frowning hills and beside the resounding river, hangs in memory to this day. I had seen the bounding deer sink down before the aim of his iron-nerved antagonist, and felt then that he was a dead man walking the lonely outskirts of the world. The combatants took their places, forty yards apart, the ground was a little sloping, and the highest situation fell to the lot of Tevis. The sun was going down upon the peace and happiness of two families far away, and upon a brilliant young man's ambition and life. As his second walked away he turned toward Tevis and laid his finger on his own breast, as an indication where to aim, and Lippincott observed the gesture and fixed his eye on the same place. The word was given; both guns cracked at the same instant. Tevis sank down, shot directly through the heart, and a lock of hair fell from near Lippincott's ear. The fallen man had not made the necessary allowance for descending ground, and his murderous lead had passed directly over his adversary's left shoulder, grazing his face. The wound was frightful, as though it had been bored through with an auger, and the ground was horrible with its sanguine libation. The survivor and his friends took their departure, and the dead man was temporarily buried in that lonely place, which in the gathering twilight, seemed like the chosen abode of the genius of solitude.

Odd Facts About Ostriches.

A singular thing about these birds is the way they bring up their babies. To begin with, there are a great many eggs in the nest, and they are the eggs of as many different mothers (Mr. Darwin says). The ostrich does not lay an egg every day, as the hen does; they are so far apart that they would not hatch out together. So, as I said, when a bird prepares a nest all her friends contribute an egg apiece, and I suppose she returns the favor in due time. Then the feeding is another odd thing. You know our birds leave the little ones in the nest, and both father and mother go off to hunt worms and other food for them. But no such way will do for baby ostriches. Both parents stay at home to protect them, and other ostriches—nurses, I suppose, they ought to be called—come and lay eggs for the babies. When they need lunch one of the eggs is broken and the babies fed. Ostrich eggs are much nicer than hen's eggs, and one of them weighs three pounds and is equal to about two dozen of the hen's. They are very convenient for the hunter to find in the desert, for they not only furnish a delicious meal, but the dish to cook it in. He justs sets the egg on the fire, breaks a hole in the top, and puts in a stick to stir it, and when done he eats it out of the same dish. The natives use the shells instead of cups and pails to bring water. A native woman takes a bag full of shells which have only one hole in them, carrying it off on her back, and returning in the same way with the shells full.

A Good Eye Cure.

"Can you cure my eyes?" said a man to Dr. Brown.

"Yes," said the doctor, "if you will follow my prescription."

"Oh, certainly, doctor," said the patient; "I will do anything to have my eyes cured. What is your remedy, doctor?"

"You must steal a horse," said the doctor, very soberly.

"Steal a horse, doctor," said the patient in amazement. "How will that cure my eyes?"

"You will be sent to State Prison for five years, where you could not get whiskey, and during your incarcerations your eyes would get well," said the doctor.

The patient looked somewhat incredulous, but he did not adopt the doctor's remedy.

Mathematical Curiosity.

The year 1881 will be a mathematical curiosity. From left to right and from right to left it reads the same: 18 divided by 9 gives 9 as a quotient; if divided by 9 the quotient contains a 9; if multiplied by 9 the product contains two 9s. One and 8 are 9; 8 and 1 are 9. If the 18 be placed under the 81 and added the sum is 99. If the figures be added thus, 1,8,8,1, will give 18. Reading from left to right is 18, and reading from right to left 18, and 18 is two-ninths of 81. By adding, dividing and multiplying nineteen 9s are produced, being one 9 for each year required to complete the century.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, JAN. 31, 1880.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ Five dollars cash for announcements under this head, except in case of Commissioners, which announcements are made for three dollars, cash.

FOR STATE SENATE.

☞ We are authorized to announce L W GRANT as a candidate for State Senator for the 7th senatorial district, composed of the counties of Calhoun and Cleburne.

FOR PROBATE JUDGE.

☞ We are authorized to announce L W CANNON as a candidate for Probate Judge of Calhoun county.

To the people of Calhoun County:

I take this method of announcing to the people that I shall be a candidate at the next election for Probate Judge in this county. I do not enter into this election as the representative of any political party, Democratic or Republican, but stand upon the platform of Independentism, and in asking for the suffrages of the people, pledge myself that if elected, I will faithfully, honestly and zealously discharge the duties incumbent upon me in my official capacity.

JNO. A. DE ARMAN.

FOR SHERIFF.

☞ We are authorized to announce A O STEWART as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county.

The difficulty in the State of Maine has ended in the dispersion of the Fusion Government. In another column we print dispatches to show how they talked fight up there before the thing ended. But superior pluck and rascality won the victory for the Republicans.—We are reluctantly coming to the conclusion that the Democrats of the North and West are a cowardly lot.

Enquiry has been recently started at Washington as to what has become of all the money paid into the treasury of the National Grange by subordinate granges throughout the country—some million and a half dollars.

Rev. B. D. Turner has given us the following receipt for composting a cheap fertilizer, which he has found, after fair test, to be as good as the commercial fertilizers, now sold in this and other markets. He has found that it costs from $16 to $18 per ton.

60 pounds Sulphate of ammonia,
40 pounds Nitrate of soda,
20 pounds Rock potash.

The above three compounds are put in a kettle of hot water and dissolved. The best plan to make the best compost is to take chip manure and raked up stuff and burn on a log heap made with eyes after the manner of a brick kiln. Use about fifteen bushels of this burned stuff with ten bushels of well rotted stable manure. Make heap of compost under a dry shelter. Pour the liquid over compost as heap is made, and thoroughly mix, so as to waste none of the liquid. Then add one barrel of bone dust, one barrel of land plaster, three bushels of lime and one bushel of common salt. Then thoroughly mix. The above will make from twenty-three to twenty five hundred pounds. Apply at rate of from a hundred and fifty to two hundred pounds to the acre, and you will find it equal to any of the commercial fertilizers. The ingredients can be ordered through your merchant.

Some of our friends have expressed a desire to see the salutatory article in the first issue of the Cleburne County Clarion, in which the future political course of the paper was defined, etc. As the edition was exhausted in Cleburne, and we have no copies of the paper, we print below the article referred to. It will be seen we enunciate the same political opinions in Cleburne through the *Clarion* that we do in Calhoun through the REPUBLICAN. We quote from the Clarion:

It has become so universally the rule in starting a newspaper enterprise for the editor to give his readers an intimation of what his politics will be, and what will be its general line of conduct, that we do not feel at liberty to disregard it, though frankly, we would much prefer to place our modest sheet before the people of Cleburne and the press of the State, and let it speak for itself on every question, from time to time, as occasion might arise.

First of all, the paper will be conducted, as its motto indicates, in the interest of the whole people of the county Untrammelled now, it shall never come under the influence or controle of any combination or clique of men, should such there be, but under all circumstances, shall be the friend of the people at large—the channel through which they may discuss public questions—the advocate of their rights. The paper will be Democratic in its politics because its conductors are Democrats and believe that the highest interests of the people of the whole country lie in the triumph of Democratic principles, and much more especially now, since the Republican party of the North show such strong tendency to drift into Centralism, which is but the forerunning shadow of Empire and Despotism. But while we believe that the Democratic [illegible] all liberty-loving people within the press[illegible] do not propose, be either big oted or intolerant. We freely acknowledge that men may differ with us politically, and still be patriots at heart; and while we may regard them as mistaken in their views, we have no disposition to abuse them for their opinions. We shall not, therefore, attempt the impracticable feat of driving the Republicans of Cleburne into Democratic ranks by abuse, but prefer rather first to accord them honesty and sincerity in their views, and then by facts and reason convince them if we can, that their truest and highest interests lie with the political party whose banner we follow.

We want the people of Cleburne, irrespective of party to subscribe and read their county paper. If the Republicans of the county cannot endorse our political views, ther is a common ground we can all meet on, and that is the encouragement of all local enterprises having for their end the welfare of the county and the advancement of the material interests of the people.

The people of Cleburne have a county that for hidden wealth in the precious metals has no rival from the Gulf to the Tennessee Let but the magic hand of Capital touch her hills, and wealth sufficient for the enrichment of nations will be forthcoming. To direct the eyes of the world to her wonderful resources in this respect will be, in part, the mission of the CLARION.

Her population, for honesty, industry, good order and due observance of law, will compare favorably with that of an county in the State. To encourage these virtues, and stimulate the people of Cleburne to yet higher attainments will be another aim of this paper.

To sum up, on this platform we plant:

We shall be the friend of the people—the advocate against all comers or combinations of their rights and their interests.

We shall be fair and courteous in our treatment of political opponents, and fearless in the expression of our own views.

We shall herald the vast natural resources of Cleburne county, and labor in season and out of season to advance her material interests.

We shall enjoin good morals, encourage education and advocate obedience to law.

We shall endeavor to elevate Cleburne county to that position among the counties of the State that her natural advantages and the virtues of her people entitle her to.

If you can meet us on this ground, give us your hand.

ALABAMA NEWS.

The Gadsden Times says: Some time in November last, John Long, alias L. L. Lewis, stole two bales of cotton from Messrs. Rufus Hale and B. F. Mackey, at Leesburg, Ala., and shipped them to Rome and sold them. Messrs. Hale and Mackey have kept a close eye on his track, and a few days ago he was captured near Decatur, and is now confined in the Centre jail.

Also: One of the most shocking accidents of our knowlege occurred on Friday last at Dukes Springs, in this county, resulting in the death of an excellent young man. The water guage of the boiler at a saw mill flew out and scalded Preston Horton, son of Harvy J. Horton to death. We regret to say that the young man died from the effects of the scald on Saturday morning.

