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AT THE

UBLICAN OFFICE

DON'T HURRY TOO FAST TO BE RICH.

Your road through life may be thorny,
Your bed not of roses or down—
Remember what Shakespeare has written
Of those on whose head lies a crown;
It is har; to toil late and toil early—
To delve or to wearily stitch—
Do your best to improve your condition—
But—don't hurry too fast to be rich!

We find in the Good Book this sentence—
As long as the world 'twill endure—
"He who to be rich"—it says—"hasteneth,
Becometh the suddenly poor;"—
Just turn to the passage and read it
When for lucre your fingers shall itch;—
And of the camel and eye of the needle,—
And don't hurry too fast to be rich!

There are those in a palace residing,
Yes, many, I venture to say,
Who'd rejoice and be glad to change places
With you, my dear fellow, to-day!
Ah! little we know of the troubles;
The cares and anxieties which
Attend, like a shadow, these people—
So don't hurry too fast to be rich!

How exalted and noble the wages
That always reward honest toil,
Be they earned 'neath the fierce sun of noon-day,
Or by those who consume midnight oil;—
There lies between Wealth and Contentment
Oft times an impassable ditch;
Don't fall in it, brother, be careful!—
Don't hurry too fast to be rich!

Slippery Courtships.

"Has May come"

"Yes, Bertha. I have stowed her away safe and sound in the carriage."

And Mr. Webb, of Framington Hall, busied himself in lifting various parcels, bags, &c., from the old family carriage.

While so engaged he did not perceive the antics of his irrepressible son, who was capering about the road in the vain endeavor to catch a glimpse of his cousin May's face.

At last Mr. Webb assisted his niece to alight, in response to her impatient remark, "that he was going to keep her there all day."

She was a slender, delicate girl of about eighteen summers, with a soft, pearly complexion, and great laughing brown eyes; her hair fell in ringlets about her shoulders, and looked like a shower of gold as the setting sun lit up the darker shadows of her nut-brown hair. She was the orphan niece of Mr. Webb, and had been brought up entirely at a fashionable boarding-school. On the completion of her education she came to her uncle's home, in accordance with the wish of her mother; but May did not like the idea of residing in a "dull, stupid country place," as she described it.

She was speedily made welcome by her aunt and cousins, who had collected at the garden gate, all impatience to see her.

Mrs. Webb was a gentle, placid lady, with a kind, motherly manner very comforting to the stranger. Her cousin Bertha was a very pretty girl. Her hair was fastened into a careless knot behind that became her wonderfully.

Edwin came next, and it did not take May many minutes to learn that he was the most incorrigible tease she had ever met. He was a good-looking fellow, with a tall well knit figure.

"Well, May, I suppose your mind is filled with rapture at the thought of spending your future days in this country place?" said Edwin, looking, with a teasing smile, at his cousin, who was leaning against one of the columns, covered with ivy, that supported the verandah.

A shadow fell over her bright face as she replied, warmly—

"I should think not, indeed!"

Edwin laughed slightly, and went on to say, in the same light vein:

"I know you would like to be a farmer's wife. You would make a capital one, with those dainty white hands."

May said, emphatically, with a pout, "That I will never be! To have a great clumsy fellow treading on your train constantly—I could not bear it!"

"What are you talking about?" exclaimed another voice.

And Bertha came slowly towards them, swinging her broad hat in her hands, for it was an intensely warm day in July.

"May was expressing her delight at the prospect of settling down as a farmer's wife."

Bertha looked at them both, and said:

"Oh, I know you have been teasing her already. Really, it is too bad. But it is no use to quarrel with him, for he is incorrigible."

May found that the time passed very quickly even in the country, and did not regret her town home. What with her drives, boating, walks, croquet parties, &c., her time was so fully occupied, that she did not find an opportunity for grieving.

Shortly after her arrival at the Hall, she made the acquaintance of a wealthy young farmer, who owned a large farm and country seat a few miles away.

He was not handsome, but possessed a frank, ingenuous countenance that was very attractive. His manner was a trifle awkward and constrained; and May made him the butt for her constant ridicule.

He bore all this with undiminished good humor, and was her constant companion. From the first he had been her devoted admirer.

It was a pleasant day in September, and early in the morning young Oakland drove up in his pretty phaeton, and stopped before Mrs. Webb's door. He jumped down, and darted through the flower beds, regardless of the damage they sustained, to the lawn, where he had seen a little figure in white muslin vanish. At last he found her demurely sitting on a fallen log, and looking as dainty and fresh as a rose.

"Miss May, will you come with me and take a ride?"

"What!—at this hour? Why, surely not, Mr. Oakland!"

"Never mind the early hour. The roads are so good, and this air will revive you. Do come, please!" pleaded he, eagerly.

She looked mischievously at him saying merrily.

"Why are you so anxious? Go and find Bertha, and take her with you. She will be delighted I am sure."

Oakland turned away at last, wounded by her refusal, and in a moment she was beside him, a rosy flush mantling her cheek, and a gay smile on her red lips.

"I did not think you would desert me so soon," she began.

He looked at her searchingly, but she bore his scrutiny well; upon which his countenance lost its gloomy expression, and a happy smile played over his features.

He helped May to a seat beside him, and they started off at a brisk trot.

They did not return till near noon, and when they arrived, Edwin came out to meet them at the gate.

Oakland leaped out of the carriage, and stood by in readiness to lift her out.

May glanced from one to the other, and finally allowed her cousin the privilege of helping her.

Oakland looked on angrily, and drove off without deigning to say a word.

Several days later, Oakland called at the Hall, and was taken into the parlor, where the family were assembled. They all welcomed him gladly, for it was a dull, wet day, and they did not expect any callers. Bertha sat at the piano, talking to Gerald Oakland from time to time, and finally coaxed him into giving them a song. He had a clear, melodious voice, and sang with great taste; but he was so very shy of his accomplishment that May did not know he possessed a fine voice, and complimented him so highly that he begged her to desist with blushing face.

Edwin at least seated himself beside Gerald Oakland, and, after some desultory conversation, said, in an audible tone:

"Do you wish to know what my cousin said about you the other day?"

May turned round at this, and said, quickly and imperatively:

"Edwin, do not repeat what I said to you!"

He looked at her with a provokingly innocent face, and went on, heedlessly:

"Well, she told me privately that she would never marry a farmer, and that you were too awkward and simple for her refined taste."

Gerald glanced at May's downcast countenance, and asked, quietly:

"Is that true, Miss May?"

She shot a withering glance at Edwin, and replied "Yes" in a low tone.

Gerald changed color, rose abruptly, and bade them all good night. He kept his eyes studiously averted from May as he came to her side; then he went hastily away.

After he had gone, May went up-stairs to her room, too sad and mortified to remain with the family.

Oakland did not come to the Hall for some time after that; but he treated May with a marked coolness that pained her excessively, although she, true to her womanly instincts, retained her gay, coquettish manner still.

The months passed swiftly on, till, before any one realized it, winter had come with its keen, frosty breath.

Then came the liveliest time for the young people, and May soon learned to be skillful in skating, as she was in waltzing, and almost every day her slight, graceful figure could be seen flitting as lightly as a bird over the ice.

It was a clear, cold day in January, and May accompanied by her cousins, set out for Glenwood Brook, which was situated about two miles from their home. They had not gone far before they were overtaken by Oakland, who came along whistling, his skates slung over his shoulder.

"Ah, Oakland; just the fellow we wanted! You help May along, and I will take care of Bertha," exclaimed Edwin, who good-naturedly wished to bring the estranged couple together.

Thus addressed, Gerald could not do otherwise than offer his services to May, who accepted them nonchalantly enough, although her heart was beating loudly at the same time.

The pond was a large one, and soon May and Gerald found themselves quite separated from the rest of the party.

She started along fearlessly, and was making for the opposite bank, when Gerald called out, anxiously:

"Do not go too near that bank, for there is a swift current underneath, and the ice is thin."

May did not pause in her course, and sent a clear, silvery peal of laughter after her.

"Ah, I am not afraid, and I am determined on reaching that bank."

The words were barely uttered when the ice gave an ominous, creaking sound, and in a moment she sank under it.

She gave one quick scream, and then remained silent, holding on to the ice with fast benumbing fingers.

"Oh, I hope he will soon come!" she moaned.

Gerald was soon beside her, and, bracing himself against a tree, he took her little cold hands in his, and, after considerable exertion succeeded in drawing her out of the water.

He held her half unconscious form in his arms, and murmured, softly:

"My darling, what should I have done had I lost you?"

She opened her eyes, wet with tears, and whispered:

"Would you have cared, Gerald?"

"Cared? Life would have been worthless to me had you gone!" he exclaimed, passionately.

He was very pale with suppressed emotion, and his eyes shone with such a clear light that they fairly dazzled her.

At this interesting point they were interrupted by the appearance of Edwin Webb, who could hardly conceal his laughter at the turn affairs had taken.

"Well, Cousin May, have you forgiven me yet? Had it not been for me, you would never have appropriated each other's hearts. What do you say Gerald—do you not owe me many thanks?"

Gerald looked at May, and replied:

"Yes, Edwin; I do owe you many thanks; for we should never have known the depth of our affection for each other if it had not been for our quarrel."

"My advice to you is to get her home as soon as possible to change her wet clothing," said Edwin, who was of a practical turn of mind.

His advice was so good that they accepted it without a question, and all started for the Hall, two hearts filled to overflowing with happiness.

Good use for Sawdust.

What shall we do with the sawdust? is a question which puzzles the economic brain of the man who realizes that the utilization of the fast depleting forests is accompanied with an amount of absolute wastefulness simply appalling. "Make it into railroad car wheels," says an enthusiastic inventor of Chicago, who has discovered a means of compressing sawdust, bran, tea, and kindred bulky substances into from one-tenth to one-third of their original bulk. The *Lumberman* some weeks since spoke of this invention in terms somewhat of disparagement, which it subsequently modified on seeing specimens of sawdust and bran compressed into a remarkably small compass. Its credulity is further shaken on being shown a model of a car wheel consisting of an iron rim of seven inches outward diameter by one-half inch thick, fitted with a well proportioned hub, the space between the hub and rim filled with pine sawdust, pressed in so solidly that we are ready to believe the assertion that, resting the iron rim upon bearings, a pressure equal to 23 tons applied to the hub failed to develop any signs of weakness. We hesitate in these days of progress to assert that anything is impossible, and we begin to think that even sawdust possesses elements of value hitherto unsuspected, and that the day may come when the filled grounds adjacent to all saw mills may be seen to have a great value in the mechanical development and utilization of the now useless *debris* placed upon them to get it out of the way. Sawdust car wheels, sawdust brick, sawdust fence posts, railroad ties, and even sawdust window and door frames, wainscoting and mouldings, begin to appear among the possibilities of the immediate future. Sawdust hair pins, watch chains or cases, and sawdust knives and forks, or sawdust shovels, pitch forks, or hoes, will probably not be urged upon this generation, which will remain satisfied with utilizing sawdust in place of the more expensive basswood in the manufacture of hams and cakes of soap, but the field of possibilities is still large enough to utilize a vast amount of this valueless material. Seriously, however, the compression of bran and oats into one-tenth of their original bulk, without injury to the substance, means cheaper transportation, which will enable their shipment to foreign lands at a profit which their bulk has rendered impossible, while with the freight on tea from China, costing about $25 per ton on account of the space it occupies, a compression into one-third its bulk would mean a saving of from three-quarters of a cent. to one cent a pound on freight and labor of handling. It is not by any means impossible that we may buy a "brick of tea" in the near future which we can carry home in our vest pocket, or that the housewife may keep her truant husband at home evenings to saw the coffee up into thimblefuls suitable for the preparation of the morning draught. Verily it would seem that with the recent discoveries of the Rip Van Winkle of the press, who after being absent from home for a year had to have a pilot to show him about the city of his former residence, and who in his absence developed a sixty year stock of pine on the Menominee, and about as large a supply throughout the State of Michigan, there is no danger after all of a timber famine, at least so long as the sawdust holds out.

"Down, Tige, Sir!"

"Any chestnuts 'round here?" asked one of the three city boys, who met an aged, benevolent looking farmer out in Livonia township, Michigan. The old man hesitated.

"You don't want to steal 'em?" he asked.

"Oh, no, we just wanted to find out."

"Well, there's a few trees back there, but if I thought you wanted to steal them I wouldn't have told you, for the owner's gone to town; but you're bright, honest looking boys."

The boys blushed with the pride of conscious goodness.

"When will the owner be back?"

"Well, not before dark, I reckon."

The boys respectfully thanked the old man, waited till he got out of sight, jumped the fence and were soon shaking down the burrs. The shaking was easy, but the opening of the chestnut burrs was more difficult and unpleasant. At last the boys had a splendid pile of handsome, brown nuts on the ground, and they prepared to put them in the bags they brought with them.

"Please don't take any more trouble" said the benevolent old man, who stood by the fence beaming kindly on the startled boys. "I'm not so strong as I once was, and I fear I can't hold in this dog much longer. If you'll hurry, though, I guess I can keep him here till you get to the railroad track. Down, Tige, sir!"

As the boys looked back from the railroad fence, they could see the stooping figure of the old man scooping the rich, brown chestnuts into a two bushel bag.

Fancy Work.

Basket decoration is a great preoccupation, and is extended to the commonest wicker receptacles used in a household. Work baskets of new shapes are made on the same principle as the nursery or baby basket—that is, with maroon, mulberry or garnet satin linings, divided by stitched compartments for the needlecase, scissors, and numerous other small accessories. The handles as well as borders are set with clustering balls or tiny tassels of combed wool with lemon, medlar, pale flesh and old gold tones prevailing. Square pin-cushions are made of old gold plush, in the center a braid design through which runs a silvered or gilt chenille. The same braid is much employed for outlining a woolen brocaded material, which imitates dun-colored Indian goods, and which, thus enlivened, looks at a distance like a material having silver or gold fibre in the tissue. The usual inventions for photo frames have again broken out like an epidemic disease. It is almost impossible to enumerate all the novelties. The most fanciful are colored plush frames, painted *a la gouache* to figure porches and Gothic gate or cathedral entrances. These are very suitable, as the face reproduced appears to be looking out for the person in contemplation. Painting is a great feature on drawing-tables. The palette is an artistic trifle, which sometimes attains very high prices. It is made of walnut, and in the center is sketched, or entirely finished, or perhaps again only begun, a bit of landscape, a portrait, or a family scene. The colors are dabbed all round, as they would be by an artist squeezing them out of the tubes while preparing his palette for a work of art. These palettes are negligently hung up on small satinwood or ebony easels. The new antimacassars are of a soft linen and washable canvas, finished all around with a broad handkerchief hem. The center is crewel work, or the anticassamar is a Japanese landscape, having for a border a wide Torchon lace insertion and a deep band of silk edged with very narrow lace. Sofa coverlets are oatmeal cloth of gray and white or drab and white. This is worked with a flowing tambour design in any of the art colors. If olive green is selected it is shaded from very dark to its palest hue, and the foliage is generally a vine or an ivy pattern, but Moorish arabesques are more appropriate. The coverlet is sold with two small ones for the elbow ends of the sofa. Between each band of oatmeal cloth alternates one of drawn threads, in and among which a geometrical design is worked, the border is a fringe made by drawing out the threads of the oatmeal cloth, and by knotting the strands together.

Wind-Powers.

In a section of from fifteen to twenty miles around Philadelphia wind-powers have so greatly multiplied within the last five or six years that they are to be seen in almost every direction, and have become regarded as one of the necessities of a farm, especially where much stock is kept. It is true that their first cost draws sometimes a little heavily upon the general farmer who may not have his place cleared of incumbrances; but when once this expense has been incurred, (which is not more than the cost of a good horse,) the subsequent expense of it is not felt, while the great convenience is found to be indispensable and would not be given up for twice the expense. The labor to pump water from a well, and especially a deep one, the wives and daughters of farmers need not be told of; and it amounts to about the same or more labor even when there is a spring on the premises. With the wind-power the water can be drawn from a well or a spring and delivered by pipes wherever it may be needed—in the kitchen, house-yard, bath-tub, garden or stable-yard, always ready for use and requiring no carrying. It is true that where there is a spring of sufficient volume and fall, a hydraulic ram may be introduced, which can be done at very much less cost and in some respects possesses other advantages over the wind-power; but it can be applied only where, as we here say, the spring has the necessary volume and fall. But one or the other would seem to be of so much real importance to a farm of any considerable size as to warrant its use as an improvement of actual economy.

A Vacillating Bear.

My negro gardener came to me one evening in great alarm, and stated that his own twin sons, Mango and Chango, had taken out his gun that morning and had been missing ever since. I at once loaded my rifle, loosened the Cuban bloodhound, and followed the man to his hut. Then I put the dog on the boy's scent, following on horseback myself.

It turned out that the young scamps had gone on the trail of a large bear, though they were only thirteen years old, and their father had often warned them not to meddle with wild beasts. They began their adventure by hunting the bear; but ended as often happens, in being hunted by the bear; for Bruin had turned upon them, and chased them so hard that they were fain to drop the gun and take a tree.

It was a sycamore of peculiar shape, sending forth from its stem many small, but only two large branches. These two were some thirty feet from the ground, and stretched almost horizontally in the opposite directions. They were like each other as the twin brothers themselves. Chango took refuge on one of these, Mango on the other.

The bear hugged the tree till he had climbed as far as the fork. Then he hesitated an instant, and then began to creep along the branch which supported Chango. The beast advanced slowly and gingerly, sinking his claws into the bark at every step, and not depending much upon his balance powers.

Chango's position was now far from pleasant. It was useless to play the trick—well known to bear hunters—of enticing the animal out to a point where the branch would yield beneath its great weight, for there was no higher branch within Chango's reach, by catching which, he could save himself from a deadly fall,—thirty feet sheer.

Three more steps, and the bear would be upon him, or he would be upon the ground. Brave as the boy was, his teeth chattered.

At this moment, Mango, nerved to heroism by his brother's peril, moved rapidly from the opposite limb of the tree. Stepping behind the bear, he grasped with one hand a small higher bough, which extended to where he stood, but not to where his brother lay; with the other hand he seized the animal firmly by its stumpy tail. The bear turned to punish his rash assailant; but, angry as he was, he turned cautiously. It was no easy task to right about face on a branch which already had begun to tremble and sway beneath his weight.

Chango was saved, for the bear evidently had transferred his animosity to Mango, whom he pursued, step by step, toward the extremity of the other limb. But Chango was not the boy to leave his brother and rescuer in the lurch. Waiting until the enraged brute was well embarked upon Mango's branch, he pulled his tail, as he had seen his brother do before. Again Bruin turned awkwardly, and resumed the interrupted chase of Chango.

The twins continued their tactics with success. Whenever the bear was well advanced on one limb, and dangerously close to one twin, the other twin would sally from the other limb and pull his tail. The silly animal always would yield to his latest impulse of wrath, and suffer himself to be diverted from the enemy who was almost in his clutches.

After two hours of disappointment he learned his mistake. He was now, for the tenth time; on Chango's branch, and very near Chango. In vain Mango dragged at his hinder extremity; he kept grimly on til Mango, forced to choose between letting go the brute's tail or the higher branch which enabled him to keep his feet, let go the former.

Chango could now retreat no farther, and he was hardly a yard beyond the bear's reach. The branch was swaying more than ever, and the beast seemed quite aware that he might tax its strength too far. After a pause he advanced one of his forfeet a quarter of a yard. To increase the bear's difficulty in seizing him, the terrified boy let himself down and swung with his hands from the bough.

He was hanging in suspense between two frightful deaths. His heart was sinking, his fingers were relaxing.

Then the deep baying of a hound struck his ear, and his hands again closed firmly on the branch. In a moment, a bloodhound and a horseman sprang through the underwood.

Chango held on like grim death—held on till he heard the sharp report of a rifle ringing through the air; held on till the falling carcass of the bear passed before his eyes; held on till I had climbed the tree, crawled along the branch, and grasping his wearied wrist, had assisted him to get back to the fork of the tree, and rest a bit.

If that bear had understood in time that a boy in the hand is worth two in the bush, he might have lengthened his days and gone down with honor to the grave.

Comfort for Old Maids.

Old maids are useful. They can cook, sew and take care of the children and nurse sick people, and generally play the piano. Old bachelors are useless. They do not even know how to drive nails or split wood.

Old maids are amiable. If one wants anything done that requires patience and kindness of heart, a single lady is sure to be the one to do it.

Old bachelors are ill-natured. They snub children, despise babies and hate young mothers, and are always so busily employed in seeing that other people take care of them that they have not a moment to give to any one else.

Old maids are nice looking, and "young for their years." Old bachelors generally have red noses, rheumatism in the knees, bald heads and mouths that turn down at the corners.

Old maids can make a home of one little room, and they cook delicious meals for one over the gas jet, in cunning little tin kettles, besides making all their own wardrobes. Old bachelors need an army of tailors, waiters, cooks and distant relatives to keep them comfortable.

When old maids are ill they tie up their heads in pocket handkerchiefs, take homœopathic pellets out of two bottles alternately, and get well again. When old bachelors are ill they go to bed and send for four doctors; have a consultation, a mantlepiece full of black bottles, all the amiable married men who belong to the club to sit up with them at night, besides a hired nurse; they telegraph to their relations, and do their best to persuade the world that they are dying.

When an old maid travels she takes a sandwich, a piece of pound cake and a bottle of lemonade in a basket, and lunches comfortably in the carriage. When an old bachelor travels he orders a meal in courses at the station, and raves because he has no time to eat it before the "fifteen minutes for refreshments" has expired.

Old maids drink weak tea, and it cures their headaches.

Old bachelors drink strong liquor, and it gives them headaches.

Old maids are modest. They think their youth is over and their beauty gone. If after a while some autumnal love is given them they take it as a sort of a miracle, and hope people will not laugh at them for "marrying so late in life."

A Samoan Wedding.

A great wedding is about to come off in Samoa. A leading chief of Falefu has been courting Moe, daughter of the high chief of Apia. As the chief is an old man and Moe about nineteen, it has required the most strenuous efforts of both families to bring about the match. The Falefa family have carried to Apia over three hundred pigs, killed and cooked, and distributed them among the young lady's relations. In return for these, the family of the expected bride must give fine mats, and they have been busily engaged collecting them from all over the islands, till the governor's house is half full. A vast deal of ceremony is connected with these weddings. All the maidens of Falefa went in procession to the governor's house, each carrying a stick with a bunch of red feathers suspended from the end. At the wedding some member of the government reads a chapter from the Bible and then reads a ceremony. The couple being married are seated all the time, and join hands toward the close of the ceremony, as in more civilized countries. In this instance the lady is amiable and interesting. Native dances were taking place mightly, and a part of the wedding festivities. All the young dandies appear on the stage at such a time, and the maidens of the villages assemble on the scene in costumes like the primitive garb of Eve.

"Sick for This."

They drove into town behind a cross-eyed mule and a spavined horse. They looked contented, but one member of the party was the head of the house, for she handled the ribbons, and when they halted she hitched the team, while he stood demurely by and took the basket of eggs and her shopping satchel as she handed them out. They disposed of the produce at the grocery, and then entered a dry goods store.

She made a few trifling purchases of thread, pins, needles and such things and then called for two knots of yarns.

"That won't be enough, Mary," said the man, plucking at her dress.

"I guess I know what I'm buying," she retorted.

"But it ain't more than half what you have had afore," he persisted.

"Wal, that's none o' your business, these socks are goin' to be for me and if I want 'em short, you can have yours come way up to your neck if you want to."

The old man bowed to the inevitable with a long sigh as his partner turned to the clerk and said:

"Two yards of cheap shirtin', if you please."

"That ain't enough, Mary," said the old man, plucking at her dress again.

"Yes 'tis."

"No, it ain't."

"Wal, it's all you'll git," she snapped.

"Put it up then Mister," said he turning to the clerk, "put it up and we won't have any."

"Who's doin' this buyin' I should like to know?" hissed the woman.

"You are, Mary, you are," he admitted, "but you can't palm off no short shirts on me."

"You act like a fool, John Spiner!"

"Mebbe I do, Mary, but I'll be durned to gosh, if I'll have half a shirt—no, not if I go naked."

"Wal, I say two yards are enough to make any one two shirts," she snapped.

"Mebbe that's enough for you, Mary," he said very quietly, "p'raps you can get along with a collar button and a neck band, but that ain't me, and I don't propose to freeze my legs to save 8 cents."

"Git what you want, then," shrieked she, pushing him over the stool, "git ten yards, git a dozen pieces if you want 'em; but remember that I'll make you sick for this."

"Four yards, if you please mister—four yards," said he to the clerk, "and just remember," he continued, "if you hear of 'em findin' me with my head bursted, friz to death in a snow drift, just remember you heard her say she would make me sick."

And grasping his bundle he followed his better half out of the door.

Milk as Food.

Unadulterated, undiluted, unskimmed and properly treated milk, taken from a healthy cow in a good condition, and produced by the consumption of healthy and nutritious grasses and other kinds of food, contains within itself, in proper proportions, all the elements that are necessary to sustain human life through a considerable period of time. Scarcely any other single article of food will do this. When we eat bread and drink milk we eat bread, butter and cheese and drink water—all of them in the best combination and condition to nourish the human system. All things considered good milk is the cheapest kind of food that we can have, for three pints of it, weighing 3¼ pounds and costing nine cents, contain as much nutriment as one pound of beef, which costs eighteen cents. There is no loss in cooking the milk, as there is in cooking beef, and there is no bone in it that cannot be eaten; it is simple, palatable, nutritious, healthful, cheap, and always ready for use, with or without preparation. This is to say that, chemically, 3.7 pounds of milk is the equivalent of one pound of beef in flesh-forming or nitrogenous constituents; and 3.17 pounds of milk is the equivalent of one pound of beef in heat-producing elements or carbohydrates. We must therefore assume, from the data offered, that the relative values of beef and milk as human food are as 3½ to 11¼, or as (in round numbers) one to 3¼. If milk is eight cents per quart, then it is equal in food value to beef at twelve and a half cents per pound; and, vice versa, when beef is at twenty-five cents per pound, then milk should be sixteen cents per quart, calculated on its food value. We thus see that, at any ruling price, milk is certainly one of the cheapest, if not the cheapest, food that can be furnished, to the family, while all experience is in favor of its healthy qualities.

Helping Along a Church Fair.

Mrs. Fugleson is quite wealthy, and always on hand at church fairs—a manager, of course. She had one recently.

"I have thought of a way to raise a little more money at our fair," said that lady, as she entered the hall where the other members of the committee were setting out and preparing the long tables; and taking a basket from the boy who had accompanied her, she produced an old plated silver tea-set, which had done good service for a quarter of a century, but was not needed any longer, a new and much better one having taken its place.

"This tea-set will bring thirty dollars by selling it in sixty chances at fifty cents each," continued the lady.

The proposed plan struck all the ladies right, and it went through with a bound—the set being placed on Mrs. Fugleson's table, and her son John appointed to take charge of the sales and receipts. One gentleman took ten chances and another six; not because they wanted the tea-set, but thought that a good and quick way to put a little more money in the treasury.

At the close of the fair, it was announced that Miss Priscilla Jones, the lucky girl, holding only one chance, and that a gift, was the owner of the set; while Mrs. Fugleson, announced that the receipts were all right, thirty dollars.

"And here," continued the lady, turning to the treasurer, "is seven dollars for you. The remaining twenty-three dollars, of course belong to me, that being just what my first husband paid for that set twenty-seven years ago."

Mrs. Fugleson has a couple of old bedsteads, also a silver-plated warming-pan, which she intends to raffle off at the next fair, and give the church all they bring, after deducting first cost.

—The Princess Olga, the youngest daughter of the King of Greece, died recently after a few days' illness.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, Jan. 1, 1881.

The papers in publishing what purports to be the forthcoming census-report of the population of Alabama, underrate the population of Calhoun several thousand. Calhoun is one of the four counties whose population has been estimated, and the estimate does not do her justice.

Young man start the new year with good resolutions and keep them. Give no vain regrets to past follies and mistakes. "Let the dead past bury its dead." Fix for yourself a high standard for the year 1881 and by God's help come up to it. You *can* do it, if you *will* only be a man among men.

Rumor has it that a negro child was frozen to death in Jacksonville Wednesday night. He was found dead in bed Thursday morning.

Never before, in the history of this country, has the weather been so cold as for the last few days. Tuesday night snow fell to the depth of several inches The following day was severely cold, but the culminating point was reached Wednesday night, when the thermometer fell far below zero. Prof. Borden suspended a thermometer in the open air by a string. This marked fourteen degrees below zero. Other thermometers suspended, on the west and south sides of houses, marked seven and eight degrees below zero, while in rooms of houses, where no fires had been through the day, the mercury fell slightly below zero. Water froze in rooms Wednesday in which roaring fires were kept up all day. At this writing, Thursday, the snow is still on the ground and parties are enjoying fine rides with improvised sleighs. We think this weather beats the cold Saturday that old residenters love to talk of.

Mr. Walter Hammond, while returning from a party at Mr. J. H. Privett's Tuesday night, his horse stumbled and threw him, striking his cheek again t a rail, badly cutting his face. We are sorry to learn of the accident, and hope he will soon be well and at the store again.

Mr. Frank Weaver left Jacksonville Wednesday for Opelika where he will go into business. He is a most worthy young man, and we commend him to the good will of the people of Opelika, among whom he has cast his lot.

At the request of some who failed to see the list of appointments of the M, E. Conference last week, we publish the same. The next Conference will be held at Huntsville.

Some matter left over for next week, that has been sent in for publication this issue.

MR. EDITOR.

Some time ago, I wrote an article for your paper, in regard to our town, Jacksonville, as to which some persons thought I wrote in terms too disparagingly of the place. If I did, it was by no means intentional, for of all the places in which I have lived, none are more pleasant in every respect; I alluded to the health of the place, its beautiful mountain scenery, its pure water, its good society, its fine mineral and agricultural qualities, and that all that is wanting to make it a paradise on earth, are good schools. You have a Female Academy, in which you have a lady as teacher, than whom there is none better. You have an Institute or College, which ought to have hundreds of students. These two schools ought to make Jacksonville one of the most important towns in the South, but what are the people doing, they are playing "Rip Van Winkle," if you will allow me the use of that expression. Now Rip was a fine fellow, but that amounted to nothing. Well what does Rip Van Winkle mean, say's one, I will explain. Washington Irving in his displays of human character, says that once upon a time a man by that name, went hunting, and had a fine rifle. By some strange infatuation, he fell asleep, and slept days, weeks, months and years. When he awoke, his rifle was so rusty that he did not know it was a gun, thought it was a persimon pole or some other pole lying by him, did'nt know his neighbors, wife children or any body in the whole country around him, in short he was perfectly demented, non compis mentis. So it is with Jacksonville. The people have been asleep so long in regard to their advantages both spiritual and temporal that it is time they were awaking. Let them arise and show forth their strength. When that is done, they may sing the good old tune, "There is a better day coming, Glory halleluiah.

COSMOPOLITE.

LONDON LETTER.

Interesting to Farmers—Agricultural News Items.

From our Regular Correspondent.

LONDON, ENGLAND, Dec. 16, 1880.

With frosts at the early part of last week, and heavy rains and unsettled weather toward its close, there have been but little progress made with wheat-sowing in the late districts, whilst frosts alternating with rains keep the land in a very wet condition. There has been a rather more liberal offering of home-grown samples in the London market during the week but there is no improvement to note in respect to condition. At Mark Lane on Monday the value of dry samples of English wheats was generally 1s. in advance of the quotations of the previous week, in sympathy with the somewhat excited tone of the foreign trade. There was, however, no improvement in the demand for inferior samples. On Wednesday the demand for breadstuffs was of quite a nominal character, and Friday's market closed dull, both for wheat and flour. In most of the provincial exchanges values for breadstuffs have improved, but the week has closed with sign of weakness throughout the trade. The trade in foreign breadstuffs has undergone a considerable amount of fluctuation during the past week. On Monday there was some little excitement on account of the closing of the canal traffic in the United States by ice, locking up some 10,000,000 bushels wh at The values of floating cargoes were enhanced to 2s. a qr. according to their position, and the tone of the United States markets tend d to disorganize the market here On Tuesday and Wednesday the arrivals of wheat laden vessels off coast, together with the increase of the visible supply of wheat in the United States, caused a reaction in the cargo trade, and from that time down to the close of the week the position of holders has been gradual y but surely weakening, and the cable advices of lower rates at the Atlantic seaboard have caused the trade to close dull, and decidedly in favor of buyers.

In Germany the whole of the grain trade has been fluctuating during the week, and at Berlin wheat has recovered from a depression which was attributed to speculative transactions. At Hamburgh rates for breadstuffs were firmly supported, and barley was in better demand. At Stettin, barley has met with a duller trade.

In France the course of the grain trade has been much in accordance with that on the English exchange. Wheat and flour has been firmly held at advanced rates during the early portion of the week, whilst values showed a decline, and the trade was decided y weak at the close.

The Great Eastern steamship has been definitely chartered for ten years to carry dead meat to the United Kingdom from the American seaboard or the River Platte. It is calculated that from Texas or the Argentine Provinces beef of prime quality can be laid down in England at 3 cents per lb. The promoters of this bold scheme intend to slaughter the cattle on board the great ship, and for this purpose they have secured the service of trained butchers from the slaughter-houses of Chicago. The dressed meat will be in refrigerators, and it is estimated that 10,000 to 15,000 carcasses of beef, all being equal to 3,000 or 4000 tons of meat—will be shipped each voyage. The result of this *enterprise*, if successful, will have a far wider bearing than appears at first sight. It will be watched with much interest by the public, no doubt, for notwithstanding the large imports of fresh meat we are receiving, retail prices still rule very high. But it will also break down that "ring," which, while reaping immense profits keeps almost at famine prices one of the first food requisites of the people.

NOTICE Of Dessolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between J. M. and W. G. Ledbetter under the firm of Ledbetter Bro's., was disolved on the 4th day of Dec. by mutual consent. J. M. Ledbetter is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the company.

J. M Ledbetter.
W. G. Ledbetter.

All who are indebted to the late firm of Ledbetter Bro's. are respectfully requested to come forward and settle at once.

J. M. Ledbetter.

J. M. LEDBETTER, J. L. LEDBETTER, T. A. WHIGG.

LEDBETTER BROS. & CO.

As successors to Ledbetter Bros., we intend to continue the business as heretofore. We keep a full line of

DRY GOODS,

Boots, Shoes, hats, Queensware, Hardware, Groceries, Meat, Lard, Flour, Corn, Syrup, and in fact everything usually kept in a

SUPPLY STORE.

All of which we propose to sell cheap for cash or on time with approved credit.

We are also agents for some of the standard brands of GUANO! Come and see us.

LEDBETTER BROS. & CO.
Jan 1st—2t.

NOTICE.

We return our sincere thanks to the public generally, for their very liberal patronage while in business. Having sold our entire stock of goods to J. D. Hammond's Sons, we take pleasure in commending them to the public as reliable and worthy of confidence; and we ask for them a liberal share of patronage. The debts of the late firm will be settled by us, and all claims due the late firm will be paid to us; and we earnestly request all who are due us to come up at once and settle, either with cash or close by note.

WILSON BRO. & Co.

Change of Business.

Goods will be sold for cash, at cost for 30 days, at the store next to Jacksonville Hotel. Call and see us. We mean what we say.

J. D. HAMMOMD'S SONS.

NOTICE NO 596.

LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY ALA. January 1st. 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named setler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and recure final entry thereof on Monday 14th February 1881 before the Probate Judge of Calhoun County at the county seat, this notice, viz: William L. Johnson sr. Homestead Entry No. 6683 for the South west quarter of the North-East quarter of Sec. 36, Township 13 S, Range 7 E, and names the following as his witnesses. viz: William C. Cross and Jackson M. Woodley, both of Jacksonville, Ala. and John McCormick and Samuel A. McCollum, both of Mack, Calhoun Co., Ala.,

PELHAM J. ANDERSON.
Register.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the creditors of the Estate of John Hubbard dec'd that letters of Executorship was granted to the undersigned as Executor of said Estate by the Probate Court of Calhoun County Ala., on the 24th day of Dec, 1880. All persons having claim against said estate will present the same to me properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred by statute.

G. T. TAYLOR.
Ex'r of Said Estate.

Dec. 24—1880.

AN ACT

To amend section 4377 (3717) of Code of Alabama of 1876.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, that section 4377 (3717) of the Code of Alabama be amended so as to read as follows, to wit:

"4377 (3717). *Embezzlement by clerk, agent*, &c.—Any officer, agent or clerk of any incorporated company, or municipal corporation, or clerk, agent, servant or apprentice of any private person or persons, who embezzles or fraudulently converts to his own use—or fraudulently secretes with intent to convert to his own use, any money or property, which has come into his possession by virtue of his employment, must be punished on conviction, as if he had stolen it.

Approved November 26, 1880.
[Official] W. W. SCREWS,
Secretary of State.

NOTICE NO. 595.

LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, Ala. Jan. 1, 1881.

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, on Monday 14th February 1881 before the Probate Judge of Calhoun county, at county seat, Ala.

No. 6666 for the N. W. qr. of E qr. and N E qr. of N W qr. Sec 36 Township 13 S. Range 7 E. names the following as his witnesses, viz: William C. Cross and Jackson M. Woodley both of Jacksonville Ala. and John D. McCormick and Samuel A. McCollum both of Mack, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON,
Register.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage executed to the undersigned mortgagee to secure the payment of a certain promissory note executed by M. M. Hannah to H. J. Dean, and described in said mortgage, which mortgage was recorded in the Probate office of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 30th day of March 1880, in Book "K," 2nd volume Register of Deed's, on page 385 and 386. I will sell before the court house door, in the town of Jacksonville, to the highest bidder for cash, on Monday the 17th day of January 1881, the following described real estate, to wit: All that parcel of land lying north of Tallasahatchee creek in Section 30, Township 14, Range 7, east in the Coosa land district.

H. J. DEAN.
Mortgagee.

Jan. 1st—3t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of an execution issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, August term 1880, in favor of James Crook and against Benj. Johnson, R. M. Johnson, D. J. Privett and A. O. Stewart, I will sell before the Court house door in the town of Jacksonville, to the highest bidder for cash, on the first Monday in January 1881, that being the 3rd day of said month, the following property to wit, to satisfy said execution: One pair of bay match horses, known as Bill and Charley and a sorrell mare Nancy, levied on as the property of A. O. Stewart.

JAMES B. FARMER, Shff.
dec 25, 1880—td.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

By virtue of two orders of the Probate Court for Calhoun county, Ala., granted September 8th, 1880, as to personal property, and October 21st, 1880, as to the Real estate, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of John Dodd, deceased, will sell to the highest bidder, at public outcry, upon the premises of the deceased, near the mouth of Tallasahatchee creek, on Monday the 17th day of January, 1881, the following Real and Personal property of said estate for division among the heirs at law, to wit:

A certain tract of land conveyed to said deceased by Warren Oneal, containing 20 acres, more or less, and designated as the "Lewis tract," or "Fish Trap tract," and as being all the land on the North side of the creek, in Section 4, T 15, Range 6, including tracts C & D which lies North of the creek in Section 4, T 15, Range 6, not sold by said Oneal before the conveyance to said deceased; also, 4 acres, more or less, sold by G D Mehare to deceased adjoining said Oneal land on the East

Also, all the personal property of said estate, consisting of one mule, two cows and calves, one yearling, hogs, household and kitchen furniture, and many other things too tedious mention.

TERE OF SALE.

Real Estate one third cash, balance on a credit of one and two years, with interest from date of sale; note and good security.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

For all sums of five dollars and under cash, and on all sums over five dollars, on a credit of twelve months with interest from date. Nate and approved security will be required. Dec. 20, 1880.