A correspondent of the Livingston Journal, writing from Cuba Station, says: On last Thursday evening about twilight, as Mr. Harter, formerly of your town, was passing from his store to his boarding place in Cuba, he was attacked by a ruffian, knocked senseless with a seasoned stick, and had it not been for the gallantry and heroism of one of Cuba's fair daughters, Miss Jenny Knott, he would have certainly lost all his money, and probably his life. The attack was made so near her (Miss Knott's) attention was attracted by the old man's cries for help, and, Spartan-like, she rushed boldly forward, and with her assistance, succeeded in getting the old man to her house. Every effort by the citizens of Cuba has been put forth to catch the would-be assassin, but as yet no discovery has been made.

The Henry County Register says: Robert Carroll and Ben Clendinen have been trapping a week in the creeks in this vicinity. Beaver and otter are numerous, and they do not fail to catch at least two animals a day. The skins are worth from seventy-five cents to two dollars and fifty cents each. There is money in the business.

The Scottsboro Citizen says: A tramp went into the two hotels here on Tuesday night, and stole an amount of money from Mr. Isaac Jones, of Paint Rock, and a valise from Mr. McFarland of Chattanooga, who were at the Ellis house. A drummer stopping at the Phillips house lost a fine suit of clothes. The thief was captured at Stevenson the next day.

The Henry County Register says: There is a general complaint of the loss of meat. All who killed about the 26th of December lost their joints. This loss is so generally distributed that it does not fall heavily on any individual, but it is heavy on all the county.

CONGRESSMAN D. Wyatt Aiken, in a letter, says: "I am amazed at the opposition presented by Southerners to this negro exodus. Why not let them go? If they remain in the South there is no development, no advancement, no accumulation of wealth by the toiling farmers or laborers. Every enterprise is subordinated to this brake upon the wheels of progress. It is not there. Where else in all Christendom can that chapter not be found? Have we Southerners no enterprise, no push, no go-aheadativeness? Yes, we have, but how can we assert it with this incubus of ignorance and stupidity hanging about us like a galling yoke? But the public mind says we want the negro here, and I have said the public mind is not often wrong. So, perhaps, I err in wishing the exodus a God-speed. Perhaps I do. Go nevertheless.

Mr. Stephens on the Presidency.

A correspondent of the Chicago News, having heard some talk in Washington of a Presidential ticket, with Grant for the first place and Mr. Stephens for the second, called upon the latter at the National Hotel to ascertain his views on the subject. He found Mr. Stephens seated in his arm chair. His greeting was cordial, but he declined to discuss politics saying:

"I shall never occupy any position other than the one I do now, and I do not expect to hold that much longer." Upon my expressing surprise at that, he said; "I don't expect to live twelve months longer." It was suggested that he might be mistaken this time as his friends had been so often before. "No," said he, 'I think not, I can feel that my health is rapidly declining I can feel it myself. I have held out now, far beyond my time, and have outlived my generation. I have always been weak and sickly, but still I have lived, while hale and hearty men, my companions and associates in Congress have fallen by the way. I entered Congress in 1843, and there are now only fifteen men living who were there with me."

FROM MAINE.

Fee, Fo Fum—I Smell the Blood of Mulligan.

Blood Across the Face of the Moon.

AGUSTA, Jan 24.

The general impression is that matters are in a more critical condition than they have been for some time. Crowds are collecting at various points, and secret clans of armed men drilling, and other circumstances tend to create alarm.

The Chronicle (Greenback labor organ) of Auburn, states that the State House must be taken though it cost thousands of lives.

The Governor is not alarmed and will make the State House perfectly impregnable. The first military company that ever entered the State House marched in at midnight last night.

Pillsbury, Blood, Charring, and others, are known to be enrolling in every county in the State. Men are enlisted in county towns for Fusion Governor—J. L. Smith's call.

Capt. Black, of Augusta, is drilling men nightly.

Mayor Nash has addressed the following to Governor Davis to-night:

"In view of the threatening attitude of persons hostile to the present government of the State, I feel constrained to say to your Excellency that I fear my civil police force will be unable sufficiently to protect public property at the capitol, or even hold possession of the building itself against such a force as the enemy seem to be willing and able to bring against it."

From consultation with military authorities Davis became thoroughly convinced of the seriousness of the situation, and that the position of Mayor Nash is perfectly sound. He therefore ordered to the State House the Capitol Guards and Richmond Light Infantry, who at 1 a. m. went there. The Auburn Light Infantry will leave that place for the capital at 2 o'clock this a. m., and other military forces will be brought if necessary. Information of operations of the Fusionists came from reliable men in each county. The design is to take the State House, Pillsbury's last hope. It is hoped the prompt action of Gov. Davis will avoid trouble. Men are known to be ready at the call of Smith, in Lincoln and Somerset counties, who are to take sleighs across the country.

The arms in the State Armory are under guard.

The Republicans mean to hold possession and if the State troops are inadequate the President will be called upon for aid.

Pillsbury says in his daily Standard this morning "Men of Maine, the next article on the programme is to disperse by force the Legislature convened in Union Hall. Are you as freemen, willing to submit to this outrage? See to it that your representatives are protected. This is the culmination of the outrage inflicted upon the Democrats and Greenbackers by the stalwart pimps of the Republican party. Who is the man, who will now step out of our ranks and side with the cowardly men entrenched in the State House, who tremble at the sounds of their own voices and do not feel safe unless backed up by the bayonets of the State militia. Let the end be what it may, history will read that Corporal Davis was the first man in the State of Maine to authorize an array of bayonets at the State House, to keep from its portals citizens of the Commonwealth."

Every military company in Maine is under arms. Capt. Black, of the Fusion staff, says all he asks is to be arrested.

A. F. Gould, legal adviser to the Fusion government, characterizes the moving of troops as a desperate act, and would serve to redound to the political advantage of the Fusionists. He says it is the biggest blunder yet made by the Republicans.

The Fusionist Legislature met with diminished numbers. Speaker Talbot told the reporter that his house needed protection more than the Republicans. The Fusionists seem nervous over State affairs. Should the Fusion Legislature go to Biddeford, it is likely it will find the doors of any hall it may engage guarded by soldiers. No fooling any longer, is the Republican talk to-day. The State House is converted into a sort of barracks. Stoves have been set up in the cellar to cook rations of beef, &c., for the soldiers. The Governor is strongly urged at once to disperse the Union hall Legislature and Fusion government but whether he acts until the first of next week is doubtful. Sunday night the State troops will all be under arms.

The questions propounded by the committee of Fusionists, and which they are considering whether they will submit to the Supreme Court, are preceded by preamble setting forth all the facts from their standpoint, and all the acts of Gov. Garcelon and council.

In the Republican House the judiciary committee was ordered to inquire what action, if any is necessary, to prevent any persons from falsely pretending to assume functions and duties of any State officers.

Hutchinson presented the following:

Whereas, Information is received that certain persons have been engaged in enlisting men in a manner and for purposes unauthorized by the laws of the State, and

Whereas, such enlistment and organization tend to the disturbance of the public peace and to disorder and revolution, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a joint committee of seven on the part of the House with such of the Senate as may join, be appointed for the purpose of investigating the truth of such reports, and to ascertain what action, if any, should be taken, and make report of their doings to the House, said committee to have power to send for persons and papers. Passed, and committee appointed.

House adjourned until Monday.

It is feared that in case the Fusion Legislature is dispersed, riots will break out at Lewiston and Biddeford. The State troops continue under arms until further orders.

Gov. Davis will not issue a proclamation commanding the Fusion Legislature to disperse until he has exhausted every peaceful resource, but will not give them an undue amount of time for cogitation.

A special from Biddeford says: Ferguson Haines, City Treasurer, has sent $22,000, the amount of the State tax, to White, the Fusionist State Treasurer.

Presence of the military in the State House excites the populace, who murmur at military rule and indications of a movement to intimidate.

In a private letter from our able and faithful representative in Congress, Gen. Forney, to the Editor of this paper, the General concludes:

"Political matters, at present, quiet—but the storm will soon be upon us." And when it does come the Democracy will feel honored and safe with such men as the soldier and statesman—Forney—in the front battling for their rights. They have trusted him on the [illegible] they Halls of Congress and [illegible]

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of administration on the estate of J F Grant, deceased, having been granted the undersigned on the 15th day of March, 1879, by Hon L W Cannon, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time prescribed by law or the same will be barred.

L W GRANT,
Adm'r.

1—3t

Wanted! A Farm.

The undersigned wants to buy for another party a farm costing not less than two thousand, nor more than three thousand dollars, situated in a neighborhood convenient to school and where labor can be had. It must be good land

L. W. GRANT,
Real Estate Agent.

Jany. 31 - 2t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County

In Probate Court of said County Special Term January 27th 1880.

This day came Wm. E. Mellon Jr. Guardian of Mollie E. Thompson a minor, and filed his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of his said guardianship.

It is ordered that the 23d day of Feb. 1880 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. Cannon,
Jany. 31—3t Judge of Probate.

GUANO! GUANO!

The undersigned has now in stock at Weavers Station and will keep through the season a large supply of

Patapsco Guano,
Patapsco Acid Phosphate,
Mastodian Soluble Amoniated Phosphate,
Acid Phosphate, (Manufactured by the Georgia Chemical Phosphate Works, Augusta, Ga.)

The above brands will be sold on the most liberal terms either for cash or with cotton option. A supply sufficient to meet the local demand will be kept at Greensport and Anniston. All communications addressed to W. P. COOPER, Alexandria, Ala., or D. F. WEAVER, Weaver's Station, Ala.

Jany. 31—2 mos.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage executed to the undersigned by Sarah A. Adams and John F. Adams, and recorded on pages 506 and 507 of Book H. 2nd Vol. records of mortgages in the office of the Probate Judge of Calhoun County, I will proceed to sell on the 2d day of March 1880, at Jacksonville in said County between the legal hours of sale, the following described property to wit:

An undivided one-half interest in a twenty acre Lot of land situated within the corporate limits of the town of Jacksonville Ala., and being bounded on the north by J. W. Burke's rest deuce lot;— on the east by Mrs. E. J. Tate's lot;—on the south by the lots known as the Lester, McGehee, Weaver and Carroll lots, and being in the S E ¼ of Section 11, T 14, R 8 East in the Coosa Land District.

JAMES M. LAUGHLIN.
Jany. 31—6t Mortgagee.

NOTICE NO. 212.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.,
Jan. 24th, 1880.

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

Amos F. Tomlin, Homestead Entry No. 5202 for the N E quarter of S W quarter, S W quarter of N E quarter, N W quarter S E quarter, S ½ quarter of N W quarter, of Section 21, Township 12 South, of Range 9 East and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Robert B. Savage and Richard T. Ray of Cherokee county, Ala.

PELHAM J ANDERSON.
Register.

Jan 24—5w

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

County Special Term. Jan. 17th 1880.

Lucinda Hall deceased Estate of—

This day came R. E. Lewis administrator of said estate, and filed his Statement, accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of his administration.

It is ordered that the 16th day of Feb 1880 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the making of such settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON.
Judge of Probate.

Jan 24—3t.

NOTICE NO. 195.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
January, 17th 1880.

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

Meredith Lokey, Homestead Entry No 5370 for the West half of N W. qr. of Section 28, Township 16 South, Range 12 East and names the following as his witnesses, viz: William S. Williamson and John Thrasher of Cleburne County, Ala.

PELHAM J ANDERSON.
Register.

Jan 17 5w.

NOTICE NO. 196

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
January 17th 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: William S. Williamson, Homestead Entry No 5268 for the N. E. qr. of N. W. qr. of Section 29, Township 16 South, of Range 12 East and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Meredith Lokey and John Thrasher of Cleburne County, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON,
Register.

Jan 17 5w.

NOTICE NO. 186.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Jan. 17th, 1880.

☞ Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Mary A. Malone, widow of Woodley B. Malone, Homestead Entry No 5488 for the Northeast qr. of Northeast qr. of Section 25 and Southeast qr. of Southeast qr. of Section 24, Township 13 South, of Range 11 East and names the following as her witnesses, viz. Wilson P. Howell and Elisha F. Pitchford of Cleburne Co[illegible] Ala.

NOTICE NO. 184.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Jan. 17th, 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz. James S. Carter, Homestead Entry No 5410 for the S. E. qr. of Section 11, Township 13 South, of Range 11 East and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Thomas Dye and Thomas Beasley of Cleburne County, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON.
Register.

Jan. 17 5w

NOTICE NO. 185.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Jan. 17th, 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz, Andrew G. Huckeba, Homestead Entry No 5478 for the W. qr. of N E. qr. of Section 26 and W. qr. of S. E. qr. of Section 23, Township 13 South, of Range 11 East and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Wilson P. Howell and Thomas J. Ezzell of Cleburne County, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON,
Jan 17 5w. Register.

WALKER'S IMPROVED

COTTON GIN BRUSH

AND

WIPER.

Superior to any other brush in every particular

1st, Gins wet cotton as well as dry

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nov. 1—3m

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Estate of Thomas K Cook, Deceased.
In Chancery Court of Calhoun county, Ala.
Dec 1st, 1879

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

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

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

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

Dec 6—3

NOTICE FARMERS.

The undersigned will have in store in a few days a large stock of Soluble Pacific Guano and Phosphates, Chemicals &c. for composting, at low prices, cotton option. Call early and supply yourselves for the coming crop

JNO. D. HAMMOND.

Dec. 13—4t.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun county.

In Probate Court of Said County.

Special Term. Jan. 13th, 1880.

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

It is ordered by the Court that the 16th day of February 1880 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON.
Jan. 17—3t.—pd. Judge of Probate.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said County Special Term. Jan. 13th, 1880

This day came J D Bryant, administrator of the estate of Benj F. Brown deceased and filed in Court his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of his said administration.

It is ordered that the 16th day of February 1880 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON.
Jan 17th—3t Judge of Probate.

NOTICE NO. 187.

U. S. OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Jan.. 17th, 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of his notice, viz. Thomas B Logan, Homestead Entry No 6134 for the Lot No 2, of Section 32, Township 12 South, of Range 12 East and names the following as his witnesses, viz. John Wheeler and William E. Williams of Cleburne County, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON,
Register.
Jan. 17 5w.

NEW HARNESS AND SADDLERY SHOP.

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

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

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

Custom respectfully solicited.

JOE H. PRIVETT.

Aug 30, 1879.

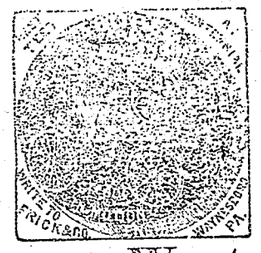
W. Z. OVERBAY,

GENERAL AGENT

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

ALL SIZES AND KINDS OF BELTINGS.

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



Agents Wanted.

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

TAX ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

FIRST ROUND.

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

Precinct No. 10—Rabbit Town, Monday January 12 1880.

Precinct No. 11—White Plains, Tuesday January 13, 1880.

Precinct No. 12—Davis Town Wednesday January 14, 1880

Precinct No. 13—DeArmanville Thursday January 15, 1880.

Precinct No 13—Oxford, Friday January 16, 1880.

Precinct No. 15, Anniston, Saturday January 17 1880.

Precinct No. 6—Gannaway's School H. Monday January 19, 1880.

Precinct No. 14—Sulphur Springs Tuesday January 20, 1880.

Precinct No. 5—Polkville, Wednesday January 21 1880.

Precinct No. 6—Pecks Hill Thursday January 22 1880.

Precinct No 7—Hollingsworth's Friday January 23 1880.

Precinct No. 3—June Bug Monday January 26 1880.

Precinct No. 2—Weaver's Station Tuesday January 27 1880.

Precinct No. 2—Alexandria Wednesday January 28 1880.

Precinct No. 1—Jacksonville Thursday January 29 1880.

Precinct No. 8—Greene's School House Friday January 30 1880.

Precinct No. 9—Cross Plains Monday February 2 1880.

Precinct No 16—Ladiga Tuesday February 3 1880.

Parties are requested to meet me promptly at these appointments.

A. B. LEDBETTER
Tax Assessor Calhoun Co.

Dec 13—td

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun county.

Probate Court for said County special Term Jan. 6th 1880.

This day came J. Y. Henderson, guardian of Precious L. Wagnon formerly Precious L. Satcher, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his said guardianship.

It is ordered that the 3rd day of Feb. 1880 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON.
Judge of Probate

Calhoun College,

MALE AND FEMALE,

JACKSONVILLE, - - - - ALA.

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

EXPENSES PER SESSION.

PRIMARY—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Primary Arithmetic, &c. &c. $10 00

INTERMEDIATE—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Ele. Gram., Written Arithmetic, Mental Arithmetic, Ele. Geography, Ele. History, &c, 15 00

ACADEMIC—Practical and Commercial Arithmetic, Practical Eng. Gram., Philosophy, Rhetoric, History, Geography, &c., &c., 20 00

COLLEGIATE—The Sciences, Latin and Greek Languages, the Higher Mathematics, and all the branches usually taught in our colleges, 25 00

Music—Instrumental—Piano or Organ, 25 00

Elocutionary Reading and Declamation by the pupils throughout the session.

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

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

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

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

For further particulars address
W. J. BORDEN,
Principal.

FOUND AT LAST!

An Infallible Pile Remedy.

Let the Afflicted Give it a Fair Trial.

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

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

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

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

"BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE"

Change of Schedule.

S. R. & D. R. R.

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

No. 1, North.	Stations.	No. 3, South.
	Going North	
6.00 a. m	Lv Selma	4.00 p. m.
8.15 a. m	Randolph	7.15 p. m.
9.35 a. m	Calera	10 00 p. m.
11.45 a. m	Talladega	1.50 a. m.
12.41 p. m	Oxford	3.30 a. m.
12 55 p. m	Anniston	3.50 a. m.
1.28 p. m.	Jacksonville	5.00 a. m.
3.31 p. m	Cave Spring	8.10 a. m.
4.20 p. m.	Rome	9.55 a. m.
6.15 p. m	Ar Dalton	12.50 p. m.
No. 2. South.	Stations.	No. 4, South.
	Going South.	
8.06 a. m.	Lv Dalton	3.10 p. m.
9.55. a. m.	Rome	6.35 p. m.
10 39 a. m	Cave Spring	7.45 p. m.
12 23 p. m	Jacksonville	10.40 a. m.
12.55 p. m.	Anniston	11.50 a. m.
1.03 a. m	Oxford	12.20 a. m.
1.57 p. m	Talladega	1 50 a. m.
4.33 p. m	Calera	6.00 a. m.
5.50 p. m	Randolph	7.50 a. m.
8.00 p. m	Selma	12.30 p. m.