CHARLES MARTIN,
dec 25—4t Admr. of said Estate.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage executed to the undersigned mortgagee, on the 29th day of September, 1879, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, executed by E. L. Woodward and described in said mortgage, which mortgage was recorded in the Probate office of Calhoun county on the 9th day of January, 1880, in book K 2nd volume Register of deed, on page 21, I will sell at the court house door, in the town of Jacksonville, to the highest bidder for cash, on Monday the 24th day of January, 1881, the following described land to-wit: The west half of northeast quarter and part of the east half of southwest quarter; also that part of the southwest corner of southeast qr. north of Tallasahatchie creek—all in section 9, township 14, range 8, and known as the Cleveland place.

C. D. MARTIN,
Dec. 18—5t Mortgagee

NOTICE.

I will let out the contract to build the bridge across Cane Creek on the road leading from Alexandria to Anniston on Saturday the 22 day of January, 1881 at that place. At eleven o'clock, to the lowest responsible bidder. Plan and specification can be seen at my residence. By order of Commissioners Court.

J. K. LOYD.

Dec. 23.—3t.

COMMISSIONERS SALE.

OF REAL ESTATE.

Under and by virtue of an order and decree of the Probate Court for Calhoun County Ala., made and entered on the 13th day of Dec. 1880, Ordering the sale of the real estate of Mrs. Hulda Burns dec'd, for division among the heirs at law and distributees of said estate—and by said order the undersigned were appointed Commissioners to sell said Real Estate. We will therefore proceed to sell, on the 17th day of January 1881, upon the premises of the late Hulda Burns dec'd, at public entry, the following described lands to wit: The S E qr of S E qr, Sec 7, N W qr of N W qr Sec 8, N E qr of N W qr, Sec 8, W half of S W qr, Sec 5, N E qr of N W qr, Sec 5, and N half of S E qr, of S E qr of Sec 6. All in township 14 and Range 10, E in Calhoun County Ala, containing 260 acres more are less—Terms of sale—One half cash, and the other half on a credit of 12 months, with interest from date of sale. Note with two good and sufficient securities will be required.

S. S. LOVE.
J. C. WATSON.
J. M. ANDREWS.
Commissioners.

Dec 18, 1880.

LIVERY STABLE.

STEWART & SHARP,

Successors to

W. L. WHITELY.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY on hand to hire, Good Horses and Excellent Vehicles Splendid accommodations for Drovers and others. Horses, Carriages and Buggies always on hand for sale. Entire satisfaction guaranteed to all who patronize us.

dec 18, 1880—3m.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA }
Calhoun County. }

In Probate Court for said County, Special Term Dec. 14th 1880

This day came J. D. Bryant administrator of the estate of Benj F. Brown dec'd, and filed in Court his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the 10th day of January 1881 be and is hereby appointed a day upon which to examine, audit and pass upon said account and make said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication, for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper printed and published in said County, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons interested in said settlement, to be and appear before me at my office in Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Ala., on said 10th day of January 1881, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

Given under my hand this the 16th day December 1880.

A. WOODS,
dec. 18—3t. Judge of Probate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun County. }

In Probate Court for said County, Special Term, Dec. 16, 1880.

This day came into Court W. J. Scott administrator of the estate of Wm Scott dec'd and filed his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of said estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 11th day of January 1881 be and is hereby appointed a day upon which to examine, audit and pass upon said account and make said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication, for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper printed and published in said county, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons interested in said settlement, to be and appear before me, at my office in the town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Ala., on said 11th day of January 1881, and contest said settlement if they think proper. Given under my hand this 9th day of Dec. 1880.

A WOODS.
Judge of Probate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun County. }

In Probate Court for the county, Special Term, Dec. 1880.

This day came A. J. Cross, Executor of the essate of Wm. D. Cross, deceased, and filed in Court his account and vouchers for final settlement of his Executorship of said estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 10th day of January 1881, be and is hereby appointed a day upon which to examine, audit and pass upon said account and make said settlement, and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons interested in said settlement to be and appear before me, at my office in Jacsonville, Calhoun county, Ala., on said 10th day of January, 1881, and contest said settlement if they thik proper.

Given under my hand, this the 16th day of December, 1880.

A. WOODS,
dec 18—3t Judge of Probate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA
Calhoun County.

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

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

A WOODS.
Judge of Probate.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

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

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

Now the said John W. Journey is hereby notified of the pendency of said suit and that if the said deft. John W. Journey does not appear before me at my office at the Court House in Jacksonville Alabama, on the first Saturday in January 1881, I will proceed to give judgement as the merits of the cause may demand in the same manner as if the said John W. Journey were present to answer and defend, and will proceed to issue execution as the law directs. Given under my hand this 10th Dec. 1880.

G. B. DOUTHIT, J. P.

Tax Collector's Last Round

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

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

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

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

nov. 6, '80—td.

SANTA CLAUS DEPOT

FOR

CHRISTMAS

Holiday Goods

AT

H. A. SMITH'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MUSIC

AND

BOOK STORE,

Rome, Ga.

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

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

dec4 H. A. SMITH.

PATENTS

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

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

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

nov 27. 1880—2t W. A. WILSON.

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

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

Done at office this Nuvember 1st 1880.

Wm. M. HAMES.
Register.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA
Calhoun County,

Special term. Dec. 9th. 1880.

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

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

A WOODS.
Judge of Probate.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

FOR PIANO BUYERS.

Large Reduction in the prices of the favorite "SOUTHERN GEM," the most popular Pianos in America. Over 50,000 now in use. Sold by us for 10 years past with splendid satisfaction. 7 Oct. large size, Rosewood Case, beautiful tone, only $179. 7 1-3 Oct., largest size, great volume of tone, only $179. 7 1-3 Oct., Square Grand, 3 strings. Magnificent Case (finest made), only $250. Stool and Cover with each. At these prices the best and cheapest Pianos ever sold by any dealer North or South, 15 days test trial, 6 years guarantee. Easy Installments, with small increase on cash rates. Buy a Southern Gem, and you are absolutely certain of getting a bargain and a reliable Piano. Address for Fall 1880 Price List and Catalogues, Ludden & Bates' Southern Music House, Savannah, Ga.

dec 18, 1880—3t.

Millinery.

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

LATEST STYLES,

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

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

W. C. LAND,

WATCHMAKER,

—AND—

JEWELER.

Jacksonville, Ala.

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

May, 1st 1880

FIRE INSURANCE.

—o—

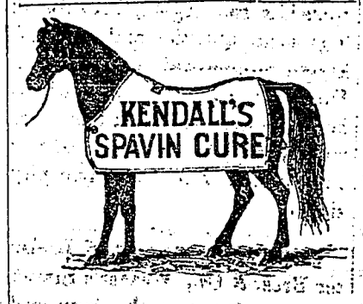
I. L. SWAN AG'T.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Four Good Home Companies to wit,

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

May 1st, 1880.



KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

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

From Rev. P. N. GRANGER.

Presiding Elder of the St. Albans District.

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

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

Respectfully yours,
CHAS. E. PARKER.

Perseverence Will Tell.

Stoughton, Mass., March 16th, 1880.

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

Respectfully yours,
CHAS. E. PARKER.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

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

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

Yours truly,
C. M. LINCOLN.

STATEMENT MADE UNDER OATH.

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

R. A. GAINS.

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

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

JNO. G. JEENE,
Justice of the Peace.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

On Human Flesh

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

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

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

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

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

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

Have for Rankin & Lamar, Atlanta., Ga. [illegible] & Co., Nashville Tenn., Agents.

INTERSTING TO FARMERS.

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

The undersigned procured patents the 10th day of June 1879 on the above named agricultural implements, and since their manufacture began they have been thoroughly tested and in every instance have given entire satisfaction.

They are made of wrought iron and are blacksmith can repair one The hillside plow is acknowledged to be the best on the market, doing its work to perfection. The walking cultivator carries eleven plows of different kinds, two at a time, and cultivates cotton at one furrow to the row. It subsoils admirably. In short one man and horse can do the work of two with it, and do it better than with a single plow. I claim for the single plow that the iron stock can be kept up cheaper than the wooden stock, and answers for double team.

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

TERMS VERY LOW

Reference Certificates,

COLD WATER, SEPT. 1, 1880.

MR. G. W. PETERSON—SIR:

In answer to your inquiry of recent date I will say, cautiously as I take hold of new inventions. I am well pleased with your cultivator, so far as I have tested it.

Yours etc.
J. W. ANDERSON.

EASTABOGA, ALA., AUG. 4, 1880.

MR. G. W. PETERSON.

DEAR SIR,

I have been farming 30 years, have tried many cultivators; have been using one of your patent cultivators this season and find it to be the best plow that I have ever seen used.

ALBERT O KIRKLEY.

ADDRESS G. W. PETERSON
Oct. 2—1f. OXFORD, ALA.

REMOVAL.

A. M. LANDERS

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

Family Groceries

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

Respectfully,
A. M. LANDERS.

Jan. 2nd 1t.

FRANK W. BOWDON, ROBT. L. ARNOLD

BOWDON & ARNOLD

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

—AND—

Solicitors in Chancery

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

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

CANCER CURED.

—o—

Scrofula, Scrofulous Sores and Cancers that are Curable

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

Dr. A. Pelham,	Alexandria,
Dr. J. Y. Nesbit,	Jacksonville,
Dr. B. S. Evans.	White Plains
Judge M. J. Turaley,	Gadsden,
J. W. Whitesides, Esq.	Rabbit Town

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

S. C. WILLIAMS, M. D.
Oxford

March 13, 1880, 1 yr.

MANHOOD

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

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

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

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

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

Address the publishers,

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

1,000 Bushels

OF RED RUST PROOF OATS FOR SALE.

JAMES CROOK
Oct. 2—1f. Jacksonville, Ala.

"BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE"

Change of Schedule

S. R. & D. R. R.

On and after Sunday, May 25, 1879, trains will run on the Selma, Rome & Dalton R. R. as follows.

No. 1, North,	Stations,	No, 3,
	Going North.	
6 15 a m	Lv. Selma,	3 30 p m
8 50 a m	Ar. Randolph	7 10 p m
10 20 a m	Calera	8 50 p m
12 22 p m	Talladega	10 55 p m
1 18 p m	Oxford	11 56 p m
1 25 p m	Anniston	12 06 a m
1 55 p m	Jacksonville	12 40 a m
3 47 p m	Cave Springs	2 30 a m
4 30 p m	Rome	3 10 a m
6 15 p m	ar. Dalton	4 50 a m
No. 2, South,	Stations	No. 4,
	Going South.	
8 00 a m	Lv Dalton	6 25 p m
9 45 a m	Rome	8 10 p m
10 27 a m	Cave Springs	8 52 p m
12 03 p m	Jacksonville	10 28 p m
12 35 p m	Anniston	11 00 p m
12 43 p m	Oxford	11 08 p m
1 93 p m	Talladega	12 18 a m
3 50 p m	calera	2 25 a m
5 34 p m	Randolph	4 09 a m
8 00 p m	Ar. Selma	6 40 a m

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

WANTED—Money. Pay subscription dues.

The Republican.

CALHOUN COLLEGE.

The exercises of Calhoun College will be resumed on the SECOND MONDAY in January 1881. Terms the same as last session.

W. J. BORDEN, Prin.

dec. 25—tf.

NOTICE.

Those indebted for Tuition in Calhoun College are requested to come forward and make settlement. *You will save trouble and cost.*

W. J. BORDEN.

dec. 25—1t.

NOTICE.

The Calhoun Co. Medical Association will meet in Jacksonville, Ala. Tuesday, January the 4th 1881 at 10 o'clock a. m. The Physicians of the county are respectfully invited to attend said meeting.

JNO. C. LEGRAND, M. D.
Sec'y Calhoun Co. Med. Asso'n

Two of our young lady friends, Miss Lula Hammond and Miss Jamie Forney are home from school spending the Christmas holidays.

Two of Gadsdens nicest young men, Mr. T. R. Garlington and Mr. A. Ullman, paid our town a short visit this week.

Gen. Wm. H. Forney, our popular and distinguished Representative in Congress, is at home with his family during the recess of Congress. He will leave in time to be in Washington January 5th.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Baker, of Baltimore are visiting relatives in Jacksonville.

Capt. James Crook has our thanks for a package of Jersey butter, from his stock farm, Springvale. The butter is of golden yellow, very rich and fine flavor, attesting the superiority of the Jerseys over other cattle as butter makers.

Mr. "Cap" Wilson has sold his interest in the store of Wilson & Hammond to Willie Hammond and bought the Livery stable of Mr. J. D. Hammond. Mr. Wilson will also give up the hotel January 1st to Mr. Reavis, who will take charge.

Christmas passed off with less than the usual noise and drunkenness. A few fights however occurred at the close of the day, none of them of serious character.

During Christmas night much mischief was done in moving steps, vehicles &c., and in some instances property was damaged wantonly, as by the destruction of fences and kindred acts. This is not fun and ought in future to be suppressed by most rigid and severe ordinances.

Work on the jail to render it more comfortable is progressing. The Commissioners Court have appropriated three hundred dollars for this purpose.

There is some talk of the Commissioners Court appointing an inspector of bridges for Calhoun county. This is a move in the right direction. If steps are taken to build all bridges in the county above the highest water mark, in a substantial manner and then cover them in, they will last for many years. Such a course will be economy in the long run.

A drover brought quite a large number of hogs to this market Monday. He sold pork at seven cents net.

There is only one unoccupied store room in town and only one or two dwelling houses, and rents have advanced.

The concert at the Court house Monday night for the benefit of the Presbyterian church was a success both in point of attendance and execution of the programme. Where all did so well we cannot particularize. The refined audience were very highly entertained throughout and evinced their pleasure by repeated applause. The receipts we learn came fully up to expectation.

See card announcing change of business by J. D. Hammond's Sons. These young gentlemen will continue the business of Wilson Bros. & Co. whom they have bought out. They are young men of great merit and should be liberally patronized. They will wait on the public politely and give good burgains.

The extreme cold weather delayed our publication one day.

A loss to the County.

We regret exceedingly to learn that our friend, Dr. R. E. Cochran, of New Hope, will soon move to Alexandria, Calhoun county, this State. We give Dr. Cochran up with great reluctance, but our loss is the decided gain of the people among whom he is to make his future home. Dr. C. has a high social and professional standing here and had built for himself a strong lasting reputation as an able, conscientious physician. No man could ask for higher professional endorsement than the Doctor could get among those with whom he is best known.—*Huntsville Independent.*

Dr. Cochran is not a total stranger here, having practiced medicine in this county several years ago at White Plains. Many of his old friends will be glad to welcome him back again, both for his high social qualities and his well-known professional qualifications. He comes well recommended, as he richly deserves, and our community may well be proud of such an accession as a citizen and physician.

Notice advertisement of Ledbetter Bros. & Co., Weaver's Station. A change has recently been made in the firm by the addition of Mr. T. A. Wiggs, a young gentleman of fine business qualifications who has been with them for sometime. We bespeak for the new firm a liberal patronage.

We make no apology for the appearance of the paper this week. The weather has been so intensely cold that we could with difficulty get out a paper at all.

NORTH ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

BIRMINGHAM DISTRICT.
W C McCoy—Presiding Elder.
Birmingham Station—J W Christian.
Blount Springs Circuit—O W Samples.
Newcastle Circuit—J W Spencer.
Jones' Valley Circuit—D F Lee.
Murfrey's Valley Circuit—R J Wilson.
Ashville Circuit—S R Emerson.
Tuscaloosa Circuit—R D Carver.
Coketon Circuit—J G Gurley.
Oxmore and Helena Circuit——Blair.
Montevallo Circuit—J W Paine.
Jonesboro Circuit—T P Roberts.

DECATUR DISTRICT.
J. W. Newman—Presiding Elder.
Decatur Station—J L Coleman.
Trinity Circuit—J T Miller.
Portland Station—H Brown.
Russellville Station—A G Copeland.
Leighton Circuit—W M P Ripley.
Moulton Circuit—Wilson Williams.
Danville Circuit—G F Boyd.
Oakville Circuit—W G Canterbury.
Hartsell Circuit—R J Sampler.
Summerville Circuit—H P Bury
Littleville Mission—To be supplied.
Town Creek Mission—J R Snaop.

FLORENCE DISTRICT.
S M Hosmer, Presiding Elder.
Florence Station—R J Briggs.
Tuscumbia Station—Z A Parker.
Valley Station—M M Morris.
Chickasaw Circuit—J W West.
Frankfort Circuit—J F Randall.
Barlerson Mission—To be supplied.
Waterloo Circuit—M G Duncan.
Oakland Circuit—J M Blanton.
Cypress Circuit—D W Ward.
Shoal Circuit—E S Robert.
Lentsville Circuit—R A Speer.
Colbert Mission—John S. Marks.
Rogersville Mission——

GUNTERSVILLE DISTRICT.
R A Timmons, Presiding Elder.
Guntersville Station—T H Davenport.
Blountsville Circuit—J W Tucker.
Tennessee Valley Circuit—J M Dobbs.
Bristow's Cove Circuit—J M Morton.
Valley Head Circuit—J I Williams.
Van Buren Circuit—I O Melton.
Attala Circuit—J H Cameron.
Turkeytown Circuit—W L Clifton.
Centre Circuit—T A Kerr.
Cedar Bluff Circuit—L B Bell.
Island Creek Mission—B W Jacobs.
Lookout Mountain Mission—J A Neeley.
Gadsden Station—C D Oliver.
Guntersville High School—M K Clements.

HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT.
J A Thompson, Presiding Elder.
Huntsville Station—W C Hearn, D D.
Madison Circuit—G W Hamilton
Meridianville Circuit—W P Owens.
Limestone Circuit—E Nicholson.
Athens Station—W E Mabry.
Pettusville Circuit—D A Scruggs.
Cambridge Mission—G W Crutcher.
New Market Circuit—N G Williams.
Maysville Circuit—J H Leslie.
Vanna Circuit—R F Mountain.
Larkinsville Circuit—W H Cameron.
Scottsboro Circuit—W T Andrews.
Stevenson Circuit—R F Winston.
Deposit Mission—J C Hunckapillar.
Paint Rock Mission—M Robinson.
Huntsville High School—A C Jones.

LAFAYETTE DISTRICT.
J B Stevenson, Presiding Elder.
Ronoak Circuit—M L Whitten.
Fredonia Circuit—R. N. Ledbetter.
Camp Hill Circuit—F F Davis.
Lineville Circuit—R D Evans.
Pinckneyville Circuit——
Sockapatoi Circuit—R W Coon.
Alexandria City Circuit—G R Lynch.
Wedowee Mission—J T Coleman.
Hatchet Creek Mission—T B McCain
Arbacoochee Circuit—P G McWhorter.
Louina Circuit—Wm McD Howell.
Lafayette Station—J S Davis.
Lafayette High School—W T Patillo.

TALLADEGA DISTRICT.
A West, D D, Presiding Elder.
Talladega Station—C C Ellis.
Oxford Circuit—W R Kirk.
Columbiana Circuit—M E Batts.
Fayetteville Circuit—F T J Brandon.
Plantersville Circuit—A S Whitehurst.
Munford Circuit——Whittur.
Talladega Circuit——
Chandler Springs Circuit—T W Hays.
Coosa Valley Circuit—C D Lassiter.
Jacksonville Circuit—D O Hawkins.
Ohatchee Circuit—R A Thompson.
Cross Plains—J G Curry.
Ball Play Mission—C N McCloud.

TUSCALOOSA DISTRICT.
L M Wilson, Presiding Elder.
Tuscaloosa Station—R T Neighbors.
Northport Circuit—T G Slaughter.
Carrolton Circuit——McDonald.
Gordo Circuit—C M Livingston.
Fayette Circuit—J E Andrews.
Vernon Circuit—J G Crow.
Luxapulila Circuit—T K Tierce.
Jasper Circuit—G W Hewit.
Sheffield Circuit—J L Ferguson.
North River Circuit—Geo Tierce.
Clear Creek Circuit—D M Powell.
Yorkville—Crocket Godby.

ATTENTION.—I earnestly wish that all those indebted to me would come forward and make payment. I am now unable to go about and see those who owe me, therefore hope they will come to me. My debtors should remember that I accommodated them for a long time, and now I request them to come in and pay as much as they can if they cannot pay all.

All moneys received and receipted for and settlements made by W. W. Woodward.

E. L WOODWARD.

15 *Stop Organs, Sub Bass and Coupler—Only* $65—*Best in the U. S.*

Open your eyes wide before you send North for instruments. Spread eagle advertisements do not always tell the exact truth. Better instruments at same or less price can be had nearer home. See these offers: Organs—15 Stops, 4 sets Reeds, Sub Bass and Coupler, beautiful Case, only $65—9 Stops, 4 sets Reeds, only $59.—7 Stops 3 sets Reeds, $55. Stool and Book included. Pianos—7 Oct., large size, rich Rose wood Case, only $179,—7 1-3 Oct, largest size, only $200,—7 1-3 Oct. Square Grand, extra large, Magnificent Case, only $250. Stool and Cover included. All from old and reliable makers, and fully guaranteed—15 days trials. We pay freight if not satisfactory. Positively the best bargains in the U. S. No mistake about this. We mean business and competition with the world. Send for Full Prices 1880. It will pay you. Address, Ludden & Bates' Southern Music House, Savannah, Ga

Appropriate Holiday Gifts for Musical People.

First and best of all, an elegant Piano or Parlor Organ, that will afford exquisite pleasure for a whole lifetime. Next, a wonderful Musical Cabinet, Cabinetto, or Organette, that a child can play. Also Children's Pianos, Melloliphones, Music Boxes, Musical Albums, Music Folios, Music Books, Violins, Guitars, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, Flageolets, Harmonicas, Drums, Banjos, Piano Stools, Piano Covers, and last but not least a years subscription to the SOUTHERN MUSICAL JOURNAL. Prices specially reduced for Holiday trade. Send for Catalogues. Ludden & Bates' Southern Music House, Savannah Ga

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

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

FOR RENT.—Dr. M. W. Francis' residence on Main Street, about 200 yds from Public Square, now occupied by W. J. Borden. A comfortable residence with 5 rooms, outhouses and well. A small orchard of select fruits, and about one acre beside orchard.

Apply to J. C. FRANCIS.
dec. 18—tf.

WARNING.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Simpson & Ledbetter, Wholesale Grocers, Rome, Ga.; have an immense stock of Virginia Tobaccos, Cigars, Snuffs and every thing else you w....

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

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

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

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

A RENTER WANTED.

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

nov. 6—tf. L. W. GRANT.

A NEW THING!

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

DRUGS

In abundance, STATIONERY and Druggist's Notions,

Paints and Oils,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

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

Groceries,

TOBACCOS, CIGARS,

Snuffs, &c.

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

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

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

BORDEN & ALEXANDER.
Oct. 30, '80—tf.

FOUND.

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

Smith's Scrofula Syrup and STAR CURINE.

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

SMITHS SCROFULA SYRUP

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

Star Curene

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

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

Read the following certificates.

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

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

R. HARTMAN & CO.

All communications should be addressed to D. A. N. IEL & MARSH, sole proprietors and manufacturers, 13, Kimbal House, Atlanta, Ga.

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

JOE. A. WALDEN. N. W. WOODWARD

Walden & Woodward,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Jacksonville, Ala.

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

ROBINSON WAGON CO.

CINCINNATI, O.

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

STANDARD TRADE

VEHICLES,

SUCH AS

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

☞ Send for Designs and Prices, to

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

DON'T FAIL

To insure your Gin Houses with

J. S. KELLY, Agent,
Oxford, Ala.

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

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register by affidavit of John M. Caldwell one of Complainants Solicitors in this cause, that the said Amanda Black is a non resident of this State and that she resides at or near Pittsburg Tennessee, and farther that the said defendant is over the age of twenty one years. It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville Alabama for four consecutive weeks requiring her the said Amanda Black to answer or demur to the bill of complainant in this cause by Monday the 27th day of December 1880, or within thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against her, the said Amanda Black. Done at office 2d Nov. 1880. Wm. M. HAMES.
Register.
Nov. 6—4t.

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

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

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

Done at office 3d day Nov. 1880.
Wm. M. HAMES.
Register.
Nov. 6—4t.

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

W. A. CAMP & Son,
At Sawmill.

TO OUR PATRONS.

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

L. W. GRANT.

Oct. 9—tf.

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

JAMES HUTCHINSON,
Barber & Hair-dresser,

Room on Office Row, recently occupied by Dick Walker.

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

A CARD.

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

100 Machines a year

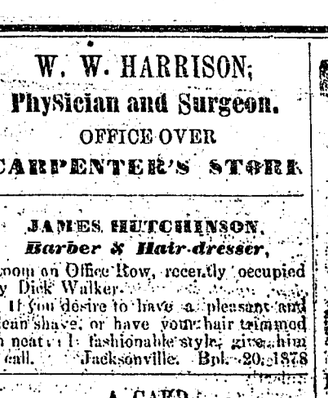
and our sales are continually increasing. This is the best evidence of the superior merits of the "White."

WOODSTOCK IRON COMPANY,
Anniston, Ala.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS

OF THE

White Sewing Machine



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

54,853 Machines

NO OTHER MACHINE EVER HAD SUCH

A RECORD OF POPULARITY.

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

PRICES, 25 TO 40 DOLLARS.

For Sale by

WOODSTOCK IRON CO.,
Anniston, Ala.

Wagon Shop.

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

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

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

M. E. EZELLE & Co.
Alexandria, Ala.
Aug. 14, 3mo.

T. W FRANCIS, JNO L COBBS, C H FRANCIS

FRANCIS, COBBS & CO.,

(Successors to T W FRANCIS & Co.)
(And JNO. L. COBBS,)
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in,
STAPLE AND FANCY

D R Y G O O D S!

☞ The largest and best selected stock of Carpets and Upholstery Goods in Alabama. Special attension paid to the selection of goods ordered through mail. We sell cheap!

No. 9 Market Street,
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

30 DAY OFFER.

READ! READ! READ!

Down! Down!! Down!!!

PRICES REDUCED

33 1-3 PER CENT.

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

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

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

CROW BROS.

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

NOTIONS, &c.

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

GOODS.

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

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

J. F. CROW & BROS.
Nov. 20, 1880—tf.

HOLIDAY GOODS

B. F. CARPENTER

Has Received the Largest Stock of

HOLIDAY GOODS

Ever brought to this market, comprising both staple and ornamental articles suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Buy nothing of the kind until you have seen his Stock.

.....HIS STOCK OF.....

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES

for quantity and variety is simply immense. No other Merchant in this line carries so heavy a Stock, and none can give such

Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!

as he will. He is determined to make Jacksonville as cheap a Grocery market as can be found in this part of the State. His large purchases enable him to get Groceries at bottom prices, and consequently he can sell at low figures.

Go to CARPENTER'S,

East side Public Square

dec 18, 1880—tf. Jacksonville, Ala.

GOOD LUCK!!

In addition to my well selected and Cheap stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES

I have lately added a handsome line of

MEN'S and BOY'S HATS,

Of all Grades,

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR THE MASSES.

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

COME and SEE THEM

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

I AM HEAD QUARTERS FOR

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

☞ Come try my Prices and Goods. ☜

Oct. 9, 1880—tf. C. W. BREWTON.

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

HART, FOSTER & CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Doors, Sash, Blinds and Builders Material.

A GOOD STOCK IN STORE OF

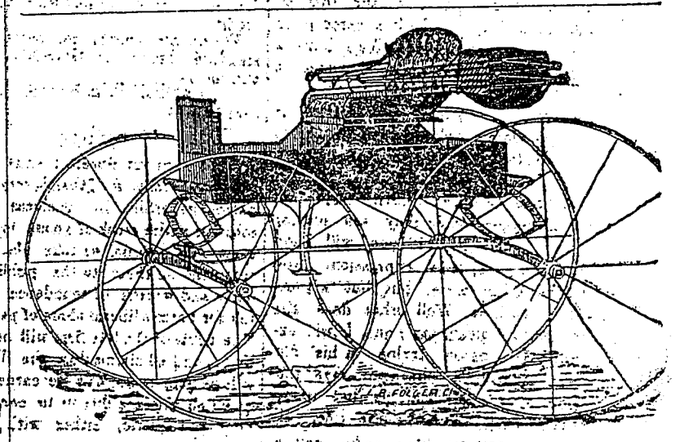
WHITE OR YELLOW PINE.

Estimates Furnished on Application.

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

ROME, GA.

June 13—tf



T. T. HAYDOCK.

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

CORNER PLUM AND TWELFTH STREETS,

CINCINNATI, O.

The People Appreciate Merit

EAGLE AND PHENIX

PERFEC

BALL SEWING THREAD,

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

PREPARED BY A PROCESS USED IN NO OTHER MILL

IT HAS NO EQUAL

6 Balls to Pound, 1 lb. Packages. 20 Balls to Pound, 2 lb. Packages
Packed in Cases of 20, 30, 50, 100 or 500 Pounds each.

Uniform Price. Invariable Discounts.

Sold by all Jobbers

ASK FOR "EAGLE & PHENIX" USE NO OTHER

AGRICULTURE.

THE FARM HORSE.—There is no animal on the farm that is so likely to be neglected as the horse. The horse of the city truckman, or the expressman, the driving horse and saddle horse, are well cared for, but the farm horse is too often irregularly fed, and, so far as cleaning is concerned, regularly and systematically neglected. It is difficult to find a hired man brought up on the farm who thinks there is any necessity for taking special care of a horse. Some horses upon the farm are rarely if ever properly curried or rubbed, and yet the condition and usefulness of the farm horse depend as much upon the manner in which it is cared for as any other horse. When brought perspiring to the stable he ought not to be allowed to stand over night with the dust drying upon him. A good cleaning off is half a rest, and yet how often we see the farm horse brought out in the morning covered with the dirt of the day before and with the accumulated filth of the night still clinging to him. Under such conditions a horse is not much more than half a horse. Often, too, he is irregularly fed and indiscreetly watered. A horse at work should have water five or six times a day. If he does not drink more than two or three quarts at a time all the better. A horse that is kept from water till he drinks two or three pailfuls, will be very likely to have his digestive organs and bowels seriously deranged. To keep a horse in good working condition he should be fed regularly, whether at work or idle in the stable. He will last many years longer than if, when at work, he is heavily fed and when idle neglected. A horse on the farm should always be cleaned at least once a day, and when hard at work both night and morning. If not at work a good grooming once a day would be sufficient, and when idle good hay might be substituted for grain.

CARE OF SHEEP.—A sheep to be well and hearty must not be half starved at any period of its growth. It must be personally comfortable to grow wool every day of its life. Three hundred and sixty-five days make a year. If from any cause a sheep is uncomfortable a single day, he will grow wool only 364 days in a year. If for four months at a time from ill health or lack of food or water it produces wool only eight months in a year, there is a loss of one-third of the profits he would have given his owner. A sheep out of condition is subjected to ailments that in good condition would not have affected him. Sheep fat in the fall will go through the winter with safey, and success. If in thin, weak condition, the relaxing of the system in spring and the extra demands on the system of the ewe, bring a series of diseases quite disgusting to the flockmaster. No animal rewards its owner so, for liberal feeding and painstaking care, as does the sheep. The idea has so often been expressed that a sheep can do without food and water, that many have concluded it was true. It may live on less food (and do well) than any other animal in proportion to its live weight, but that the sheep lives by eating is sure, and the more its eats and the better treatment it receives the better are the results that follow, in every particular. A sheep's teeth the first year are eight in number, appearing all of a size; second year, the two middle ones are shed out and replaced by teeth much larger than the others; third year, two very small ones appear—one on each side of the eight; at the end of the fourth year there are six large teeth; fifth year, all the front teeth are large; sixth year, all begin to show wear—not till then.

COUNTRY BUTTER.—The art of making good butter is not as common as it ought to be, even though the article is one of the most ancient of food products, and was mentioned by Herodotus 2,300 years ago, and frequently referred to by other early writers. Bad butter is far more frequently met with than good, and of all the old fables which find acceptance in regard to the superior delights of a rural life, none have less foundation in fact than that which asserts that the butter which adorns the average farmer's table is of better qualities than is obtainable in cities. As good butter as is found in hotels and upon first-class family tables in a city like Boston can seldom be found in country farmhouses. The farmers' wives and daughters do not know how to make the best butter, and have not the requisite appliances if they possessed the knowledge. The butter which is common in the farm house of even rural New England, and which is often referred to by the housewife with pride, is ranked low in the list of grades of butter in the Boston market, and it would be well if the fact were thoroughly comprehended. It may be fortunate for the palates of a great many people in the country that they have no idea of what good butter is, and are actually incapable of telling good from bad, but it is not so fortunate for their pocket-books. It is nearly as easy to make good butter as to make poor, and it has been suggested that it would be an important and benevolent work if competent persons would go through the country explaining what good butter is and how to make it.

HINTS.—If hens have a warm house and enough to eat, and of the right kind, they will lay in winter as well as summer. Sour milk will bring better returns in eggs than in any other way. Beets of all kinds are injured somewhat by hard freezing.

Watchmaking in America.

The watch trade is another marvel of rapid development, dating back for a few years only since its commencement. It was in 1850 when two Boston artisans, Allan Denison and Edward Howard by name, first opened a small workshop for watchmaking at Roxbury; but finding the place not sufficiently quiet for their wishes, they changed their locality to Waltham, a little town about eleven miles from Boston, and here they established themselves on the bank of the Charles river. Although they demonstrated the feasibility of making watches by machinery, they failed in a pecuniary sense, not having started with sufficient capital, and the concern then passed into the hands of Mr. Robbins, who founded, in 1858, the now celebrated American Watch Company. Considerably more than a million of watches have been issued from this factory from then to now, and although they were originally intended and expected to supply the home trade only, their cheapness and excellence have caused a demand for them in foreign countries, England not excepted. Over 800 operatives are employed by this company, working 11 hours per day, except Saturdays, when the limit is 9 hours.

DOMESTIC.

ALL THE RAGE.—We see nowadays city and country houses which look rather like shops for the exhibition of bric-a-brac and rich hangings than homes in which people expect to get comfort. The rooms upon which some famous upholsterer has lavished the resources of his stock may remind one of the modern scenic seats on the stage of a theater, and there seems to be little provision for the substantial enjoyment of their occupants. Everything in them is harmonious enough, perhaps, except the people. In color and composition they suggest a picture, but the inmates of the house are out of place as the living figures in it. They don't belong among such surroundings, and they can't be comfortable amid all this tasteful and splendid display. But unquestionably people's houses are looking better than they formerly did, and more particularly those of people of moderate means. For the happiest thing about the modern decoration is that its effects are produced rather by colors than materials, and very inexpensive fabrics will serve the purpose. Cotton stuffs, as, for instance, cotton flannel, will take the most delicate dyes, and yield tints of remarkable beauty. And our own wall papers, which are now in unexampled demand, may be bought for a small price, and yet be of patterns and colors which will satisfy a critical artistic taste.

PAINTED LADIES.—Remove the eyes and stalks from some nice round-looking apples that will cook well, and peel them very evenly to preserve their shape. Place them in a shallow stewpan large enough to hold them in one layer. Dissolve loaf sugar in sufficient water to completely cover the apples, allowing four ounces of sugar to each pint of water; add a few cloves and a little lemon peel and stick cinnamon. Cover the stewpan, and simmer the apples very gently, or they will break before being cooked thoroughly. When done, and they are cool enough, lift them carefully to a glass dish, and with a small brush tint them delicately on one side with a little liquid cochineal or melted red currant jelly; strain the syrup, return it to the stewpan, and boil it rapidly until reduced to one-third of a pint. When cold stir in it a wineglass of sherry and the juice of half a lemon, and pour it round but not over the apples. The wine may be omitted.

A HASH THAT WILL SATISFY.—Cut some beef in nice little slices from the bone, removing all the hard parts and skin; put the gravy in a saucepan with a pint of water, three tablespoonfuls of catsup, a dessert-spoonful of minced savory herbs, an onion chopped fine, half a teaspoonful of salt and a third of cayenne. Let these stew together for fifteen minutes. Take out a cupful of the liquid and rub into it a tablespoonful of flour; stir it well into the stewpan again and stew for ten minutes longer. Strain it through a sieve, return it to the pan, place the slices of beef in it and keep the saucepan on the side of the range until the meat is heated through—not to boil, or it will become hard. A few minutes before serving add half a wineglass of tarragon vinegar. Arrange some toasted sippets round a very hot dish and serve the hash immediately after it is cooked.

APPLE TAPIOCA PUDDING.—One large cupful of tapioca, one cupful of sugar, a teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful or essence of lemon, or a little nutmeg, three pints of cold water, three pints of pared and quartered apples. Wash the tapioca, and soak it over night in the water (three hours will do, if there is no more time). Cook the tapioca in a saucepan, with the water, until it looks clear. Stir often to prevent burning. It will take from twenty minutes to half an hour. At the end of this time add the sugar, salt and lemon flavoring, and then the apples. Turn into a buttered dish, and bake an hour and a quarter. Let it stand in a cool room half an hour before serving. Serve with sugar and milk.

A CHARTREUSE OF APPLE AND RICE.—Boil six ounces of rice with a stick of cinnamon, in milk, until it is thick, stirring in a spoonful of rose or orange-flower water. Pare ten or twelve apples—Golden Pippins are the best—scoop out the core, and fill up the orifice with raspberry jam. Border a deep dish with paste, put in the apple, leaving a space between, and fill it up with the rice. Brush the whole over with the yolk of an egg, and sift sugar thickly over it; form a pattern on the top with sweetmeats and bake it for an hour in a quick oven.

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

HOW TO COOK OKRA.—After cutting off the hard stalk ends of the young pods—old stringy pods are worthless—put them into boiling water, and boil for about half an hour, until, in fact, the seeds are red; strain off the water; add a little butter, black pepper and salt, and a little lemon juice.

FISH FRITTERS.—Take the remains of any fish which has been served the preceding day, remove all of the bones and mince fine; add equal quantities of bread crumbs and mashed potatoes; stir in two beaten eggs; season with pepper and salt; add enough cream to make the mass of the proper consistency to mould into little balls, and fry them in boiling lard.

A GOOD paint for wire-work is made by boiling linseed oil with as much litharge as will make it of the consistency to be laid on with a brush; add lampblack at the rate of one part to every ten, by weight, of the litharge; boil three hours over a gentle fire. The first coat should be thicker than the following coats.

FOR toothache, take equal parts of camphor, sulphuric ether, ammonia, laudanum, tincture of cayenne, and one eighth part of oil of cloves. Mix well together. Saturate with the liquid a small piece of cotton, and apply to the cavity of the decayed tooth, and the pain will cease immediately.

TO REMOVE RUST FROM IRON.—The easiest method to remove rust from iron is rubbing it with a rag dipped in oil of tartar. The rust will disappear immediately.

WATERPROOFING CLOTH.—Cloth coated with linseed oil to which a little wax and litharge have been added, will be waterproof.

HUMOROUS.

MISS BLANCHE MURRAY is a very proper young lady. Last week she caught her little brother smoking.

"You terrible thing," she hissed, "I am going to tell father on you."

"This is only corn silk," murmured the boy, penitently.

"I don't care what it is. I am going to tell on you, and see that you don't get into that beastly, horrid, degrading habit. I wouldn't have anything to do with smokers."

It is evening. Miss Murray is sitting on the front stoop with Algernon. It is moonlight, and the redolent spirits of the honeysuckles and syringas are wafting bliss to their already intoxicated souls.

"Would little birdie object to my smoking a cigarette?"

"Not at all," replied Miss Murray. "I like cigarettes. They are so fragrant and romantic. I think they are just too delicious for anything."

"Then I'll light one."

He lights a cigarette, and they talk about the weather for two hours and a half.

THE man who carries an extra handkerchief should be very careful how he loans it to a lady to put over her hat in a shower. The other day a rather young, good humored, married gentleman saw a young lady getting caught in a storm of rain, and she asked him in that confiding manner which girls have toward gentlemen who are half old enough to be their fathers, whether he could not lend her his extra handkerchief to tie over her twenty dollar bonnet. He whipped out the handkerchief in an instant, and held the umbrella over her dear little head while she tied the handkerchief over her bonnet and under the chin. Just about that time another lady came along and said:—Husband, let me have your extra handkerchief to tie over my hat or it will be ruined, and it will cost you twice as much as the other woman's hat will."

IT IS not safe to try to talk the language of Cambridge in another suburb. A Harvard student went to a house in Chelsea, and when the door was open he said: "Daughter of the fairest race of women on this continent, do I judge aright, after the conglomerate circumlocutions of this morning, that before me stands the maiden who will bid me rest my weary limbs in her father's palatial halls?" She replied with a disdainful glance, "Oh! I know yez, yez be one of them air students from Cambridgeport;" and turning to her nice little pet dog, she said, "Seize him, Roger," I started for the street, writes the student to *Crimson*. "He seized."

AN old New Jersey farmer read an item in a paper, not long since, to the effect that Secretary Sherman was breaking ground for a handsome house in Washington. "There, Sarah," he said to his wife, "that's the man we want for President. You see he ain't too proud to dig out his own collar, and I vum if he gets 'lected next year I'll go on to Washington an' help him with his garden sass, or my name ain't "Zekiel Post."

CALLING on a girl now a days is rather a perilous amusement. It isn't every man who knows what to say when confronted with a hideously ugly curtain and asked: "Why, don't you remember? I was working on that at Swampscott that afternoon when you came down to tea, and you suggested that alteration in the design yourself."

DANBURY'S grateful policeman was at breakfast, wrestling with a piece of remarkably tough veal. His wife said to him, "You always say there's something to be thankful for in everything. I guess you'd be puzzled to find anything to be thankful for in that veal." "Not at all," he cheerfully responded stopping to breathe: "I was just thinking how grateful we should be that we met it when it was young."

MERCHANT to his clerk, who has just recovered from a spree—"Why did you get drunk, yesterday?"

"Because you told me to."

"Sir, I told you to? What do you mean?"

"You said never put off till to-morrow, what I could do to-day, and—and I didn't."

THE Declaration of Independence was written by one of the greatest men the world ever produced; it will be regarded with love and reverence as long as one American heart continues to beat; but offer a youthful American his choice between reading it and perusing an account of "War Whoop Dave; The Howling Fear of the West," and nine times out of ten he'll choose the latter.

"You can deceive your guileless little wife, young man, but her father's wife—dear." Did she surprise you crawling in the back window at two a. m. and declare that it was whisky and not coal oil that your breath was flavored with? Better break up housekeeeping and try boarding.

"What are your politics?" the chaplain of the Iowa Penitentiary asked an intelligent looking convict. "I have n t come out for anybody yet," replied the convict, gazing placidly through the bars.

A BOY has to be coaxed and threatened for an hour to get him to take a dose of medicine, but, though tobacco tastes twice as bad the first time you try it, he doesn't hang back a bit about taking his first chew.

"Is there an opening here for an intellectual writer?" asked a seedy, red-nosed individual to an editor. "Yes, my friend," replied the man of quills; "a considerate carpenter, foreseeing your visit, left an opening for you; turn the knob to the right!"

A COUPLE of reporters spent the night in a cell with a man who was doomed to be hanged in Connecticut recently, and in the morning the prisoner was perfectly willing to die.

THE time is coming around again when a man cannot open his window to shout at a passing friend without removing or upsetting a half dozen flower pots.

WHY should a colonel have a very large fist? Because he is always supposed to have his regiment well in hand.

LITTLE Johnny—"Mamma, can I give Carlo this lump of sugar?" "No, my child, it spoils the teeth; eat it yourself."

"IT is more blessed to give than to receive," as the school-boy remarked when the teacher was flogging him.

IT'S easier to tie a knot in a bull's horn than to make your wife believe that every other night is a lodge night.

LADIES will find relief from their headache, Costiveness, Swimming in the Head, Colic, Sour Stomach, Restlessness and the many ills the sex is at times almost universally subject to, Indigestion, Constant or Periodical Sick Headache, Weakness in the Back or Kidneys, Pain in the Shoulders and different parts of the Body, a feeling of Lassitude and Despondency are all removed by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator.

It should be used by all persons, old and young. It is not unpleasant, is purely vegetable, is not injurious to the most delicate constitution

"Being seriously afflicted with general debility and total loss of appetite for past three or four years, I tried Simmons' Liver Regulator, which has completely restored my appetite, and my health in general is greatly improved.

"MRS. EDMUND FITTON,
No. 51 Sellers street, Frankford, Pa."

Effects of Breathing Oxygen.—A young Frenchman, M. Aune, has lately made experiments on himself relative to this question, which he has chosen as the subject of a medical thesis. The experiments lasted four weeks during which time he submitted himself to a uniform *regime* as regards quantity and quality of food, muscular exercise, and intellectual work. He took oxygen only during the second and third week, inhaling between forty and eight litres of it daily, but during the whole time he made a careful record of temperature, pulse, respiration, etc. The conclusions arrived at are briefly as follows: Inhalation of oxygen made under phisological conditions does not cause any inconvenience. One may absorb 100 litres, and even more, daily. Oxygen increases the appetite, and develops the functions of assimilation; and on this account it tends to increase the weight of the body. It produces a slight intoxication, and tingling sensations in the extremities. It raises the temperature very slightly. Under its influence the respiratory movements and the pulsations becomes more numerous. Oxygen has an incontestable action on certain elements of the blood; it increases the number of red corpuscles and of hematoblasts, and the richness of the former in hemoglobin. It has no influence on the white corpuscles. M. Aune did not experience that sensation of heat in the chest of which some authors have spoken in connection with this subject. Commenting on M. Aune's experiments, M. Hoyem remarks that the effects are only temporary, and that while inhalation of oxygen may be of service through favoring assimilation, it could not be made a definitive treatment, and it would be necessary always to administer iron in addition. The inhalation gives very good results in the case of dyspeptic phenomena and obstinate vomiting.

Fees of Doctors.

The fee of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits is $3.00, which would tax a man confined to his bed for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over $1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the $1,000 and all the year's sickness.—*Post.*

Fossils in the Sierras.—There recently came into the possession of Stephen Barton a specimen of shale in which was the impress of two sea-shells. Search was made and a large body of fossils was found—more, perhaps, than all the previous discoveries of the kind in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The elevation at which these fossils were found is about ten thousand feet above the sea, and clearly speaks of the sojourn of these formations beneath the ocean. The structure of the stratum in which they appear now stands vertical, and seems to have occupied that position for a long time anterior to the glacial epoch. The character of the fossils seems to indicate that they belong to the Iurian age, and if so they carry the date of California formations further back than has generally been supposed. At a point south of where these fossils are found the formation dips to the east and approaches a horizontal position as it joins the granite. Thus a mile of stratified rock seems to repose beneath the first appearance of the silurian, and will doubtless carry us back to the most ancient of geological epochs.

"While kneeling at the altar,
With Father Good between,
We'll call the world to witness
A match from CAROLINE."

A remarkable solar protuberance was lately observed by M. Thollon at the Paris Observatory. The protuberance rose vertically as a thin luminous jet, moving at the rate of about twenty miles per second, to a height equal to one-fourth of the sun's diameter, or about 215,000 miles. After rising, it gradually decreased in brightness, at the same time enlarging to prodigious dimensions.

A Cross Baby.

Nothing is so conducive to a man's remaining a bachelor as stopping for one night at the house of a married friend and being kept awake for five or six hours by the crying of a cross baby. All cross and crying babies need only Hop Bitters to make them well and smiling. Young man, remember this. —*Traveller.*

The size attained by icebergs is something prodigious. From measurements made upon one, Dr. Dayes estimated it to contain about 27,000,000,000 feet, while its weight must have been not less than 1,000,000,000 tons. It was grounded in water nearly half a mile in depth. What, then, must have been the thickness and size of the glacier from which this mass had become detached?

Mary had a little lamb, its fleece was white as snow, she washed it oft with Dobbins' Soap, and that's what made it so. (Made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.) Try it once.

A very curious proof of the identity of animal and vegetable protoplasm has been supplied by Claude Bernard, who has shown that both are alike sensitive to the influence of anaesthetics. Exposed to ether, a sensitive plant no longer closed its leaflets when touched. Assimilation and growth, as well as germination, are arrested by chloroform. Schutzenberger has proved that the fresh cells of the yeast plant breathe like an aquatic animal.

THE gentlemen who essayed to serenade Miss. I., a few evenings since, should have had 'clear' throats, and their efforts would have been better appreciated. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best remedy extant for a 'thick' or congested condition of the Throat and Bronchial Tubes, giving instant relief.

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 "Emeroids" 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.

Cause and Effect.

Disease never comes to us without a cause. Ask an experienced physician the reason and he will tell you it is something that in erfere with the working of the great organs. Kidney-Wort enables them to overcome all obstructions and preserve perfect health.—*Household.*

D. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

KIDNEY-WORT
The Only Medicine
That Acts at the Same Time on
The Liver, the Bowels and the Kidneys.
These great organs are the natural cleansers of the System. If they work well, health will be perfect; if they become clogged, dreadful diseases are sure to follow with
TERRIBLE SUFFERING.
Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation and Piles, or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, or Rheumatic Pains and Aches,
are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally.
KIDNEY-WORT
will restore the healthy action and all these destroying evils will be banished; neglect them and you will live but to suffer.
Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health will once more gladden your heart.
Why Suffer longer from the torment of an Aching back? Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles?
KIDNEY-WORT will cure you. Try a package at once and be satisfied.
It is a dry vegetable compound and
One Package makes six quarts of Medicine.
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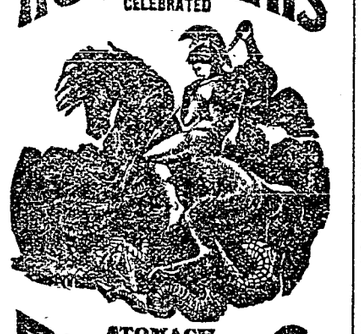
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Meets the requirements of the rational medical philosophy which at present prevails. It is a perfectly pure vegetable remedy, embracing the three important properties of a preventive, a tonic, and an alterative. It fortifies the body against disease, invigorates and re-vitalizes the torpid stomach and liver, and effects a most salutary change in the entire system, when in a morbid condition.
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Every Child will have one of our Puzzles, so as to get a part of the $50 IN GOLD we are going to give away Feb. 10, 1881. The first one will receive $50. Price 25 cents. Address P. O. Box 566 Bost n, Mass.

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IT IS GENERALLY CONCEDED THAT THIS IS THE MOST PERFECT, AS WELL AS THE MOST SUCCESSFUL PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION BOOK EVER PUBLISHED. HAVING BEEN MANY TIMES REVISED, IT MAY BE CONSIDERED AS ENTIRELY FREE FROM ERRORS. HAVING BEEN REPEATEDLY ENLARGED, IT IS REMARKABLY FULL AND COMPLETE.
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If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use Hop Bitters.
If you are young and discretion or dissipated or single, old or poor health or languishing, rely on Hop Bitters.
Whoever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take Hop Bitters.
If you are a man of letter toiling over midnight work, to restore brain nerve and waste, use Hop B.
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Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye for FAMILY SOAP MAKING. Directions accompany each can for making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap quickly. It is full weight and strength.
ASK FOR SAPONIFIER,
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Sportsmen's celebrated Single Breech-loading Shotguns at $12 up. Double Barrel Breech loaders at $20 up. Muzzle and Breech-loading Guns, Rifles and Pistols of most approved English and American makes. All kinds of sporting implements and articles require d by sportsmen and gun-makers. COLT'S NEW BREECH LOADING DOUBLE GUNS at $50 up—the best guns yet made for the price. Send Stamp for Price List.
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Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, sent c. o. d. for examination

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

186

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are quickly and surely cured by the use of KIDNEY-WORT. This new and wonderful remedy which is having such an immense sale in all parts of the country, works on natural principles. It restores strength and tone to the diseased organs, and through them cleanses the system of accumulated and poisonous humors. Kidney diseases of thirty years standing have been cured, also Piles, Constipation, Rheumatism, &c., which have distressed the victims for years. We have volumes of testimony of its wonderful curative power. No longer use Alcholic Bitters, which do more harm than good, or drastic pills, but use nature's remedy, KIDNEY-WORT, and health will be quickly regained. Get it of your Druggist, Price, $1. (Will send post paid.) WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop'rs, Burlington, Vt.

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Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all Humors, from the worst Scrofula to a common Blotch, Pimple, or Eruption, Erysipelas, Salt-rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine.
Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, White Swellings, Goitre or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands.
If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness." As a remedy for all such cases Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures.
In the cure of Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Weak Lungs, and early stages of Consumption, it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. Sold by druggists.

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No use of taking the large, repulsive, nauseous pills. These Pellets (Little Pills) are scarcely larger than mustard seeds.
Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. They operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. For Jaundice, Headache, Constipation, Impure Blood, Pain in the Shoulders, Tightness of Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations from Stomach, Bad Taste in Mouth, Bilious attacks, Pain in region of Kidneys, Internal Fever, Bloated feeling (all of which are the first symptoms of many serious diseases), Sick Stomach, Rush of Blood to Head, take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Sold by druggists.
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DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER
FOR THE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASES. SCROFULA OR SYPHILITIC, HEREDITARY OR CONTAGIOUS.
Be It Seated In The Lungs or Stomach, or Bones, Flesh or Nerves,
CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING THE FLUIDS.
Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Blood Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption,
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Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all remedial agents in the cure of the Scrofulous, Constitutional and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for
KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS
Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins. Sold by druggists. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.
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One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation. Taken in Teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

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RADWAY'S Ready Relief
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DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA MORBUS, FEVER AND AGUE, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, INFLUENZA, DIPHTHERIA, SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING.
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Looseness, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus or Painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in from 15 or 20 minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of the Ready Relief.
IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS
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that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application. It is in from one to twenty minutes, no matter how violent or excruciating the pain. Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains and Frost Bites.
The application of the Ready Relief to the parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.
Thirty to sixty drops in a half tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels and all internal pains.
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Radway's Regulating Pills
Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients. Act Without Pain. Always Reliable and Natural in their Operation.
A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.
Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen.
RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a perfect cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.
Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs Before the sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.
A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders.
Price, 25 Cents per Box.
We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:
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TO THE PUBLIC.
There can be no better guarantee of the merits of DR. RADWAY'S old established R. R. R. remedies than the base and worthless imitations offered them, as there are False Resolvents,

ARTHUR'S MESSAGE.

What the President, in His First Communication, Recommends to Congress.

MANY SUBJECTS DISCUSSED

The Panama Canal Matter and the Financial Situation Reviewed.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE STAR ROUTES

A Word in Relation to the Mormons—Civil Service Reform.

WASHINGTON, December 6.

The President's message, which was sent to Congress to-day, is a very voluminous document. In opening his message the President says:

An appalling calamity has befallen the American people since their chosen representatives last met in the halls where you are now assembled. We might also recall, with unaltered content, the rare prosperity with which, throughout the year, the nation has been blessed. Its harvests have been plenteous, its various industries have thriven, the health of the people has been preserved, it has maintained with foreign governments the undisturbed relations of amity and peace. For these manifestations of His favor we owe to Him who holds our destiny in His hands the tribute of our grateful devotion. To that mysterious exercise of His will which has taken from us the loved and illustrious citizen who was but lately the head of the nation we bow in sorrow and submission. The memory of his exalted character, of his noble achievements and of his patriotic life will be treasured forever as a sacred possession of the whole people. The announcement of his death drew from foreign governments and peoples tributes of sympathy and sorrow, which history will record as signal tokens of the kinship of nations and the federation of mankind.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The President next takes up our foreign relations and mentions the various nations of the earth with which we are at peace. In regard to the Panama Canal he says: The questions growing out of the proposed interoceanic waterway across the Isthmus of Panama are of grave national importance. This government has not been unmindful of the solemn obligations imposed upon it by its compact of 1846 with Colombia as the independent and sovereign mistress of the territory crossed by the canal and has sought to render them effective by fresh engagements with the Colombian Republic looking to their practical execution. The negotiations to this end, after they had reached what appeared to be a mutually satisfactory solution here, were met in Colombia by a disavowal of the powers which its envoy had assumed and by a proposal for renewed negotiation on a modified basis. Meanwhile this government learned that Colombia had proposed to the European powers to join in a guarantee of the neutrality of the proposed Panama Canal—a guarantee which would be in direct contravention of our obligation as the sole guarantor of the integrity of Colombian territory and of the neutrality of the canal itself. My lamented predecessor felt it his duty to place before the European powers the reasons which make the prior guarantee of the United States indispensable and for which the interjection of any foreign guarantee might be regarded as a superfluous and unfriendly act. Foreseeing the probable reliance of the British government on the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850 as affording room for a share in the guarantee which the United States covenanted with Colombia four years before, I have not hesitated to supplement the action of my predecessor by proposing to her Majesty's government the modification of that instrument and the abrogation of such clauses thereof as do not comport with the obligations of the United States towards Colombia or with the vital needs of the two friendly parties to the compact.

A SPECIAL ENVOY.

This government sees with great concern the continuance of the hostile relations between Chili, Bolivia and Peru. An early peace between these Republics is much to be desired, not only that they may themselves be spared further misery and bloodshed, but because their continued antagonism threatens consequences which are in my judgment dangerous to the interests of republican government on this continent, and calculated to destroy the best elements of our free and peaceful civilization. As in the present excited condition of popular feeling in these countries there has been serious misapprehension of the position of the United States, and as separate diplomatic intercourse with each through independent Ministers is sometimes subject—owing to want of prompt reciprocal communication—to temporary misunderstanding, I have deemed it judicious at the present time to send a special envoy, accredited to all and each of them and furnished with general instructions, which will, I trust, enable him to bring these powers into friendly relations. The President, while still upon the subject of foreign relations, regrets that the commercial interests between the United States and Brazil, from which great advantages were hoped a year ago, have suffered from the withdrawal of the American steamers. Regarding China and Japan he says: I renew the recommendation which has been heretofore urged by the Executive upon the attention of Congress, that after the reduction of such amount as may be found due to American citizens the balance of the indemnity funds heretofore obtained from China and Japan, and which are now in the hands of the State Department, be returned to the governments of those countries. The President recommends the restoration of missions in Greece and Ecuador, and invites the attention of Congress to the new code of international rules for the prevention of collisions on the high seas.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The President says that the report of the Secretary of the Treasury represents in detail a highly satisfactory exhibit of the state of the finances and the condition of the various branches of the public service administered by that department. The increase of the revenues for 1881 over those of the previous year was $29,352,901.10. It is estimated that the receipts during the present fiscal year will reach $400,000,000 and the expenditures $270,000,000, leaving a surplus of $130,000,000 applicable to the sinking fund and the redemption of the public debt. I approve the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, that provision be made for the early retirement of silver certificates and that the act requiring their issue be repealed. They were issued in pursuance of the policy of the government to maintain silver at or near the gold standard, and were accordingly made receivable for all customs, taxes and public dues. About sixty-six millions are now outstanding. They form an unnecessary addition to the paper currency, a sufficient amount of which may be readily supplied by the national banks. In accordance with the act of February 28, 1878, the Treasury Department has monthly caused at least two millions in value of silver bullion to be coined into standard silver dollars. One hundred and two millions of these dollars have been already coined, while only about thirty-four millions are in circulation. For the reasons which he specifies I concur in the Secretary's recommendation that the provision for coinage of a fixed amount each month be repealed, and that hereafter only so much be coined as shall be necessary to supply the demand. The Secretary advises that the issue of gold certificates should not for the present be resumed and suggests that the national banks may properly be forbidden by law to retire their currency except upon reasonable notice of their intention so to do. Such legislation would seem to be justified by the recent action of certain banks on the occasion referred to in the Secretary's report. Of the fifteen millions of fractional currency still outstanding only about eighty thousand have been redeemed the past year. The suggestion that this amount may properly be dropped from future statements of the public debt seems worthy of approval.

REFUNDING OPERATIONS.

The President next speaks of the refunding operations and says the reduction of the annual interest on the public debt through these transactions is as follows: By reduction of interest to three and one-half per cent., $10,473,952.25; by redemption of bonds, $6,352,340; total, $16,826,292.25. The three and one-half per centum bonds being payable at the pleasure of the government, are available for the investment of surplus revenue without the payment of premiums. Unless these bonds can be funded at a much lower rate of interest than they now bear, I agree with the Secretary of the Treasury that no legislation respecting them is desirable. It is a matter for congratulation that the business of the country has been so prosperous during the past year as to yield by taxation a large surplus of income to the government. If the revenue laws remain unchanged this surplus must year by year increase on account of the reduction of the public debt and its burden of interest, and because of the rapid increase of our population. In 1860, just prior to the institution of our internal revenue, our population but slightly exceeded 30,000,000; by the census of 1880 it is now found to exceed 50,000,000. It is estimated that even if the annual receipts and expenditures should continue as at present the entire debt could be paid in ten years. In view, however, of the heavy load of taxation which our people have already borne, we may well consider whether it is not the part of wisdom to reduce the revenue, even if we delay a little the payment of the debt.

RELIEF FROM TAXATION.

It seems to me that the time has arrived when the people may justly demand some relief from their present onerous burden and that by due economy in the various branches of the public service this may readily be afforded. I therefore concur with the Secretary in recommending the abolition of all internal revenue taxes except those upon tobacco in its various forms and upon distilled spirits and fermented liquors, and except, also, the special tax upon the manufacturers of and dealers in such articles. The retention of the latter tax is desirable as affording the officers of the government a proper supervision of these articles for the prevention of fraud. I agree with the Secretary of the Treasury that the law imposing a stamp tax upon matches, proprietary articles, playing cards, checks and drafts may with propriety be repealed, and the law also by which banks and bankers are assessed upon their capital and deposits. There seems to be a general sentiment in favor of this course. In the present condition of our revenues the tax upon deposits is especially unjust. It was never imposed in this country until it was demanded by the necessities of war, and was never exacted, I believe, in any other country, even in its greatest exigency. Banks are required to secure their circulation by pledging with the Treasurer of the United States bonds of the General Government. The interest upon these bonds, which at the time the tax was imposed was 6 per cent., is now in most instances 3½ per cent. Besides, the entire circulation was originally limited by law and no increase was allowable.

THE TAX ON CIRCULATION.

When the existing banks had practically a monopoly of the business there was force in the suggestion that for the franchise to the favored grantees the government might very properly exact a tax on circulation; but for years the system has been free and the amount of circulation regulated by the public demand. The retention of this tax has been suggested as a means of reimbursing the government for the expense of printing and furnishing the circulating notes. If the tax should be repealed it would certainly seem proper to require the national banks to pay the amount of such expense to the Comptroller of the Currency. It is, perhaps, doubtful whether the immediate reduction of the rate of taxation upon liquor and tobacco is advisable, especially in view of the drain upon the Treasury which must attend the payment of arrears of pensions. A comparison, however, of the amount of taxes collected under the varying rates of taxation which have at different times prevailed suggests the intimation that some reduction may soon be made without material diminution of the revenue. The tariff laws also need revision, but that a due regard may be paid to the conflicting interests of our citizens important changes should be made with caution. If a careful revision cannot be made at this session a commission, such as was lately approved by the Senate and is now recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, would doubtless lighten the labors of Congress whenever this subject shall be brought to its consideration.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The President concurs in the recommendation of the Secretary of War that the army be raised to thirty thousand enlisted men. The report of the Secretary of the Navy, he says, presents valuable suggestions for its improvement. I call your especial attention, also, to the appended report of the Advisory Board, which he convened to devise suitable measures for increasing the efficiency of the navy, and particularly to the report as to the character and number of vessels necessary to place it upon a footing commensurate with the necessities of the government. I cannot too strongly urge upon you my conviction that every consideration of national safety, economy and honor imperatively demands a thorough rehabilitation of our navy. We have for many years maintained with foreign governments the relations of honorable peace, and that such relations may be permanent is desired by every patriotic citizen of the Republic; but if we heed the teachings of history, we shall not forget that in the life of every nation emergencies may arise when a resort to arms can alone save it from dishonor. No danger from abroad now threatens this people, nor have we any cause to distrust the friendly professions of other governments. But for avoiding as well as repelling dangers that may threaten us in the future we must be prepared to enforce any policy which we think wise to adopt. We must be ready to defend our harbors against aggression; to protect by the distribution of our ships of war over the highways of commerce the varied interests of our foreign trade and the persons and property of our citizens abroad; to maintain everywhere the honor of our flag and the distinguished position which we may rightfully claim among the nations of the world.

THE POSTAL AND STAR ROUTE SERVICE.

The report of the Postmaster General is a gratifying exhibit of the postal service. The receipts from postage and other ordinary sources during the past fiscal year were $36,489,816.58; the receipts from the money order business were $295,581.39, making a total of $36,785,397.97. The expenditure for the fiscal year was $39,251,746. The deficit supplied out of the general Treasury was $2,481,129.35, or 6 3-10 per cent. of the amount expended. The receipts were $3,469,918.63 in excess of those of the previous year, and $4,575,397.97 in excess of the estimate made two years ago, before the present period of business prosperity had fairly begun. During the past year 333 additional money offices have been established, making a total of 5,499 in operation at the date of this report. During the year the domestic money orders aggregated in value $105,075,769.35. A modification of the system is suggested, reducing the fees for money orders not exceeding $5 from ten cents to five cents and making the maximum limit $100 in place of $50. Legislation for the disposition of unclaimed money orders in the possession of the Post Office Department is recommended, in view of the fact that their total value now exceeds one million dollars. The attention of Congress is again invited to the subject of establishing a system of savings depositaries in connection with the Post Office Department. The so-called Star routes have been decreased in length 3,949 miles and in cost $264,144. Most all the more expensive routes have been superceded by railroad service. The cost of the Star service must therefore rapidly decrease in the Western States and Territories. The investigations of the Department of Justice and the Post Office Department have resulted in the presentation of indictments against persons formerly connected with that service, accusing them of offenses against the United States. I have enjoined upon the officials who are charged with the conduct of the cases on the part of the government, and upon the eminent counsel who, before my accession to the Presidency, were called to their assistance, the duty of prosecuting with the utmost rigor of the law all persons who may be found chargeable with frauds upon the postal service.

COWBOYS AND INDIANS.

The President refers to the depredations of the "cowboys" in Arizona, and says that in the event of a request from the Territorial government for protection by the United States against domestic violence this government would be powerless to render assistance. The act of 1795, chapter 36, passed at a time when Territorial governments received little attention from Congress, enforced this duty of the United States only as to the State governments. But the act of 1807, chapter 39, applied also to the Territories. This law seems to have remained in force until the revision of the statutes, when the provision for the Territories was dropped. I am not advised whether this alteration was intentional or accidental, but as it seems to me the Territories should be offered the protection which is accorded to the States by the Constitution, I suggest legislation to that end. The President calls attention to the report of the Secretary of the Interior and says: Prominent among the matters which challenge the attention of Congress at its present session is the management of our Indian affairs. The President recommends that the Indian have the protection of the law. He should be allowed to maintain in court his rights of person and property. He also recommends land in severalty and a liberal appropriation for Indian schools.

THE MORMONS.

Regarding Mormonism, the President says that the existing statute for the punishmen of polygamy, so revolting to the moral and religious sense of Christendom, has been persistently and contemptuously violated ever since its enactment. Your attention is called to a recent opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States explaining its judgment of reversal in the case of Miles, who had been convicted of bigamy in Utah. The Court refers to the fact that the secrecy attending the celebration of marriages in that Territory makes the proof of polygamy very difficult, and the propriety is suggested of modifying the law of evidence, which now makes a wife incompetent to testify against her husband. This suggestion is approved. I recommend also the passage of an act providing that in the Territories of the United States the fact that a woman has been married to a person charged with bigamy shall not disqualify her as a witness upon his trial for that offense. I further recommend legislation by which any person solemnizing marriage in any of the Territories shall be required, under stringent penalties for neglect or refusal, to file a certificate of such marriage in the Supreme Court of the Territory. Doubtless Congress may devise other practicable measures for obviating the difficulties which have hitherto attended the efforts to suppress this iniquity. I assure you of my determined purpose to co-operate with you in any lawful and discreet measure which may be proposed to that end.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The President speaks of the enormous sums which will be required for arrears in pensions, estimated at $250,000,000 for first payments. The great temptation to the presentation of fictitious claims afforded by the fact that the average sum obtained upon each application is $1,300 leads him to suggest the propriety of making some special appropriation for the prevention of fraud. He advises appropriations for such internal improvements as the wisdom of Congress may deem to be of public importance. After mentioning the necessity for improving the Mississippi river he takes up the subject of civil service reform and says: In my letter accepting the nomination for the Vice Presidency I stated that, in my judgment, no man should be the incumbent of an office the duties of which he is for any cause unfit to perform, who is lacking in the ability, fidelity or integrity which a proper administration of such office demands." This sentiment would doubtless meet with general acquiescence, but opinion has been widely divided upon the wisdom and practicability of the various reformatory schemes which have been suggested and of certain proposed regulations governing appointments to public office. The efficiency of such regulations has been distrusted mainly because they have seemed to exalt mere educational and abstract tests above general business capacity and even special fitness for the particular work in hand. It seems to me that the rules which should be applied to the management of the public service may properly conform in the main to such as regulate the conduct of successful private business. Original appointments should be based upon ascertained fitness. The tenure of office should be stable. Positions of responsibility should, so far as possible, be filled by the promotion of worthy and efficient officers. The investigation of all complaints and the punishment of all official misconduct should be prompt and thorough.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROMISE.

The views expressed in the foregoing letter are those which will govern my administration of the Executive office. They are doubtless shared by all intelligent and patriotic citizens, however divergent in their opinions as to the best methods of putting them into practical operation. For example, the assertion that "original appointments should be based upon ascertained fitness" is not open to dispute. But the question how in practice such fitness can be most effectually ascertained is one which has for years excited interest and discussion. The measure which, with slight variations in its details, has lately been urged upon the attention of Congress and the Executive, has as its principal feature the scheme of competitive examination. Save for certain exceptions, which need not here be specified, this plan would give admission to the service only in its lowest grade, and would accordingly demand that all vacancies in higher positions should be filled by promotion alone. In these particulars it is in conformity with the existing civil service system of Great Britain. And, indeed, the success which has attended that system in the country of its birth is the strongest argument which has been urged for its adoption here. The fact should not, however, be overlooked that there are certain features of the English system which have not generally been received with favor in this country, even among the foremost advocates of civil service reform. Among them are: First, a tenure of office which is substantially a life tenure; second, a limitation of the maximum age at which an applicant can enter the service, whereby all men in middle life or older are, with some exceptions, rigidly excluded; third, a retiring allowance upon going out of office. These three elements are as important factors of the problem as any of the others. To eliminate them from the English system would effect a most radical change in its theory and practice. The avowed purpose of that system is to induce the educated young men of the country to devote their lives to public employment by an assurance that having once entered upon they need never leave it, and that upon voluntary retirement they shall be the recipients of an annual pension. That this system as an entirety has proved very successful in Great Britain seems to be generally conceded, even by those who once opposed its adoption. To a statute which should incorporate all its essential features I should feel bound to give my approval, but whether it would be for the best interest of the public to fix upon an expedient for immediate extensive application, which embraces certain features of the English system, but excludes or ignores others of equal importance, may be seriously doubted even by those who are impressed, as I am myself, with the grave importance of correcting the evils which inhere in the present methods of appointment. If, for example, the English rule, which shuts out all persons above the age of twenty-five years from a large number of public employments, is not to be made an essential part of our system, it is questionable whether the attainment of the highest number of marks at a competitive examination should be the criterion by which all applications for appointment should be put to test. And under similar conditions it may also be questioned whether admission to the service should be strictly limited to its lowest ranks.

THE ENGLISH SYSTEM.

The present English system is a growth of years, and was not created by a single stroke of executive or legislative action. Its beginnings are found in an order in council promulgated in 1855, and it was after patient and cautious scrutiny of its workings that fifteen years later it took its present shape. Five years after the issuance of the order in council, and at a time when resort had been had to competitive examinations as an experiment much more extensively than has yet been the case in this country, a select committee of the House of Commons made a report to that House, which, declaring its approval of the competitive plan, deprecated, nevertheless, any precipitancy in its general adoption, as likely to endanger its ultimate success. During this tentative period the results of the two methods of pass examination and competitive examination were closely watched and compared. It may be that before we confine ourselves upon this important question within the stringent bounds of statutory enactment we may profitably await the result of further inquiry and experiment. The submission of a portion of the nominations to a central board of examiners selected solely for testing the qualifications of applicants may, perhaps, without resort to the competitive test, put an end to the mischiefs which attend the present system of appointment, and it may be feasible to vest in such a board a wide discretion to ascertain the characteristics and attainments of candidates in those particulars which I have already referred to as being no less important than mere intellectual attainments. If Congress should deem it advisable at the present session to establish competitive tests for admission to the service no doubts such as have been suggested shall deter me from giving the measure my earnest support, and I urgently recommend, should there be a failure to pass any other act upon this subject, that an appropriation of $25,000 per year may be made for the enforcement of section 1,753 of the revised statutes. With the aid thus afforded me I shall strive to execute the provisions of that law according to its letter and spirit. I am unwilling, in justice to the present civil servants of the government, to dismiss this subject without declaring my dissent from the severe and almost indiscriminate censure with which they have been recently assailed. That they are as a class indolent, inefficient and corrupt is a statement which has been often made and widely credited; but when the extent, variety, delicacy and importance of their duties are considered, the great majority of the employes of the government are, in my judgment, deserving of high commendation.

The President recommends to Congress the subject of the decline of the merchant marine. He does not pretend to indicate the remedy for it, but regards immediate attention as important. He thinks that there would have been no decline if we had given to our navigation interests a portion of the aid and protection which have been so wisely bestowed upon our manufacturers.

The message concludes with a reference to the Presidential inability, as suggested by the situation which existed during most of the past summer, but he does not indicate what he thinks should be done.

What They Learned in America.

From the China Mail.

Two Chinese students, returning from America, have been charged at the Police Court with stealing a traveling box, containing over $2,000 worth of bank drafts, Chinese documents, a box of blankets and a watch and clock, the property of a kinsman of one of them, residing at Yokohama. They were apprehended on the receipt of a telegram from the British Consul at Nagasaki. The Magistrate had to dismiss them for want of jurisdiction.

Why He Killed His Friend.

"Yes, I have killed my man," remarked old John Bigelow when the conversation touched upon the shedding of human blood. "I killed one of my best friends," he continued, lighting his pipe and throwing the largest pair of feet in the company on to a chair, with an effort and subsequently twitching about the face, which very plainly told that the old man was suffering with rheumatism.

"What! killed your friend?" exclaimed one of the company.

"Yes, as warm a friend as I had on earth."

"Accidentally, wasn't it?"

"No, sir, purposely. If you men ain't in a hurry I'll tell you the circumstance."

Every one expressed a desire to hear the story, and the old man, after a moment's reflection, began:

"I was a young feller, and had just come to Little Rock, when, one night while passing a saloon on the levee, I was attacked by several ruffians. I fought desperately, knocking one of them down—and I tell you I was a slick buck in those days—I was advancing on another when he drew a horse pistol and leveled it at me. The moon was shining and I could see a fiendish expression of delight on the face of the ruffian Just at that moment the pistol was knocked high in the air. The ruffians fled and I saw before me a tall young man. He asked me if I was hurt, and advancing, took me by the arm. Well we became friends. His name was George Wemick. Plenty of old people in this town remember him. God knows how well I do. You people seem to be growing restless. I'll cut the story short. George and I became room mates. An attachment—one of these here old time friendships—sprang up between us. Poor fellow, he had one fault—whisky. When drunk he was the most dangerous man I ever saw. Many a time have I seen him walk into a crowd, slap someone's face, and then knock him down for resenting the insult. He used to say, 'John I am bilious, and you know that fighting is my only medicine. I must have medicine.'

One night he came into the room after an absence of several days. I saw that he was full and I tried to engage his attention on a serious subject, but failed. Finally he remarked that he was billious and had to have medicine. He went down, and several hours afterward returned with the end of a man's nose sticking on a knife-blade."

"I got my medicine," he said. "It is not very polite to hand you a piece of meat without a fork, but on this occasion of emergency I'll have to use a knife. It was rather a hard matter to get the medicine. I had to look all around. Finally a man came down the street. I told him that I was billious and had to have some medicine, but mistaking my meaning, he told me to go to a drug store. This was an insult, and in my great need of medicine I knocked him down and cut off the end of his nose. The people of this town ought to understand that when I get bilious I want the medicine of human flesh and blood, anyway? It cadnot enter the Kingdom of Heaven. John, if I hadn't found this fellow, I should have killed you. Hang it, you ought to know that I must have medicine!"

"He threw the piece of human flesh on the table and told me to look at it. I turned away in disgust and drawing a pistol, he, my best friend, told me to put it in my mouth. I argued with him, but with a wild howl he told me that he needed more medicine, and that if I didn't put the piece of nose in my mouth he would kill me. He cocked the pistol and I took up the piece of flesh, and, pretending to put it in my mouth, dropped it down my sleeve. This satisfied him and he went to bed. I went to the window and threw away the end of the unfortunate nose and crept down stairs. Next morning George got down on his knee, and with tears in his eyes implored my forgiveness. He found the man who had suffered the loss of a part of his nose and gave him $400, every cent of money he had. For a long time he remained sober and the circumstances of his last case of billious were almost forgotten. I had become more and more attached to him, for every day I was impressed with the nobility of his character. One night, at the appointed hour, he failed to come home. Another friend of mine had come up to pass the evening with us: We were reading "Copperfield," and George, who was a splendid elocutionist, was going to read to us. We waited and waited. Determining that George would not come in until very late, I took up the book and began reading. Just as I got to where Mr. Omar, the undertaker, was driving nails into coffins with a rat, tat, tat, George walked in.

"I am bilious!" he exclaimed, and then I saw he was drunk.

"George," I asked, "are you not going to read Copperfield for us?"

"No," he exclaimed, "I have been reading a medical work, and I find that I am bilious. John, I am going out to hunt for some human medicine, and if I don't find any I'll have to use you."

"He went out and I explained to my friend that if he did not find some one to fight he would come back and attack me. I sat for a long and studied. My friend was silent. At length I heard footsteps on the stairs and instinctively I ran to my trunk and took out a pistol. I had just time to again reach the table when George entered with two enormous horse pistols, one in each hand."

"Bilious," he exclaimed, and leveled one of the pistols. I dodged behind the table just as he fired. I had my pistol in my hand.

"I am bilious, I tell you," and he leveled the other pistol.

"Quick as a flash I fired. George fell. I ran to him, and with the assistance of my other friend, put him to bed. In a few moments the room was crowded with people. I was not arrested for I had acted in self-defense. Next day I stood by George's bedside. He was sober and suffered great pain. My ball had passed through his body.

"John," said he, "give me your hand." I grasped his hand and stood
his eyes. His face was chang
"John, I will never be bil
and with one great gasp he di
"Gentlemen, this is why
I have killed my man," and
wiped tears from his eyes
the ashes from his pipe.

A Frisky Goat.

A tall, thin man, with a red
side whiskers, and a melancho
drifted into the office of the
Francisco, and asked, in a su
if there was an unemployed re
staff just then.

"Because," said the strang
peculiar thing happened to
live at Hayes Valley—this mo
which perhaps you might
sort of item, somehow."

What sort of a thing?" said
ing editor winking to the fight
get his club ready in case th
pulled out a poem or any othe
contrivance.