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

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

No. 2 connects at Calera with through mail train of S & N Great So. R R for eastern and western cities.

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

NORMAN WEBB, Supt. | RAY KNIGHT, G. P. A. | J. W. FULENWILDER, Agt.

No. 1, North. Stations. No. 3, South.

Going North

Lve 12.20 night	Memphis	12.10 pm arr
" 3 02 am	Grand Junction	9.37 am lve
" 3.56 am	Middleton	8.50 am "
" 5.08 am	Cornith	7 44 am "
" 10.15 am	Decatur	2.35 am "
" 3 00 pm	Stevenson	10. 15 pm "
Arr 4 50 pm	Chattanooga	8.00 pm lve

GREAT CHANGES
have been made on this line.

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

TO THE EAST

Close connection is made for all eastern and southern cities.

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

TO THE WEST

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

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

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

Baggage checked through. No Sunday delays.

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

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

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

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 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

Memphis and Charleston RAILROAD.

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

Going East		*Going West*
Read down.		Read up
Lve 12.20 night	Memphis	12.10 pm arr
" 3 02 am	Grand Junction	9.37 am lve
" 3.56 am	Middleton	8.50 am "
" 5.08 am	Cornith	7.44 am "
" 10.15 am	Decatur	2.35 am "
" 3 00 pm	Stevenson	10. 15 pm "
Arr 4 50 pm	Chattanooga	8.00 pm lve

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Gen. Western Agent, Dallas, Texas.

BURNHAM'S

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

Also MILLING SUPPLIES

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

Robertson, Taylor & Co

Successors to

GEO W. WILLIAMS & CO.

COTTON FACTORS,

WHOLESALE GROCERIES

And Commission Merchants,

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

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

JAMES HUTCHINSON,

Barber & Hair-dresser,

Room on Office Row, recently occupied by Dick Walker.

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

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun county.

Probate Court for Said County. Special Term, Jan. 9th, 1880.

This day came James Crook, guardian of Rosa Crook, a minor, and filed his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of his said guardianship.

It is ordered that the 16th day of February 1880, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

Jan. 17—3t.

W. W. HARRISON,

Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE OVER

CARPENTER'S STORE

...e Republican.

... Taul Bradford was in ...ursday evening.

...e glad to see Judge Wal... ...ur streets again in greatly ...ed health.

...an Aderholt has returned ...C. whither he went to sell ...ghts.

... J. Privett has returned ...orgia after a successful trip ...sale of a patent cotton ...

...turn thanks to Gen. For... ...faithful Representative in ..., for copies of the Con... ...al Record every day.

...Friday and Saturday was ...ther for killing hogs, and ...railed themselves of the ...ity. A great deal of meat ...eviously has been lost.

...thstanding the "boom" in ... the immense advance in ... of iron goods, Walt Nis... ...still sell a full trimmed ...re for ten dollars. Give ...ll.

...e oat crop may be expect... ...year. The weather is fa... ...for sowing, and people have ...that plenty of oats are a ...ving about the time corn ...a dollar a bushel.

...have an offer for advertis... ...n a New Orleans firm by ...e can get an organ very ... If any church or society ...county want an instrument ...kind, we can give them a ...

...ave an offer for advertise... ...at will enable us to sell a ...d, new, latest improved and ... grinding corn mill, with ... burr stones, at a bargain. ...dy for application of power. ...dy wanting such an article ...do well to call soon.

...have an offer of advertise... ...of the new invention in ...cut saw, worked by one ...ith feet and hands, and ...enables one man to easily ...than do the work of two. ...n sell it cheap. Anybody ...g such an article should ap... ...n, as we will not accept ad... ...ment unless we can dispose ...

...again return thanks to those ...patrons who have come for... ...nd settled past dues. Oth... ...remain. Let them come ...and do likewise. In the ...of administration on the es... ...the late senior partner of ...per, the accounts will soon ...be settled and closed out. ...nt to give nobody trouble, ...ought to understand that ...urse is necessary on our part.

... Jas. H. Savage has been ... several days. He intends ... to Westminister, S. C. in ...ays to look into the Clement ...ment, preparatory to the ...n this Spring of the one he ...rchased. He will stay in ...inister a week or ten days. ...ish Calhoun was filled ...en of his enterprise and ...e vim.

...eek or two ago we stated, ...unting a shooting affair offi... ...ook and Laird had with a ...om they were trying to ar... ...at the man had been con... ...of wife murder in Mississippi. ...e are told is a great mistake. ...fe is living, and with him. ...ed a negro man, we learn, ...d assaulted him with a blud... ...and beaten him terribly, ...g one of his arms. Of ...we were misinformed as to ...ent of his crime, and are ...be able to make the correc...

...Sunday the M. E. Sunday ...at this place, which has ...ell attended throughout the ...eorganized for the present ...th the following officers ...achers—the same as last ...th some few changes. ... Woodward, Sup't, ... Porter Jr, Ass't Sup't, ...H. Privett, Treasurer, ... Cannon, Sec'y & Lib'n, ... Francis, Ass't Librarian. ...LE TEACHERS.—Mrs. Bren... Miss Alice Jones, Miss ... Francis, Mrs. T. J. Mar... ...ss Sue Hayden, Miss Sallie ...

...E TEACHERS—L. W. Grant, ... Borden.

Both at Mount Polk and Jacksonville a light type of measles is prevalent.

We have on hand now and will keep constantly for sale Chattel Mortgage blanks, Crop lien blanks, Land Deeds and Deeds of Trust. Jan. 31-tf.

Messrs. Jerry and William Wilson, of this county and Messrs Brock and Walden of Cherokee have been in Jacksonville several days of this week. Mr. Walden, the brilliant young lawyer of Cherokee, stayed over to assist in the defense of the parties charged with burglary, noticed elsewhere.

Some of our candidates think it rather too early to announce. A candidate of ordinary endurance ought to be able to stand fire from now until August. Moreover, the advantage of an early announcement is that people so inclined will grow tired of lying on you before the election comes on. Announce now, and let the slaughter of your reputation begin. It will have to come sooner or later, if you are a candidate.

Absence in Cleburne nearly every issue of this paper since the first of January has prevented us noticing the new and desirable additions to the population of Jacksonville since the beginning of the year. Mr. Ott Smith has moved his family to town for the purpose of giving his children the educational advantages they will have here. Capt. P. D. Ross has bought a town residence and a plantation near here and moved to town for the same reason. Mr. Henry Montgomery has moved to Jacksonville for the purpose of over looking the shipment of the Linder Distributer which is in growing demand throughout the south. We welcome each and all to Jacksonville, while we congratulate our people on so desirable accessions to our social circle.

Some weeks ago the floor of Johnny Ramagnano's saloon in this place, was cut through from the under side, directly beneath three barrels of Lincoln County whiskey, and the entire contents of the barrels abstracted. The case was worked up by Marshal Crook, and some seven or eight arrests were made among the negroes of this place and Alexandria. The case was heard yesterday before Judge Cannon, sitting as a committing magistrate. Messrs. Stevenson, Hames and Caldwell, and Ellis and Martin appeared for the state and prosecution and Messrs. Woodward and Walden for the defendants. The examination of witnesses occupied the greater part of two days. The result was that all the defendants were turned loose except Burwell Slaton or Burwell Williams, as he is sometimes called, who was bound over in a bond of $100.

MARTIN'S CROSS ROADS.—Farmers in this section are making preperations for another crop. There is more small grain sown than usual. The last cold weather gave farmers a chance to save meat, and they are improving the opportunity. There is a great stir among the guano agents—too many agents and too few buyers.

Miss Bessie Whatley and Fannie Martin will soon enter Shorter College at Rome, Ga.

There were five young married couples at church last Sunday. Hard times coming.

MARRIED.—In the M. E. Church at Morrisville, Sunday, January 25th, Mr. T. L. Harvey and Miss Addie E. Laney.

The fair young bride looked her loviest, and the face of the happy young groom was wreathed in smiles of victory, happy that he had won the prize: May peace, joy and prosperity attend them.

T. H. M.

The following local items were sent us last week from Alexandria, but were crowded out.

Large oat crop sown.

Measles in light form in the valley.

Messrs Bowling will move their steam saw mill to the pinery on Cane Creek.

Clate Woodruff is clerking for Crook Bro's.

Alexandria is to have a new school house.

W. P. Cooper is building a large guano depot at Weavers' Station.

We have a very interesting Sunday School at the "Grange Hall" every Sunday

J. D. Richards, Esq., of Milltown, will soon remove to Oxford Calhoun county, when he proposes to engage in the grocery business. We commend Mr. Richards to the good people of Oxford and congratulate them on acquiring such a substantial citizen.

Lafayette Clipper.

Bob Ingersoll thinks that all the hell a man passes through is in this world. This idea he formed while running a newspaper and trying to please everybody.

Look Here.

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

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

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

Respectfully, E. L. WOODWARD.

NOTICE NO. 188.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Jan 17th, 1880.

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

William Soovorn, Homestead Entry No 6304 for Fraction C of Section 22 and Northeast qr. of Northwest qr., Northwest qr. of Northeast qr. of Section 27, Township 13 South, Range 11 East and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Wilson P. Howell and Ealeb F. Davidson of Cleburne County, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON.
Register.

Jan. 17 5w.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

Joseph A. Jones
vs
Henry Clews.