"Well, in the first place
stranger, abstractedly, 'do y
to know the effect of beer on a
"Can't say I do."
"It's exactly the reverse of w
me. Instead of soothing 'em it e
nervous organization to the hig
Actually makes 'em insane."
"Does, eh?"
"Yes, sir; and this morning,
rather sultry, I sent my younges
gallon of beer. He stopped on th
put the can down to play marbl
ty's old black billy-goat came
drank up the beer—every drop o
"Great Cæsar!" said the edit
smacking his lips, regretfully.
"He drank every drop of it, a
choked to death on the can,
blinking around a little for aw
he started for a street-car, with
set. He bit the horse square a
and it foundered at once."
"Wrecked, I suppose?" said t
"Precisely. The goat then g
killed the driver and telescoped t
was sitting at the window all
and my attention was attracte
vernor Perkins going down the
bent on the election."
"Governor Perkins?"
"That's the goat's name you se
ty is a strong Republican.—T
four men getting a piano out of
across the street when the Gove
through 'em like a pile-drive
time. The Steinway was se
manufactory and the men went t
pital. Terrible, wasn't it!"
"Is this ghost story in one act
the militia special, getting out h
field!"
"In one scene and nine tableau
the stranger solemnly. "On
block the Governor came across
picnic, headed by a brass band.
tons were tooting 'Listen to the
Bird,' and the way that goat stood
hind legs and waltzed around the
to the music was just too funny
thing. I may say that it was
amusing. It slipped upon a ban
once, and fell against a cigar sign
"Never mind the scenery," said
tor, motioning the devil to call in
the healthiest compositors.
"Well pretty soon the band cha
into 'Come Where My Love Lies
ing.'"
"Did the goat come?"
"You just bet he did. He didn
the new tune somehow, and the dr
the drum major knew Perky—we
goat Perky for short—Perky took
the stomach, broke him clean in t
through the rest of the band, includ
big drum, and so on clear down to
of the picnic, which was four squa
I think there were ninety-two kill
eight hundred and six wounded.
good, when you consider the endu
ing power was only one gallon o
beer; now, wasn't it? Now, it
to—"
"Just one minute," said the edit
nailing the staff to spit on their ha
limber up for action. "Allow me
plain what occured to you. You co
to catch the goat when he got sol
bring him down here for our benef
have him now tied to a fire-plug
the corner, and if we will only
about four bits for beer, you will
animal started and we can watch th
"Exactly," said the stranger, w
"that is precisely my idea. I w
take up a col—"

That afternoon such of the custo
the *Post* as toiled up into the e
rooms wondered at the number o
blood stains on the stairs.

The Code.

An old tradesman in a French
town sent his nephew Alfred to stud
at Paris. He gave him an old cod
tated by a leading member of the
bar, and said:

"I will pay you a visit in March
if am pleased with your progress,
give you such a tip as will make gl
heart and cause your face to shine."

In March the old gentleman call
his nephew.

"Well, Alfred, hard at work,
Made good progress with your
Pretty well through it by this time,
pect?"

"Yes, respected sir, my life has
one continual grind. Your venerable
marginal notes I found of great s
while laboring at the code."

"Good boy—excellent young man
got my draft, of course? It is pleasure
to reflect that my bounty was not
stowed."

"Your draft, uncle? No, I never r
ed it."

"Show me that code."

The old man opened the book and
ed his stupefied nephew a draft for
thousand francs, dated five months be
which had all the time been reposi
tween the first two leaves of the cod

If a man really wants to know of
little importance he is, let him go wi
wife to the dress-maker's.

Jacksonville Republican.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

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FAREWELL, O SUMMER SCENES!

Farewell, O Summer scenes, no more
I walk these breezy, pine-clad hills;
No more for me the sunset's glow
Or moonlight's calm the valley fills.
Ah! not once only, though your forms
Have faded from my outward eye,
In hours of darkness shall ye come
To strengthen and to purify.

Farewell, O summer friends, with whom
I dreamed the sunny hours through!
Warm-souled, y u wore no social masks,
But gave the best you lived and knew.
Meet, part, forget! you pass and fade,
And leave my heart but half content;
Still must I hope some nobler end
Than simply that we came and went.

Farewell O Summer hopes, though dear,
With willing hands I let you go!
Dreams cannot feed the hungry heart,
Nor unworked soil fair harvests grow.
Not ours be rest in stagnant pools,
Nor idling neath a summer's sun,
But strength to cut deep channels out
Wherein an earnest life may run.

Lost in the Snow.

My life has been full of strange adventures; for since I was a lad of sixteen, till I reached the age of sixty-eight—more than half a century—I was in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Fur Company. Sometimes I acted as an Indian trader; but for many years I followed trapping and packing.

I am now eighty-five, and still a hale and hearty old man. It is true that I cannot stow away so large a quantity of buffalo beef as I once could; but even yet I can hold my own with younger men at the trencher.

Sometimes, with a few choice comrades, I would seek the trapping-grounds of the Shayenne or Assiniboin Indians, and trade with them for their peltries, which I would sell again to the Company's agent at a considerable profit. At other times, while drawing a yearly salary from the Hudson's Bay agent, I would be frequently sent in charge of dog-trains to distant points, to bring in the pelts from various *caches* ("hiding places") where our trappers and hunters had deposited them.

On one occasion I was ordered to go thus, with a large train and two companions, from a temporary post on the Moose River, a branch of the Red River, westward, to one of the northern branches of the Missouri. Some of our men had, the winter before, made a long *cache* of otter and beaver skins on the banks of that stream, and early in the spring I was directed to bring them in.

One of my companions, D'Arville, had been of the autumn party; he was therefore sent with me as a guide. The other, Falardeau had not been long in the employ of the Company, but was permitted to accompany us, at his own request, being desirous, as he said, to learn the country.

We reached the stream, and found the *caches* all right; and, after stopping for a few days, to rest our dogs and recruit them on a good feed of buffalo meat, we started again on our return to the trading-post. We had traveled some three or four days, when on reaching one of the northern heads of the Shayenne, D'Arville the guide remembered having been told by one of his comrades of a former trip, that, by taking another route eastward from that stream, we could shorten our distance to the Red River; we struck out in that direction. The route would take us through a treeless prairie of many miles extent. None of us had ever attempted it before; but we would have had no difficulty in crossing it had not a blinding snow storm set in with such violence and frequent changes of the wind that, after struggling along for two days, with no cessation of it, we became confused, and the guide confessed that he knew not where we were. In short, we were lost; and that under the most unpleasant of all circumstances; upon a wide and unknown plain, on which, even were it not for the blinding storm, no land-marks existed to direct our steps.

On encamping the first night on this desolate track, we secured our dogs around us and were all so completely snowed in that, on the return of day, it was with much labor that we could dig our way again to the surface. The snow had fallen to the depth of five feet.

To proceed with our sledges was out of the question, for the spring snow, continually falling, was without a crust. Leaving, therefore, the sledges and packs behind us, just as we had detached the dogs from them the night previous, we whistled on our faithful animals, and started onward, hoping, soon as the storm should abate, to be able to continue our way towards the fort. But the snow continued to fall, till it became impossible without snow-shoes, how we were to proceed. We therefore dug down to the ground, and determined to encamp till the snow should have worn itself out, and the surface be hard enough to bear our weight, or so long as our scanty supply of buffalo beef should hold out. We were soon buried beneath the snow drift again; but our dogs, with the true instinct of their species, struck out for the fort. Had it been possible for us to have followed them, they would have conducted us safely on our right course.

So we remained four days without food, the storm continuing. On the night of the fifth day, wrapping ourselves up in our blankets and buffalo robes, we threw ourselves down recklessly to die; for death was staring us all in the face. Despairing of ever seeing the light of another day, we closed our eyes, and were soon lost in forgetfulness. But still another day arrived to us—but to two of us only; for beside me, wrapped in the same robe, lay the body of my poor comrade D'Arville, stiff and lifeless. Starvation and cold had done its work upon the stalwart hunter. During that wretched night his brave spirit yielded and fled.

Arousing Falardeau from his painful sleep, and assisting him to regain his swollen feet, we determined to make one last effort to reach the fort. Leaving the corpse of our dead companion to the wolves, for we were too weak to attempt to bury it, we dragged ourselves from the spot.

On we went. At last, my companion, worn out, laid down to die.

As I was about to throw myself by his side, to sleep my last earthly slumber, an object glided swiftly past an opening in the snow near my face, and crawling to the top, my eyes were gladdened by the sight of a rabbit bounding away to yards a clump of willows, upon the margin of a spring not far off.

This sight restored our hopes and flagging pulses; and with recovered energies we set ourselves to work making traps for the animals whose tracks were found in great numbers about the spring.

By the time this labor was completed, we dug out a shelter in the snow, to await the result on the return of daylight.

When the morning came, before the light had fairly penetrated our shelter, without awakening me, my friend stole noiselessly out to examine the traps.

I called his name; but received no reply. At last, as I penetrated a little thicket, where I had planted one of my traps, I perceived a dark object stretched on the snow.

I approached it nearer; it was the cold and lifeless form of my poor comrade. He must have been dead some hours. He had reached the trap which had contained a rabbit; for by the spot were scattered fragments of the hairy coat of the animal.

He had found the animal, and in the eagerness of starvation he had devoured it alive; and the unusual stimulus of food acting upon his inflamed stomach, must have thrown him into convulsions—for the snow about him, where he lay, indicated as much. Alas! poor Falardeau.

Now, indeed, despairing of help, and throwing myself upon the ground, I awaited with resignation the period which would terminate my sufferings.

Exhausted and spiritless, I soon sank into a state of partial insensibility. I had become unconscious of pain. My hunger was forgotten; but I still retained a knowledge of my hopeless condition, and the desolate surroundings about me. As near as I could judge, in my dying state, I had lain thus, till the evening of the seventh day, when my dull ear caught the sound of a peculiar grating noise upon the snow.

The sound was not unfamiliar to me; and as it became more and more distinct in its nearer approach to me, it awoke a train of memories; and arousing my sunken energies, called me back again to hope.

Could it be that relief was approaching—that some kindly human aid was in search of me?

Still nearer came the creaking sound, like that of a sledge drawn over the frozen crust of the snow. Yes, yes, human aid was at hand.

In a few moments more, the sound ceased, and I heard a friendly voice salute me with the salutation of "Good morning" and the form of a tall Cheyenne hunter stood before me.

It was but for a moment, however, that he remained, for leaving me, he hastened to make a fire from the dry twigs of the willows, and in a little time returned with a small cup of the weakest broth of venison, a quantity of which he had brought with him on his sledge.

As I swallowed the minute portion, all my pains returned. It seemed as if my stomach was on fire.

But the Indian continued to feed me with light nutriment from time to time, till, after a few hours, my hunger became so fierce that I could have devoured his entire store.

But at length, as my stomach became gradually accustomed to the stimulus, he increased the quantity of broth, till, after twenty-four hours he ventured to allow me portions of the solid meat.

It was thus the faithful fellow watched over and nursed me till the fourth day after his arrival when, finding that I had recovered strength sufficient to be removed, he placed me on his sledge, and after binding me like a pack of peltries to the cross-pieces, and covering me with robes, he threw the leathern strap over his breast, and started eastward in the direction of the fort.

On the way, the Indian informed me that the dogs had returned and that he had been sent by the agent to hunt up the party, if they still survived. He had been out several days, scouring the plain in every direction where we would be likely to have passed. On reaching the willow thicket, he found the body of poor Falardeau.

He also gave me the pleasant information that we were about twenty miles from the post, which place we reached the same night, the generous fellow dragging me all the way, and halting frequently to relieve my raging hunger

In a few days, after reaching comfortable quarters, I entirely recovered my health and strength.

As soon as I left my cot, the first thing I did was to reward the faithful Cheyenne, by giving him my best rifle, and the amount of all the pay due me. To this the agent added a keg of rum, ammunition, and blankets, sending the hunter to his lodge with even a heavier load than he dragged in from the plain.

Better go supperless to bed than run in debt.

Divorces.

AUSTRALIANS.—Divorces have never been sanctioned in Australia.

JEWS.—In olden times the Jews had a discretionary power of divorcing their wives.

JAPANS.—If the wife be dissatisfied she can obtain a divorce by paying a certain sum.

THIBETANS.—Divorces are seldom allowed, unless with the consent of both parties, neither of whom can afterward remarry.

MOORS.—If the wife does not become the mother of a boy she may be divorced with the consent of the tribe, and she can marry again.

ABYSSINIANS.—No form of marriage is necessary. The connection may be dissolved and renewed as often as the parties think proper.

SIBERIANS.—If the man be dissatisfied with the most trifling acts of his wife, he tears her cap or veil from her head, and this constitutes a divorce.

COREAN.—The husband can divorce his wife at pleasure, and leave her the charge of maintaining the children. If she proves unfaithful he can put her to death.

SIAMESE.—The first wife may be divorced, not sold, as the others may be. She then may claim the first, third and fifth child, and the alternate children are yielded to the husband.

ARCTIC REGION.—When a man desires a divorce he leaves the house in anger, and does not return for several days. The wife understands the hint, packs her clothes and leaves.

DRUSE AND TERKOMAN.—Among these people, if a wife asks her husband's permission to go out, and he says "Go," without adding "but come back again," she is divorced. Though both parties desire it, they cannot live together again without being remarried.

COCHIN CHINA.—If the parties choose to separate they break a pair of chopsticks or a copper coin in the presence of witnesses, by which action the union is dissolved. The husband must restore to the wife the property belonging to her prior to her marriage.

AMERICAN INDIANS.—Among some tribes the pieces of sticks given to the witnesses of the marriage are broken as a sign of divorce. Usually new connections are formed without the old ones being dissolved. A man never divorces his wife if she has borne him sons.

TARTARS.—The husband may put away his partner and seek another when it pleases him, and the wife may do the same. If she be ill-treated, she complains to the magistrate, who, attended by the principal people, accompanies her to the house, and pronounces a formal divorce.

CHINESE.—Divorces are allowed in all cases of criminality, mutual dislike, jealousy, incompatibility of temper, or too much loquacity on the part of the wife. The husband cannot sell his wife until she leaves him, and becomes a slave to him by action of the law for desertion. A son is bound to divorce his wife if she displeases his parents.

CIRCASSIANS.—Two kinds of divorce are granted in Circassia—one total, the other provisional. When the first is allowed the parties can immediately marry again; where the second exists the couple agree to separate for a year, and if, at the expiration of that time, the husband does not send for his wife, her relations may demand of him a total divorce.

GRECIANS.—A settlement was usually given to a wife at marriage for support in case of a divorce. The wife's portion was then restored to her, and the husband required to pay monthly interest for its use during the time he retained it from her. Usually the men could put their wives away on slight occasions. Even the fear of having too large a family sufficed. Divorces scarcely ever occur in modern Greece.

HINDOOS.—Either party for a slight cause may leave the other and marry. When both desire it there is not the least trouble. If a man calls his wife "mother," it is considered indelicate to live with her again. Among one tribe, the "Gores," if the wife be unfaithful, the husband cannot obtain a divorce unless he gives her all the property and children. A woman, on the contrary, may leave when she pleases, and marry another man, and convey to him the entire property of her former husband.

ROMANS.—In olden times a man might divorce his wise if she were unfaithful, if she counterfeited his private keys, or drank without his knowledge. They would divorce their wives when they pleased. Notwithstanding this, 521 years elapsed without one divorce. Afterward a law was passed allowing either sex to make the application. Divorces then became frequent on the slightest pretexts. Seneca says that some women no longer reckoned the year by the consuls, but by the number of their husbands. St. Jerome speaks of a man who had buried twenty wives, and a woman who had buried twenty-two husbands. The Emperor Augustus endeavored to restrain the license by penalties.

The Golden Eagle.

This noble bird is spread over a large portion of the world, being found in the British Islands, and in various parts of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. The color of this bird is a rich blackish-brown on the greater part of the body, the head and neck being covered with feathers of a rich golden red, which have earned for the bird its popular name. The legs and sides of the thighs are grey-brown, and the tail is a deep gray, diversified with several regular dark-brown bars. The cere and the feet are yellow. In its immature state the plumage of the golden eagle is differently tinged, the whole of the feathers being reddish brown, the legs and sides of the thighs nearly white, and the tail white for the first three-quarters of its length. So different an aspect does the immature bird present that it has been often reckoned as a separate species, and named accordingly. It is a truly magnificent bird in point of size, for an adult female measures about three feet six inches in length, and the expanse of her wings is nine feet. The male is less by nearly six inches. In England the golden eagle has long been extinct; but it is still found in some plenty in the highlands of Scotland and Ireland, where it is observed to frequent certain favorite haunts, and to breed regularly in the same spot for a long series of years. Their nest is always made upon some elevated spot, generally upon a ledge of rock, and is most martistically constructed of sticks, which are thrown apparently at random, and rudely arranged for the purpose of containing the eggs and young. A neighboring ledge of rock is generally reserved for a larder, where the parent eagles store up the food which they bring from the plains below. The contents of this larder are generally of a most miscellaneous description, consisting of hares, partridges, and game of all kinds, lambs, rabbits, young pigs, fish, and other similar articles of food. An eagle's nest might therefore be supposed to be an unpleasant neighbor to the farmers, but it is said that the birds respect the laws of hospitality, and, provided that they are left unmolested, will spare the flocks of their immediate neighbors and forage for food at a considerable distance. In hunting for their prey, the eagle and his mate mutually assist each other. It may here be mentioned that the eagles are all monogamous, keeping themselves to a single mate, and living together in perfect harmony through their lives. Should, however, one of them die or be killed, the survivor is not long left in a state of widowhood, but vanishes from the spot for a few days, and then returns with a new mate. As the rabbits and hares are generally under cover during the day, the eagle is forced to drive them from their place of concealmealment, and manages the matter in a very clever and sportsman like manner. One of the eagles conceals itself near the cover which is to be beaten, and its companion then dashes among the bushes, screaming and making such a disturbance that the terrified inmates rush out in hopes of escape, and are immediately pounced upon by the watchful confederate. The prey is immediately taken to the nest, and distributed to the young, if there should be any eaglets in the lofty cradle. It is a rather remarkable fact, that whereas the vultures feed their young by disgorging the food which they have taken into their crops, the eagles carry the prey to their nests and there tear it to pieces, and feed the eaglets with the morsels. When in pursuit of its prey it is a most audacious bird, having been seen to carry off a hare from before the noses of the hounds. It is a keen fisherman, catching and securing salmon and various sea fish with singular skill. Sometimes it has met with more than its match, and has seized upon a fish that was too heavy for its powers, thus falling a victim to its sporting propensities. Mr. Lloyd mentions several instances where eagles have been drowned by pouncing upon large pike, which carried their assailants under water and fairly drowned them. In more than one instance the feet of an eagle have been seen firmly clinched in the pike's back, the bird having decayed and fallen away.

Brazil Alligators.

Enormous numbers of alligators have, it appears, been observed frisking along the lower courses and in the marginal swamps and lakes of the Amazon, and even as cork trees, in the beneficent economy of nature, grow up, and expand and develop a bulky epidermis of bark, for the preordained purpose of stopping bottles, so, no doubt, are amiable reptiles accredited with a mission of utility to the manufacturers of porte-monnaies, card-cases, shooting-boots, and other articles fabricated of the now fashionable alligator skin. A Brazilian paper shrewdly draws the attention of wealthy and unoccupied Englishmen of this remarkable increase in the ground game of a charmingly salubrious, though somewhat sultry district. An industrial enterprise of great profit might, it is suggested, be combined with excellent sport, and, as the idea is fast spreading England that the land cannot much longer support both the farmers and the rabbits, what could be better than a migration of sportsmen to the equatorial home of the noble alligator, whose hide is a natural target for rifle practice, and, if not too much riddled by bullets, is in brisk commercial demand, and rules high in the quotations of the leather market? There the alligator frisks and frolics, there the stealthy turtle prowls, and, despite his furtive habits, falls an easy prey to the wilier and more intelligent hunter. A daring agile Alderman, with a brace of rifles, good legs and lungs, a salamandarine constitution and no objection to mosquitos, might stalk down six or eight alligators before breakfast, and saunter homewards with a middling-sized turtle under each arm. Winter is coming, the Nile is getting overdone by tourists, and the midsummer of an infinitesimal latitude never from the teeming mud and fragrant, health-breathing slime of the stately Amazon. Let enterprising Englishmen, then, accept this inviting hint of the Brazilian journal, and join the next excursion to the Amazonian swamps.

The Origin of the Plow.

The origin of the plow and wheeled carriages was a subject of a paper lately read by Mr. Taylor before the London Anthropological Institute. He believed that the first agricultural implement was a pointed stick, which at a later stage of development was bent at the end into the form of a hoe and had the point hardened in the fire. After the lapse of ages a large implement of the same shape came into use. It was not employed like the hoe or "hack" but drawn by men or oxen. Among our own Indians, in the traditional lore of Sweden, in Egypt's picture of a remote past, there are more or less distinct traces of the above transition. Greek, Egyptian, Chinese severally possessed the germ, so to speak, of the modern plow. The spur was next shod with iron, the more efficiently to fulfil the purpose of the *coulter* or share. Virgil lived at a time when the plow had reached a very high stage of perfection. It was then constructed with a wheel and an upward projecting handle, like the best form of plow in use in Europe in the eighteenth century, and, it might well be added, like the plows still employed near Mantua and Venice at the present day. Dr. Taylor is unwilling to concede that the plow was the progenitor of the vehicle of to-day; he assigns that honor to the sled, as is more probably just. It would soon be found that the introduction of rollers beneath the sled would facilitate its traction. But as it was not necessary that every part of the roller should rest on the ground, the diameter of the middle was reduced with obvious advantage. Slowly in this way the wheel, solid throughout and rigidly attached to the axle, came into existence. The wheel and axle of Scythians revolved together. Even now some of the picturesque carts of Italy and Portugal have drum wheels fixed on axles which revolve in bearings like forks open below. From the rude harnessing of the yoke attached to the horns or withers of oxen at first, the advance to the present method was also gradual. But it is easy to follow this and the other improvements in the plow and wheeled vehicles up to their existing condition through the aid of recorded history.

A Visit to Dumas.

The illustrious dramatist bade us welcome with even effusive warmth, shook hands with us most cordially, and declared that his friend was very wrong not to have apprised him of our coming beforehand, so that he could have shown us through the house himself. Had we seen every part of it? the library? the drawing-room? the picture-gallery? If we chose to go all over it again he would be most happy to accompany us. But we disclaimed any intention of occupying so much of his time, so he declared he must take us over his Swiss chalet. This picturesque structure was bought by him at the Universal Exposition, was put up in his garden, and now serves as a place of deposit for a portion of his overwhelming wealth of artistic treasures.

What a delightful half hour ensued! Dumas talks as well as he writes, and there is a straight-forwardness and frankness about him that is altogether captivating. He is a fine-looking man, tall, and of vigorous physique, with blue eyes, a pale yet healthful-looking complexion, and prematurely silvered hair and mustache. The chalet, to which he conducted us was so crowded with pictures, busts, and terracotta, and other curiosities and works of art, that it would have taken a whole day to inspect them all. He pointed out to us a ghastly picture of a dead woman with her baby trying to draw nourishment from the lifeless breast, a study by Delacroix for one of his groups in his *Massacre of Scio*. Then he showed us a veritable art curiosity in the shape of a three-quarter figure of Luke painted by Meissonier in 1838, to fill an order for a publisher who was getting up an illustrated edition of the New Testament. This picture was sold by the artist for six hundred francs.

When we returned to the house, M. Dumas kindly brought down from his bedroom the gem of his whole collection and displayed it to our admiring gaze. It is the famous *Artist at Work*, by Messonier, painted in 1853, when his talent was at its apogee, a small sized picture of such marvellous execution of perfection, that "the sense ached at it." And yet it represents merely a painter in a black, eighteen century costume, with his unpowdered hair gathered into a club behind, seated before his easel with his back turned to the spectator. This picture, originally sold for 2,000 francs, was purchased some years ago by M. Dumas for 16,000, and within the last few days he has refused 60,000 francs ($12,000), offered by a picture-dealer. Well, it is worth it. It is a Meissonier of first quality, and such a work as the old man no longer has the patience, or, perhaps, the ability, to execute.

M. Dumas told me he could never write in Paris, as he was so exposed to interruptions. His just-completed three-act comedy which he wrote in six days, was composed at the country house of a friend. Its provisional title is *The Princess of Bagdad*. It is intended for the Comedie Francaise, and M'lle. Croizette is to take the part of the heroine, Lionnette. He laughingly remarked that he did not write for young girls, and that his own daughters had never seen any of his plays till M'lle. Colette profited by her marriage to go to see the *Fils Naturel*. He spoke rather bitterly of the fact that *La Dame aux Camelias* has been played fully 3,000 times in the United States since it was first produced, and had never brought him in one single farthing. I agreed with him heartily, for the non-existence of any copyright laws in our country, so far as the writings of foreign authors are concerned, is a positive shame and scandal. He took from his writing desk and showed us a model in bronze of a broad, powerful, fleshy hand—the hand of his illustrious father, and also a model in the same material of an exquisitely female hand, that of the well-known water-color artist, Mlle. Madeleine Lemaire. And so, charmed with our visit, and still more so with our gracious and courteous host, we took our departure.

Smelling or Kissing.

In the expression of affection the sense of smell, there is reason to believe, is older in use and dignity than that of taste or touch. Of a Mongol father a travellers writes: "He smelled from time to time the head of his youngest son, a mark of paternal tenderness usual among the Mongols instead of embracing." In the Philippine islands, we are told, "the sense of smell is developed to so great a degree that they are able, by smelling of the pocket-handkerchiefs, to tell to which persons they belong; and lovers at parting exchange pieces of the linen they may be wearing, and, during their separation, inhale the odor of the beloved being." Among the Cittagong Hill people again it is said "the manner of kissing is peculiar. Instead of pressing lip to lip they place the nose and mouth upon the cheek and inhale the breath strongly. Their form of speech is not "Give me a kiss," but "Smell me." In the same way, according to another traveller, "The Burmese do not kiss each other in the Western fashion, but apply the lip and nose to the cheek and make a strong inhalation." Moreover, the Samoans salute by "juxtaposition of noses, accompanied not by a rub, but by a hearty smell." There is scriptural precedent for such customs. When blind Isaac was in doubt whether the son who came to him was Jacob or not, "he smelt the smell of his raiment, and blessed him."

ours and Minutes.

Why is one hour divided into sixty minutes, and each minute again into sixty seconds? Why not divide our time as we do our money, by tens, counting ten, or fifty, or one hundred minutes to an hour? This question was asked by an intelligent boy a few days since, and the answer given him may both interest and instruct other young people. The answer is this: We have sixty divisions on the dials of our clocks and watches, because the old Greek astronomer, Hipparchus, who lived in the second century before Christ, accepted the Babylonian system of reckoning time, that system being sexigesimal. The Babylonians were acquainted with the decimal system; but for common and practical purposes, they counted by *sossi* and *suri*, the *sossos* representing sixty, and the *saros* sixty times sixty, or thirty-six hundred. From Hipparchus, that mode of reckoning found its way into the works of Ptolemy, about 150 A. D., and thence was carried down the stream of science and civilization, and found the way to the dial plates of our clocks and watches.

Ancient Rome.

The Romans were keen, business-like men, who never pretended to be above trade, even though they were of superior rank or wealth. It did not cost much to keep a man in the early centuries, the yearly allowance for a slave being thirty-seven dollars and a half, while a free laborer lived for forty-four dollars a year. Corn was the main stay, fifteen million bushels being consumed annually, and oil and honey were used in large quantities. Among the rich, epicures were more common and more extravagant than in the modern world. Fortunes were spent on single banquets. Men were absurdly lavish. And yet everything was very cheap even in this extravagant city. The market reports show that lamb and fish were only six cents per pound, beef four cents, fish two cents, a pair of quail thirty cents, eggs six cents per dozen, wheat sixteen cents per peck, four pounds of large grapes two cents; chickens, per pair, thirty cents; five to ten heads of lettuce two cents. The Romans were not very fond of any meat save pork, and this they consumed sparingly. Beef was not popular, being used mostly for sacrifices. Game and fish were favorite articles, and many choice imported fish brought large prices. The common people could not afford many luxuries, as wages were low. The yearly pay of a journeyman mechanic was from ninety-five dollars to one hundred and twenty-five dollars and board. Food cost forty dollars and clothing fifteen dollars per year. From the account of Forbiger it seemed that goods were very low. A pair of shoes cost thirty cents; one pair of woman's gaiters, thirty cents; one felt hat, one dollar; one tunic, sixteen dollars to thirty-six dollars; one toga, twenty dollars to twenty-eight dollars. A man could get a share for two cents. The Romans spent large amounts on other luxuries beside those of the table. The imports of flowers, perfumes, ointments and dresses from India in one year amounted to two million two hundred thousand dollars. In furniture they had their decorative art crazes, the citrus wood tables being favorite articles for squandering money upon. In Cicero's time it was not unusual to spend fifty thousand dollars for one of these tables, and Seneca, the stoic, who prated of the virtues of abstinence and the vice of luxury, owned five hundred of them.

Farming in Russia.

The report comes from St. Petersburg that native cereals are so scarce in Russia that large quantities of American corn and Chilian wheat are selling at the capital. Although eminently agricultural, only 271,000,000 acres—a small area comparatively—are under cultivation. In the central belt of the empire the soil, mostly black mold, is extremely fertile, seldom requiring manure. The system of tillage is mainly the three-field system, as it is called, in which one-third of the land is allowed to lie fallow. In the south and south east the fallow system peculiar to that country is practiced. It consists of raising three or four consecutive crops from the same land, and then permitting it to stand idle for five or six years. After that time the soil begins to grow feather grass, regarded as a sign of returning fertility. Husbandry has undergone great general changes since the emancipation of the serfs, to whom a considerable portion of the land has been transferred in freehold. The landowners having lost their former right to the labor of their serfs, find it advantageous to decrease their tilled lands, or lease parts of it to the peasants, often in return for half the crop. Agriculture suffers materially from want of proper means of communication, causing the grain to be very low in the locality where it is raised. The chief cereals are wheat, grown as far north as latitude sixty-two deg., rye, barley and oats. Buckwheat and millet are produced in the south, and from these and rye comes the staple food of the inhabitants. Hemp and flax are also widely raised, and flaxseed is used for food by the lower orders during the continually recurring fasts, embracing more than six months out of the twelve. During the last forty years potatoes have been extensively grown, the government having done much to encourage and augment their growth after the famine of 1839. An area of 486,000,000 acres is covered with woods, but timber is so liberally used by the Russians in building houses, heating, lighting, making carts and household utensils and in other ways, that the supply is steadily diminishing. In the north of the czar's dominions from ninety to ninety-five per cent. of the territory is covered with forests, which are very scarce in the south. Wood, the principal article of interior commerce, is floated down the rivers from the treeful to the treeless districts. The wheat product of Russia is generally so large that it annually exports large quantities. Of the wheat exported into Britain in 1875 eighteen per cent. of it came from Russia and forty-five per cent. from the United States.

A Female Monk.

Matrena Ivanovna, a Russian peasant girl of two-and-twenty, has recently acquired considerable notoriety in her native land through the fact that, under the monastic designation of "Father Michael," she succeeded in passing several months in the cloister of Staraja Ladoga without incurring the least suspicion on the part of her fellow-monks than she was other than she seemed to be. Forced by her father to marry a person whom she detested, she disappeared from her home on the day succeeding the wedding; her clothes and two long plaits of her "black hair" were found near the Wolchoff river, as well as a letter in her handwriting, stating that rather than live with her husband she had resolved to drown herself. Her relatives forbore any further inquiry, and mourned for her as one dead. She, however, dressed in man's clothing, applied last March for admission to the above-mentioned monastry, and was duly received into the fraternity on probation, taking the minor vows, and officiating as coachman to the prior. There is no knowing to what ecclesiastical dignities she might not in time have arisen had not unkind fortune decreed that a native of her own village should have been sent to Staraja Ladoga by his master for correction at the hands of the brethren, his offence being inveterate drunkenness. Promptly recognized and denounced by this indiscreet toper as Matrena Ivanovna, a friend of his youth, "Father Michael" was handed over to the police authorities by the indignant monks, and is now awaiting trial for imposture upon a religious community—a crime likely to be visited with severe punishment in Russia.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, Jan. 8. 1881.

The proceedings of the Medical Association reached us too late to appear in the present issue—will appear next week.

We have no apology to make for the lack of local and other original matter. Cold weather is irrepressible, absence from home unavoidable and a disposition to write, wanting—we serve up a plain and simple dish of fare this week, hoping it will prove acceptable.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

NEW YEAR'S CALLS—THE OPENING OF THE FASHIONABLE SEASON. HOW THEY AMUSE THEMSELVES. "ON WIT THE DANCE"

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 1st, 1881.

The only event since the adjournment of Congress has been the first of January, 1881. It was marked by the usual receptions, official, non-official, diplomatic, and military. Every man arrayed himself in his best clothes and called on the ladies wherever they were prepared to receive. The ladies were all dressed most exquisitely, and many of them stood under gas-lighted chandeliers, with the blinds of their parlors closed. Instantaneous photographs of the tableaux of presentation on that day would be interesting to those who delight in studying modern manners, and who discern in bows, and smiles, and dress, and attitude the material that is the basis of so much psychological dissertation in the modern novel.

With the beginning of the New Year, the social season, as it is called, will be fairly opened in Washington. Many members of Congress, who have been home during the holidays, will return with their families, and many others, unconnected with official or public life, but to whom wealth lends means, will come from distant city and town to enjoy the gaiety and excitement that a season at the Capital affords; and which will continue from the first of the New Year until the commencement of Lent.

Our way of pretending to enjoy ourselves is not peculiarly American, but like Jaque's, melancholy. "a compound of many simples," French, English, German, and Heathen—of which dancing is the chief. In Washington nearly everybody and her husband dances, in spite of age, dignities, and rheumatism. General Grant, during his presidency, was seen, on more than one occasion, to tread a measure with ease and grace. General Banks went through the square dances with a gait half military, but with a technical skill that has for its explanation that, long before he was Governor of Massachusetts, Speaker of the House of Representatives, or General in the Army, he was a teacher of the Terpsxichorean art. General Sherman, barring a slight rheumatism, which gives him a peculiar jerking gait, may be seen in the evolutions of the ball room, and always with a young and pretty partner. I am told that he is also a proficient in those round dances against which Mrs. Sherman wielded her pen, but in the matter of round dances, I do not speak from observation. It must not be supposed however that there are no dignified exceptions. There are some who do not dance, at least not publicly. I never heard of Mr. Evarts dancing. Judge Senator David Davis is too heavy to dance, but Speaker Randall is not. Neither the present or coming chief magistrate are dancers

I believe the American habit of dancing comes from no passionate love of the amusement, but is persisted in because no great leaders of *ton* have the genius to invent anything better to do. Among the *elite* in great European capitals the gentlemen are accomplished, while the ladies are domestic and only slightly accomplished. With us, women have all the accomplishments, and men, as a rule, are valued only for their capacity to make money. The result is that, in every social circle, while the ladies may be able to contribute music, and to talk intelligently, and even brilliantly, on a variety of subjects, the gentlemen, with their exclusively utilitarian education, are unable to hold the foil upon which all real conversation depends. The dancer is a man or woman of action, rather than of ideas, and dancing is a common democratic plane to, which the etherially minded condescend, and on which the heavy witted find a coarse stimulant to that aesthetic life which is not quite extinct in even the grossest of men and women.

LONDON LETTER.

Interesting to Farmers. European Agricultural News Items.

Regular Correspondence.

LONDON, ENGLAND. Dec. 20th 1881.

The continuance of dry weather has been very advantageous to agriculture. The colder temperature which obtained at the close of the week is preferable to the unseasonable mild weather which has characterized the month of November, and will prove a wholesome check to the rapid growth of the early sown wheats on kind land. The British grain trade has been subject to a material shrinkage during the week, and whilst sundry descriptions of bread stuffs remain nominally unchanged in value, everything is cheaper to buy. The demand for English wheat and flour was very slow at the commencement of the week, both in London and the provinces. English wheats were difficult to sell and fully 1 s. per qr. lower than on Monday, and to effect sales a still greater reduction was in some cases necessary. The trade in foreign grain and breadstuffs has been depressed throughout the week. Breadstuffs have been in much smaller supply to London, but the importation into the United Kingdom has been considerably greater than for the previous week, and the quanity on passage shows a material increase on that of the preceeding week and on the quanity on passage for the corresponding week in last year. The visible supply in the United States also shows an increase, and the receipts from India have been comparatively large.

In France the young wheats are reported as being very healthy, and the open weather has enabled a considerable amount of home-grown grain to be thrashed and marketed.

In Germany the trade for breadstuffs has been slow, and rye is cheaper. Other grain about the same as in the previous week. Saale barley of the finest qualities is being held by merchants with the expectation of higher prices for malting samples in England.

A telegram from Russia states that there is a probibility of a general fall in the price of bread

The arrivals of American and Canadian cattle and fresh meat during the past week at Liverpool have been unusually small, there being only 50 head of cattle landed, 3,139 qrs. of beef, 553 carcases of mutton, and 723 pigs, against a total of 1,006 cattle, 870 sheep, 5697 qrs. of beef, 760 carcases of mutton, and 351 pigs on the previous week, thus showing a large decrease in cattle, and as regards sheep there were none arrived, which is the first time for many months past.

The Liverpool Journal of Commerce calls attention to a new method of stalling cattle on our Ocean steamers, the object of which is to make the conveyance of cattle from America more safe and profitable than it has been thus far. It is a recent American invention, the full details of which are not yet made known, and consists of what is called a "platform stall," capable of holding eight animals. It is suspended by chains, so that it remains perfectly level when the vessel rolls, like the glass racks fitted in steamer's cabins. The success of such a plan remains to be proved. The Journal alluded to puts the question of providing better accommodation for cattle on ocean boats from a humanitarian point of view, and says: "It is, in truth, a matter of more than mere trading and commercial interest; for, inasmuch as a great mortality and loss of cattle at sea means also a greater amount of agony and distress to them, so it is fast becoming a question, not only "Will it pay? but shall it be permitted?' if better and more merciful methods of conveyance are not soon adopted. Of course there is, and must be a great deal of suffering connected with the transit of live animals by rail and by sea, especially by sea, which is inseparable from the trafic itself. The long journeys which have to be endured by United States cattle in railway cars, before their ocean troubles come upon them must entail great suffering and great waste. A traffic in fresh meat would be far safer—from a sanitary point of view—far less wasteful, and more humane We fear, however, that no more humanitarian consideration will ever suffice to alter the features of their trade; but any scheme which will entail less waste—if not attended by too great a cost—will, no doubt, be carefully considered.

Death of an Alabama Veteran.

Special to the Advertiser.]

DECATUR, ALA., Jan. 3.

The venerable Captain John T. Rather died at the residence of his son, Gen. John D. Rather, in Tuscumbia, at 9 o'clock this morning. Had he lived until next March, he would have been ninety years old. His remains will be interred, tomorrow at Somerville, Morgan county, where, in the vigor of his young manhood, he was first married to Miss MaClelland, sister to Gen. W. B. McClelland, of Talladega, and subsequently to Miss Roberts, and where the dust of both of these deceased companions rest. Between their graves a space was left for his burial. In life they were united and in death they are not divided. For more than a half century Captain Rather was an exemplary member of the M. E. Church, South, and died in the communion and confidence of the same. Though residing in Colbert county at the time of his death, we feel that his good name and unsullied character properly belongs to Morgan. At Somerville, he settled more than sixty years ago, and with his own hands built the first rude cabin that was erected in that place. He belonged to and is a part of the early history of this county. From 1820 to 1834 he represented it in the lower House of the General Assembly, and in 1835, was elected to the Senate. Here, where he lived so long and was so well known, he was universally esteemed, and to-day his praise is upon the *lips of all*. His advanced age had brought the usual bodily infirmities, but in spirit he never got old. Was affable, cheerful and highly sociable in his intercourse with *all classes*.

Gen. John D. Rather, President of the Alabama Senate, was his only child.

AN ACT.

To amend section 1680 of the Code of Alabama.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That section 1680 (1383) be so amended as to read as follows: §1680 (1383). *License for ferries, &c.—bond.* The Court of County Commissioners may license any person to establish a ferry, bridge or causeway, for a term not exceeding ten years and fix the rate of toll and ferriage without discriminating in favor of the inhabitants of their county—requiring the applicant to give bond and security, to be approved by the Judge of Probate, in not more than two thousand dollars, payable to the county and conditioned, if a Ferry, to keep safe and convenient boats, with a sufficient number of ferrymen, and to keep the banks on each side of the water course in good repair—if a toll bridge or causeway, that it shall be well built, of the width prescribed for the grade of the road it is in, and kept in good repair, so that it can be passed at all times, with safety and convenience—which bond must be filed in the office of the Judge of Probate of the county in which the license is granted. And any person running or proposing to run any such ferry, or keep any such toll bridge or causeway, for ferriage or toll, without such license, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail or sentenced to hard labor for the county, for not less than thirty days.

Approved November 29, 1880

W. W. SCREWS,

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.
Calhoun County.

In Chancery Court for said County. Orders before the Register.

This day came Abner H. Borders, surviving executor of the will of John Borders dec'd. and filed his account and vouchers for final settlement of said estate Thereupon it is ordered by the Register, under and by virtue of a decretal order rendered in said Chancery Court that Tuesday the 1st day of February 1881 be set as the day and time for making said settlement and that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed in said county for three successive weeks prior to said day as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at my office on said 1st day of February 2881, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

Given under my hand on this 7th day of January 1881.

Wm. M. HAMES.
Register.

The Sultan of Turkey presented Gen. Grant with two beautiful Arabian horses which now grace the soil of America, where Kendall's Spavin Cure is found in almost every store to relieve the aches and pains which every animal is afflicted with. It is a sure cure for every kind of blemish or lameness to which beast or man is subject to. Read the advertisement of Kendall's Spavin Cure.

THE FARMERS' FRIEND.

PATAPSCO GUANO, Manufactured by Patapsco Guano Company, Baltimore, Md. Price, November 1st, 1881, $75 or 500 lbs. middling cotton.

ACID PHOSPHATE, by same company. Price November 1st, $63.75 or 425 lbs. middling cotton.

MASTODON GUANO, Manufactured by the Georgia Chemical Phosphate Works, Augusta, Ga., under the general supervision of Gen'l M. A. Stovall. Price November 1st, 1881, $75 or 500 lbs. middling cotton.

GEORGIA CHEMICAL ACID PHOSPHATE. Price November 1st, 1881, $63.75 or 425 lbs. middling cotton.

BONE AND PERUVIAN GUANO. Terms to be fixed hereafter.

Stock depots, Weavers Station, Greensport and Jacksonville. Any information desired, and orders addressed to Capt C. W. Brewston, Jacksonville, James Hagar, Greensport, D. F. Weaver, Weavers Station or to myself at Alexandria, will be given with pleasure and receive prompt attention.

Stock will be kept up during the season at the above mentioned points and delivery made to Anniston to meet the demand.

W. P. COOPER, Agent.

January 5th, 1881. jan8xap1-81*

BLACKSMITHING.

NEW SHOP OPEN FOR ALL WORK.

NOTICE.—A new shop has been opened at CROSS PLAINS, ALA., by the undersigned, who is prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing. Is an old, experienced smith, good on steel and all other work. All work guaranteed to be good. Bring on your axes and steel tools. Horse shoeing done in the neatest style and cheap for cash—one dollar all round—and everything else in proportion. Cash payers will do well to call and have their work done. No trouble to get your work—will be done at very short notice. Those that want time will please come and secure me and you too can have your work done—will be glad to accommodate you. Will take anything that is saleable in exchange for work and give you the market price. P. MORGAN & SON

jan18, 81—tf

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Booker Goodlett, deceased. *Probate Court Calhoun Co. Ala.*

Letters testamentary under the last will and testament of said decedent, having been granted to the undersigned on the 3rd day of January, 1881, by the Hon. A. Woods, 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 allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

SAMUEL GOODLETT,
SELINA GOODLETT.

jan. 8 1881—3t.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage Executed to me by Charley Blackwell on 24th of July 1880, and recorded in the Probate Judge's office in Calhoun County Ala., on same day in Book "L" 2nd Vol. Reg. of Deeds on pages 219 and 220. I will offer for sale, at public outcry for cash, at the Court House in Jacksonville Ala., on the 19th day of January 1881, one gray horse aged about 6 years formerly owned by Rev. J. G. Walker, to satisfy said mortgage, with the interest and cost thereon.

Z. L. WAKEFIELD,
jan 8—2t. Mortgagee.

EVERYBODY SEE HERE.
AUCTION.

On Saturday the 29th day of January 1881, I will sell to the highest bidder at public outcry before the Court House door at Jacksonville Ala., the Fleishe

Store House and Dwelling

on the west side of the public square in the town of Jacksonville.

Terms one half cash, balance in 12 months. Note for balance must be executed with good security.

This is a very desirable and convenient place to live and good stand for business firm. Titles perfect. Premises shown and questions answered upon application to

JNO. M. CALDWELL.
Agt. for Joseph Fleishel.

LIVERY STABLE.
STEWART & SHARP,
Successors to
W. L. WHITELY.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY on hand to hire, Good Horses and Excellent Vehicles Splendid accommodations for Drovers and others. Horses, Carriages and Buggies always on hand for sale. Entire satisfaction guaranteed to all who patronize us.

dec 18, 1880—3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

By virtue of two orders of the Probate Court for Calhoun county, Ala., granted September 8th, 1880, as to personal property, and October 21st, 1880, as to the Real Estate, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of John Dodd, deceased, will sell to the highest bedder, at public outcry, upon the premises of the deceased, near the mouth of Tallasahatchee creek, on Monday the 17th day of January, 1881, the following Real and Personal property of said estate for division among the heirs at law, to wit:

A certain tract of land conveyed to said deceased by Warren Oneal, containing 220 acres, more or less, and designated as the "Lewis tract," or "Fish Trap tract," and as being all the land on the North side of the creek, in Section 4, T 15, Range 6, including tracts C & D which lies North of the creek in Section 4, T 15, Range 6, not sold by said Oneal before the conveyance to said deceased: also, 4 acres, more or less, sold by G D Meharg to deceased adjoining said Oneal land on the East

Also, all the personal property of said estate, consisting of one mule, two cows and calves, one yearling, hogs, household and kitchen furniture, and many other things too tedious mention.

TERE OF SALE.

Real Estate one third cash, balance on a credit of one and two years, with interest from date of sale; note and good security.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

For all sums of five dollars and under cash, and on all sums over five dollars, on a credit of twelve months with interest from date. Note and approved security will be required. Dec. 20, 1880.

CHARLES MARTIN,
dec 25—4t Admr. of said Estate.

NOTICE Of Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between J. M. and W. G. Ledbetter under the firm of Ledbetter Bro's., was disolved on the 4th day of Dec. by mutual consent. J. M. Ledbetter is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the company.

J. M Ledbetter.
W. G. Ledbetter.

All who are indebted to the late firm of Ledbetter Bro's. are respectfully requested to come forward and settle at once.

J. M. Ledbetter.

J. M. LEDBETTER, J. L. LEDBETTER, T. A. WIGGS.

LEDBETTER BROS. & CO.

As successors to Ledbetter Bros., we intend to continue the business as heretofore. We keep a full line of

DRY GOODS,

Boots, Shoes, hats, Queensware, Hardware, Groceries, Meat, Lard, Flour, Corn, Syrup, and in fact everything usually kept in a

SUPPLY STORE.

All of which we propose to sell cheap for cash or on time with approved credit.

We are also agents for some of the standard brands of GUANO! Come and see us.

LEDBETTER BROS. & CO.

Jan 1st—2t.

COMMISSIONERS SALE. OF REAL ESTATE.

Under and by virtue of an order and decree of the Probate Court for Calhoun County Ala., made and entered on the 13th day of Dec. 1880, Ordering the sale of the real estate of Mrs. Hulda Burns dec'd, for division among the heirs at law and distributees of said estate—and by said order the undersigned were appointed Commissioners to sell said Real Estate. We will therefore proceed to sell, on the 17th day of January 1881, upon the premises of the late Hulda Burns dec'd, at public entry, the following described lands to wit: The S E qr of S E qr, Sec 7, N W qr of S W qr Sec 8, N E qr of N W qr, Sec 8, W half of S W qr, Sec 5, N E qr of S E qr, Sec 6, and N half of S E qr, of S E qr, of Sec 6. All in township 14 and Range 10, E in Calhoun County Ala, containing 260 acres more are less—Terms of sale—One half cash, and the other half on a credit of 12 months, with interest from date of sale. Note with two good and sufficient securities will be required.

S. S. LOVE.
J. C. WATSON.
J. M. ANDREWS.
Commissioners.

Dec 18, 1880.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA }
Calhoun County. }

In Probate Court for said County, Special Term Dec 14th 1880.

This day came J. D Bryant administrator of the estate of Benj F. Brown dec'd, and filed in Court his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the 10th day of January 1881 be and is hereby appointed a day upon which to examine, audit and pass upon said account and make said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication, for three successive weeks, in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper printed and published in said County, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons interested in said settlement, to be and appear before me at my office in Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Ala., on said 10th day of January 1081, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

Given under my hand this the 16th day December 1880.

dec. 18—3t. A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County. }

In Probate Court for said County, Special Term, Dec. 16, 1880.

This day came into Court W. J. Scott administrator of the estate of Wm. Scott dec'd and filed his account and vouches for an annual settlement of said estate It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 11th day of January 1881 be and is hereby appointed a day upon which to examine, audit and pass upon said account and make said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication, for three successive weeks, in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper printed and published in said county, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons interested in said settlement, to be and appear before me, at my office in the town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Ala., on said 11th day of January 1881, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

Given under my hand this 16th day of December 1880. A. WOODS,
dec 18—3t Judge of Probate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County. }

In Probate Court for the county, Special Term, Dec. 1880.

This day came A. J. Cross, Executor of the essate of Wm. D. Cross, deceased, and filed in Court his account and vouchers for final settlement of his Executorship of said estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 10th day of January 1881, be and is hereby appointed a day upon which to examine, audit and pass upon said account and make said settlement, and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons interested in said settlement to be and appear before me, at my office in Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Ala., on said 10th day of January 1081, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

Given under my hand this the 16th day of December, 1880.

dec 18—3t A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage executed to me by Charley Blackwell on 24th of July 1880, and recorded in the Probate Judge's office in Calhoun County Ala., on same day in Book "L" 2nd Vol. Reg. of Deeds on pages 219 and 220. I will offer for sale, at public outcry for cash, at the Court House in Jacksonville Ala., on the 19th day of January 1881, one gray horse aged about 6 years formerly owned by Rev. J. G. Walker, to satisfy said mortgage, with the interest and cost thereon.

Z. L. WAKEFIELD,
jan 8—2t. Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage executed to the undersigned mortgagee, on the 29th day of September, 1879, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, executed by E. L. Woodward and described in said mortgage, which mortgage was recorded in the Probate office of Calhoun county Ala., on the 9th day of January, 1880, in book K 2nd volume Register of deed, on page 21, I will sell at the court house door, in the town of Jacksonville, to the highest bidder for cash, on Monday the 24th day of January, 1881, the following described land to-wit: The west half of northeast quarter and part of the east half of southwest quarter; also that part of the southwest corner of southeast qr. north of Tallasahatchie creek—all in section 9, township 14, range 8, and known as the Cleveland place.

C. D. MARTIN,
Dec. 18—5t Mortgagee

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of an execution issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, August term 1880, in favor of James Crook and against Benj. Johnson, R. M. Johnson, D. J. Privett and A. C. Stewart, I will sell before the Court house door in the town of Jacksonville, to the highest bidder for cash, on the first Monday in January 1881, that being the 3rd day of said month, the following property to wit, to satisfy said execution: One pair of bay match horses, known as Bill and Charley and a sorrell mare Nancy, levied on as the property of A. J. Stewart.

JAMES R. FARMER, Shff.
dec 25, 1880—td.

NOTICE NO. 595.

LAND OFFICE AT
MONTGOMERY, Ala. Jan. 1 1881.

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, on Monday 14th February 1881 before the Probate Judge of Calhoun county, at county seat, Ala. this notice viz: Wm. L. Johnson H'd Entry No. 6656 for the N. W. qr. of N E qr. and N E qr. of N W qr. Section 36 Township 13 S. Range 7 E and names the following as his witnesses, viz: William C. Cross and Jackson M. Woodley both of Jacksonville Ala. and John D. McCormick and Samuel A. McCollum both of Mack, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON,
Registe

MILLINERY.

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

LATEST STYLES,

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

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

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

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

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

dec4 H. A. SMITH.

PATENTS

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

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

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

nov 27. 1880—2t W. A. WILSON.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the creditors of the Estate of John Hubbard dec'd that letters of Executorship was granted to the undersigned as Executor of said Estate by the Probate Court of Calhoun County Ala., on the 24th day of Dec, 1880. All persons having claim against said estate will present the same to me properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred by statute.

G. T. TAYLOR.
Ex'r of Said Estate.

Dec. 24—1880.

NOTICE.

I will let out the contract to build the bridge across Cane Creek on the road leading from Alexandria to Anniston on Saturday the 22 day of January, 1831 at that place. At eleven o'clock, to the lowest responsible bidder. Plan and specification can be seen at my residence. By order of Commissioners Court.

J. K. LOYD.

Dec. 23.—3t.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage executed to the undersigned mortgagee, on the 29th day of September, 1879, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, executed by E. L. Woodward and described in said mortgage, which mortgage was recorded in the Probate office of Calhoun county on the 9th day of January, 1880, in book K 2nd volume Register of deed, on page 21, I will sell at the court house door, in the town of Jacksonville, to the highest bidder for cash, on Monday the 24th day of January, 1881, the following described land to-wit: The west half of northeast quarter and part of the east half of southwest quarter; also that part of the southwest corner of southeast qr. north of Tallasahatchie creek—all in section 9, township 14, range 8, and known as the Cleveland place.

C. D. MARTIN,
Dec. 18—5t Mortgagee

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of an execution issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, August term 1880, in favor of James Crook and against Benj. Johnson, R. M. Johnson, D. J. Privett and A. C. Stewart, I will sell before the Court house door in the town of Jacksonville, to the highest bidder for cash, on the first Monday in January 1881, that being the 3rd day of said month, the following property to wit, to satisfy said execution: One pair of bay match horses, known as Bill and Charley and a sorrell mare Nancy, levied on as the property of A. J. Stewart.

JAMES R. FARMER, Shff.
dec 25, 1880—td.

NOTICE NO. 595.

LAND OFFICE AT
MONTGOMERY, Ala. Jan. 1 1881.

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PELHAM J. ANDERSON,
Registe

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

Also, agent for Meriden CT Table cutlery and silver and plated ware. Also agent for Elgin Watch co, and other American make. May, 1st 1880

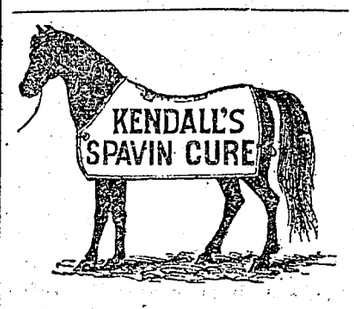
FIRE INSURANCE.

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

Four Good Home Companies to wit,

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

May 1st, 1880.



KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

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

From Rev. P. N. GRANGER.

Presiding Elder of the St. Albans District.

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

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

Respectfully yours,
CHAS. E. PARKER.

Perseverence Will Tell.

Stoughton, Mass., March 16th, 1880.

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

Respectfully yours,
CHAS. E. PARKER,

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

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

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

Yours truly,
C. M. LINCOLN.

STATEMENT MADE UNDER OATH.

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

R. A. GAINS.

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

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

JNO. G. JEENE,
Justice of the Peace.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE
On Human Flesh

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

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

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

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

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

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

H. H. Rankin & Lamar, Atlanta., Ga.
B. [illegible] & Co., Nashville Tenn.,
Agents.

INTERSTING TO FARMERS.

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

The undersigned procured patents the 10th day of June 1879 on the above named agricultural implements, and since their manufacture began they have been thoroughly tested and in every instance have given entire satisfaction.

They are made of wrought iron and any blacksmith can repair one The hillside plow is acknowledged to be the best on the market, doing its work to perfection. The walking cultivator carries eleven plows of different kinds, two at a time, and cultivates cotton at one furrow to the row. It subsoils admirably. In short one man and horse can do the work of two with it, and do it better than with a single plow. I claim for the single plow that the iron stock can be kept up cheaper than the wooden stock, and answers for double team:

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

TERMS VERY LOW

Read These Certificates.

COLD WATER, SEPT. 1, 1880.

MR. G. W. PETERSON—SIR:

In answer to your inquiry of recent date I will say, cautiously as I take hold of new inventions, I am well pleased with your cultivator as far as I have tested it.

Yours etc.,
J. W. ANDERSON.

EASTABOGA, ALA., AUG. 4, 1880.

MR. G. W. PETERSON.

DEAR SIR,

I have been farming 26 years; have tried many cultivators; have been using one of your improved patent cultivators this season and find it to be the best plow that I have ever seen used.

ALBERT O'KIRKSEY.

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

REMOVAL.

A. M. LANDERS

Has recently removed his Family Grocery, Bar and Billiard Saloon to the store room formerly occupied by Whisenant and Dr. [illegible] kill. In the front room he has a choice lot of

Family Groceries

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

Respectfully,
A. M. LANDERS.

Jan. 2nd tf.

FRANK W. BOWDON, ROBT. L. ARNOLD.

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

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

CANCERS CURED.

—O—

Scrofula, Scrofulous Ulcers and Cancers are Curable.

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

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

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

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

March 13, 1880, 1 yr.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN ON THE LOSS OF

MANHOOD

A Lecture on the nature, treatment, and radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

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

☞ This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

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

Address the Publishers
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.
41 Ann st. New York, N. Y.
oct9-80-1y Post Office Box 4586.

1,000 Bushels
OF RED RUST PROOFOATS FOR SALE.

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

"BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE"

Change of Schedule.

S. R. & D. R. R.

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

No. 1, North,	Stations, Going North,	No. 3, South.
6 15. a m	Lv. Selma,	3 30 p m.
8 50 a m	Randolph	7 15 p m.
10 20 a m	Calera	10 40 p m.
12 22 p m	Talladega	1 50 a m.
1 18 p m	Oxford	3 30 a m.
1 25 p m	Anniston	4 06 a m.
1 55 p m	Jacksonville	5 10 a m.
3 47 p m	Cave Springs	8 30 a m.
4 30 p m	Rome	10 05 a m.
6 15 p m	ar. Dalton	1 00 p m.
No. 2, South,	Stations Going South.	No. 4, South.
8 00 a m	Lv Dalton	3 10 p m
9 45 a m	Rome	6 25 p m
10 27 a m	Cave Springs	7 35 p m
12 03 p m	Jacksonville	10 25 p m
12 35 p m	Anniston	11 40 p m
12 43 p m	Oxford	12 10 a m
1 93 p m	Talladega	1 50 a m
3 50 p m	calera	5 45 a m
5 34 p m	Randolph	8 30 a m
8 00 p m	Ar, Selma	11 30 a m

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

The Republican.

CALHOUN COLLEGE.

The exercises of Calhoun College will resumed on the SECOND MON in January 1881. Terms the same as last session.

W. J. BORDEN, Prin.

dec. 25-tf.

Married at the residence of the brides father, on the 26th of December by A. Reaves, Notary Public, Mr. N. H. Noble and Miss Bettie Anders.

We extend our congratulations to the happy couple, and wish them many years of happiness in their wedded life.

MARRIED.—By Rev. George S. Johnston of Talbatton, Ga., at the residence of the Brides father, A. J. Patrick, Pleasant Hill, Talbot Co., Ga., Thursday evening 30th at 9 o'clock Mr. Thos. H. Martin jr. of Martin's X Roads, Ala. and Miss Sallie T. Patrick. Attendants: Mr. Chas. A. Hough, of Geneva Ala., and Miss Sallie Weaver of Pleasant Hill. Mr. R. P. Patrick and Miss Jennie Farr.

OXFORD ITEMS.

The "Association of Amusement" gave an entertainment at College Hall on Thursday night, the 30th ult., and repeated it on Saturday night, ending the 1st inst. Owing to the extreme unfavorableness of the weather the attendance was not large, but far exceeded the expectations of the company. The personation of the different characters in the several plays, was, upon the whole most excellent. Oxford has a small amount of histrionic talent.

Oxford College opened on the 3d inst. with 80 students even with the very bad weather. This clearly demonstrates that her patrons are infrangibly joined to her despite any untoward circumstances. The College lives and prospers.

The young people especially have enjoyed themselves during the festive holidays. Old "Santa Claus" scattered his gifts prolifically in these parts. The "Beautiful Snow" afforded a great deal of sleighing. Rabbits and birds found no mercy at the hands of "Dan Rabbit," and oh! what a glorious time for courtin' (barring the scarcity of pine and wood.)

Oxford has not seen a bale of cotton for a week or more. Our merchants are anxious. But the bad condition of the roads are against them.

The New Year, as "Di" would say, has opened with a vengeance. But we wish it a glorious one for America.

B. D. W.

If your horse has a spavin use Kendall's Spavin Cure.' See the advertisement.

DIED.—At the residence of Chas. Martin, her son, Mrs Annie Dodd, wife of John Dodd deceased, in the —— year of her age, Saturday Jan. 1st at 2 p. m. The sad rite has been performed and death, beside the grave of her husband she sleeps the sleep that knows no waking. She was a consistent member of the Missionary Baptist Church for many years. A devoted christian, an affectionate mother, a devoted wife and a kind friend.

A life so full of mercy and goodness can but receive the welcome applaudit of her Savior, "Well done thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joys of thy Lord." In the haven of eternal rest her spirit communes with loved ones gone before.

T. H. M. Jr.

Martin's X Roads, Ala.
Jan. 6th 1881.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN;

DEAR SIR;—Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, will petition to the next Legislature for the incorporation of the churches at this place, as against the sale of spiritous liquors at Weaver's Station, Ala.

J K Douglas, J L Turk, R P Odom, John Melner, D F Weaver, James McC. Hughes, E E Frisell, I A Lester, Jno. C LeGrand, M D, J M Ledbetter, J B Lorenz, J L Ledbetter, Alex Wiggs, W D Nixon, A G Ford, R P Weaver, G C Ledbetter, L C Batten, J A Haden Jno. P Weaver, Wallie Elgin.

NOTICE.

We return our sincere thanks to the public generally, for their very liberal patronage while in business. Having sold our entire stock of goods to J. D. Hammond's Sons, we take pleasure in commending them to the public as reliable and worthy of confidence; and we ask for them a liberal share of patronage. The debts of the late firm will be settled by us, and all claims due the late firm will be paid to us; and we earnestly request all who are due us to come up at once and settle, either with cash or close by note.

WILSON BRO. & Co.

CALHOUN COLLEGE

The Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on next Monday, the 10th inst. Mr. G. W. Landers has been engaged in the school for the present term. It is hoped that all will be in attendance at the first of the session.

jan8—1t. W. J. BORDEN.

NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS

OF THE

Republican,

FOR THE YEAR 1881.

—o—O—o—

"Hop, skip and jump," kind friends, to open wide your gate,
And welcome in the Carrier Boy, who comes in pride and state,
To scatter 'mongst the readers of the old REPUBLICAN;
The items which he's gathered up, from Bersheba to Dan.
Now scrutinize me closely, and scan me as you please,
You see no inky features—the *Devil's* own disease—
But nice and clean I'm rigged up, and on my usual round,
To wish you Happy New Year!—and you'l have it, I'll be bound.

'Tis just twelve months ago to-day I paid my yearly call,
And though I'm older now than then, I still am very small—
So small, I fear, that you will think no right to me belongs;
To claim much of your valued time with prosy annual songs,
But, mercy me! remember that from morning until night,
All through the year I'm busy kept at work that is'nt light,
And I've no time to "say my say" until the New Year comes,
And then I have to go about to other people's homes.
So listen to me patiently: I will not long detain,
For I must save a few good things until I come again.

Now that I've made apologies, permit me to commence
Right where I left off last year—tell what has happened since.
The biggest thing we had on ice was the Presidential "tustle;"
Oh how we tried to make the Rads and office-holders hustle!
In this we failed, and dire defeat upon our banner *squatted*,
And the Democrats who yearned for foreign consulships looked spotted.
Although I am a little boy, I was sufficient smart,
To know Garfield would beat us, with 329 the start.
He had the ringmen tricksters North, and South he had the niggers,
And with these great facilities he beat us on the figures.
But let them go to Guinea with this centralizing nation,
Enjoy the benefit that spring from power concentration;
Just so we run our Government at home by wisdom's rules,
We may defy the villains and still contemn the fools.
With federal interests guarded by Morgan and by Pugh
And other Representatives, all noble, good and true,
We'll smoothly sail the sea of State, pass all the breakers through,
And show the stalwarts *southern men can row their own canoe.*

Our beloved Alabama is on the upward march;
In less than half a score of years she'll surely take the starch
Out of the clothes of sister States who've held their heads so high,
And who'll covet our resources "in the sweet bye and bye."
In all this favored land of our's, in North, South, East or West,
You cannot find a single State that's so supremely blest;
For we have hills of iron and mines of lead and gold
And other precious minerals, rich treasures yet untold;
We've foundries and compresses and splendid factories too,
And fruits of all descriptions and flowers of every hue;
And in our fields good grain we grow, and the loveliest of cotton—
To make time with us, other States will have to "*keep a trottin.*"

But while our State is favored 'bove the rest of this great nation,
There still remains another cause for self-congratulation:
Well may we contemplate with joy and pride the precious boon
Of living in the borders of our blessed old Calhoun.
Her rich and fertile valleys and mountains high and grand,
To artist's eye presents a scene unequalled in the land,
Her woods are full of turkeys and her streams abound in duck,
And I daresay out at Nisbet's pond you *could* scare up a *buck.*
We have the finest sheep on earth—the Cotswold and Merino,
The "finest milch cow in the world;" have any of you seen her?
I refer you to the first good man who has a cow for sale;
He'll swear she'll give you gallons four, and never switch her tail.

Now, having spoken briefly of our State and county too,
About our town a few remarks I shall observe to you;
What progress it has made within the year that's past and gone,
And whether it is sliding back or slowly moving on.
I feel safe in asserting that we're surely gaining ground:
To find affiucient proof of this, you've but to look around
And see that all the store-houses are full of goods and wares,
In fact, of late, we're putting on some very stylish airs.
No business house is empty now, you can't find one to let,
Our merchants all are doing well, they're quite a clever set,
And all our working people, of every class and kind,
Abundance have to eat and wear, as good as you can find;
They all appreciate the truth that honest labor brings
Comfort and health and happiness and lots of other things.
The Jacksonville and Gadsden road I guess, will soon be made,
And then we'll get full head of steam and pull right up the grade,
We'll let the *red flag* kiss the breeze and use it as a sign
To give the world fair notice of the towns that lag behind;
We'll not outrun the schedule time, nor cut up foolish prank,
But distance all these little towns and "*beat em to the tank.*"

And now, kind friends, the story of the carrier boy is done.
Can't you contribute to his purse, and help him have some fun?
Last year he brought your papers promptly to your very door;
So now bestow your *quarter*, for he's feeling mighty poor.
The papers that he carried you, upon their pages bore
The latest news from England, Sweden, France and Singapore;
They told you of the wars they had in Afric's sunny land,
And of marine disasters that occurred on every hand;
Of famine dire that stalked abroad in Erin's lovely isle,
And of the late adventures made in running up the Nile;
Of Schwatskas' expedition into the polar seas,
(It's the greatest wonder in the world his party did'nt freeze,)
In fact, I served as messenger from all the foreign powers,
And kept you posted in regard to this dear land of ours.

Now, as we think how Providence has smiled upon us all,
How little we've repaid Him, the good we've done, so small,
We should resolve, in every heart, our gratitude to prove,
And make ourselves, the coming year, more worthy of His love.

But good-by now, I'll shut your gate, as I am going out,
I have so many calls to make on my accustomed route,
That if I am not careful of what I am about,
My patrons all won't get to hear me raise my hearty shout
Of "HAPPY NEW YEAR."

15 *Stop Organs, Sub Bass and Coupler.*—*Only* $65—*Best in the U. S.*

Open your eyes wide before you send North for instruments. Spread eagle advertisements do not always tell the exact truth. Better instruments at same or less price can be had nearer home. See these offers: Organs—15 Stops, 4 sets Reeds, Sub Bass and Coupler, beautiful Case, only $65 —9 Stops, 4 sets Reeds, only $59.—7 Stops 3 sets Reeds, $55. Stool and Book included. Pianos—7 Oct., large size, rich Rose wood Case, only $179,—7 1-3 Oct., largest size, only $200,—7 1-3 Oct. Square Grand, extra large, Magnificent Case, only $250. Stool and Cover included. All from old and reliable makers, and fully guaranteed—15 days trial. We pay freight if not satisfactory. Positively the best bargains in the U. S. No mistake about this. We mean business and competition with the world. Send for Fall Prices 1880. It will pay you. Address, Ludden & Bates' Southern Music House, Savannah, Ga.

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

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

A RENTER WANTED.

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

nov. 6—tf. L. W. GRANT.

Change of Business.

Goods will be sold for cash, at cost for 30 days, at the store next to Jacksonville Hotel. Call and see us. We mean what we say.

J. D. HAMMOND'S SONS.

FOR RENT.—Dr. M. W. Frances' residence on Main Street, about 200 yds. from Public Square, now occupied by W. J. Borden. A comfortable residence with 5 rooms, outhouses and well. A small orchard of select fruits, and about one acre beside orchard.

Apply to J. C. FRANCIS.

dec. 18—tf.

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

FOUND.

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

Smith's Scrofula Syrup and STAR CURINE.

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

SMITH'S SCROFULA SYRUP

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

Star Curene

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

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

Read the following certificates.

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

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

R. HARTMAN & CO.

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

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

JOE. A. WALDEN. W. F. WOODWARD

Walden & Woodward,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Jacksonville, Ala.

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

ROBINSON WAGON CO.
CINCINNATI, O.

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

STANDARD TRADE
VEHICLES,
SUCH AS

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

☞Send for Designs and Prices, to

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

DON'T FAIL

To insure your Gin Houses with

J. S. KELLY, Agent,
Oxford, Ala.

A NEW THING!

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

DRUGS

In abundance, STATIONERY and Druggist's Notions,

Paints and Oils,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

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

Groceries,

TOBACCOS, CIGARS,

Snuffs, &c.

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

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

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

BORDEN & ALEXANDER.

Oct. 30, '80—tf

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

W. A. CAMP & Son,
At Sawmill.

TO OUR PATRONS.

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

L. W. GRANT.

Oct. 9—tf.

NOTICE NO 696.

LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY ALA. January 1st. 1881.

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 on Monday 14th February 1881 before the Probate Judge of Calhoun County at the county seat, this notice, viz: William L. Johnson sr. Homestead Entry No. 6683 for the South west quarter of the North-East quarter of Sec. 36, Township 15 S, Range 7 E, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: William C. Cross and Jackson M. Woodley, both of Jacksonville, Ala. and John McCormick and Samuel A. McCollum, both of Mack, Calhoun Co., Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON.
Register.

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

JAMES HUTCHINSON,
Barber & Hair dresser,

Room on Office Row, recently occupied by Dick Walker.

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

A CARD.

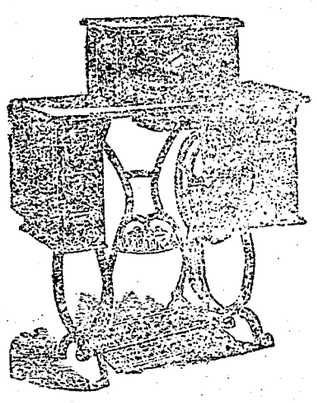
About three years ago we were requested by some of our employees to purchase sewing machines for them. After a careful examination of all the leading machines we were convinced that the "White" was the best sewing machine manufactured, and we bought six. These instantly created a demand for more, and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

100 Machines a year

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

WOODSTOCK IRON COMPANY,
Anniston, Ala.

UNPARALLELED
SUCCESS
OF THE
White Sewing Machine



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

54,853 Machines,

NO OTHER MACHINE EVER HAD SUCH

A RECORD OF POPULARITY.

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

PRICES, 25 TO 40 DOLLARS.

For Sale by

WOODSTOCK IRON CO.,
Anniston, Ala

Wagon Shop.

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

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

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

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

Aug. 14. 3mo.

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FRANCIS, COBBS & CO.,
(Successors to T W FRANCIS & Co.)
(And JNO. L. COBBS,)
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS!

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

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

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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,
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CROW BROS
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
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Are just opening their large and varied stock and respectfully invite those desiring to purchase anything in their line to call and examine their

GOODS.

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

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

J. F. CROW & BROS.

Nov. 20, 1880—tf.

HOLIDAY GOODS

B. F. CARPENTER

Has Received the Largest Stock of

HOLIDAY GOODS

Ever brought to this market, comprising both staple and ornamental articles suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Buy nothing of the kind until you have seen his Stock.

HIS STOCK OF

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES

for quantity and variety is simply immense. No other Merchant in this line carries so heavy a Stock, and none can give such

Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!

as he will. He is determined to make Jacksonville as cheap a Grocery market as can be found in this part of the State. His large purchases enable him to get Groceries at bottom prices, and consequently he can sell at low figures.

Go to CARPENTER'S,

East side Public Square

dec 18, 1880—tf. Jacksonville, Ala.

GOOD LUCK!!!

In addition to my well selected and Cheap stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES

I have lately added a handsome line of

MEN'S and BOY'S HATS,

Of all Grades,

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR THE MASSES.

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

COME and SEE THEM!

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

I AM HEAD QUARTERS FOR

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

☞Come try my Prices and Goods.☜

Oct. 9, 1880—tf. C. W. BREWTON.

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

HART, FOSTER & CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Doors, Sash, Blinds and Builders Material.

——A GOOD STOCK IN STORE OF——

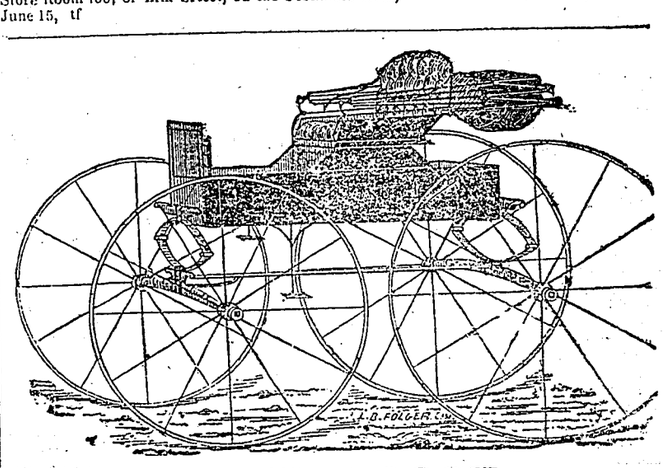
WHITE OR YELLOW PINE.

Estimates Furnished on Application.

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

ROME, GA.

June 15, tf



T. T. HAYDOCK.

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

CORNER PLUM AND TWELFTH STREETS,

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The People Appreciate Merit

EAGLE AND PHENIX

PERFECT

BALL SEWING THREAD,

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

PREPARED BY A PROCESS USED IN NO OTHER MILLS

IT HAS NO EQUAL

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

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

Uniform Price. Invariable Discounts.

☞Sold by all Jobbers☜

ASK FOR "EAGLE & PHENIX" USE NO [illegible]

Removal of Stains and Spots.

Matter Adhering Mechanically—Beating, brushing, and currents of water either on the upper or under side.

Gum, Sugar, Jelly, etc.—Simple washing with water at a hand heat.

Grease.—White goods, wash with soap or alkaline lyes. Colored cottons, wash with lukewarm soap lyes. Colored woolens the same, or ammonia. Silks, absorb with French chalk or fuller's earth, and dissolve away with benzine or ether.

Oil Colors, Varnish and Resins.—On white or colored linens, cottons, or woolens, use rectified oil of turpentine, alcohol lye, and their soap. On silks, use benzine, ether, and mild soap very cautiously.

Stearine.—In all cases use strong pure alcohol.

Vegetable Colors, Fruit, Red Wine, and Red Ink.—On white goods, sulphur fumes or chlorine water. Colored cottons and woolens, wash with lukewarm soap, lye or ammonia. Silk the same, but more cautiously.

Alizarine Inks.—White goods, tartaric acid, the more concentrated the older are the spots. On colored Cottons and woolens, and on silks, dilute tartaric acid is applied cautiously.

Blood and Albuminoid Matters.—Steeping in lukewarm water. If pepsine, or the juice of *Carica papaya*, can be procured, the spots are first softened with lukewarm water, and then either of these substances is applied.

Iron Spots and Black Ink.—White goods, hot oxalic acid, dilute muriatic acid with little fragments of tin. On fast dyed cottons and woolens, citric acid is cautiously and repeatedly applied. Silks impossible.

Lime and Alkalies.—White goods simple washing. Colored cottons, woolens, and silks are moistened, and very dilute citric acid is applied with the finger end.

Gum, Sugar, Jelly, etc.—Simple washing with water at a hand heat.

Grease.—White goods, wash with soap or alkaline lyes. Colored cottons, wash with lukewarm soap lyes. Colored woolens the same, or ammonia. Silks, absorb with French chalk or fuller's earth, and dissolve away with benzine or ether.

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Acids, Vinegar, Sour Wine, Must, Sour Fruits.—White goods, simple washing, followed up by chlorine water if a fruit color accompanies the acid. Colored cottons, woolen and silks are very carefully moistened with dilute ammonia, with the finger end. [In case of delicate colors, it will be found preferable to make some prepared chalk into a thin paste, with water, and apply it to the spots.]

Tanning from Chestnuts, Green Walnuts, etc., or Leather.—White goods, hot chlorine water, and concentrated tartaric acid. Colored cottons, woolens, and silks, apply dilute chlorine water cautiously to the spot, washing it away and reapplying it several times.

Tar, Cart Wheel Grease, Mixtures of Fat, Rosin, Carbon, and Acetic Acid.—On white goods, soap and oil of turpentine, alternating with streams of water. Colored cottons and woolens, rub in with lard, let lie, soap, let lie again, and treat alternately with oil of turpentine and water. Silks the same, more carefully, using benzine instead of oil of turpentine.

Scorching.—White goods, rub well with linen rags dipped in chlorine water. Colored cottons, redye if possible, or in woolens raise a fresh surface. Silks, no remedy.

The Tarantula Spider.

This name is given to a large spider, observed at first in the neighborhood of Tarentum, in Italy, and for the bite of which considered poisonous, music and dancing, were said to be the remedy. Certain songs and airs were solemnly used for the occasion, and the tarantula itself danced to the air of the "tarantella." The truth is that the bite produced disorders of the nervous system, with strong convulsive movements, which was exaggerated into dancing. This disorder seems to have occurred frequently in the kingdom of Naples during the sixteenth century, to have been nearly similar in its character to the disease which was originally called "St. Vitus' Dance," and to that which has occasionally prevailed in parts of Scotland, and has been called the "leaping ague."

The patients, nearly all of whom were women, soon after being bitten, as it was supposed, used to fall into a stupor, from which nothing revived them but the sound of such music as pleased them, on hearing which they had an irresistible desire to dance. So long as the music continued, and was in tune and sufficiently lively, they would go on jumping and dancing till they fell exhausted, and all the time some used to shriek, some to laugh and sing, some to weep. When after a short rest, they had recovered from their fatigue, they would again begin to dance with as much vigor as before, unless the music were played slowly or confusedly, when they would stop and grow anxious or melancholy; or even if the music were not soon made agreeable to them, would fall into a dangerous state of stupor. The disease used to last about four days, and seemed to be cured by the profuse perspiration brought on by the active exercise; but it often returned at the same time in the following year, or even for a succession of years, and on every occasion required the same treatment. The nervous affection was called the Tarantismus. Since it has been found that the bite of the tarantula can produce no such strange effects as these, many have suspected that the disease ascribed to it never really existed, but was feigned for the purpose of exciting pity, or for the pleasure of dancing. There is good reason to believe that in most instances it was merely counterfeited; but there can be no doubt that such a disease has occurred, and has given occasion to the practice of the fraud.