Whereas Joseph A. Jones having applied to the undersigned as Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County of Calhoun and State of Alabama, after having made the affidavit and given the bond prescribed by the laws of Alabama, for an attachment against the property of Henry Clews and having obtained the same returnable to the next term of the Circuit Court of said County and State. and whereas it is made to appear that the said Joseph A. Jones is a resident of said County and State, and the said Henry Clews is a resident of the City and State of New York.

Now therefore this is to notify the said Henry Clews that said attachment has been issued, and levied on the Southwest quarter of the Southwest quarter of Section 12, the West half of the Northwest quarter of Section 13 and the East half of the Northeast quarter of Section 14 all in Township 16 of Range 8 East in the Coosa Land District of said State of Alabama, is now pending before said Circuit Court, and that if the said Henry Clews does not appear at the next term of said Circuit Court at the time and place of holding the same, to wit: on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1880 in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, then and there to answer to the complaint of the said Joseph A Jones. Plaintiff in said attachment, judgment will be rendered on said attachment, and be as conclusive against the said Henry Clews as if he were present to answer and defend the same; and that upon said judgment execution will issue, order of sale be made and other and further process in relation thereto, be had as the law in such case made and provided, may direct authorize or require.

Given under my hand this 13th day of January A. D. 1880.

G. B. BOUGHT.
Clerk.

Jan. 17th 4t.

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

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

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

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

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

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

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

—:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS

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

AGUE AND FEVER.

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

As a simple purgative they are unequaled

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

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

NEW GOODS!
ADDED ATTRACTIONS!

The undersigned has recently removed from depot Street to the Red Store on Public Square, and has largely increased his line of first-class

FAMILY GROCERIES,

both Staple and Fancy, which he is prepared to sell at such BOTTOM PRICES. My stock is very complete, and embraces every thing in this market. The highest price paid for Country produce either in cash or barter.

C. W. BREWTON.

ALSO,

Agent for the sale of the celebrated Patapsco Guano. Kept in stock at Jacksonville during the season. Sold for cash or cotton option. Call for circulars.

C. W. BREWTON.

Jan. 31st, tf

FAMILY FAVORITE.

THE IMPROVED
WEED
Sewing Machine.

LOCK STITCH,
VERY LIGHT RUNNING,
VERY LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

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

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

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

Undertakers Notice.

Mr. Jno. H. Crawford having removed from Jacksonville, the undersigned, at his request, will in the future keep on hand Coffins, Metalic cases and burial Caskets, and will assist on burial occasions as Mr Crawford did while in the undertaking business here

L. A. WEAVER.

Jan 4—3m

NOTICE.

The Board of Education will meet in Jacksonville the fourth Saturday in this month. All persons expecting to teach during this year, are expected to be present, for examination; except those who have unlimited license

Township Superintendents are earnestly requested to be present.

G. BRYANT RUSSELL.

REMOVAL.

A. M. LANDERS

Has recently removed his Family Grocery, Bar and Billiard Saloon to the store rooms formerly occupied by Whitemant and Driskill. 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 of 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.

Thankful for past favors, I solicit a continuance of the same.

A. M. LANDERS.

Jan. 2nd tf.

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL.

FEMALE ACADEMY BUILDING.

Mrs. Ida Woodward will open at the Female Academy, Monday, January 12th her school for children, and will continue the session five months.

TERMS.—Spelling Reading and Mental Arithmatic, $1.00 per month. Higher classes, $1.50 per month, payable at the end of each month.

Berrys & Co.,

WHOLESALE
GROCER,
Commission Merchants,
AND
COTTON FACTORS,
Rome, Georgia.

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

Sight Restored!

The undersigned having had remarkable success in treating numerous cases of sore eyes, cataract, dimness of sight, and persons suffering from any inflimation of the eyes, impured vision, etc., desires to make known to the public how such sufferers may avail themselves of his wonderful remedies.

The following certificates—obtained without solicitation—speak for themselves. Persons desiring treatment can be visited by me if preferred A. J. KERR,
White Plains, Ala.

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

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

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

WASHINGTON WILLIAMS.

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

JNO. W. McDOWELL.

Dec. 20th, 1877.

STATE OF ALABAMA, (TOWAH COUNTY,
Feb. 7th, 1879.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

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

Given u[nder]
mentioned.

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

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

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

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

Cheap Groceries for Cash a the old Forney Corner.

Fresh Lard at
Ed. G. CALDWELL'S.

Fresh Meal at
Ed. G. CALDWELL'S.

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

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

splendid lot of new Tin ware at
Ed. G. CALDWELL'S.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Queensware at
Wholesale.

French China in Sets or by the single piece.

SILVER PLATED GOODS

Fine and CHEAP Table knives & Forks, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Glass-ware, Lamps, and Lamp Fixtures.

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

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

Jan28 -3m.

SPRINGVALE STOCK FARM.
JAMES CROOK,
—BREEDER OF—
Thorough-bred Merino Sheep, Angora Goats, Herd Registered Jersey Cattle, Berkshire and Essex Hogs,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Grand Reduction in Prices.
B. F. CARPENTER
HAS JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE AND
COMPLETE
Assortment of Family Groceries; which he proposes to sell at bottom prices. Very best brands of Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Finely flavored Cigars, Western Bacon, Meal, Snowdust Flower, Molasses, Crockery, Hardware, Kerosene oil, Buckets, Tinware. Every thing kept in a well stocked grocery establishment.
He also has on hand a large assortment of Harness, Saddles, Bridles, made of the very best leather, and designed and executed by workmen of superior skill. He invites all to call, for he is determined to sell at such prices as to deserve the patronage of the public. Give him a call, and examine his prices, before going elsewhere.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
Pianos & Organs.
H. A. SMITH
ROME, G.A.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Bookseller and Music Dealer
Has just received from the Manufacturers, the
Largest Stock of Pianos
ever brought to this market. These Instruments having been bought for cash at
LOW PRICES,
will be sold to cash customers at
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER KNOWN
in this country.
Purchasers, by calling early, can have the choice of selecting from the la[rge]

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT
OF
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS:
Also a Complete Line of
Heavy Goods, at Prices to Suit the Times.
Highest Market Price Paid for Hides.

Call early and examine stock and prices at
M. F. GOVAN & CO.
No. 21 Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions, Shoes and Hats,
39 & 41 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.
FINE DRESS GOODS A SPPECIALTY

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

JOHN M. HILL & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, &C.,
16 *Decatur Street, Atlanta, Ga.*

NEW STORE!
Common Sense Bargains.

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

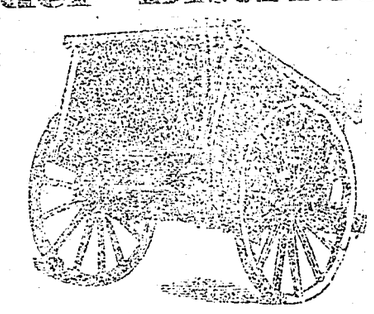
GROCERIES,

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

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

WILSON BRO'S & HARBOUR'
Oct 4 '79 1y North-east Corner Public Square, JACKSONVILLE, ALA

LEADER REDISCHARGED.



The greatest labor-saving implement in use.

Address
LANDER & MONTGOMERY.
Jacksonville, Ala.

Jany. 31.

INSURANCE

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

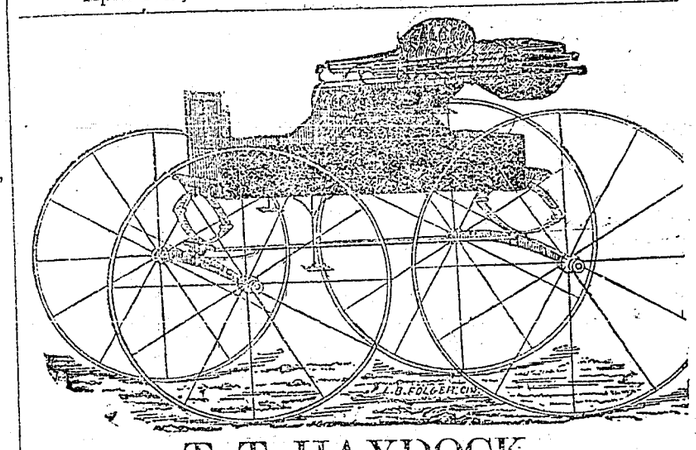
GEORGIA HOME INSURANCE CO., COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.
HOME PROTECTION " " HUNTSVILLE, ALA,
CENTRAL CITY " " SELMA, ALA.
COLUMBUS INS. & BANKING CO., COLUMBUS, MISS.

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

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

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

I. L. SWAN, Agent,
April 26th, 1879 Jacksonville, Ala.



T. T. HAYDOCK.

Has the largest complet works for the manufacture of Carriages IN THE WORLD. Buggies for the trade a specialty.

CORNER PLUM AND TWELFTH STREETS,
CINCINNATI, O.

EAGLE AND PHENIX
PERFECT
BALL SEWING THREAD,
COLUMBUS, GA.

PREPARED BY A PROCESS USED IN NO OTHER MILL.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

16 Balls to pound, one pound packages.
20 Balls to pound, two pound 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 AND PHENIX." USE NO OTHER.

Boys and Ducks.

One bright morning in February, '78, a manly looking boy of fifteen came to me and said:

"I want to get a pair of Pekin ducks, but I have no money; will you let me have a pair and take the pay in work? I will do anything that a chap of my size can do."

The boy was a stranger, but I liked his looks and his willingness to work, so I answered: "Of course I will," and started for the yard to pick out the ducks.

"Better git the work afore ye let him have the ducks," said one of the neighbors who happened to be in.

"Do you know anything against the boy?"