The habits of the tarantula are very curious. Its jaws and feet are large and strong; its legs and feet are furnished with long stiff spurs, with which the animal seizes its prey; and its foremost two pair of feet are furnished with a down, like a brush, which the tarantula employs in making its toilette, and in crawling on smooth surfaces; the feet are terminated by two strong nails. When full grown, it inhabits underground passages, forming a burrow sunk to the depth of a foot beneath the surface; and this burrow not only protects the animal from the pursuits of its enemies, but serves it as an observatory whence it may dart on its prey. At first the hole sinks perpendicularly, then bends and forms an almost horizontal elbow, after which it resumes its direction downwards. At this elbow the tarantula stands sentry, never losing sight of the door of its dwelling; and here the creature's eyes glitter like diamonds, rendered bright like those of a cat, by darkness. Externally, the opening of the tarantula's burrow is surmounted by a funnel, constructed of pieces of dry wood united by clay, and lined with a web spun by the spider, which is continued through the whole interior of the burrow. This prevents the fall of earth, and enables the tarantula by its claws quickly to ascend or scale its fortress.

M. Leon Dufour has described the mode of hunting the tarantula, mostly in May and June, at Valencia, in Spain. The Apulian peasants imitate at the mouth of the hole the humming of an insect by means of an oaten stalk, and so lure the tarantula to the mouth of the burrow, and capture him. It is easily tamed. M. Dufour put two full-grown and very vigorous tarantulas together in a glass vase, and then witnessed a combat fought with wonderful strategy, until the ferocious conqueror mortally wounded his enemy and then devoured him.

AGRICULTURE.

High Grades Better than Scrubs.—It costs no more to keep a good animal than a poor one, and generally not as much. A high grade steer, for instance, is ready for market from one to two years earlier than a scrub. The object in raising a steer for beef, and how to get him to the block in the most desirable form, from the butcher's standpoint, in the shortest period after his birth, and at the minimum of cost is the leading question for the farmer or feeder to solve. The high grade steer is ready for market from one to two years sooner than the scrub can be put into that form. The former more easily digests and assimilates his food than the latter, and appropriates more of its nutritious principles. When ready for market the grade turns the scale generally at one-third more than the scrub, the meat is laid on where the butcher wants it and is far better in quality, hence brings a higher price. Here is the difference in the cost of keeping of from one to two years—generally two—and a third heavier carcase, besides the difference per lb. in the price of the meat. The truth is, it is impossible for farmers in the older States, not only in the East, but in the States east of the Mississippi river, to raise scrub stock profitably. The Western cattle-men, whose herds are counted by thousands, are now "breeding up" their native stock—a fact that makes it imperative upon his competitor farther east, to raise cattle that are well-bred, that inherit a large capacity from consumption, digestion and assimilation of food, and mature in from two and a half to three years at most.

The Wild Parsnip.—We notice two or three deaths have taken place through the eating of this root, therefore we give our readers a few details of the bulb. The botanical name of this same root is pastinax sativa—and it belongs to the odor of umbelliferæ. It is a relation of parsley, water hemlock etc., and includes several very poisonous members in its growth. Whether wild and garden parsnips are not one and the same thing we are unable to find out; of one thing we are certain, that a garden becomes deleterious the second absolutely poisonous the third year. It is this circumstance that should make persons careful in buying this vegetable, and in parsnip beds of old standing great danger is run, lest one of the old roots should become included among the recent growths. The only certain way is never to plant parsnips on the same ground twice running. Care should also be taken not to allow cattle to stray on old parsnips bed, as many have been killed by want of this precaution. The treatment in case of poisoning consists of producing vomiting by means of sulphate of zinc or tartar emetic together with large amounts of tepid water as a dilutent. After the stomach has been well cleared administer vinegar mixed with water, and if insensibility occurs apply warmth, friction and blisters. Should inflammation supervene general antiphlogistic means should be resorted to.

Improving Poor Lands.—How can these old fields be made to produce abundant harvest at a cost that will enable the crops to pay a fair interest on the investment for the labor?" This question is a very important one for farmers as well as others. Land has been neglected, and, worse still, exhausted by repeated cropping with scourging crops, till the average of our wheat production has been lowered to eighteen bushels, some of them to so low a yield as to be an actual loss to the farmer. There was some excuse for the system of over-cropping when the farmer had to rely entirely upon the wheat market; but now, with good markets for meat and wood, butter and cheese, there exists no longer a plea for an uninterrupted succession of grain crops till the soil is thoroughly exhausted. The farmer who would restore to impoverished lands their former productiveness, must feed sheep and fatten cattle on his land. But that land is so impoverished that live stock would starve on it, Let him, then, sow buckwheat, oats, rye and clover, not to sell the grain grown, but for soiling and to plough them under crop after crop till there is again a vegetable mold within the soil that will pay him a remuneration for his labor. This is the work of time; it is, however, the acquiring of a new farm that will yield as heavy crops as the old farm did in the clearing.

Bronze Turkeys.—The bronze variety of turkeys—a cross between the tame and the wild family—is superior to the common turkeys in size, hardiness, and tenderness of flesh—the latter a prevalent trait of wild game. The male wild turkey, in a fully developed stage, is an imposing looking bird, often attaining a weight of forty pounds, or more. The general hue of their plumage may be called black, but is often relieved by a strong bronze or copper color, giving them a rich appearance when the sunlight falls fairly upon them. At certain seasons of the year the male of the wild turkey is full of the fire of battle. Frequently the solitude of the forest will be broken by the sonorous gobble of defiance. Anon a response, equally belligerent, will be heard. Guided by these notes of challenge and acceptance, the parties rapidly approach each other, and when in full view they rush together with a startling shock, and the tug of war commences. It is rational to infer that an infusion of wild blood would tend to hardiness, a characteristic in which the young of the tame variety are greatly deficient. A brief ramble in wet grass usually suffices to finish up a young tame turkey, while a wild one of like age will rarely succumb to a kindred drenching. It is owing mainly to this hardiness of constitution the bronzed or crossed breed is so highly prized by poultry-breeders and the general public.

The needle gun is the invention of John Nicholas Dreyse, a Prussian locksmith. He was nineteen years old when the battle of Jena was fought, and picked up a musket upon the field, an examination of which convinced him that his countrymen were the worst-armed soldiers in Europe. Dreyse made his way to Paris and entered the employ of a Swiss gunmaker, whom Napoleon commissioned to make a breech-loading musket. The young apprentince took up the idea and worked at it for many years, until, in 1835, he succeeded in making a breech-loading needle gun. The Prussian Government tried and adopted the weapon, and supplied the inventor with means for carrying on the manufacture of the gun now used in Kaiser Wilhelm's army.

Mr. Adamson, at the meeeing of the Iron and Steel Institute, at Dusseldorf, strongly condemned the practice of endeavoring to strengthen steel by tempering it in oil, because while that practice might increase the tensile strength it impaired the elasticity and ductility of the metal.

DOMESTIC.

To Make Vinegar.—1. Boil either corn, wheat, barley or rye, about one pint of the grain to a gallon of water, strain, and to the liquor thus obtained add syrup or sugar until pleasantly sweet. Let stand in a warm place, and you will soon have good vinegar. The stronger and sweeter the liquor the stronger will be the vinegar and the longer in making. 2. Pack in a jar the skins and cores of apples made in preparing pies and sauce, and cover with boiling water. When another lot is made, add them and more hot water till the jar is full. In warm weather set the jar in the sun, carefully covered with a cloth; in cool weather in a warm place in the house. The apples do not rot at all. In six or eight weeks the water is turned into excellent vinegar and of an amber color. No yeast, nor spirits, nor acids, nor sugar, nor molasses are needed—nothing whatever but the skins and cores and water.

Beef brine is excellent for a sprain. A piece of flannel wet in brine and bound on, will give almost immediate relief. Borax and alcohol are very good for extracting the poison from stings and insect bites. A bit of flannel wrung from alcohol in which is dissolved a bit of borax, and laid across the chest, will give relief in severe cases of pneumonia. A cloth wrung from warm water, bound around the neck and covered with flannel, is excellent for inflammatory sore throat. It should remain on all night. This will apply to inflammation of many kinds. A single drop of camphor on a lump of sugar, repeated every fifteen minutes, is better than stronger doses for severe attacks of diarrhœa. Taken once an hour is sufficient for milder cases.

Home-Made Court Plaster.—Soak isinglass in a little warm water for twenty-fours hours; then evaporate nearly all the water by general heat; dissolve the residue in a little dilute alcohol, and strain the whole through a piece of open linen. The strained mass should be stiff jelly when cold. Now stretch a piece of silk or sarsenet on a wooden frame and fix it tightly with tacks or pack thread. Melt the jelly, and apply it to the silk thinly and evenly with a badger hair brush. A second coating must be applied when the first has dried. When both are dry, apply over the whole surface two or three coatings of balsam of Peru. Plaster thus made is very pliable, and never breaks.

Gutta Percha Cement.—This highly recommended cement is made by melting together, in an iron pan, two parts common pitch and one part gutta percha, stirring them well together until thoroughly incorporated, and then pouring the liquid into cold water. When cold it is black, solid and elastic; but it softens with heat, and at 100 degrees Fahrenheit is a thin fluid. It may be used as a soft paste, or in the liquid state, and answers an excellent purpose in cementing metal, glass, porcelain, ivory, etc. It may be used instead of putty for glazing windows.

Grass Stain Removed.—I thought grass stain was hopeless. I have asked experienced people several times if anything would take the stain of green grass from children's clothes, but without gaining the desired information until within the last month. Lo! boiling water will remove the color. Pour boiling water through the stain and it sets the green coloring matter loose, rinsing it away. I tried it on a large stain upon the front of my little girl's white dress, and easily removed every trace of the grass, rubbing it a little in the hot water. Grass stain, after washing with soap-suds, make a dirt-colored mark, and remains an ugly blot on children's white clothing.

Carottes a la Flamande.—When parboiled and drained, put the carrots into a saucepan with a piece of butter, a pinch of sugar, and as much water as may be necessary for sauce, add some finely minced parsley and white pepper and salt to taste. Let the carrots simmer till done (about fifteen minutes), shaking them occasionally. Beat up together the yolks of two eggs and half a gill of cream, stir this into the carrots off the fire and serve.

Carottes a la Maitre d'Hotel.—Take new carrots, as much as possible all of a size, trim them neatly, and parboil them for ten minutes in fast-boiling salted water; drain and put them, whole or cut in halves, according to their size, into a saucepan with plenty of butter, white pepper, and salt to taste; add some finely minced parsley and a few drops of lemon juice, and keep shaking the saucepan on the fire until the carrots are quite done.

Compote of Apples.—Take seven fine apples, remove the core and peel; put them into water with the juice of a lemon. Clarify half a pound of sugar, throw the apples in the syrup and boil them gently. Try them from time to time with a fork to see if they are tender, and when sufficiently done remove them and arrange neatly in a dessert dish. Then reduce the syrup and pour it over the apples.

Batter Pudding.—Take one small baker's loaf, cut off the crust, and pour over the rest one quart of boiling milk. When cold beat it to a pulp, then stir in four well beaten eggs, a small teacup of flour, and half a yeast cake dissolved. This should bake in twenty minutes if the oven is right. Serve with a very sweet and highly flavored sauce when it is hot.

Jam Sanwiches.—Take the weight of two or three eggs in the shell of butter, flour and sugar, flavor to taste, roll the paste out very thin, and put it into a flat tin and bake in the oven, then cut in two. Lay some jam on one-half, cover it with the other half, and cut into any shape you like.

To Prevent Rusting of Tin.—Rub fresh lard over the dish, and then put it in a hot oven and heat it thoroughly. Thus treated any tinware may be used in water constantly, and remain bright and free from rust indefinitely.

Pudding Sauce.—Mix together one and one-half cups of butter with the same amount of granulated sugar, and beat to a cream; add a pint of any small preserve and the beaten white of an egg. Nice for batter or corn starch puddings.

Rose Water.—Take otto of roses, twenty-five drops, rub it with an ounce of white sugar and four drachms of carbonate of magnesia; then add gradually half a gallon of water and four ounces of proof spirits.

Lavender Water.—Take oil of lavender eight ounces, essence of bergamot one and a half ounce, essence of musk four ounces, alcohol two gallons, and mix well.

HUMOROUS.

On Fourth of July Eph took a tea box; upon its green sides he plastered the papers of Chinese fire-crackers, exploded Catharine wheels, played out nigger-chasers, the blank cartridges of expended Roman candles. Great king! it was a formidable looking-machine. Attached to a hole in the corner was a foot of fuse. Eph, after the construction, took his diabolical looking affair out on the Bowery, and placed it on the car track. He then stepped back and warned off the first car. One man stopped; ten more halted; one hundred came to a standstill; cars strung along for blocks; policemen arrived and beat back the crowd; people rushed up stairs in their houses, and raised windows in view of the coming concussion. Once in a while a stage driver, more venturesome than his fellows, held his head on one side, shut his eyes, opened his mouth, trusted in Heaven, and lashed his animals past the infernal machine, whose fuse burned slowly and surely toward the dreadful engine of destruction. For blocks the avenue was crowded. "Fall back," shrieked the police with uplifted batons. 'A-o-w-w!' screamed the women, with fingers in their ears. The multitude surged backward as the glowing spark crept up. A moment of awful suspense and "ping!" went a little fire-cracker inside that big, hollow tea-box. And Eph, bowing to the immediate mourners, as if to say "the performance is over," picked up the box, and, amid the execrations of thousands, took himself and his hoax out of sight.

At Oxford, some years ago, a tutor of one of the colleges limped in his walking. Stoping one day last summer at a railway station, he was accosted by a well known politician who recognized him, and asked if he were not the chaplain of that college at such a time, naming the year. The doctor replied that he was.

"I was there," said his interrogator, "and I knew you by your limp."

"Well," said the doctor, "it seems my limping made a deeper impression on you than my preaching."

"Ah, doctor," he replied with ready wit, "it is the highest compliment we can pay a minister to say that he is known by his walk rather than by his preaching."

A Detroiter has a bright blue-eyed little niece of 4 years. The other day he paid her a visit, and she as usual welcomed him with a fond embrace, coupled with a smack which echoed through the room. He presented her with the customary box of sweets with the question, "Do you love me little one?" "Yes, untle, does always sure!" she replied. After she had disposed of her candy, she climbed upon her visitor's knee, and fondling him for a time she surprised him with the question, "Do you love me, too?" "To be sure I do," was the reply. The little one paused a moment and then whispered in his ear. "Well, if you like me too, give me all your money."

A lady was entertaining the Bishop of the State at her house, as he was an old and valued friend of the family, and was always their guest on the occasions of his visitations to the parish.

On Sunday morning after his arrival the lady's little son sidled up to him just after breakfast.

"Bishop," said he, "would you like to look at my piggie book?"

"Why, yes," replied the church dignitary, anxious to please the little fellow.

"Well," whispered the child, "I'll show it to you, but you'll have to look at it on the sly, 'cause it's Sunday."

It was all the fault of the newspapers. They said the new comet couldn't be seen "withgut a glass." Mr. Starlington wanted to see it, so he took a glass. It still eluded his vision, and he took two more glasses. Still he couldn't see it, and after taking seven glasses altogether, he fell down four steps into an area, and was rewarded with a sight of the comet. But he is positive that just as he caught a glimpse of the celestial visitor it burst into ten million pieces, one of which struck him right between the eyes.

A gentleman the other day saw his little daughter dipping her doll baby's dress into a tin cup, and inquired: "What are you doing my daugnter?" "I'm coloring my doll's dress red." "What with?" "With beer." "What put such a foolish notion into your head, child? You can't color red with beer!" "Yes I can, pa; because ma said it was beer that colored your nose so red!"

Young Lady—Oh, Mr. Solima, I have such good news to-day.

Old Bach.—Delighted, delighted, what is it?

Young Lady—You know this is Leap year, and I am going to propose.

Old Bach.—Delighted, delighted.

Young Lady.—And I am going to propose to you.

Old Bach.—Del———no, let's wait and see what sort of a thing the mother-in-law is.

It is announced that the seventeen year locusts will not appear until the year 1885. This must be a mistake. The seventeen year locusts have appeared annually during the past score of years. And it will be rather remarkable if they don't visit us next summer, as usual.

"You don't know how glad I am to see you, Clara dear." "Oh yes, I do," replied Clara dear; "Johnny told me he heard you say you would rather ole than see me."

A correspondent asked if the brow of a hill ever became wrinkled. The editor replied: "The only information that we can give on that joint is that we have often seen it furrowed."

A young man married a deaf and dumb girl, but soon after she recovered both speech and hearing, and he has applied for a divorce. He says it is an outrageous swindle.

If an editor issues an extra and presents it to his patrons, would it be called an extra-diction-treat-hey?

An unhappy marriage is like an electric machine—it makes one dance, but you can t let go.

The wife who gives her dyspeptic husband buckwheat cakes has a gridle to answer for.

What mode of eating oysters reminds you of a New Jersey town? The Rahway, to be sure.

The new "Prob" forgot to give us a "line storm." He is evidently green at the business yet.

Why is it easy to enter an old man's habitation? Because his *gait* is broken and his *locks* are few.

Among the novel applications of electricity to the industrial arts is new stone dressing apparatus, which is worked by a dynamo-electric machine, and which, the inventor claims, will dress millstones or other stones and drill rock economically, with rapidity, precision and dispatch. The chisel employed is fastened to a spring arm which protrudes from a case containing magnets and armatures. This spring arm, when the magnets are connected with the dynamo-electric machine, moves up and down with extreme rapidity, causing the chisel to strike a blow at each descent. The inventor states that it can be made to strike from one to two thousand blows per minute. Wires being used in place of steam-pipes, enables the apparatus to be moved readily to any angle or worked at any reasonable distance without much loss of power; while not the least meritorious portion of the whole invention is the horizotal frame or base to which the electric apparatus is fixed. This frame is portable, and by the use of screws can be so adjusted as to cause the chisel to strike any portion of a circle with either a swift or a slow motion, the number and intensity of the blows being regulated according to the softness or hardness of the stone. By the use of this machine it is said that a millstone can be covered in a very short space of time with the necessary grooves and furrows, having the straightness, regularity and parallelism so much desired in good millstone dressing. The apparatus can be worked either automatically or by hand, so as to suit the varying natures of the stone operated upon.

Scrofulous Humors.—The Vegetine has cured many cases of Scrofula of five, ten and twenty years' standing, where the patient has had many physicians, tried many of the known remedies; and, after trying the Vegetine, the common remark is, "It acts differently, works differently, from any medicine I have ever taken." Vegetine will cleanse scrofula from the system. Try it.

Starting with his theory that the energy of a bar magnet acts along spiral lines, Dr. Shettle surmises that the energy proceeding from the sun and striking the earth on the zone of the ecliptic traverses the earth in a spiral path, and finally emerges at the magnetic poles. The spiral of energy is "right-handed" at one pole and left-handed" at the other, like the magnetic force in a magnet, and the electric discharge in Crooke's vacuum tubes. Like to precession and nutation, he holds that these spiral paths are constantly changing and producing magnetic variations, and he suspects that the magnetic poles will complete a cycle corresponding to the period of precession. Altogether, spiral energy is made to play a most important part by Dr. Shettle. He holds that all bodies exhibit magnetic properties just in the degree that they are capable of changing the energy traversing them into the spiral form. The solar radius on this hypothesis would not only be the cause of terrestrial magnetism, but of gravity itself, as well as a host of other phenomena, such as those of electricity and those attending tornadoes, cyclones, water spouts, etc. The doctor by no means intends to confine his theory to the earth, but makes its operation universal.

Shrewdness and Ability.

Hop Bitters so freely advertised in all the papers, secular and religous, are having a large sale, and supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of these Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a Bitters, whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation,—*Examiner and Chronicle.*

Professor E. C. Pickering, director of the Harvard Observatory, lately made a discovery which is regarded, says the Scientific American, as one of the most important of the century in stellar physics. In the ordinary telescope the star appears as a point of light brighter, but not larger, than when looked at with the naked eye. Professor Pickering finds that on placing a prism between the object glass and the eye-piece of his telescope, the light of a star is drawn out into a continuous band. When, however, the telescope with the prism is directed to a planetary nebula, the light is collected into a starlike point with any band, enabling the astronomer to distinguish instantly between the star and a planetary nebula. This principle has already enabled Professor Pickering to discover several planetary nebulæ. On Thursday evening, Aug. 26, an object was observed which presented the appearance of two starlike points within the band in the modified telescope. It is different from anything heretofore observed in the telescope, and is regarded as an important object for investigation.

"And in the happy aftertime,
When comes a change of scene,
With a little dear our hearts to cheer,
We'll call it Carboline."

The coloring principle of the indigo plant is contained in the stems and leaves, which yield a colorless liquid, changed by fermentatation into the familiar dye. About two months after the plants are sown they produce a pale-red flower. They are cut, thrown into large stone vats, covered with water and held down by heavy weights. Fermentation begins in about twelve or fourteen hours; the whole mass appears to be boiling, and bubbles of purple air arise. When this process is finished, the liquid is drawn off into another vat, and violently stirred to precipitate the coloring matter which is leit to settle. Again the water is drawn off, leaving the indigo, which is dried and prepared for export.

If every one of our readers would try Dobbins' Electric Soap (Cragin & Co., Philadelphia,) they would, like us, become firm believers in its wonderful merit. Have your grocer order it

The British War Office authorities have now detailed a whole company of Royal Engineers for instruction in the art of military ballooning. A very small detachment had, until this change was made, been engaged in balloon experiments.

Dr. B. A. Gould, the director of the National Observatory of the Argentine Republic at Cordoba, describes the appearance of the Southern Comet of February, 1880, as involving very great difficulty in fixing accurate positions with telescope, while with the naked eye there was an equal difficulty in saying where the tail originated, there being no nucleus or head worthy of the name.

War kills its thousands, but a Cough its tens of thousands; Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup however, always kills a Cough. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

Why suffer longer the torments of dyspepsia? Why bear such distress from Constipation, Dull Headache and Piles? Why allow the blood poisoned by Inactive Kidneys? Take Simmons' Liver Regulator, and rejoice in health. Take it and you will add one more to the thousands it has cured.

"I certify that I have been afflicted for many years with Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache and Affections of the Kidneys caused by a Torpid Liver. I have had a great many remedies and physicians' prescriptions without success—my health failing me all the time. I was induced to try Simmon's Liver Regulator, and have had more real good health since than for years before. The Regulator relieves it at once and is more satisfactory in its effects than anything of the kind I have ever tried. I have also used it with good success in my family to ward off Bilious attacks.

"Jos. C. Wheeler,
Cumberland Presbyterian Minister,
Lebanon, Mo."

Why does rain the diminish the size of the statute in the park? Because it becomes a statuette (statue wet).

What animals attach themselves to grape vines? Gray-apes (grapes).

What kind of animal comes from heaven? Raindeer (rain dear).

Maine News.

Hop Bitters, which are advertised in our columns, are a sure cure for ague, bilious and kidney complaints. Those who use them say they cannot be too highly recommended. Those afflicted should give them a fair trial, and will become thereby enthusiastic in the praise of their curative qualities.—*Portland Argus.*

What's the best definition of a quill? Something taken from the opinions of one goose to spread the 'pinions of another.

What Ails You?

Is it a disordered liver giving you a yellow skin or costive bowels; or do your kidneys refuse to perform their functions? If so, take a few doses of Kidney-Wort and nature will restore each organ ready for duty.—Star.

VEGETINE.

DR. CALLIER SURPRISED.

Vegetine Cured His Daughter!

Calliersville, Chilton Co., Ala., May 15, 1878.

Dear Sir.—My daughter has been afflicted with nasal catarrh, affection of the bladder and kidneys, and is of scrofulous diathesis; and, after having exhausted my skill and the most eminent physicians of Selma, I at last resorted to the use of your Vegetine (without confidence) and, to my great surprise, my daughter has been restored to health. I write this as a simple act of justice, and not as an advertising medium.

Respectfully, T. E. CALLIER, M. D.

VEGETINE

Worked Like a Charm—Cured Salt Rheum and Erysipelas.

75 Court St., Rome, N. Y., July 10, 1879.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir.—One year ago last fall my little boy had a breaking out of Erysipelas and Salt rheum, his face being one mattered sore, of the worst description. Noticing your advertisement in the papers, I purchased two bottles of the Vegetine, and with the two bottles my son was cured. I never saw anything like the Vegetine; it worked like a charm. I have been city watchman at Rome for years. This testimonial is gratuitous. Yours, respectfully,

Horatio Grindley.

VEGETINE.

Remarkable Cure of Scrofulous Face.

Westminster, Conn., June 19, 1879.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir.—I can testify to the good effect of your medicine. My little boy had a Scrofula sore break out on his head as large as a quarter of a dollar, and it went down his face from one ear to the other, under his neck, and was one solid mass of sores. Two bottles of your valuable Vegetine completely cured him.

Very respectfully,

Mrs. G. R. Thatcher.

VEGETINE,

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

D. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Meets the requirements of the rational medical philosophy which at present prevails. It is a perfectly pure vegetable remedy, embracing the three important properties of a preventive, a tonic, and an alterative. It fortifies the body against disease, invigorates and re-vitalizes the torpid stomach and liver, and effects a most salutary change in the entire system, when in a morbid condition.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

TEAS, —Choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular. ROBT WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y. P. O. Box 1287.

$2,000 IN GOLD Given Away. Send 3-cent stamp for particulars. Address The Messenger, Lewisburg, Union Co., Pa.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents Outfit Free. Address O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.

KIDNEY-WORT

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

This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure all diseases.

Why Are We Sick?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT WILL CURE

Biliousness, Piles, Constipation, Kidney Complaints and Diseases, Weaknesses and Nervous Disorders.

by causing free action of these organs, restoring their power to throw off disease.

Why Suffer Bilious pains and aches?
Why Tormented with Piles, Constipation?
Why frightened over disordered kidneys?
Why endure nervous or sick headache?
Why have sleepless nights?

Use KIDNEY-WORT and regain health. It is a dry, vegetable compound.

One package will make six quarts of Medicine.

Get it of your Druggist, he will order it for you. Price, $1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

(Will send post paid.)

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(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

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And the Purest and Best Medical Qualities of all other Bitters.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD,

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and use them before you sleep. Take no other.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

Send for Circular.

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In half an hour any one can make $1.00 worth of White Soap from my prepared ingredients. Sent for $1.00; 4 packages $3. Agents Wanted. GEM SOAP CO., Box 1310, Philadelphia.

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This beautiful jewelry is made from Florida Scales, in all shades and colors. Ear Rings, 25 and 35 cts. Sets, 50 cts., 75 cts. and $1. Sprays, 25 cts. Combs, $1. Necklaces, $1. Sent by mail to address on receipt of price.

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BAROMETERS, Opera Glasses, Thermometers, Eye Glasses, Spectacles, Microscopes, *at Greatly Reduced Prices.* R. & J. BECK, Manufacturing Opticians, Philadelphia. Send stamps for Illustrated Catalogue of 114 pages, mention this paper.

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Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye for MAKING SOAP. Directions accompany each can for making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap quickly. It is full weight and strength.

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PENN'A SALT MANUF'G CO., PHILA.

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IF THE WIND RISE.

An open sea, a gallant breeze,
That drives our little boat—
How fast each wave about us flees;
How fast the low clouds float!
"We'll never see the morning skies,
If the wind rise;"
"If the wind rise,
We'll hear no more of earthly lies."

The moon from time to time breaks out
And silvers all the sea;
The billows toss the waves about,
The little boat caps free.
"We'll never see our true love's eyes
If the wind rise;"
"If the wind rise,
We'll waste no more our foolish sighs."

She takes a dash of foam before,
A dash of spray behind;
The wolfish waves about her roar,
And gallop with the wind.
"We'll see no more the woodland dyes,
If the wind rise;"
"If the wind rise,
We'll hear the last of human cries."

The sky seems bending lower down,
And swifter sweeps the gale;
Our craft she shakes from heel to crown,
And dips her fragile sail.
"We may forgive our enemies,
If the wind rise;"
"If the wind rise,
We'll sup this night in Paradise."

Saved by Matches.

A small room, poorly furnished; a pot of mignonette in the window; a girl at work at the table, sewing steadily. She would have been pretty if she had not been so poor. If she had been better fed, she would have had a rosy cheek; if she had had freedom and less labor, she would have had dimples; if she had worn a dress of violet silk, instead of faded calico, it would have brought out the fairness of her skin and the golden hue of her hair. As it was, Alice Morne was pale, and pinched, and sad, with the sewing-girl's stoop of shoulders, and the sewing-girl's heavy heart.

She rose suddenly and folded up her work—a child's garment, of fine cambric, trimmed with dainty lace. She made a package of it, donned her bonnet and shawl, and went out of her lodging-house.

She threaded the commercial streets rapidly, and soon emerged on the avenues of wealthy private residences. Here it was quieter. The dusk was gathering. Now and then a carriage rolled by. One or two stately houses were lighted for receptions. Many more were somberly closed. Alice went on, with her quiet, rapid step.

She stopped at last before a house all in a blaze of light. Costly lace curtains concealed the luxurious rooms within; the soft notes of a piano came softly upon the girl's ear.

"The Tracys give another party to-night," said Alice.

She went into the area and rang the bell. A servant admitted her. She went in with her bundle.

She came out with a light step. The work had been approved, and she had been paid. A little dazzled with the scene she had just emerged from, she paused upon the pavement to count the money.

"Give me a cent," said a little beggar-boy starting somewhere out of the silent shadows.

"What do you went it for?" asked Alice.

"I'm hungry," answered the child. He was pale and pinched.

"Here's a dime: I would give you more if I could," she said.

The child took it eagerly. She passed on, with less than $2 to buy supper and pay for a week's rent.

She had more work. When it was finished she came the same way in the dusk. As she passed over the sidewalk a faint line of white attracted her attention.

There was a knob of glass, generally called "bull's-eyes," in the pavement. It is usually inserted over a coal vault, and is removed to admit the coals. This one had not been adjusted with exactitude, and at the crevice appeared a line of white. Alice stooped down and examined it. It was the edge of a folded paper.

She drew it out with a wild thought that it might be some valuable check or draft. But it contained only a few words, written in pencil.

"I have watched for you constantly for a week. If you would save my life come back here, and all night long place matches where you found this paper. You shall be rewarded with all you can ask. A PRISONER."

Alice closed the paper in her hand and looked around bewildered. No one was to be seen. She looked down at the lump of dull glass, but it was entirely opaque. The bull's eye was not set quite evenly in its place. She touched it with her foot, but could not move it. After waiting a moment, confused and in doubt, she passed on, recollecting her errand.

The area door admitted her. The servant had a child in her arm, the dainty little thing for whom Alice made garments.

"Mrs. Tracy said you was to come up to her chamber," said she. "You know the way."

The lady whom she met was not lovely; she was sallow and dark; very disagreeable-looking—clutching her cashmere gown at the breast, and turning impatiently toward her little sewing-girl.

"Why did you not come before?" she asked in a hoarse voice, with a slight French accent. "The child should have had that dress to drive in to-day."

"I was sick yesterday; I could not finish it," answered Alice, tremulously.

Madame snatched the package, tearing it open, and letting the little embroidered robe fall upon the bed.

"Well, here is your money," said she, opening a velvet purse. "Next time I will employ some one who will do as they promise."

Alice turned away with a bursting heart—for the woman's words meant starvation for her. She dared not raise her voice in reply; she divined truly that the heart under that rich robe was one of stone.

As she passed down stairs, she heard a low voice. It proceeded from one of the rooms about her.

"And he is twenty-one to-day?" it said.

"Yes; it is three years since his mysterious disappearance," with a sneering laugh.

The voices were stealthy. A door closed and shut them in.

Alice passed down into the street.

She walked fast, treading, unthinkingly, upon the bull's-eye, and went home. When she flung herself down to weep, she suddenly felt the crumpled paper in her hand.

What should she do? She lay thinking a long time. She considered the strangeness of the request, the possibility that it was not meant for her, the idea that it was a hoax, or written by some madman—for it was a man's hand writing.

But the girl's heart was warm and true. The possibility that some one was in trouble, and she might help them, was the thought that had the most weight. With no one to counsel or object, she obeyed it.

She went to the store and spent $1 of her precious money for matches. She received a large package, containing thousands of the little lucifers.

The city clocks were striking nine as she reached the bull's-eye.

The street was silent, the pavement deserted. As she bent down, some one tapped upon the bull's-eye. She slipped a sheet of matches into the crevice. It disappeared. She waited a few moments; the hand tapped for more; she supplied them.

As she waited again a pedestrian approached. She rose, and stepped back into the shadows until he had passed; otherwise, she did not fear. The street was quiet, and she could see the stars twinkling in the clear sky.

Hour after hour she supplied matches, at intervals of quarter hours. Occasionally the rap came for an earlier demand. But she could not see the hand. She only imagined it to be a man's.

It was long past midnight. The city clocks were near striking two when her matches became exhausted. She had not been sufficiently supplied, she thought.

Quite at a loss what she ought to do she rose from her cramped position, standing in doubt, when a voice said:

"Come with me!"

She started in terror, for a man stood beside her; but the next words reassured her:

"It is I whom you gave the matches to; do not be afraid, but take my arm and walk fast, I am not safe here,"

Alice could see only a tall form, and a pale face, the features of which she could not distinguish; but the voice, though hurried, was gently modulated, and the stranger took her hand with a grasp that was not unpleasant.

"You must be tired; but this has been a good night's work for you, little girl," he said.

"What did you want the matches for?" asked Alice, trembling.

He had drawn her hand within his own, and she walked rapidly beside him.

It was the only way in which I could get fire," he answered. "The heat melted the cement which inclosed the bull's eye in the wall of my prison, and I escaped through the cavity. It was larger than the one in the pavement. I have been a prisoner in my own house for three years."

As they left the vicinity of the Tracy dwelling, he walked slower.

"I was quite hepless," he added. "I knew of no one to appeal to whom I could trust. But listening and waiting, as a man only listens and waits for freedom, I grew familiar with your step as it passed so often over the bull's eye and up the steps, and a week ago, when I heard your voice to that beggar-boy, I resolved to trust you. I knew your tread the instant that it touched the curbstone, and I slipped the paper up the crevice. You saw it immediately. The hour till you came passed heavily; you were my only hope. You are a brave, good child. Now, where is your home? Can I go there for a little rest before daylight?"

"It is a poor place," said Alice, "but you are welcome."

Daylight was dawning when she revealed her poverty-stricken little room to him. He flung himself into a chair and dropped his face on his folded arms upon the table. Alice fancied that he was praying, and moved about noiselessly, preparing a little breakfast. She did not realize that this man was young and handsome, and it was not, perhaps, propriety to have him there. She was only zealous, in her pity, to serve him, seeing, by daylight, how ill he looked.

But by noon there were strange doings in the little sewing-girl's room. She had been sent for a lawyer, the most renowned and popular one in the city, and he came with two other gentlemen, so grand that little Alice was quite awe-stricken. Finally, Mr. Lionel Tracy—that was the name of the hero—went away with them, and she was left alone with her poverty and her wonder. Only she was not quite so helpless and distressed as she had been, for one of the gentlemen had smiled upon her, and left a few pieces of gold on her table.

But the marvel was all over with her, and the gold was spent, and poverty and labor and care had come back, when, one day, there was a knock at the door, and the landlady's little girl said that a carriage was standing for her, and a man in waiting said that she had been sent for.

What could she do but obey the summons? wondering what fairy work it was—that luxurious ride—until she began to see through it, for the carriage stopped at the Tracy mansion.

There had been great public excitement—the papers had been charged with the development of the infamous plot in high life, whereby the true heir of a great fortune had been drugged, while ill, and concealed, and a story trumped up about his mysterious disappearance; but Alice, in her solitude, had known nothing about it. Her pennies went for bread instead of news. But when she stepped upon the threshhold, Lionel Tracy, the restored master, met her with a tender courtesy that took away all her fear, and made her feel like a little queen in the midst of the splendor.

"Have the rest all gone away?" she asked, seeing no one but new servants, and a pleasant woman who was the housekeeper.

"Yes; I am quite alone, and shall be, unless you will come and live with me," said Mr. Lionel Tracy.

"Do you want a sewing-girl?" asked Alice, innocently.

"No; I want a wife," he answered; "one whom I can love with all my heart, as I do you, Alice. Will you come?"

Did she? Well, yes. And the public had another episode to excite them—the famous Lionel Tracy's marriage. Alice grew charming with happiness, and she was chronicled as a beauty when she became his bride.

Pirates of the Chinese Coast.

Of all the dangers that beset the mariner, whether it be from storm, fire, or the hidden reef, none have such terrors for vessels trading in the Pacific Ocean as the pirates that infest the Chinese coast. With ordinary skill and diligence the former dangers may be guarded against, and it is seldom that some one does not survive to tell the tale; but an attack by these pirates is conducted with such cunning, treachery, and skill that, if it is successful, it leaves a mystery far harder to bear than a known misfortune for those who watch and wait for the ship that never returns to port. Every year adds to the list of stately vessels and gallant crews that leave port forever, and are eventually placed among the "missing." How many of these are captured and destroyed on the China coast can never be known; their assailants show no mercy, and the ocean "tells no tales." The quaint junks that leave the Chinese ports at night-fall are to all appearances the peaceful traders that they profess to be; but if an unprotected vessel comes in view the scene changes as if by magic; deck-loads of merchandise are thrown into the holds and cannon take their place; the crews are marvelously re-inforced by men who have hidden below, and the former lazy coasters glide swiftly along, propelled not only by their sails, but by long and powerful oars. The doomed vessel is quickly surrounded by the pirates, and a cannonade soon brings her masts and yards crashing to the deck. Its crew may defend themselves as well as they can; but they are outnumbered fifty to one. Nearer close the pirates, who throw rockets and "jingals" that leave an unquenchable fire and a stupefying smell wherever they fall. The defense grows more feeble, and now, running alongside, the pirates board and slay all of the crew that may survive. By the busy hands of the plunderers the cargo is soon removed, a hole is boared under the waterline of the captured vessel, and as the pirates sail away the scuttled vessel slowly sinks from view, and after weary months of waiting its name is placed on the list of "missing."

Experiments in Preserving Wood.

Here is a summary of some valuable experiments which have been made with preserving wood with different mineral solutions. The tests were made with railway sleepers. Of pine sleepers impregnated with chloride of zinc, after twenty-one years of service, the proportion that had been renewed was thirty-one per cent; of beech sleepers impregnated with creosote, after twenty-two years, forty-six per cent. had been renewed; of oak sleepers not impregnated, after seventeen years, forty-nine per cent. had been renewed; of oak sleepers treated with chloride of zinc, at the expiration of seventeen years, 20·7 per cent. had been renewed. In all of these cases, the conditions to which the wood had been exposed were very favorable—the road-bed being a very good one, and permitting of excellent drainage. Test samples taken from sleepers that were allowed to remain at the expiration of the respective periods named, exhibited a perfectly sound cross-section. The following statement contains the results of a similar set of observations made upon the Kaiser-Ferdinands Nord Railroad, viz.: According to these observations, the proportion of renewals was, with oak sleepers (not treated) after twelve years' service 74.48 per cent; with oak sleepers, treated with chloride of zinc, after seven years, 3.29 per cent; with oak sleepers, impregnated with creosote oil, after sixty years, 0.09 per cent; with pine sleepers, impregnated with chloride of zinc, after seven years of service, 4.46 per cent. The practice of the Kaiser-Ferdinands-Nord Railroad, since the year 1870, has been to employ only oak for sleepers, which are impregnated either with chloride of zinc or with creosote oil.

Salts in Food.

Experiments recently made with the inorganic constituents of food show that, although the salts to a great extent retained and used over, a certain amount of the same is excreted. Consequently, when salts are withheld from the food, the whole body, but especially those parts actively changing—like blood and muscle—become gradually poorer in salts and richer in albumen; but, though the total quantity in the body is lessened, the mixture of salts in the tissues and juices is unchanged. The diminution of salts in the muscles causes muscular exhaustion—and, in the nerves, first excitability, and then paralysis of the nerve centres. It also appears, from these experiments, that the quantity of salts really necessary in food is less than has usually been supposed.

Polishing the Crockery.

A drummer, who had never dined anywhere but at a table d'hote, is invited to dine with one of his most important customers—who is no end of a swell.

The soup being removed and a clean plate placed before our drummer, he instinctively brushes its surface clean with his napkin.

The host nods severely to the servant, who removes the plate and substitutes another one, which is similarly wiped off and removed, and so on.

At the sixth renewal the drummer says confidentially to his neighbor:

"Say, does the old stem-winder expect me to polish all his crockery for him?"

Effect of Light.

A tadpole confined in darkness would never become a frog; and an infant deprived of Heaven's free light will only grow into a shapeless idiot, instead of a reasonable being. There is in all places a marked difference in the healthiness of houses according to their aspect in regard to the sun, and those are decidedly the healthiest, other things being equal, in which all the rooms are, during some part of the day fully exposed to direct light. Epidemics attack inhabitants on the shady side of the street, and totally exempt those on the other side; and even in epidemics such as ague the morbid influence is often thus partial in its labors.

—It costs $40,000,000 to pick the cotton crop of the country.

—The South Carolina state library contains 28,000 volumes.

—There are 14,652 more females than males in South Carolina.

—Germany annually consumes 7,300,000 tons of rye; the staple food of the working classes being rye bread.

A Railway in the Rocky Mountains.

For miles the extension of the Denve and Rio Grande Railroad from Conejos westward to the San Juan County curves among the hills, keeping sight of the plains and catching frequent glimpses of the village. Its innumerable windings along the brows of the hills seemed, in mere wantonness, as loth to abandon so beautiful a region. Almost imperceptibly the foothills changed into mountains and the valleys deepened into canons, and winding around the point of one of the mountains it found itself overlooking the picturesque valley or canon of Los Pinos creek. Eastward was the rounded summit of the great mountain of San Antonio; over the nearest height could be seen the top of Sierra Blanca, canopied with perpetual clouds; in front were castellated crags, art-like monuments, and stupendous precipices. Having allured the railroad into their awful fastnesses, the mountains seemed determined to baffle its further progress But it was a strong hearted railway, and, although a little giddy, 1,000 feet above the stream, it cuts its way through the crags and among the monuments and bears onward for miles up the valley. A projecting point, too high for a cut and too abrupt for a curve, was overcome by a tunnel. The track layers are now busy at work laying down the steel rail at a point a few miles below this tunnel. The grade is nearly completed for many miles further. From the present end of the track for the next four or five miles along the grade, the scenery is unsurpassed by any railroad scenery in North America. Engineers who have traversed every mile of mountain railroad in the Union, assert that it is the finest they have seen. Perched on the dizzy mountain side, at an altitude of 9,500 feet above the sea—greater than that of Veta pass—1,000 feet above the valley, with battlemented crags rising 500 or 600 feet above, the beholder is enraptured with the view. At one point the canon narrows into an awful gorge, apparently but a few yards wide and nearly 1,000 feet in depth, between almost perpendicular walls of granite. Here a high point of granite has to be tunneled, and in this tunnel the rock men are at work drilling and blasting to complete the passage, which is now open to pedestrians. The frequent explosions of the blasts echo and re-echo among the mountains until they die away in the distance. Looking down the valley from the tunnel, the scene y one never to be forgotten. The lofts precipices, the distant heights, the fantastic monuments, the contrast of the rugged crags and the graceful curves of the silvery stream beneath them, the dark green pines interspersed with poplar groves, bright yellow in their autumnal foliage, that crown the neighboring summits—height, depth, distance, and color—combine to constitute a landscape that is destined to be painted by thousands of artists, reproduced again and again by photographers, and to adorn the walls of innumerable parlors and galleries of art. Beyond the tunnel for a mile or more the scene is even more picturesque, though of less extent. The traveler looks down into the gorge and sees the stream plunging in a succession of snow-white cascades through narrow cuts between the perpendicular rocks.

Siberian Furs.

The Russian sable inhabits the forest-clad mountains of Siberia, a desolate, cold, inhospitable region. The animal is hunted during the winter and generally by exiles. There are various methods of taking the sable. Great numbers are shot with small bore rifles; others are trapped in steel and fall traps, and many taken in nets placed over their places of retreat, into which they are tracked on the snow. Who can picture to himself, without shuddering, the case of the condemned sable hunter? He leaves with heavy heart the last thinly scattered habitations which border the pathless wilds; a sky of clouds and darkness is above, bleak mountains and gloomy forests before him; the recesses of the forests, the defiles of the mountains must be traversed, for these are the haunts of the sable. The cold is below zero, but the fur will prove the finer. Fatigue and cold exhaust him, a snow storm overtakes him, the waymarks are lost or forgotten. Provision fails, and too often he who promised to his expectant and anxious friends a speedy return is seen no more. Such is sable hunting in Siberia, and such the hapless fate of many an exile, who perishes in the pursuit of what only adds to the luxuries and superfluities of the great and wealthy.

The fisher is very similar to the pine marten in all its habits, but much larger. Its value or trade price in British Columbia is from two dollars and fifty cents to three dollars per skin. The fisher in full winter fur makes a far handsomer muff than the sable.

The fur of the mink is vastly inferior to either the fisher or marten, being harsh, short and glossy. The habits of the animal, too, are entirely different. The mink closely resembles the otter in its mode of life, frequenting streams inland, and rocks, small islands and sheltered bays on the seacoast. It swims with great ease and swiftness, captures fish, eats mollusks, crabs and any marine animal that falls in its way. On the inland rivers it dives for and catches great numbers of crayfish, that abound in almost every stream east and west of the Cascades. Along the river banks the little heaps of crayfish shells direct the Indian to the whereabouts of the mink, which is generally caught with a steel trap, baited with fish. The trade price is about fifty cents per skin.

The ermine of Northwest America is not worth much. The fur never grows long or becomes white enough in winter. The Indians use it for ornamental purposes, and often wear the skins as a charm, or medicine, as they term it. The best ermine comes from Siberia, Norway and Russia.

The raccoon is widely distributed throughout North and Northwest America. Crafty and artful, his life is entirely one of brigandage. The fur is not very valuable, being principally used in making carriage rugs and lining inferior cloaks and coats on the European continent. About 520,000 skins are sent annually from the Hudson Bay Company's territories. They are generally shot.

The three species of foxes traded by the Hudson Bay Company are the red, the cross, and the silver. The silver fox skins are very valuable, a good skin fetching readily from forty to fifty dollars; the red fox is only worth about a twentieth of that sum.

Country Houses in Ireland.

No one can go into society as represented in the country houses of Ireland, says a London paper, without being struck by the singular absence of veneer which he will find there. We do not mean those country houses inhabited by people who spend their season regularly in London, and who differ in no way from the magnates with their houses in Yorkshire or Sussex, but the *bona fide* Irish country houses, whose owners look upon Dublin as their metropolis and great shopping town, and consider an occasional month in London as an event to be classed with the ramble in Switzerland or the tour in Italy. The visitor to one of these houses will find no sham—there is "no deception." His arrival will cause no flurry; he will not be kept waiting in the drawingroom while the lady of the house and the girls put finishing touches to their beauty. It is ten to one that before he has succeeded in evoking a sound from the bell—probably broken—one of the young ladies will herself open the door, and with welcome beaming from her honest Irish gray eyes, at once insist on his feeling himself at home. There will be no false pride, no attempts to hide defects, or to make up by brag for poverty. Rather will fun be extracted from the very deficiencies, and the stranger will at once see that there is no danger of putting his hosts to confusion by demanding what is not to be had. If there is but one man servant, the host will not complain of the illness or temporary absence of a mythical footman; if the one man servant is tipsy (a not uncommon occurrence in the land of John Jamieson), the hostess will not be the least ashamed of being detected assisting the maid to lay the cloth and arrange the dinner table.

The Heart as a Machine.

The heart is probably the most efficient piece of physical apparatus known. From a purely mechanical point of view it is something like eight times as efficient as the best steam engine. It may be described mechanically as little more than a double force pump furnished with two reservoirs and two pipes of outflow; and the main problem of its action is hydrodynamical. The left ventricle has a capacity of about three ounces; it beats 75 times a minute; and the work done in overcoming the resistance of the circulating system is equivalent to lifting the charge of blood a little short of 10 feet (9.923 ft.) The average weight of the heart is a little under ten ounces (9.23 oz.) The daily work of the left ventricle is, in round number, ninety foot-tons; adding the work of the right ventricle, the work of the entire organ is nearly one hundred and twenty-five foot-tons. The hourly work of the heart is accordingly equivalent to lifting itself twenty thousand feet an hour. An active mountain climber can average 1,000 feet of ascent an hour, or one-twentieth the work of the heart. The prize Alp engine, 'Bavaria," lifted its own weight 2,700 feet an hour, thus demonstrating only one-eighth the efficiency of the heart. Four elements have to be considered in estimating the heart's work: the statical pressure of the blood column equal to the animal's height, which has to be sustained; the force consumed in overcoming the inertia of the blood vessels: the resistance offered by the capillary vessels; the friction in the heart itself. This, in a state of health, is kept at its minimum by the lubricated membrane of the pericardium.

Rainy Days.

The jokes that have been cracked at the farmer's expense on the employment of workmen rainy days, are not so very stale, and are only objectionable on the ground that it is mean to joke on facts. The wish of the old lady that it might rain nights and Sundays, so that the hired men could rest, was a merciful desire. We remember in our farm days of working for a man who, if going away for a few days, left orders with the foreman that if it rained too hard to work in the field, to set the boys cutting bushes. We have seldom known a farmer who hired men by the month that did not have some filthy barn cellar to clean out, or tough, knotty wood to be broken to pieces, against a rainy day. Now, in nothing does the farmer make a more losing mistake than in this way of treating hired men on rainy days. There are certain chores that are necessarily delayed for such an occasion, such as getting the scaffolding ready for the hay, repairing the farm tools in the workshop—every farmer ought to have a workshop—setting out plants, etc. But these may be so divided as to be only the chores of a rainy day, for the tired men should have the larger part of the day to rest. It will pay in a season's work, as they will work with a will when things drive; they will be better natured, and have a respect for the man who thus treats them, which is no little thing. Then there are what are termed dull days, when the farmer does not want to cut grass or hoe, and on such days there is enough for the hired men to do, and they should be put to work. At this time of the year one of the most important works for a dull day is hauling muck into the barnyard. On almost every farm may be found a muck bed, but it is often unknown to the farmer. He should find it out and draw upon it lavishly, as cloudy day work when oxen and men can work easily. Hauling muck into the yard for a day, now and then, is worth more than the best day's haying. Break up the knotty wood in the early spring; clear out the barn cellar on a clear, cool day; but on rainy days remember the hired men are human.

Cremation of the Dead.

Exactly how to dispose of the ashes of the dead in the most satisfactory manner, after cremation is accomplished, is still a question. The ancient practice was to deposit the ashes in a funeral urn, to be preserved in a tomb or other sacred place. This is also the modern custom. But if tombs are to be required then there is not much need for cremation, as the corpse may as well be buried in the tomb without cremation. A recent American patent consists in providing a parlor bust of the deceased, cut in marble, and in making a hole in the back of the bust, wherein the ashes are to be deposited after cremation of the body. A further improvement, suggested by one of our lady correspondents, is to prepare a wet mixture of cements for the artificial stone or marble, and sprinkle the ashes of the deceased into the mixture, which is then to be cast or pressed into the form of busts, statuettes or other objects. In this way various members of a family might possess enduring portions of the departed one.

Rocky Mountain Mack.

Not long ago a crowd of men at the office of Judge Morrison, Kokomo, saw the cold, dead form of a man, roughly habited in a suit of miner's clothes, with feet shod with the rudest boots, lying upon a rough pine bench, at the morgue. Crossed upon his breast were the tired hands that had driven the miner's pick through miles of the hardest rock, now stilled so reverently in the sunset that o'ershadows life. It was all that was left of Rocky Mountain Mack, the man who had crossed oceans and seas, whose career of half a century was checkered and dotted with a strange commingling of incidents, and across whose span the thrills and throbs, the hopes and fears of staid existence had worked their silent ebb and flow. McCormick was a miner in Ten Mile, during the grim winter of 78-9, before a tree had been felled on the present site of Kokomo, and here he has remained ever since, except some weeks ago, when he went to Granite and became also interested in some good claims. Starting from there a few days ago he had only just left the stage when he dropped dead opposite the Clarendon hotel. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from heart disease. Mr. Beemer, the well known business man of Robinson, in commenting on the death of this typical miner, said that he had known him years ago in the San Juan country, and was at one time in partnership with him; that he was gentle as a woman, generous and charitable to a fault. He narrates that once when Rocky Mountain Mack and a companion were intoxicated they both became enraged, and the former suddenly drew a pistol and inflicted a dangerous wound. On becoming sober and being informed what he had done, he was in the most abject sorrow, and reloading the pistol returned to the wounded man, saying as he handed over the weapon, "Jim, I shot you, now you shoot me." Of course the wounded man recognized in him only the warmest friend, and peremptorily forbade him. McCormick was for many years a successful miner in Colorado and California. He has at several different times been worth half a million to a million dollars and upwards, but the final reverse came, and he died in poverty. He has been a frequent visitor to mining fields of South America and the shores of New Zealand. He had been a searcher for diamonds in Australia, but came again to the rocky hills whose name he bore and where his associates always rendered a warm greeting. His body lies interred in the Potter's field, but many there be who will remember with kindly thought the wild and lonely career of Rocky Mountain Mack.

A Harrowing Tale.

Not long since a Texas man read in paper that if a string were tied lightly around the root of a mule's tail it would, in cases of colic, give the animal instant relief. He tried the remedy on one of his own mules, and the doctors say that the portion of the tail thus isolated was soon swelled up bigger than the mule. The Texas man says the mule turned its head and saw his monstrous tail and got alarmed and began to kick. The first kick drove the mule's tail away behind, but the tail immediately swung forward and knocked the mule forward a little—the tail was so heavy. That made the mule madder'n ever, and it kicked like fury. That only gave the tail more momentum, and on its return it knocked the mule about a rod. The mule looked around and didn't see anybody and kicked again. The tail was there as regular as a pendulum and it came back like a steamboat running a race. That time it lifted the mule over the barn-yard fence. But the mule lit on its feet and struck out again—game as ever. The tail fairly laughed as it caught the mule on the haunches and drove it down the lane a mile and a half at every whack. It looked like destruction to the mule as mule and tail disappeared in the distance. But after three or four hours, a returning cloud of dust was seen, and soon the mule emerged therefrom kicking as briskly as ever—but the tail was totally used up and gone. Not being able to offer any more resistance, of course the mule kicked himself back to the starting point. This is not a campaign lie.

A Chapter on Bald Heads.

A bald-headed man is refined, and he always shows his skull-sure.

It has never been decided what causes bald heads, but most people think it is dan'd rough.

A good novel for bald heads to read—"The Lost Heir."

What does a bald-headed man say to his comb? We meet to part no more,

Motto for a bald head—Bare and fur-bare.

However high a position a bald-headed man holds, he will never comb-down in the world.

The bald-headed man never dyes.

Advice to bald-headers—Join the Indians, who are the only successful hair-raisers.

What does every bald-headed man put upon his head? His hat.

You never saw a bald-headed man with a low forehead.

Shakespeare says: There is a divinity that shapes our ends.

Bald men are the coolest-headed men in the world.

Some bald men have heirs.

Out of his Clutches.

There are two sisters in Louisville, Ky., famous for their wit, and there is also in that favored town a gentleman, Col. "Blank," who for nearly two generations has had the reputation of having courted every heiress in the neighborhood. One of the sisters referred to said to the other several weeks ago: "If a million dollars were left to you, what is the first thing you would do?"

"I should fall upon my knees and pray the Lord to keep me out of Col. "Blank's" clutches."

This was repeated to the Colonel, who waited for revenge. The other day the witty young woman, leaning on the railing of the piazza at Crab Orchard, saw the Colonel in the yard below.

"Well, dear me, Colonel," she said, "I meet you everywhere I go. Can't I go anywhere without seeing you?"

"Yes, there is one place," calmly replied the Colonel.

"Where is it? Let me go."

"Well, go home."

The Republican.

SATURDAY, Jan. 15, 1881.

We have received from the Census office at Washington, Census Bulletin No. 14. This gives the population of Calhoun correctly. In the "estimate" from the Department, it will be remembered, Calhoun was put down at a much lower population than she was really entitled to and this fact we called attention to. From the bulletin referred to we gather the following facts: Calhoun has a larger population than any county in this Congressional District, Talladega county excepted. The total population of Calhoun is 19,591. Of these 9,833 are males and 9,758 are females, showing the sexes to be nearly equally divided. There are only 121 foreign-born people in the county. There are 14,151 white people and 5,440 colored people. On a basis of one voter to every five inhabitants (the usual estimate.) Calhoun ought to vote 3918 strong. Of this vote the colored people could cast 1,088. About the highest vote they have ever cast, we believe, was something near 600.

The warming aparatus of the jail is up and the cells can now be made comfortable the coldest day. A heavy coat of whitnwash and a thorough cleansing has removed all offensive odor, and the health of the prisoners is bound to be better. The contractors are now putting in the bathing fixtures and will soon have a plentiful supply of water from the water works flowing into every room and out through the sinks. The prison inspectors will doubtless look to it that the whitewashing is renewed at proper intervals. As the county grows richer people ought to begin to think of having a better jail and poor house, better roads, better bridges and better everything of a public nature. We pay our money into the treasury for the public good. Let us have the public good after we have paid our money.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

CONGRESS AGAIN POLITICAL GOSSIP. MR. BLAIN'S OPPORTUNITY. GENERAL MAHONE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 8th, 1881.
From our Regular Correspondent.

Congress reassembled on Wednesday, with barely a quorum in the lower house. Many members who were in the city did not go to the Capitol, on account of the submerged and sleety condition of the streets and sidewalks. On Thursday, the House passed the army appropriation bill, and commenced an active discussion of the Inter-State commerce bill; the remainder of the week was chiefly occupied in a discussion of a bill for refunding the public debt.

Considering the weather, and the small number in attendance, the House has made a good beginning, and if this legislative activity can be prolonged, much may yet be accomplished in the remaining fifty days of the present Congress.

Judge Woods has been formally sworn in, and has taken his seat on the Supreme bench, Senator David Davis, formerly of the Supreme Court, is expected to introduce a bill to-day retiring Justice Hunt, and it is thought this bill will meet strong opposition from Senator Conkling, who will do all he can to prevent the present administration making any more appointments to the Supreme bench. If a vacancy shall occur before the fourth of March, it is well understood that Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, will be appointed to fill it.

With the return of Congress to the Capitol, gossip as to the coming administration, the cabinet, and policy, has been revived. If a general belief signifies anything, Mr. Blaine will be made Secretary of State with power more nearly analogous to the like distinction in Europe, than has been enjoyed by any premier since Seward. What Mr Blaine's policy will be may be easily predicted by those who are acquainted with his antecedents in both houses of Congress and on the stump. He will no doubt, make an effort to reconquer for the United States her peaceful prestige on the seas and, with an accordant Congress, his effort in this direction cannot be without success. It is certain that, as leader of the Cabinet, Mr. Blaine's ambition will have opportunities such as he has not possessed since he was Speaker of the House, and it will not be remarkable if he brings to the next Republican nominating convention, those delegates from the late slave states who were alone wanting to make him the standard bearer in the late contest.

General Mahone's much talked of manifesto has proved in effect, a fiasco, since it has failed to throw light upon the only question in which his political personality has any significance—the organization of the Senate.

This is the season, in Washington, of receptions, hops, and every variety of social dissipation, but the business of enjoying ourself in the ways approved by fashion, was never before waged under such unpropitious heavens. Streets avenues and sidewalks are covered with snow and ice, or submerged in slush.

LONDON LETTER.

Regular Correspondence.

LONDON, ENGLAND. Dec. 27th 1881.

The exportation of apples from the United States to Europe is of comparitively recent date and the time is no far distant when the English markett will be flooded with an overwhelming abundance of the golden fruit. The apple shares with the orange the advantage of bearing a long sea voyage without sustaining any damage, and there is no reason why both fruits should not be sold in the streets of European cities at a very cheap rate. Horticulturists say that the apple is not the natural production of any soil or climate, but that the infinite varieties of the fruit, some two thousand in number, are all deduced from the *pyrus walus*, or wild crab tree, which by repeated propogations and by pruning and grafting yields at last the pippins, russets, greenings and other specimens which are sold in Covent garden. Eversince the introduction into this country of eating apples grown in the United States, no native or European specimen of the fruit has been able to compete in popular estimation with the Newtown Pippins and Baldwins of the United States. A story is often told in the columns of American journals published in the North Western States that, some twenty or thirty years ago, a famous pomiculturist, who lived in the State of Michigan, had by judicious graftings raised an apple so delicious in flavor that he resolved to send a couple of barrels as a present to the Queen of England—the only European Sovereign for whom all American citizens, who are not of Irish decent, entertain unbounded respect. The two barrels arrived at Windsor Castle, and their contents so commended themselves to the palates of their tasters that her Magesty sent a photograph of herself to the honest Michigan farmer, together with instructions bidding him to supply twenty barrels of his apples annually for consumption in Windsor Castle. The apple in question is still known in the neighborhood of the locality where it is raised as the "Royal favorita," and that it is deserving of the name is proved by the fact that no State on the eastern side of the Mississippi grows finer apples than Michigan.

Hitherto the best apples raised upon the North American continent were supposed to come from the Western counties of New York State, and especially from the Genesee valley; from Michigan and Ohio, and from the Canadian province of Ontario. During the last few years, however, two formidable rivals in pomiculture have arisen in the Pacific States of California and Oregon, where apples, prodigious in size and unequalled in flavor, are produced in such abundance that when they find their way—as will shortly be the case—to European markets the old brands of American apples will, in Transatlantic phrase, "have to take a back seat." In the streets adjoining Covent garden countless barrels of apples, with "carefully selected Baldwins" branded upon their heads, may be seen any morning by interested observers, and I learn from the New York Tribune that these "Baldwins" are grown in Westchester county, close to the city of New York, and that vast supplies of the fruit have been sent this winter across the Atlantic in barrels specially packed for the English market. But the flavor of the apples grown upon the Pacific slope closely resembles that of the pineapple and there is no reason why they should not be shipped at a profit from San Francisco to England, seeing that, when carefully packed, they are none the worse for being at sea for two months.

AN ACT

To amend section 4358 of the Code of 1876

Section 1 Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, that section 4358 of the Code of 1876, be and the same is hereby amended, so as to read as follows: Any person who steals any horse, mare, gelding, colt, filly, mule, jack, jenny, cow or animals of the cow kind, hog, sheep, goat, or any part of any outstanding crop of corn, or cotton; and any peron who steals any personal property other than hereinbefore enumerated, exceeding twenty-five dollars in value, is guilty of grand larceny, and must, on conviction, be imprisoned in the penitentiary, or sentenced to hard labor for the county for not less than one nor more ten years.

Approved, November 26, 1880.

W. W. SCREWS,
Secretary of State.

"What everybody says must be true," therefore it is proof positive that Kendall's Spavin Cure will cure spavins, splints, curbs and all unnatural enlargements and will remove the bunch without blistering. Read their advertisement, for the remedy is having an unprecedeted sale which is entirely on its merits. It is now sold by nearly if not all druggists. Remember the name is Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Investigation.

Every man should be willing, and we thing should be anxious to investigate every thing which is so likely to benefit all man-kind as the discovery of Kendall's Spavin Cure, because it is now being used on human flesh with most remarkable beneficial results for rheumatism and deep seated pains, and it has been proved by experience that it is equally as good for human flesh as for any animal. It is penetrating and powerful, and yet it can be used full strength with perfect safety on a child as well as a grown person. For all blemishes on horses it never has had an equal. Read the advertisement for Kendall's Spavin Cure.

The whole South is having a temperance boom. Arkansas is next in order, and will have a State temperance convention next month. The contagion has reached Tennessee, and the Memphis Avalanche is preaching a temperance crusade. Many citizens of North Carolina are urging prohibition for that State, and wish to submit the question to the people.

Shilo's Consumption Cure!

This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup, and Bronchitis, while it's wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since it's first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a *test* which no other medicine can stand. If you have a Cough we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10 cts. 50 cts. and $1.00. If your Lungs are sore, Chest, or Back, Lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cts. Sold by Borden & Co., Jacksonville, Ala Jan'y 15, '81—1y.

Answer this question.

Why do so many people we see around us, seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75 cts. we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by Borden & Co, Jacksonville, Ala. Jan'y 15, '81—1y

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. A marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker mouth and Head Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cts. Sold by Borden & Co. Jacksonville Ala. Jan'y 15 '81—1y

LIVERY
—AND—
SALE STABLE.

The Undersigned having bought the Hammond Livery Stable of Mr. Wilson, have entered upon their business and will be glad to serve the public.

We expect to keep Vehicles, Horses and Mules for sale, and are prepared to guarantee bargains in this line.

Our terms will be very reasonable and strictly cash.

Horses boarded at low rates Give us your patronage and we will give you satisfaction.

Respectfully,
MARTIN & ADAMS.

jan 15—tf.

SALE? SALE??

I will sell at public outcry, on my premises on Saturday the 22nd day of January the following described property to wit. 2 good mules, 1 wagon and buggy, cows and calves and hogs, farming tools, plows and plow stocks, corn, fodder, oats and wheat. Household and kitchen furniture and everything needed on a farm.

TERMS OF SALE:

All amounts over $10 on a credit of 12 months with waive notes and two good approved securities with interest from date. Let every body come and get a bargain.

WILLIE W. STEVENSON.

It

FINAL SETTLEMENT NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

Probate Court, 10th day of January 1881. Estate of J M. Riddle, deceased.

This day came Mary Hanna admx and and Robt. B. Coker admr. of the estate of John W. Hanna, deceased, and filed their statement, accounts, vouchers, and evidences, for a final settlement of the said John W. Hanna's administration of the estate of the said R. M. Riddle, deceased. It is ordered that the 2nd day of February, 1881. be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement, if they think proper.

A. WOODS,
jan. 15—3t. Judge of Probate.

Attachment Notice.

THE STATE OF ALABMA
Calhoun County.

Rolly Jenkins complainant. Elias Rogers and Rachel Rodgers defendants on attachment.

Whereas, R. B. Kelly att'y for plaintiff having applied to the undersigned J. S. Kelly, a Justice of the peace for said county, in due form of law, for an attachment against the property of Elias Rodgers and Rachel Rodgers, and obtain the same and whereas it appears to me that the said Elias Rodgers and Rachel Rodgers do not reside in this State and that their residence is in the State of Georgia, Postoffice and county unknown to me. Now the said Elias Rodgers and Rachel Rodgers wherever they may reside are hereby notified of the pendency of said attachment, that the same has been levied by giving Jno. H. Caldwell notice to appear before J. Skelly, J. P., at Oxford. Ala., to answer what he is indebted to defendants or what effects he has in his hands belonging to defendants, or either of them, and that if he do not appear before me at my office in Oxford, Ala., on the 5th day of February, 1881, I will proceed to give judgment on said attachment the same as if said defendant was present to answer and defend the same. And I will, as the law directs, award execution, or other process as the cause may require. Witness my hand this the 1st day of January, 1881.

jan. 15—3t J. S. KELLY, J. P.

THE FARMERS' FRIEND.

PATAPSCO GUANO, Manufactured by Patapsco Guano Company. Baltimore, Md. Price, November 1st, 1881, $75 or 500 lbs. middling cotton.

ACID PHOSPHATE, by same company. Price November 1st, $63.75 or 425 lbs. middling cotton.

MASTODON GUANO, Manufactured by the Georgia Chemical Phosphate Works, Augusta, Ga., under the general supervision of Gen'l M. A. Stovall. Price November 1st, 1881, $75 or 500 lbs. middling cotton.

GEORGIA CHEMICAL ACID PHOSPHATE. Price November 1st, 1881, $63.75 or 425 lbs. middling cotton.

BONE AND PERUVIAN GUANO. Terms to be fixed hereafter.

Stock depots, Weavers Station, Greensport and Jacksonville. Any information desired, and orders addressed to Capt. C. W. Brewton, Jacksonville, James Hogan, Greensport, D. F. Weaver, Weavers Station or to myself at Alexandria, will be given with pleasure and receive prompt attention.

Stock will be kept up during the season at the above mentioned points and delivery made to Anniston to meet the demand.

W. P. COOPER, Agent.
January 5th, 1881. jan8xap1-81*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Booker Goodlett, deceased. *Probate Court Calhoun Co. Ala.*

Letters testamentary under the last will and testament of said decedent, having been granted to the undersigned on the 3rd day of January. 1881, by the Hon. A. Woods, 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 allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

SAMUEL GOODLETT,
SELINA GOODLETT.
jan. 8 1881—3t.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage Executed to me by Charley Blackwell on 24th of July 1880, and recorded in the Probate Judge's office in Calhoun County Ala., on same day in Book "L" 2nd Vol. Reg. of Deeds on pages 219 and 220. I will offer for sale, at public outcry for cash. at the Court House in Jacksonville Ala., on the 19th day of January 1881. one gray horse aged about 6 years formerly owned by Rev. J. G. Walker, to satisfy said mortgage, with the interest and cost thereon.

Z. L. WAKEFIELD,
jan 8—2t. Mortgagee.

EVERYBODY SEE HERE.
AUCTION.

On Saturday the 29th day of January 1881. I will sell to the highest bidder at public outcry before the Court House door at Jacksonville Ala., the Fleishe,

Store House and Dwelling

on the west side of the public square in the town of Jacksonville.

Terms one half cash, balance in 12 months. Note for balance must be executed with good security.

This is a very desirable and convenient place to live and good stand for business firm. Titles perfect. Premises shown and questions answered upon application to

JNO. M. CALDWELL.
Agt. for Joseph Fleishel.

A colored man recently hauled to Aberdeen, Miss., a bale of cotton weighing 1,256 pounds.

NOTICE of Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between J. M. and W. G. Ledbetter under the firm of Ledbetter Bro's was disolved on the 4th day of Dec. by mutual consent. J. M. Ledbetter is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the company.

J. M. Ledbetter.
W. G. Ledbetter.

All who are indebted to the late firm of Ledbetter Bro's. are respectfully requested to come forward and settle at once.

J. M. Ledbetter.

J. M. LEDBETTER, J. L. LEDBETTER, T. A. WIGGS.

LEDBETTER BROS. & CO.

As successors to Ledbetter Bros., we intend to continue the business as heretofore. We keep a full line of

DRY GOODS,

Boots, Shoes, hats, Queensware, Hardware, Groceries, Meat, Lard, Flour, Corn, Syrup, and in fact everything usually kept in a

SUPPLY STORE.

All of which we propose to sell cheap for cash or on time with approved credit.

We are also agents for some of the standard brands of GUANO! Come and see us.

LEDBETTER BROS. & CO.
Jan 1st—2t

BLACKSMITHING.
NEW SHOP OPEN FOR ALL WORK.

NOTICE.—A new shop has been opened at CROSS PLAINS, ALA., by the undersigned, who is prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing. Is an old, experienced smith, good on steel and all other work. All work guaranteed to be good. Bring on your axes and steel tools. Horse shoeing done in the neatest style and cheap for cash—one dollar all round—and everything else in proportion. Cash payers will do well to call and have their work done No trouble to get your work—will be done at very short notice. Those that want time will please come and secure me and you too can have your work done—will be glad to accommodate you. Will take anything that is saleable in exchange for work and give you the market price. P. MORGAN & SON

jan18, 81—tf

COMMISSIONERS' SALE. OF REAL ESTATE.

Under and by virtue of an order and decree of the Probate Court for Calhoun County Ala., made and entered on the 13th day of Dec. 1880, Ordering the sale of the real estate of Mrs. Hulda Burns dec'd, for division among the heirs at law and distributees of said estate—and by said order the undersigned were appointed Commissioners to sell said Real Estate. We will therefore proceed to sell, on the 17th day of January 1881, upon the premises of the late Hulda Burns dec'd, at public entry, the following described lands to wit: The S E qr of S E qr, Sec 7, N W qr of S W qr Sec 8, N E qr of N W qr. Sec 8, W half of S W qr, Sec 5, N E qr of S E qr, Sec 6, and N half of S E qr, of S E qr, of Sec 6. All in township 14 and Range 10, E in Calhoun County Ala, containing 260 acres more are less—Terms of sale—One half cash, and the other half on a credit of 12 months. with interest from date of sale. Note with two good and sufficient securities will be required.

S. S. LOVE.
J. C. WATSON.
J. M. ANDREWS.
Commissioners.

Dec 18, 1880.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.
Calhoun County.

In Chancery Court for said County. Orders before the Register.

This day came Abner H. Borders, surviving executor of the will of John Borders dec'd. and filed his account and vouchers for final settlement of said estate Thereupon it is ordered by the Register, under and by virtue of a decretal order rendered in said Chancery Court that Tuesday the 1st day of February 1881 be set as the day and time for making said settlement and that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed in said county for three successive weeks prior to said day as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at my office on said 1st day of February 2881, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

Given under my hand on this 7th day of January 1881.

Wm. M. HAMES.
Register.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for the county, Special Term, Dec. 1880.

This day came A. J. Cross, Executor of the essate of Wm. D. Cross, deceased, and filed in Court his account and vouchers for final settlement of his Executorship of said estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 10th day of January 1881, be and is hereby appointed a day upon which to examine, audit and pass upon said account and make said settlement, and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons interested in said settlement to be and appear before me, at my office in Jacsonville, Calhoun county, Ala., on said 10th day of January, 1881, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

Given under my hand, this the 16th day of December, 1880.

A. WOODS,
dec 18—3t Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage executed to the undersigned mortgagee to secure the payment of a certain promissory note executed by M. M. Hannah to H. J. Dean, and described in said mortgage, which mortgage was recorded in the Probate office of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 30th day of March 1880, in Book "K," 2nd volume Register of Deed's, on page 385 and 386, I will sell before the court house door, in the town of Jacksonville, to the highest bidder for cash, on Monday the 17th day of January 1881. the following described real estate, to wit: All that parcel of land lying north of Tallasahatchee creek in Section 30, Township 14, Range 7, east in the Coosa land district.

H. J. DEAN.
Jan. 1st—3t, Mortgagee.

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

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

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

dec4 H. A. SMITH.

PATENTS

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

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

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

nov 27. 1880—2t W. A. WILSON.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the creditors of the Estate of John Hubbard dec'd that letters of Executorship was granted to the undersigned as Executor of said Estate by the Probate Court of Calhoun County Ala., on the 24th day of Dec., 1880. All persons having claim against said estate will present the same to me properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred by statute.

G. T. TAYLOR.
Ex'r of Said Estate.
Dec. 24—1880.

NOTICE.

I will let out the contract to build the bridge across Cane Creek on the road leading from Alexandria to Anniston on Saturday the 22 day of January, 1881 at that place. At eleven o'clock, to the lowest responsible bidder. Plan and specification can be seen at my residence. By order of Commissioners Court.

J. K. LOYD.
Dec. 23.—3t.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage executed to the undersigned mortgagee, on the 29th day of September, 1879, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, executed by E. L. Woodward and described in said mortgage, which mortgage was recorded in the Probate office of Calhoun county on the 9th day of January, 1880, in book K 2nd volume Register of deed, on page 21, I will sell at the court house door, in the town of Jacksonville, to the highest biddier for cash, on Monday the 24th day of January, 1881, the following described land to-wit: The west half of northeast quarter and part of the east half of southwest quarter; also that part of the southwest corner of southeast qr. north of Tallasahatchie creek—all in section 9, township 14, range 8, and known as the Cleveland place.

C. D. MARTIN,
Dec. 18—5t Mortgagee

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of an execution issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, August term 1880, in favor of James Crook and against Benj. Johnson, R. M. Johnson, D. J. Privett and A. C. Stewart, I will sell before the Court house door in the town of Jacksonville, to the highest bidder for cash, on the first Monday in January 1881, that being the 3rd day of said month, the following property to wit, to satisfy said execution: One pair of bay match horses, known as Bill and Charley and a sorrell mare Nancy, levied on as the property of A. J. Stewart.

JAMES B. FARMER. Shff.
dec 25, 1880—td.

NOTICE NO. 595.

LAND OFFICE AT
MONTGOMERY, Ala. Jan. 1 1881.

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, on Monday 14th February 1881 before the Probate Judge of Calhoun county, at county seat, Ala. this notice viz: Wm. L. Johnson H'd Entry No. 6666 for the N. W. qr. of N E qr. and N E qr. of N W qr. Section 36 Township 13 S. Range 7 E and names the following as his witnesses, viz: William C. Cross and Jackson M. Woodley both of Jacksonville Ala. and John D. McCormick and Samuel A. McCollum both of Mack, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON,
Registe

Millinery.

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

LATEST STYLES,

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

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

W. C. LAND,
WATCHMAKER,
—AND—
JEWELER.

Jacksonville, - - - Ala.

Also, agent for Meriden CT Table cutlery and silver and plated ware. Also agent for Elgin Watch co, and other American make. May, 1st 1880

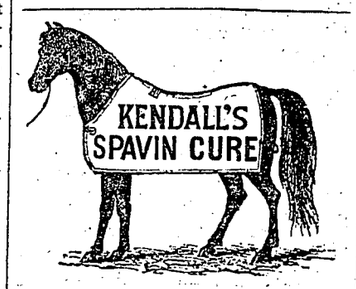
FIRE INSURANCE.

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

Four Good Home Companies to wit,

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

May 1st, 1880.



KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

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

From Rev. P. N. GRANGER.

Presiding Elder of the St. Albans District.

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

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

Respectfully yours,
CHAS. E. PARKER.

Perseverence Will Tell.

Stoughton, Mass., March 16th, 1880.

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

Respectfully yours,
CHAS. E. PARKER,

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

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

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

Yours truly,
C. M. LINCOLN.

STATEMENT MADE UNDER OATH.

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

R. A. GAINS,

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

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

JNO. G. JEENE,
Justice of the Peace.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE
On Human Flesh

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wm. Rankin & Lamar, Atlanta, Ga.
Blanchard & Co., Nashville Tenn.,
Agents.

INTERSTING TO FARMERS

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

The undersigned procured patents the day of June 1879 on the above named cultural implements, and since their facture began they have been thoroughly tested and in every instance have given entire satisfaction.

They are made of wrought iron and blacksmith can repair one. The hillside is acknowledged to be the best one yet, doing its work to perfection. The wing cultivator carries eleven plows of ent kinds, two at a time, and cultivates ton at one furrow to the row. It runs admirably. In short one man and can do the work of two with it, and better than with a single plow. I also the single plow that the iron stock kept up cheaper than the wooden stock answers for double team.

COUNTY RIGHTS, STATE RIGHTS THE ENTIRE PATENT FOR SALE TERMS VERY LOW

Read These Certificates

COLD WATER, SEPT. 1, 18

MR. G. W. PETERSON—SIR:

In to your inquiry of recent date I will cautiously as I take hold of new implements I am well pleased with your cultivator far as I have tested it.

Yours etc.
J. W. ANDERSON.

EASTABOGA, ALA. AUG. 4, 1

MR. G. W. PETERSON.

DEAR SIR,

been farming 36 years, have tried cultivators; have been using one of your patent cultivators this season and find to be the best plow that I have ever used.

ALBERT O'KINNEY.