"I don't know nothin' agin him, but he belongs to the Jackson tribe that moved onto the old Smith farm, his father is lame, and his mother is a pale, shiftless lookin' critter, and I allowed that the gals warn't much, they are allus fussin' over a bed of posies and sich trash; they had better be workin' out, there's plenty that want gals, and I reckon money ain't over and above plenty in that family.

"I like the boy's looks, and I will trust him," I answered.

"Then it'll be the last you'll ever see of the ducks or boy either; mind what I tell ye," and Mother Mooney nodded her gray head quite emphatically as she picked up her basket and marched off. Poor old soul! she has lost all her faith in human nature.

With Mother Mooney's "mind what I tell ye," still ringing in my ears, I picked out a pair of the finest ducks on the place for my boy customer, and gave him lots of advice concerning their care. When that boy started home with his ducks in a basket, he was probably about as happy as the average boy ever expects to be in this world. "I'll be back Monday, sure," he said as he shut the gate.

Monday came; likewise the boy; every day afterwards that boy walked the long three miles that stretched between the "old Smith farm" and my place, and worked with a will until his debt was cancelled; after that I saw no more of him until after Christmas.

"Well, Sam, what luck with the ducks?" I asked.

"First-rate," he answered."

"Tell me about it. How many eggs did your ducks lay and how many ducks did you raise?"

"My ducks laid seventy-nine eggs; I sold half a dozen of them to Mrs. French, and set the rest. I didn't mean to sell any eggs, but had to sell a few to buy feed. I got fifty-nine young ducks from the eggs I set, and I raised every one of them; didn't I do pretty well for a beginner?"

"Indeed you did," I replied. "What did you do with the ducks you raised?"

"I've got four of them now, and I kept the old pair. I am going to raise lots of them next year. And I sold seven pairs to the neighbors; the rest we dressed and sent to market."

"How much did you get for them?"

"Got three dollars a pair for those we sold alive, and those we sent to market brought $20.50; the feathers brought $3 more; that makes $41.50, don't it? Take out the $5 I paid you, and the $11.80 that the feed to raise them cost. I tell you I had to scratch around pretty lively to get enough to feed them on after the young ones were about half grown; I picked berries and sold them, and hoed corn some, and cut up old Mrs. Flint's wood pile, and dug potatoes, and husked corn, so I kept them going until I sold them."

There, boys, I have given you Sam's first experience as a poultry raiser, and if any of you can make a better showing I would like to hear from you.

Odd Kinds of Needles.

The islanders of the South Seas use, even to the present day, needles made of fish bones. The ancient Britons, when first visited by the Romans, used the small bones of animals, as well as fish bones, for such purpose; and for sewing garments of skin and leather the sinews of animals were used, as they still are by the Laplanders. Leather and quill embroidery are said to be the oldest kinds of needlework, and are still executed by the Chinese and Indians. Fine needlework was highly valued by the Phrygians. Attalus, their King, is said to have invented embroidery with thread of silk. Needles of bronze were used in Egypt, and also by the Greeks and Romans, and have been found in Herculaneum, which was destroyed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, 79, A. D. Penelope, the wife of Ulysses, who lived 900 years before the Christian era, proves to us that knitting needles were used at that time.

Sensible Doctrine.

It is not a correct doctrine to teach human beings that it is their duty to live on as little as possible: it would be better to earn enough to live comfortably. What is the use of creeping through life feebly merely to save funeral expenses? Let us claim a full and vigorous vitality, when to breathe and live is a pleasure. Either one is worth his keeping in this world or he is not; if worth it, seize it with a strong hand.

"You ought to live on bread and water, if your husband is not able to give you any more," said a maiden aunt to a young girl in the presence of the man she was about to marry.

"I am worth my board and clothes to anybody," replied the girl; "and if Joe thinks he can't afford them of good quality, I know plenty who can."

Joe thought he could, and kept up to the record through life.

A Revelation Burst

upon the public press and medical profession, when, over twenty-five years ago, that grand result of medical research and synthetic skill, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, was given to the world. Soon after it had been started on its curative mission it was discovered that its botanic properties far surpassed those of the approved mineral remedies of the day. Not the least among the good consequences of its general use has been to disabuse men's minds of many absurd medical fallacies, and to demonstrate the superiority of vegetable remedies. It conquers and prevents malarial fevers, dyspepsia, chronic constipation, a tendency to kidney and bladder ailments and rheumatism, and is of the greatest value in cases of bodily trouble arising from weakness. Old people are generally aided by it, and it is highly serviceable to convalescents and ladies in delicate health. It is moreover, a useful medicine to take with one on long journeys, and counteracts the effects of mental exhaustion.

AGRICULTURE.

Occupation During Winter.—As agriculture is at present conducted in the prairie regions of the west, farmers are virtually without remunerative occupations from the first of November to the first of April. A few husk corn and a smaller number do a little teaming, but as a rule there is nothing done in the line of work except to deal out food and water to a stock of cattle. At the time when most farms were fenced with rails and wood was generally employed as fuel there was considerable work during winter. Chopping down trees, splitting logs into rails, cutting wood into suitable lengths for kindling, drawing them to the farm, and working the cord-wood into sticks for the stove afforded employment during winter. But now coal has taken the place of wood for fuel and it requires little or no preparation, while wire has generally superseded rails or any kind of lumber for fencing. Threshing grain is now almost entirely done by machinery and nearly all the corn is shelled in the same manner, There is no flax or hemp to be worked up. Only in a few localities is there any tobacco to be stripped and prepared for market. Drying apples and other fruits is now chiefly done in large establishments. In short, work in and about the farm is confined to the corn and stock. If farmers have any other employment it generally consists in grumbling about the hard times and in talking politics. Further south farming operations continue later in the fall and commence earlier in the spring. There are also opportunities for earning money in preparing tobacco, hemp and cotton for the market. Plowing may be done in the south almost any time during the winter. In the states where there are extensive forests there are generally opportunities for earning money by doing teaming for others, if farmers have none to do for themselves. In many cases as much money is earned during the winter as during the summer. In no other occupation than farming would a person expect to succeed who had no remunerative employment during five months of the year. Any merchant and nearly every manufacturer would be ruined were he obliged to shut up his store or manufactory on the 1st of November and keep it closed till the beginning of April. But this is substantially what every western farmer does. Not only is he out of employment, but his teams are. His working stock as well as himself are of great expense. They consume a large portion of what they produce during the summer. As to the other animals they are generally entirely unproductive. The milch cows do not afford half milk enough to pay for their feed, The other animals will weigh less and be in poorer condition in the spring than when they were put in winter quarters. Even the fowls will be kept at a loss. The eggs they produce will not pay for the grain they consume. In short, the gains of summer are largely consumed during the winter.

Settlement of a long dispute.—Physicans have at last come to the conclusion that the best medicine for teething children is Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup.

Branding Cattle.—Tanners complain, and with reason, of the damage caused by the reckless use of the branding iron upon Western cattle. Branding may be a necessary cruelty, but that it is a painful operation cannot be doubted, as the branding irons must penetrate to the flesh, to make an indelible mark. But leaving out of the question the humane aspect of the case, and regarding only the practical question of the danger to the hide, it might be suggested that some other spot than the flank or broadside might be chosen as the place for the brand. This is the most valuable part of the hide, the damage there, seriously reduces the value of the leather. The Sandwich Islands furnish a few hides for the American market, and the brand upon these is placed on the leg above the hock. This does not materially injure the hide, and a brand there, will be as plainly seen by a cow-boy at a "round-up." Perhaps some other method of marking cattle might be invented, that would avoid the necessity for the painful branding. There are seven colors that cannot be mistaken, and it might be practical innovation to mark cattle with these, as sheep are marked upon the wool, choosing different parts of the body, as well as different combinations of colors, and shapes of markings, etc., for the cattle of different owners

In 1850 the "Bronchial Troches" were introduced, and from that time up to the present their success in Colds, Coughs, Asthma and Bronchitis has been unparalleled. No household should be without "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" as by their early use most troubles of the Throat induced by cold can be overcome.

Colic in Horses.—A correspondent of the Massachusetts *Ploughman* gives the following cure for colic in horses, which is convenient at all times and easily applied. He says he has never known it to fail: Spread a teacupful of salt upon the back of the animal over the kidneys and loins, and keep it saturated for 20 or 30 minutes, or longer if necessary. If the attack is severe, drench with salt water. I have a valuable bull, weighing nineteen or twenty hundred pounds, which had a severe attack of colic a year ago last summer. I applied salt to his back as above, and it being difficult to drench, we put a wooden bit into his mouth, keeping it open about two inches, and spread salt upon his tongue, which, together with the salt upon his back, relieved him at once, and within a very short time equilibrium appeared fully restored. I have for several years past successfully applied this treatment to the other animals in my herd.

The price of soap is rapidly advancing. A year's supply of Dobbins' Electric bought now at old price will be a very judicious purchase.

Eggs for Winter Use.—It is a foolish plan to be seeking the best methods for putting down eggs for the winter use. This used to be one of the first tests of thrifty housekeeping. But it is better and just as easy to have hens lay all the year around. If hens have a warm house and enough to eat, and of the right kind, they will lay in winter as well as in summer. Farmers always expect to feed some grain to the fowls; then, if they would save all the waste meat and scraps that accumulate from the table, and feed it to the hens in winter, they would be repaid in fresh eggs. It is also a good plan to hatch out some early and some late chickens, as in that way the late ones will be laying when the older ones want to set.

The Lungs are Strained and Racked by a persistent Cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint often established thereby. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is an effective remedy for Coughs and Colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the Pulmonary and Bronchial Organs.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

The Toilet Sponge.—Few articles of human use are more abused than a sponge, and few things in the cause of cleanliness are allowed to reach such a dirty state. What is more unpleasant than a dirty sponge? It scents a whole room, and the odor is horrible; and how refreshing is its sweet sea-smell when new and kept clean! If you wish to preserve your sponge as a means and implement of cleanliness, you must never allow it to *lie wet*; to accomplish this, after thoroughly rinsing it, you must not merely squeeze it, but you must *wring* it as dry as you possibly can. If it is a poor one and tears—well, never mind, you can now so cheaply buy a new one, if you ask for pantry or table sponges, which are as good as the better-shaped so-called bath-sponges. Besides, it is better to have a ragged *clean* one, and buy another which need only cost you eighteen pence, then use a bunch of decaying, putrefying stuff, which only gives you back the human grease and dirt you have been so careless and slovenly as to leave in it, till it becomes almost corrupt. Avoid what many people do, putting their wet sponges out of the window to dry. They are rarely dried previously, and there they lie, heavy with wet, exposed to the evaporation of air and and sunshine, which both combine to rot them. A common sponge basket is the best receptacle. In the case of washing wounds, you can not be too extravagant with sponges—the same piece should never be used twice, however well washed, but always burnt, for the very water is poisoned by the rinsings of the wound, and minute particles of poisonous matter adhere to the tiny passages of the sponge's interior, which can not always find their way out again, especially in the case of fine Turkeys.

Grave Run Mills, Baltimore co., Md. Messrs. Kennedy & Co.:—The Carboline is making young hair come on my bald head.

Peter F. Shearer.

This is a fair sample of the certificates which are received daily at the Pittsburg office.

Brilliant Whitewash.—Take half a bushel of good unslacked lime and slack it with boiling water covering it during the process to keep in the steam: strain the liquor through a fine seive or strainer, and add to it a peck of clean salt, previously dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice ground to a thin paste and stirred and boiled hot, half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting, and a pound of clean glue, which had been previously dissolved by first soaking it well and then hanging it over a slow fire in a small kettle within a larger one filled with water; add five gallons of hot water to the whole mixture; stir it well and let it stand for a few days covered with dirt. The whitewash should be put on quite hot; for this purpose it can be kept in a kettle on the stove. One pint of this mixture will cover a square yard of surface if properly applied. Brushes more or less small may be used according to the nature of the job required. The wash retains its brilliancy for many years. There is nothing of the kind that will compare with it, either for inside or outside walls.

Sheep Feet on Trotters.—Have twelve feet cleaned and the long bone extracted from them. Put one quarter of a beef suet into a stewpan, with two onions and a carrot sliced, two bay leaves, two sprigs of thyme and salt and pepper to taste, and let these simmer for five minutes. Add two tablespoonfuls of flour and two and a half quarts of water, and keep stirring till it boils; then put in the feet. Let these simmer for three hours, or until perfectly tender, and take them and lay them on a sieve. Mix together on a plate, with the back of a spoon, quarter of a pound of fresh butter, one teaspoonful of flour, the juice of one lemon and a seasoning of salt and pepper. Put the feet with a gill of milk into a stewpan; when very hot add the butter, etc., and stir till melted. Now mix the yolks of two eggs with five tablespoonfuls of milk; stir these to the other ingredients, keep moving the pan over the fire continually for a minute or two, but do not allow it to boil.

Profitable Patients.—The most wonderful and marvelous success, in cases where persons are sick or wasting away from a condition of miserableness, that no one knows what ails them, (profitable patients for doctors,) is obtained by the use of Hop Bitters. They begin to cure from the first dose and keep it up until perfect health and strength is restored. Whoever is afflicted in this way need not suffer when they can get Hop Bitters. See other column.

Feathers should be very thoroughly dried before using them. If feather beds smell badly, or become heavy from want of proper renovation of the feathers, or from old age, empty them and wash the feathers thoroughly in a tub of suds, spread them in the garret to dry, and they will be as light and good as new. Never lay the pillows or feather ticks to dry in the sun; lay them in a shady place, where the wind can purify them.

Sweet oil is recommended for polishing pianos. Apply with a chamois skin and rub with different skins as they become saturated with the oil. It requires one or two hours of hard rubbing to restore an instrument to its original luster.

Dissolve four or five pounds of washing soda in boiling water and throw down the kitchen sink to prevent the pipes stopping up with grease, etc. Do this every few weeks.

Vegetine is now acknowledged by our best physicians to be the only sure and safe remedy for all diseases arising from impure blood, such as scrofula and scrofulous humors

Stewed Potato.—Take potatoes boiled the day before chop coarse and put on the stove, covered with milk; put a plate over them and cook slowly; don't stir them; add a piece of butter and a little salt. Take off the plate and cook until they thicken.

An excellent wax varnish for furniture is made by dissolving, over a gentle heat, three ounces of wax in one quart of oil of turpentine.

The Proof of the Pudding is in the Eating.

Grocerymen and storekeepers pay 3 to 5 cents a pound extra for butter made with Gilt-edge Butter maker. It increases production 6 to 10 per cent.; reduces labor of churning one-half; gives a rich golden color the year round. Sold by druggists, grocers and general storekeepers. Send stamp for "Hints to Butter-makers." Address, Butter Improvement Co., Buffalo, New York.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Fifty Dollars Per Diem.—A man walked into a large grocery and asked if he might see the proprietor. That individual soon put in an appearance and inquired:

"What can I do for you?"

"I am in search of a first-class place to deal at. I generally buy about fifty dollars worth of stuff a day when my family is in the city."

"This is the best place in the city; everything guaranteed," warbled the proprietor, as he took a pencil from behind his ear and commenced an intaglio head of Dr. Mary Walker on the top of a barrel.

"Do you keep anchovies?"

"Yes, sir, and first class they are too."

"Well, there is some relief in knowing that," continued the prospective customer good-naturedly; "are you aware of the fact, my dear sir, that I have always experienced great trouble in securing good anchovies?"

"I was never before aware of it, sir," replied the grocer after thinking carefully for a minute.

"Well, I have, and if you possess first class ones I'll buy you out."

"Will you just taste one?"

"Certainly, sir, certainly."

He then got out one and took a nibble.

"Isn't that just A No. 1? screamed the grocer, as he danced around in an ecstacy of delight.

"Kinder, kinder," responded the other, as he made strange faces to become acquainted with the flavor, "but they have a kind of wire edge. If you will kindly favor me with a cracker and a bit of cheese I may be able to reach the foundation of those anchovies."

Then he devoured a huge cracker and a huger bit of cheese, after which the proprietor inquired:

"How about the anchovies?"

"I'm too warm to taste them now, but if you'll give me a pineapple to cool me off, a glass of wine to cut the cheese out of my throat, and an Intimidad cigar too cool my nerves, I'll proceed with the examination."

"I can't give you all these things for nothing."

"You can't eh?"

"No, sir."

"All right. Then I'll move out—If you're too mean to go fifty cents worth of second hand stuff on a man who wants to purchase a thousand dollar's worth of anchovies, then you can't have my trade. My $50 per diem will go somewhere else."

Then he stepped out into the park and digested what he had got at the grocer's, and calmly devoured the things which he had appropriated during the conversation.

Not a Beverage.—"They are not a beverage but a medicine, with curative properties of the highest degree, containing no poor whiskey or poisonous drugs. They do not tear down an already debilitated system, but build it up. One bottle contains more hops, that is, more real hop strength, than a barrel of ordinary beer. Every druggist in Rochester sells them, and the physicians prescribe them."—*Evening Express* on Hop Bitters.

Tantalus.—Irish Waiter (to Commercial Gent, who had done a good stroke of business already)—Brikfast? Yessir. What'll ye have, yer honor—tay or coffee? Commercial Gent—(hungry and jubilant)—Coffee, and fried sole and mutton cutlet to follow! Waiter—(satirically)—anything ilse, surr? Commercial Gent—Yes, stewed kidneys, Ah! and a savory omelette! Waiter—Yessir, Anything— Commercial Gent—No, that will do—— Waiter (with calm contempt)—And do ye expict to foind the likes o' them things here? Sure, ye'll get what yez always got—bacon an' eggs?

The Editor.—Josh Billings says: "If anybody has hard work to please most people it is an editor. If he om ts anything, he is lazy. If he speaks of things of they are, people get angry. If he glosses over or smoothers down the rough points, he is bribed. If calls things by their proper names, he is declared unfit for his position. If he does not furnish his readers with jokes, he is a mullet. If he does, he is a cattle-head, lacking stability. If he indulges in personalities, he is a blackguard. If he does not, his paper is dull and insipid."

"See the moon," said a lady to her nephew, a bright little boy of five, as they sat looking out of the window the other day, "The moon," said the little man; "you can't see the moon in the daytime." "Yes, you can," continued the aunt; "there it is over the trees." The little fellow had to admit that he saw it, but added, "Taint lighted anyway."

He thought he heard "the angels sing" but it proved to be a chorus of yells from the next door children. He grew desperate, procured a bottle Dr. Bull's Baby syrup and sent it to Mrs. S. with his compliments. He was a bachelor.

A little girl in the infant class of a Sunday school thoroughly appreciated the difference between being good from choice and from necessity. At the close of the school one day the teacher remarked. "Beckie, dear, you have been a very good little girl, to-day." "Yes. 'm, I couldn't help being good, I got a 'tiff neck," the youthful Beckie replied with perfect seriousness.

Anglo-Saxon.—What insight one continues to get into the Anglo-Saxon tongue! Take this for example, called from a boat running between Caen and Havre: "Misters the voyagers are prayed to not smoke at the cabins by the hour of the departure of the boat, and in the oppsite port."

The Prophets—A divinity student electrified his examiner recently by his brilliant reply to the question: "How many and who were the minor prophets?" "There were twelve," was the answer, "and they were so called because their prophecies were all written before they attained their majority."

A Benefactor of Mankind

P. Magnus M. Mayr. O. S. B., Cath. priest, New Trier, Dacota Co., Minn., writes to P. Neustaedter & Co., sole manufacturers of *Anakesis*, Dr. Silsbee's Infallible Cure for Piles: I used only four of the *Anakesis* beans; the first two without observation of the prescript, therefore without success! My case was very difficult, lasting many years. I wrote for other medicaments to support the first doses; meanwhile I took the second and third globulins according to ordinance, and since four weeks and two days after using the moistened pills, *I am cured.* Dr. Silsbee is really a benefactor of mankind. I suppose I will have no need of the second box and even not of the first one! I am cured, but I will keep it for my fellow-citizens suffering under like pain, and send hereby the two dollars, an unspeakable small amount for so great a benefit Thanks be to God.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. Magnus M. Mayr. O. S. B., Cath. priest.

Samples of *Anakesis*, the Great External Pile Remedy, are mailed *free* to all sufferers on application to P. Neustaedter & Co.. Box 3946, New York.

Consumption Cured.

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

SCIENCE.

The Lick Observatory.—Professors Burnham and Newcomb have decided upon Mount Hamilton as the best site astronomically for the proposed Lick Observrtory. Mount Hamilton is fourteen miles east by south from San Jose, Santa Clara County, California. A space of 1,535 acres on the summit of the mountain has been set apart from the observatory. The exact size of the telescope to be used has not yet been determined, and will depend to some extent upon the success of the glass now being made for M. Otto Seruve, of Russia. In order to observe the transit of Venus in 1882 the trustees purpose to secure at once a 12-inch refracter, which will become a permanent fixture of the observatory. The buildings necessary to the complete equipment of the observatory are as follows though, of course, no definite plan has been decided upon; The observatory proper, will consist of a single building, exteriorly connected with which will be a library, study, computing-room and a sleeping-room. As assential adjucts to the chief observatory buildings will be a house for the astronomer in charge, another for his assistants, stables and various outbuildings, and a large building for the accommodation of the general public, which last building will doubtless be rented as a hotel. The formation of the summit of Mount Hamilton is trap rock and porphyry, with croppings of metamorphic slate lifted by later upheavals, At the summit of Observatory Peak a space of 120x260 feet will be graded to a depth of 20 feet. This will afford ample room for observatory buildings proper, and the other buildings can be placed to advantage on a hill lower down. The main observatory buildings will be about 70 feet in diameter. The foundation will be stone and brick, the walls iron and steel. The walls will be 30 feet high and the dome 30 feet additional. There remains much to be done before the design of the donor can be realized; but the trustees have their work well in hand, and it is hoped that next year will see its active prosecution begun.

Mr. Kreisman. United States consul general at Berlin, in his despateh to the Department of State, dated Oct. 30. 1879, communicates a description of a newly-discovered process for the preservation of deadbodies. The Inventor, or discoverer, had secured a patent for the process, but the German Goverment attaches great importance to the invention, induced the patentee to abandon his patent. Thereupon the Goverment made public, through the press, a full description of the process. The liquid used is prepared as follows; In 3000 grammes of boiling water are dissolved 100 grammes of alum, 25 grammes salpetre, 60 grammes potash, and 10 grammes arsenic acid. The solution is then allowed to cool and filter. To 10 litres of this neutral, colorless, odorless liquid, 4 litres glycerine and 1 nitritethylic alcohol are to be added. The process of preserving (or embalming) dead bodies by means of this liquid consists, as a rule, in saturating and impregnating those bodies with it. From 1½ to 5 litres of the liquid are used for a body, according to its size. The bodies prepared by this process are said to retain their form, color and flexibility. Even after a period of years such dead bodies may be dissected for purposes of science and criminal jurisprudence; decay and the offensive smell of decay are completly prevented. Upon incision the muscular flesh shows the same appearance as in the case of a flesh dead body. Preparations made of the several parts, such as natural skeletons, lungs, entrails, etc., pretain their softness and liability.

A German scientist, after years of study and experiment, has succeeded in obtaining a chemical composition by means of which a mirror image may be fixed and sold as a photograph. With this composition the mirror surface is painted, and the back part of the mirror receives also a coating of oil. The mirror thus prepared is held before the person who is to be photographed. The oil coating evaporates, and the likeness of the person remains in natural colors on the light surface. The image, so fixed, is brought into a bath, and is exposed half an hour to the sunlight before delivery.

The length of the sparks given by the rheostatic machine has been found by M. Plante to be proportional to the number of condensers. With 80 condensers he obtained a spark of 0.12 metres in length. If the sparks are produced over a mixture of resin and paraffine, they leave branching furrows.

To secure economy in electric-lighting diminishing the waste of the carbons, Delaurier proposes to guard the carbon poles from air-currents, and thus favor the formation of an atmosphere of carbonic acid around them.

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

If you are nervous and depressed take Hoofland's German Bitters.

Hiekell's Tetter Ointment wil cure all scabby or scaly diseases of the skin.

Pimples, Eruptions, Itch,
Itching, and all Skin Diseases easily cured; pimples on the face entirely removed, leaving the face clear and smooth. Address
C. H. Steel, 120 Liberty St., New York.

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On long time, low prices and easy payments.
Pamphlet with full information mailed free. Apply to
D. A. McKINLAY, Land Com'r,
St. P. M. & M. Ry. St. Paul, Minn.

VEGETINE.

Liver Complaint.

This disease may be said to proceed almost invariably from the stomach being out of order in the first place. By the stomach being out of order, the blood also gets out of order; and why? All the blood in the human body passes through the liver every few minutes to have the bilious matter separated from it. If there be any scrofulous taint or other impurity in the blood, it will surely be deposited in the liver along with the bile. By and by, however, these impurities increasing, will render the blood watery, and render its motion torpid; then it will cease to perform its duty of straining out the bile. Only poison will be left in the liver; and the result will be an obstructed, inflamed and swollen liver, ending in disease. Such is the theory, and such the climax, as proven by facts. The symptoms crowd rapidly upon one another, —a continued pain or tenderness in the right side, inducing emaciation and weakness; cough with expectoration, dyspepsia, high-colored urine, yellowness of the eyes, fever, and a quick pulse. It is impossible to mistake the disease by these symptoms. There is only one way of curing Liver Complaint; and that is, to strike at the root. To do this, you must act on the stomach, the blood, the liver, and the general health at the same time. Vegetine alone will do this, and will effect a speedy cure. See testimonials.

Rochester Policeman "Gained Eight Pounds in Three Weeks."

Mr. H. R. Stevens.

Dear Sir—Having used but three bottles of your Vegetine in a very bad case of Liver Complaint, I find myself improving rapidly. Am gaining eight pounds more at present than I did when I began taking it, and believe, with a continuance of a small quantity more, I shall be entirely cured. Before I began taking the Vegetine I was under the doctors care. Was sick a long time. Mr. Smith, who had received great benefit from taking the Vegetine, advised me to try it. I can cheerfully recommend it to every one as a good medicine, as the Vegetine has done more for me than the doctors can do.

Yours truly,
James A. Johnson,
Police Officer, No. 823 Brown st., Rochester N. Y.

South Poland, Me., Oct. 11, 1876.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—I have been sick two years with the liver Complaint, and during that time have taken a great many different medicines, but none of them did me any good. I was restless nights, and had no appetite. Since taking the Vegetine I rest well, and relish my food. Can recommend the Vegetine for what it has done for me. Yours respectfully,
Witness of the above, Mrs. Albert Ricker.
Mr. George M. Vaughan,
Medford, Mass.

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PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

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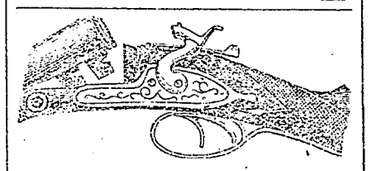
The Morals, Health, Beauty, Work, Amusements, Members, Money, Savings and Spendings are all clearly dealt with in **fascinating style**, full of **anecdote** and **wit**. With beautiful colored illustrations, new type, toned paper, choice binding, and low price, this work is **BOUND TO HAVE AN IMMENSE SALE.** No book like it has ever been published.
For full description and extra terms, address
J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

DIPHTHERIA!!
Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. Sold everywhere.
I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Me.

THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS
Has a Pad differing from all others, in cup-shape, with Self-Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the BALL in the cup PRESSES BACK the INTESTINES JUST AS A PERSON WOULD WITH THE FINGER. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free.
Eggleston Truss Co., Chicago, Ill.,



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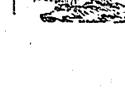
JOS. C. GRUBB & CO.,
712 Market Street, Phila., Pa.

THE PENN MUTUAL Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated in 1847. Assets, $6,750,000
PURELY MUTUAL.
Surplus returned annually in reduction of Premiums, or to increase insurance. Policies non forfeitable by the rules of the Company. Endowment Policies issued at Life Rates. Agents Wanted.
Apply to H. S. STEPHENS, V. P.



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