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

REMOVAL
A. M. LANDER

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

Family Groceries

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

Respectfully,
A. M. LANDER.
Jan. 2nd tf.

FRANK W. SOWDON, ROBT. L. ARNOLD

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

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

CANCER CURED.
—0—
Scrofula, Scrofulous Ulcers and Cancers are Curable.

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

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

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

S. C. WILLIAMS, M. D.
Oxford, Ala.
March 13, 1880, 1 yr.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN ON THE LOSS OF

MANHOOD

A Lecture on the nature, treatment and radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

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

☞ This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

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

Address the Publishers
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.
41 Ann st. New York, N. Y.
oct9-80-1y Post Office Box 4586.

1,000 Bushels
OF RED RUST PROOF OATS FOR SALE.

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

"BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE."

Change of Schedule, S. R. & D. R. R.

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

No. 1, North,	Stations, Going North.	No. 3, South.
6 15. a m	Lv. Selma,	3 30 p m
8 50 a m	Randolph	7 15 p m
10 20 a m	Calera	10 40 p m
12 22 p m	Talladega	1 50 a m
1 18 p m	Oxford	3 30 a m
1 25 p m	Anniston	4 00 a m
1 55 p m	Jacksonville	5 10 a m
3 47 p m	Cave Springs	8 20 a m
4 30 p m	Rome	10 06 a m
6 15 p m	ar. Dalton	1 00 p m
No. 2, South,	Stations Going South.	No. 4, South.
8 00 a m	Lv Dalton	3 10 p m
9 45 a m	Rome	7 38 p m
10 27 a m	cave Springs	10 25 p m
12 03 p m	Jacksonville	11 40 p m
12 35 p m	Anniston	12 10 a m
12 43 p m	Oxford	1 50 a m
1 03 p m	Talladega	5 45 a m
3 50 p m	calera	8 30 a m
5 34 p m	Randolph	11 39 a m
8 00 p m	Ar. Selma	2 00 p m

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

The Republican.

Mr. J. H. Crawford, who went to Edwardsville to live a year ago, has returned to his old home in Jacksonville.

Tolu, Rock and Rye at Borden & Co's.

A. M. Landers has removed to his old stand on the South side of Public Square where he will be glad to see his old friends.

Four pounds of Soda for 25 cts. and three pounds of Starch for 25 cts. at Borden & Co's.

Mrs. Ida Woodward requests us to say that she will commence her Childrens' School at the Female Academy as soon as the weather will permit.

Condensed milk, Chocolate, Gelatine and finest Teas at Borden & Co's.

Messrs Caldwell, Haines & Caldwell have moved their law office from "office row" into the office formerly occupied by Capt. D. P Forney.

Ginger 15, Spice 25, and Pepper 25 cents at Borden & Co's.

See the advertisement of Messrs Martin and Adams. They have purchased of Mr. Wilson the Hammond Livery Stable and are making things lively.

Bradfields F. Regulator and celebrated S. S. S. and Moffett's Teethina at Borden & Co's.

The Crows have two excellent brands of Guanos which they are prepared to sell to farmers, and would like for their friends to call and examine them before making purchases. Advertisement will appear next week.

'Kendall's Spavin Cure' always cures if properly used. Read Adv.

The best line of Cigars and Tobaccos at Borden & Co's.

Hundreds of clergymen, doctors and others have used 'Kendall's Spavin Cure' with the best of success. Read the Adv't.

Best and cheapest Sugar and Coffee in town at Borden & Co's.

Messrs Ellis & Martin have dissolved and Mr. Martin now has his law office in the rooms adjoining the Woodward corner, North.

Geo. W. Wilson has opened up a liquor and family grocery store in the room adjoining the hotel, where he will be glad to see his friends.

Agents for Celebrated Home Stomach Bitters.

Borden & Co.

We are pained to learn that Dr. Calhoun of this county has again lost his reason. He was carried to the Insane Hospital this week.

Fresh Pork Sausage always at Borden & Co's.

The weather of this month has been wretched beyond description and Brother Cather says the end is not yet.

Virginia salt $1.40 at Borden & Co's.

There is not now a business or dwelling house in Jacksonville unoccupied. Jacksonville is on a big business boom.

Train, Lard, Sweet Caster and Linseed Oils—Turpentine and others at Borden & Co's.

Family and Fancy Groceries at bottom prices at Borden & Co's.

Lamps of various sizes and styles at Borden & Co's.

Anything in the Drug line can be found at Borden & Co's.

Just received—a full line of Drugs, pure and fresh, by Borden & Co.

NOTICE.

A petition will be presented to the General Assembly February next asking for an amendment to an Act approved Feb. 13th 1879, incorporating Connel Church in Cherokee County Ala.

J. A. MOHON
J. C. MOHON
FLETCHER BECKNEL
R. E. LEWIS.

New Orleans has expended $4000,000 in erecting new mills and factories, that employ 600 hands, and will distribute $200,000 annually in the shape of wages.

John Bass, of Glennville, will gather this year, from a four mule farm, 56 bales of cotton and cereals in proportion.

The recent cold weather killed a large number of sheep in western Texas

IN MEMORIAM.

Died in Oxford, Ala., Dec. 26th, 1881, after a somewhat protracted illness, Samuel K. Borders, aged 58 years, eleven months and fourteen days. He was born in Jackson county, Georgia, January 12th, 1822, and during his early youth attended school at Pennfield; from which he went to enter the University of Ga. at Athens, where he graduated with honor August 1st, 1843, at the early age of 21. While attending college, he professed conversion and joined the Baptist church, of which he continued a faithful and devoted member to the hour of his death.

After leaving college, his father having moved to Alabama, he read medicine in Jacksonville, Ala., with a view, when he should have mastered the profession, of moving to Mississippi to practice, but his father being opposed to his leaving him, gave him a farm adjoining his own, and insisted upon his occupying it.

March 19th, 1851, he was united in marriage to Miss S. M. Williams, of South Carolina, who, with seven children, (six daughters and a son) survives him.

And thus we have been called upon to chronicle the departure for that long "bourne whence no traveller returns," of another of our purest and best citizens. No stain rested upon the bright and shining escutcheon of his career. Though quiet and unobtrusive, his life shone resplendent with the celestial virtues of profound piety, true filial devotion and broad philanthropy. The golden rule of inspiration was the unerring square by which he shaped all his actions.

He died as he had lived with the blessed Shekinah of faith streaming upon him and illuminating with its electric effulgence the dark vale of shadows. When the hour of final dissolution was drawing near, and the gray haired minister bent over him to catch a last expression as to his prospects for a happy immortality, with the calm light of heavenly assurance lighting up his pallid countence he whispered "All is well."

He knew that soon his eyes must close
In death's long, pulseless spell,
Yet calm in faith's serene repose
He whispered "All is well."

Tho' filled with pain and sore distressed,
No murmur from him fell.
He realized that God knows best
An felt that all was well.

O, precious gift of heavenly power!
Its raptures, who can tell!
To know, in death's dark lonely hour
That all with us is well.

On Sabbath morn, sweet day of rest
His spirit soared to swell
That white washed throng, redeemed and blest
In heaven where all is well.

How fitting he should take his leave at sweet Christmas-tide, while the resurrection bells were ringing. Though sad, doubly sad to the we ping ones around the peaceful, happy hearthstone, where so long his precious presence had diffused a holy and benign influence, his absence lends one more harp to the grand orchestra of the skies, and another white robed minstrel when the loved ones left behind shall cross the swelling flood to sing the glad chorus of "Welcome home." B. D. W.

Oxford, Ala., Jan. 10. 1881.

Calhoun Co. Medical Association.

The Calhoun Co. Medical Association met persu nt to a public notice, at the court house, in Jacksonville, Ala., January the 4th 1881 at 10 o'clock a. m.

The President and Vice-President not being present, Dr. J. Y. Nesbit of Jacksonville was requested to act as chairman, and Jno. C. LeGrand M. D. of Weavers Station Sect'y.

The Chairman announced the association ready for business!

Dr. T. L. Robertson presented the names of Drs. W. W. Harrison and J. L. Wikle as applicants for membership, (and were received.) The Sec'y was requested to read a letter which had been received from the former President Dr. S. C. Williams, of Oxford, in which Dr. W. stated that he regretted exceedingly that his health was such he could not attend. Secretary also read letters which had been received from Dr. T. A. Means of Montgomery, Ala. (Sec'y of State Asso'n.) Dr. Means said he was glad that physicians of Calhoun county had organized a Medical Association, and intended hencefourth to be in active affiliation with the Association.

The following gentlemen were elected officers:

Dr. J. Y. Nesbit of Jacksonville Ala. President. Dr. E. H. Allen of Oxford Ala., Vice-President. Jno. C LeGrand M. D. of Weaver's Station Ala., Sec'y for three years. Dr. T. L. Robertson of Oxford Treasurer for three years.

The following gentlemen were elected Censors: Dr. J. W Pearce for five years. Dr. T. L. Robertsen for four years. Dr. R. P. Hugin for three years. Dr. J. F. M. Davis for two years. Dr. E. H. Allen for one year.

Drs. Pearce and Robertson were appointed delegates to the State Medical Association which will convene in Montgomery Ala., April the 9th 1881.

Drs. Harrison and Davis appointed alternates. The President appointed Dr. Pearce of Oxford, to report on diseases of the county, Dr. Robertson of Oxford, on Surgery and Dr. Harrison of Jacksonville on Toportrophay and Chinatology.

On motion of Dr. Allen a committee of three were appointed on seal and device of the Association. Drs. Huger, LeGrand and Harrison were appointed.

On motion the Sec'y was requested to present the minutes of the meeting to our generous and highly esteemed editor, L. W. Grant, for publication.

On motion the Association adjourned to meet in Oxford Ala. first Tuesday (2nd day) in April 1881 at 10 o'clock a. m.

The physicians of the county are respectfully solicited to attend the next meeting, as business of importance will be before the Association at that time. Secretary takes the liberty to state for the benefit of those who have not joined the Association, and who may not be conversant with the object of the organization, that it is mainly to organize the profession of the county in the most efficient manner possible. To encourage a high standard medical education and regulate the qualification of practitioners of medicine in the county. To promote professional brotherhood and encourage professional ethics. To protect the people against all medical ignorance (quacks) and dishonosty.

In a word, to watch over and protect, encourage and aggrandize all the interest of the medical professional of the county. Hence we hope every physician in the county will be present at the next meeting. Let us remember that in "Union there is strength, and in the multitude of council there is safety."

DR. J. Y. NESBIT, President,
Jacksonville, Ala.
JNO. C. LEGRAND M. D, Sec'y,
Weaver's Station Ala.

National Surgical Institute.

One of the Surgeons of this old and notable Institute will visit Jacksonville, Ala., February 7th, 1881, stopping at the American Hotel.

The object of this visit is to give the afflicted an opportunity for examination at or near their homes, thus saving hopeless cases the expense of a trip to Atlanta. A careful examination will be made, and patients can learn if their cases are curable, or can be benefitted and whether it will be necessary for them to visit the Institute

No charge will be made for examination.

Cases of Deformities and Chronic Diseases will be examined, such as Club Feet, diseases of the Hip, Spine and Joints, Paralysis, Piles, Fistula, Catarrh, Female and Private Diseases, and Diseases of the eye, Ear, etc.

☞Come early, as the visit is limited to the time stated. For circulars and full particulars, address

NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE,
Atlanta, Ga.

Eight hundred pounds of rabbits were shipped from Fullen's Station, Tenn., on the 5th inst., and over 1,800 pounds of the same sort of meat have been shipped from that place last month, and all caught in the neighborhood!

NOTICE.

We return our sincere thanks to the public generally, for their very liberal patronage while in business. Having sold our entire stock of goods to J. D. Hammond's Sons, we take pleasure in commending them to the public as reliable and worthy of confidence; and we ask for them a liberal share of patronage. The debts of the late firm will be settled by us, and all claims due the late firm will be paid to us; and we earnestly request all who are due us to come up at once and settle, either with cash or close by note.

WILSON BRO. & Co.

CALHOUN COLLEGE.

The exercises of Calhoun College will be resumed on the SECOND MONDAY in January 1881. Terms the same as last session.

W J. BORDEN, Prin.
dec. 25—tf.

A RENTER WANTED.

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

nov. 6—tf. L. W. GRANT.

Change of Business.

Goods will be sold for cash, at cost for 30 days, at the store next to Jacksonville Hotel. Call and see us. We mean what we say.

J. D. HAMMOMD'S SONS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

By virtue of two orders of the Probate Court for Calhoun county, Ala., granted September 8th, 1880, as to personal property, and October 21st, 1880, as to the Real estate, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of John Dodd, deceased, will sell to the highest bedder, at public outcry, upon the premises of the deceased, near the mouth of Tallasahatchee creek, on Monday the 17th day of January, 1881, the following Real and Personal property of said estate for division among the heirs at law, to wit:

A certain tract of land conveyed to said deceased by Warren Oneal, containing 220 acres, more or less, and designated as the "Lewis tract," or "Fish Trap tract," and as being all the land on the North side of the creek, in Section 4, T. 15, Range 6, iincluding tracts C & D which lies North of the creek in Section 4, T 15, Range 6, not sold by said Oneal before the conveyance to said deceased; also, 4 acres, more or less, sold by G D Meharg to deceased adjoining said Oneal land on the East

Also, all the personal property of said estate, consisting of one mule, two cows and calves, one yearling, hogs, household and kitchen furniture, and many other things too tedious mention.

TERE OF SALE.

Real Estate one third cash, balance on a credit of one and two years, with interest from date of sale; note and good security.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

For all sums of five dollars and under cash, and on all sums over five dollars, on a credit of twelve months with interest from date. Nate and approved security will be required. Dec. 20, 1880.

CHARLES MARTIN,
dec. 25—4t Admr. of said Estate.

LIVERY STABLE.

STEWART & SHARP,

Successors to

W. L. WHITELY.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY on hand to hire, Good Horses and Excellent Vehicles. Splendid accommodations for Drovers and others. Horses, Carriages and Buggies always on hand for sale. Entire satisfaction guaranteed to all who patronize us.

dec 18, 1880—3m.

FOUND.

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

Smith's Scrofula Syrup and STAR CURINE.

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

SMITH'S SCROFULA SYRUP

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

Star Curene

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

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

Read the following certificates.

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

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

R. HARTMAN & CO.

All communications should be addressed to D NIEL & MRSH, sole proprietors And manufacturers, 13, Kimbal House, altlanta, Ga.

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

JOE. A. WALDEN. W. F. WOODWARD

Walden & Woodward,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Jacksonville, Ala.

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

ROBINSON WAGON CO.

CINCINNATI, O.

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

STANDARD TRADE

VEHICLES,

SUCH AS

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

☞Send for Designs and Prices, to

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

DON'T FAIL

To insure your Gin Houses with

J. S. KELLY, Agent,

Oxford, Ala.

A NEW THING!

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

DRUGS

In abundance, STATIONERY and Druggist's Notions,

Paints and Oils,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

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

Groceries,

TOBACCOS, CIGARS,

Snuffs, &c.

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

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

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

BORDEN & ALEXANDER.
Oct. 30, '80—tf.

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

W. A. CAMP & Son,
At Sawmill.

TO OUR PATRONS.

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

L. W. GRANT.

Oct. 9—tf.

NOTICE NO 596.

LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY ALA. January 1st. 1881.

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 on Monday 14th February 1881 before the Probate Judge of Calhoun County at the county seat, this notice, viz: William L Johnson sr. Homestead Entry No. 6683 for the South west quarter of the North-East quarter of Sec. 36, Township 13 S, Range 7 E, and names the following as his witnesses. viz: William C. Cross and Jackson M. Woodley, both of Jacksonville, Ala. and John McCormick and Samuel A. McCollum, both of Mack, Calhoun Co., Ala.,

PELHAM J. ANDERSON,
Register.

W. W. HARRISON,

Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE OVER

CARPENTER'S STORE.

JAMES HUTCHINSON,

Barber & Hair dresser,

Room on Office Row, recently occupied by Dick Walker.

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

A CARD.

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

100 Machines a year

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

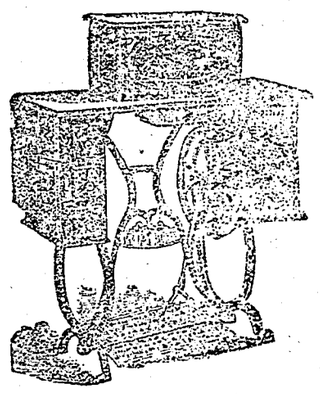
WOODSTOCK IRON COMPANY,
Anniston, Ala.

UNPARALLELED

SUCCESS

OF THE

White Sewing Machine



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

54,853 Machines.

NO OTHER MACHINE EVER HAD SUCH

A RECORD OF POPULARITY.

It is the Lightest-Running, Easiest Selling, and Best Satisfying Machine

IN THE WORLD.

PRICES, 25 TO 40 DOLLARS.

For Sale by

WOODSTOCK IRON CO.,

Anniston, Ala

Wagon Shop.

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

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

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

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

Aug. 14, 3mo.

T W FRANCIS, JNO L COBBS, C H FRANCIS

FRANCIS, COBBS & CO.,

(Successors to T W FRANCIS & Co.)
(And JNO. L. COBBS,)
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS!

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

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

No 9 Market Street,
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

30 DAY OFFER:

READ! READ! READ!

Down! Down!! Down!!!

PRICES REDUCED

33 1-3 PER CENT.

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

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

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

CROW BROS

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

NOTIONS, &c.

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

GOODS.

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

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

J. F. CROW & BROS.
Nov. 20, 1880—tf.

HOLIDAY GOODS

B. F. CARPENTER

Has Received the Largest Stock of

HOLIDAY GOODS

Ever brought to this market, comprising both staple and ornamental articles suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Buy nothing of the kind until you have seen his Stock

HIS STOCK OF

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES

for quantity and variety is simply immense. No other Merchant in this line carries so heavy a Stock, and none can give such

Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!

as he will. He is determined to make Jacksonville as cheap a Grocery market as can be found in this part of the State. His large purchases enable him to get Groceries at bottom prices, and consequently he can sell at low figures.

Go to CARPENTER'S,

East side Public Square

dec 18, 1880—tf. Jacksonville, Ala.

GOOD LUCK!!

In addition to my well selected and Cheap stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES

I have lately added a handsome line of

MEN'S and BOY'S HATS,

Of all Grades,

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR THE MASSES.

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

COME and SEE THEM

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

I AM HEAD QUARTERS FOR

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

☞ Come try my Prices and Goods. ☜

Oct. 9, 1880—tf. C. W. BREWTON.

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

HART, FOSTER & CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Doors, Sash, Blinds and Builders Material.

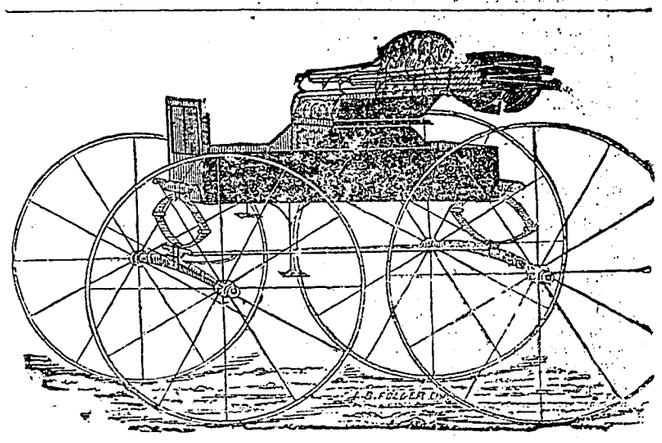
——A GOGD STOCK IN STORE OF——

WHITE OR YELLOW PINE.

Estimates Furnished on Application.

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

June 15, tf



T. T. HAYDOCK,

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

CORNER PLUM AND TWELFTH STREETS,

CINCINNATI, O.

The People Appreciate Merit

EAGLE AND PHENIX

PERFEC

BALL SEWING THREAD,

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

PREPARED BY A PROCESS USED IN NO OTHER MILL

IT HAS NO EQUAL

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

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

Uniform Price. Invariable Discount.

☞Sold by all Jobbers☜

ASK FOR "EAGLE & PHENIX" USE NO [illegible]

AGRICULTURE.

PURCHASING AND PLANTING TREES.—There is a difference of opinion among apple growers, as to the best season of the year for planting trees. Some prefer the Fall, others the Spring. If the soil is warm and the site a favorable one, trees planted in the Fall generally do well. I have found it more convenient and advantageous to purchase the trees in the Fall and plant them in the Spring. If this method is adopted, select an elevated piece of ground in the garden or elsewhere, that is dry, and where the trees will be secure from destruction by mice or stock. As soon as the trees are received, with a sharp knife cut off all diseased and broken roots, cutting them sloping on the under side, and bury the trees in trenches, dug sufficiently deep to allow the roots to be below the action of the frost. By Spring the cut roots will be healed over and ready for throwing out new fibres immediately after planting. When trees are thus purchased and kept, they may be set out in the Spring before the rush of work comes on. A very important advantage gained by purchasing the trees in the Fall and burying them, is that they may be taken from the trenches a few at a time and set out without injury to the roots. Trees purchased in the Fall should not be dug from the nursery rows until the roots have gone to rest, which is usually about the last of October. Root-grafted trees are preferable to top grafted; they are more easily formed into low, round heads, and are frequently better growers. When selecting trees reject all that are not stocky with branches near the ground, also, all that have grown in forks.

THE POTATO.—It is supposed that the potato is indigenous, and confined to no particular part of the world. Mr. Darwin, for instance, found it wild in the Chonos archipelago. W. J. Hooker says that it is common at Valparaiso, where it grows abundantly on the sandy hills near the sea. In Peru and various other parts of South America it appears to be at home. It is a well known fact that it was to the colonists whom Sir Walter Raleigh sent out, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, that we are indebted for our potatoes. Herriot, who went out with these colonists, and who wrote an account of his travels, makes what may, perhaps, be regarded as the earliest mention of the vegetable. Under the heading of "roots," he mentions what he calls the "openawk." "These roots," he says, "are round, some large as walnuts, others much larger they grow on damp soils, many hanging together as if fixed on ropes; they are good food, either boiled or roasted." In early times the potato was considered by many to be poisonous and unhealthy, and was avoided as an article of diet, particularly by the very poor.

There are now 22 starch factories in full blast in Aroostook county, Me. Each one of these factories requires from 1,500 to 2000 bushels of potatoes a day, and as they intend to run 90 days this season, the total quantity of potatoes used will reach about 3,000,000 bushels. The factories have been paying 20 cents a bushel for the potatoes, an unusually low figure, but even at this price the farmers of that section would receive a revenue of $600,000 from this one source. Some have fields of 40 acres devoted exclusively to potatoes, and the crop has been known to yield as high as 400 bushels to the acre. The factories take both large and small, but the farmers plant the large variety principally, and potatoes weighing one pound and three-quarters are frequently seen in the bins.

BEEF.—Beef is better for food for working people than it is for those of sedentary habits. Beef is mostly muscle, muscle is nitrogenous, and nitrogen, when done with, is cast out through the kidneys. The kidneys are never so active in sedentary people as in manual laborers, especially those that work with their muscles continuously. People of quiet habits should hardly ever eat of beef more than once a day at most. Eating more, they are liable to incur trouble from the accummulation of nitrogenous matters in the system. Sometimes the appetite will point out the course for individuals to pursue. It generally will, if it is not betrayed by too many condiments. Laborers are more likely to regulate themselves in this matter.

A RUN in a good clover stubble will be beneficial to pigs. The yards should be kept as clean as possible. A quantity of copperas sprinkled about the pens will deodorize and disinfect the place very satisfactorily and cheaply. Young pigs should be pushed now if they are for early market. A rapid growth secured now is of the greatest importance. If the stock is not what is desired begin to improve it at once by securing a pure-blood boar of some good breed to use in the herd.

Railroad Travel Now and in the Past.

Two additional fast express trains have recently been added to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company passenger service between Philadelphia and New York, both running through in two hours—the time made by several other fast trains already on the passenger schedule. When the old Camden and Amboy Line was opened to travel, forty years or so ago, the improvement upon the stage coaches which covered the distance in a long day—and this only under favorable circumstances—was very great; but it was not so great as the improvement upon the primitive railroading which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has effected within the past ten years. Some of us remember with feelings of misery the six or eight hours in the wretched little cars and in a slow going boat that the journey between these great cities involved, and yet we marveled not a little at what we then regarded as the greatest wonder of the age—a locomotive engine moving at the rate of twelve or fifteen miles an hour. The contrast is no greater between the stage coaches and these old time railway trains, than that between the Camden and Amboy service and the service of the New York Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad of to-day. From the roadbed up, a complete revolution has been effected. Engines running at the rate of from forty-five to sixty miles an hour; cars in which everything is provided for the comfort of the traveler; a system of telegraphic signaling that secures as absolute a degree of safety as human intelligence can devise and a passenger service of some forty trains a day—these are the main changes which forty years have effected and the practical results are actually greater than those which marked the abandonment of horse power and the introduction of steam. As traveling facilities have increased travel has increased proportionately. These forty trains which ply between the two cities every day carry backwards and forwards eight thousand or more passengers—more than in old times made the same journey in a whole year.

DOMESTIC.

CHOICE GRASSES FOR DECORATION.—A bouquet or vase of properly dried and tastefully arranged grasses of the more graceful sorts, is a very pleasing decoration for the parlor in winter. The beauty of a grass depends largely upon the delicacy of its flower clusters and their graceful and orderly arrangement in the *panicle* or "head," as a type of beauty among the larger grasses, a long feathery plume of the pampas Grass may be chosen, and it is indeed a very pleasing object when preserved of its original shape and color. We must here enter a protest against the violation of nature by dying the plumes of grasses any color whatever. They, to our taste, cannot be improved upon by being colored a deep crimson and natural green unpleasant black, or any other color. Grasses for their greatest beauty should be gathered just as they are fully in flower, and hung up or spread out to dry in a place that is free from dust. If a grass is gathered after it is beginning to mature its seed, the floral parts will become brittle and soon fall to pieces, and fall to be the objects of what they would be if gathered when just at the opening of the flowers. There are a number of native grasses that are worthy of a place in such a collection. In general, it may be said that any grass that is attractive for its delicacy, grace, and color while growing in the field, will not be disappointing when it is tastefully arranged in the house.

LIME IN THE TEA KETTLE.—Every good housewife knows that an iron kettle used for heating water that holds lime in solution, will in a short time become coated with that substance. This being a poor conductor of heat, it will of course take a longer time to heat the water than when the kettle is new. Copper or tin vessels do not become coated with lime. The reason is that iron has an affinity for lime, which the other metals have not. But this affinity can be overcome by coating the inner surface of the vessel with a compound of tannic acid and iron, which is soluble in water and will not precipitate lime. This is easily done. Take a new tea kettle and put a handful of oak bark into it, fill with water, and keep it boiling for three or four hours, filling it up from time to time as the water boils away. The iron will get a jet black coat of tannite of iron and will be proof against lime. Care must be taken that the kettle does not boil dry and become heated to redness. A heat a little below that point will destroy the coating. If the lime can be fully removed from an old tea kettle, it can be coated in the same manner as a new one, but will require a longer time, and perhaps it will require a longer time, and perhaps it will be necessary to repeat the boiling two or three times.

TURNER'S CEMENT.—Melt one pound of resin in a pan over the fire, and, when melted, add one-quarter of a pound of pitch. While these are boiling add brick dust until, by dropping a little on a cold stone, you think it hard enough. In winter it may be necessary to add a little tallow. By means of this cement a piece of wood may be fastened to the chuck, which will hold when cool: and when the work is finished it may be removed by a smart stroke with the tool. Any traces of the cement may be removed from the work by means of benzine.

FANCY CREAMS.—Allow enough new milk to fill ten small cups; set it on to boil; and having mixed in half a pint of milk and two ounces of grated chocolate, add it to the boiling milk. Just before it comes off the fire pour the yolks of six eggs beaten and mixed in a little milk, and half a pound of white sugar. When cool, mix in the beaten whites of the eggs, and a small quantity of vanilla boiled in milk. Fill the cups nearly full, place them in water and boil half an hour. Eat when cold.

GINGER COOKIES.—One cupful of sugar, one cupful of butter, one egg, one-third cupful of molasses, one tablespoonful of saleratus. The materials to be mixed quite stiff, rolled thin and baked in a quick oven. Great care should be used, for the cookies must not brown, but nicely bake through. They must be removed from the dripper with a knife and laid on a paper to cool. After becoming cold they can be put in a jar and set in a dry store-room, or on a shelf in the pantry.

STEAM BOILER CEMENT.—Mix two parts of finely-powdered litharge with one part of very fine sand, and one part of quicklime which has been allowed to slake spontaneously by exposure to the air. This mixture may be kept for any length of time without injuring. In using it a portion is mixed into paste with linseed oil, or, still better, boiled linseed oil. In this state it must be quickly applied, as it soon becomes hard.

SUBSTITUTE FOR APPLE SAUCE.—Moderately boil one pint of molasses from five to twenty minutes, then add three eggs thoroughly beaten, hastily stirring them in; continue to boil a few minutes with lemon or nutmeg.

PUMPKIN PIE.—Butter the pie plate and shake over some yellow Indian meal (this forms the paste;) to one quart of pumpkin add one cup of boiled milk, three eggs, or two eggs and one soda cracker rolled fine.

HOW COWS DRINK.—Although cows require a great deal of water, many of them are allowed to suffer for want of it, because their peculiar fastidiousness is not understood or regarded. If cows have to drink from any place other than a brook or river do not turn out more than two at a time. Many of our hired men expect a cow to drink like a horse, which they certainly do not. Lead a horse to the trough and he will drink immediately or not at all but a cow will usually stand and look, wet her lips and sip a mouthful half a dozen times before she begins to drink in good earnest. Some cows, however, will drink immediately. But in case of either cows or horses, proper care cannot be taken of them till their peculiarities are well understood; and whoever undertakes to make the most of his stock must make every individual one a special study. If cows are watered out of a pail it may be found that one animal will drink only from a certain pail and if a change is made it will be instantly detected. Few cows will eat hay that another has breathed upon. It is well to humor the animal in such cases, while studying to supply the proper quantity and quality of food.

The Largest Lathe.—The St. Chamond Steel Works, France, boast of having the largest lathe in the world. It was manufactured by Sir Joseph Whitworth & Co., of Manchester, England, and has just been set up in France for turning 100-ton guns.

HUMOROUS.

A NICE-LOOKING young man with kid gloves and broad cloth stepped into the St. Louis Dispensary the other day and asked to be treated gratis for an affection of the ear. "Are you a pauper?" asked the doctor. "Pauper!" indignantly exclaimed the sleek visitor, "do I look like a pauper?" The doctor reminded him that the law provided only for treatment of paupers at the dispensary. The visitor answered: "I don't want you to insinuate that I am a pauper." "I will state further for your information," said the Doctor, "that the law positively prohibits us treating any "pauper" who wears a kid glove." "Well, you know what you can do?" answered kid glovey. The Doctor rejoined, "I know what you can do," and jumped up, but the deadhead was too quick for him, and skipped out just in time not to be kicked out.

AN honest Galveston shoemaker was strolling down the avenue, when, peering into a restaurant, what should he see but one of his fashionable customers seated at a table covered with all the delicacies of the season, including a large bottle of green seal and two canvas-back ducks. Rushing in, the irate Galveston tradesman exclaimed, "You haven't got money to pay me for the boots you have got on, but you can afford to pay for all manner of delicacies." The young man wiped his moustache, and looking around to see that he was not overheard, responded in a whisper, "Don't be deceived by appearances. You must not lose confidence in me. I don't expect to pay for this little banquet any more than I expect to pay you for the boots."

THE Judge came down to Cincinnati one day, and the next morning early he went into the librarian's room at the Court House. He saw a little red-headed man in his shirt-sleeves sweeping and dusting about, and, going up to him, asked him when the librarian would be in. "At 9 o'clock, sir," was the answer. So some time after 9 the Judge came in again, and seeing the same little red-headed man, went up to him and asked if the librarian was in then. "I am the librarian, sir," said the man. "Why," said the Judge, "I was in here before, and you said the librarian would be in at 9 o'clock. How does this happen?" And the Judge was in a fair way to get angry. "Oh," said Myers, "then I was the janitor; now I am the librarian."

JONES and Brown were talking lately of a young clergyman whose preaching they had heard that day. "What do you think of him?" asked Brown? "I think," said Jones, he did better two years ago." "Why," said Brown, "he didn't preach then?" "True," said Jones, "that is what I mean."

THE explanation given by an excited Celestial in Vicksburg: "Me playee poker with Melican; alle same me glette flo aces; me bette ten dolla, nobody clum in. Me gette thlee klings; me bette five dolla, nobody clum in. Me gette flo flushee; me bette fifteen dolla, evly son of glun clum in. Me cleance out."

TWO ladies went to see Clara Morris. In one of the most affecting passages of the play, when the whole house was hushed in stillness, one lady who had been using her opera glass attentively remarked to the other: "Pooh! The trimming on her dress is nothing but Hamburg edging."

NEVER does a man believe so strongly in the attraction of gravitation as when he sits down on a chair and find it gone.

THE greatest lover of the human race is a Toledo man. When he slips down he prefers to have a crowd see him, so they can have the fun of laughing.

AN old farmer said of his pastor who was exceedingly mild in his preaching, "He's a good man, but he always rakes with the teeth up."

A MAN who said he spoke from experience lately declared that, in his opinion, "the worst thing out" is one's last match on a dark night.

WOMAN-KIND is like cider—sweet when first squeezed—but growing more vinegar-like after lying around a few years.

AN affected singer was told by a wag in the audience, "to come out from behind his nose and sing like other people."

"JACK, what relation is that old gentleman I saw you with this morning!" "Oh, not much; he's married to my grandparents' only daughter."

IF women are really angels, why don't they fly over a fence instead of making such a fearfully awkward job of climbing?

AN auctioneer should not be blamed for having the blues occasionally, as he is naturally a man of more (or) bid tastes.

A SOLDIER having been wounded with a six-shooter, was taken to the hospital, where he became a sick shooter himself.

LADIES should beware of the man with a clove in his breath; for the cloven foot is apt to follow.

"How sad!" exclaimed one blade of a pair of scissors to the other—"How sad! We only meet to sever!"

YOUNG folks grow most when they are in love. It increases their sighs wonderfully.

WHY is flattery like Cologne water? Because it is merely to be sniffed at, not swallowed.

WHEN is a young lady like a music-box? When she is full of airs.

A PLACE where duty calls: The Custom House.

A MOTTO for tea dealers—Honest tea is the best policy.

Removing Stains.—Boiling water will remove tea stains and many iron stains. Pour the water through the stain and thus prevent it from spreading over the fabric, while soaking it in milk before washing will always remove ink stains from any fabric.

Chamois skins are not derived from the chamois, as many people suppose, but are the flesh side of sheep skins. The skins are soaked in lime water, and in a solution of sulphuric acid, fish oil is poured over them, and they are then carefully washed in a solution of potash.

Waterproofing Cloth.—Cloth coated with linseed oil to which a little wax and litharge have been added, will be waterproof.

IF you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver, or Biliousness, and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take Simmons' Liver Regulator. Take a half-tablespoonful immediately after each meal. Increase or reduce the dose as will be found enough to produce one action from the bowels every day, and in a short time you will be perfectly cured.

"I have used Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator myself and in my family for years and pronounce it one of the most satisfactory medicines that can be used. Nothing would induce me to be without it, and I recommend my friends if they want to secure health, to always keep it on hand.

"HON. R. L. MOTT, Columbus, Ga."

Protection from Lightning.—A knight of the olden time in full armor was probably as safe from the effects of a thunder-storm as if he had a lightning-rod continually beside him: and one of the Roman emperors devised a perfectly secure retreat in a thunder-storm in the form of a subterranean vault of iron. He was probably led to this by thinking of a mode to keep out missiles, having no notion that a thin shell of soft copper would have been quite as effective as massive iron. But those emperors who, as Suetonius tells us, wore laurel crowns or seal-skin robes, or descended into underground caves or cellars on the appearance of a thunder-storm, were not protected at all. Even in France where special attention is paid to the protection of buildings from lightning, dangerous accidents have occured where all proper precautions seemed to have been taken But on more careful examination it was usually found that some one essential element was wanting. The most common danger seems to lie in fancying that a lightning-rod is necessarily properly connected with the earth if it drops into a mass of water. Far from it. A well-constructed reservoir full of water is not a good "earth" for a lightning-rod. The better the stonework and the cement the less are they fitted for this special purpose, and great mischief has been done by forgetting this.

Dolly Varden.

A character in Dickens "Barnaby Rudge," a locksmith's pretty daughter, the impresonation of good humor and blooming beauty. She undoubtedly used Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, the great natural hair renewer, as the abundance of fine glossy hair which hung down over her shoulders fully attested. Try it. Sold by all druggists.

An improved construction of boilers—with a view to a perfect and natural circulation of water—consists of an arrangement by which all of the tubes, together with the tube sheets, may be easily removed from the boiler shell for cleaning or repairs. To this end the flues or tubes are placed vertically in a rectangular flue box, provided with a rectangular flange, which is bolted to a corresponding collar surrounding an opening in the rear wall of the fire box; the rear end of the flue-box is riveted to the back head of the boiler shell by bolts. The joints at the end of the flue-box are sufficently strong to withstand any strain that can be brought to bear upon them; and the flame, smoke and products of combustion pass through the flue-box and around the flues, effecting rapid generation of steam. The circulation of the water and steam in the vertical tubes is natural and perfect. For boilers carrying a very high pressure the flue-box may be strengthened by stay bolts in the usual way.

Workingmen.

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

An apparatus for causing a bell to ring at any desired hour of the day is described by *L'Electricite*. its arrangement being as follows: It comprises a lens by means of which the solar rays are concentrated and directed on a metallic slip or strip, which is susceptible of great and very rapid dilation. The result of the dilation is electric contact, giving passage to a battery current which rings the bell. Although the sun may be covered by clouds, its calorific power is never diminished so much as not to dilate the strip. An interesting question has been raised, namely, as to what the action of the moon would be, through a lens of high magnifying power, on a very sensitive strip. The apparatus would also, perhaps, be sensitive of graduation with a view to study the radiating powers of the sun.

VEGETINE is nourishing and strengthening; purifies the blood; regulates the bowels; quiets the nervous system; acts directly upon the secretions, and arouses the whole system to action.

Excellent work will no doubt be done in the near future at the Warner Astronomical Observatory at Rochester. The telescope—the third largest in the United States—will be 22 feet long, and will have a lens 16 inches in diameter. Prof. Swift will have, with this telescope, a wider field for his powers of observation that have proved to be so fertile under less advantageous circumstances.

We would no more be without Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia,) in our family than without a stove. It is pure, and does its work without the main strength of the washwoman, Try it.

The electric lamp can prove quite as fatal as the kerosene lamp, each in its own way, of course, if the people do not take care. On Oct. 18 one of the men on board the Czar's new yacht, the Livadia, was asked to support an electric lamp for a short time before it was hoisted into position. In some way or other he managed to divert the current from the candle and sent it through his body, and he died instantly.

In boring for water in the Wimmera district, Victoria, recently, a tree was passed through for six feeet at a depth of 250 feet, and the cup brought up several fruit stones similar to the nuts of plums; some were smashed, but the kernels were not recognizable. It seemed evident that there was a grove of trees there.

Time is money; emphatically so when Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup frequently cures Cold, Coughs, etc., in less than a day. Price, 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

A Good Housewife.

The good housewife, when she is giving her house its spring renovating, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than many houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she must know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines.—*Concord N. H Patriot.*

CHILDHOOD'S innocence: Somebody gave little Augustus two toys. "I will give this one to my dear little sister," he said, showing the largest. "Because it is the prettiest?" said the delighted mamma. "No," he replied, without hesitation; "because it's broken."

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. HILSBEE, 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. Sample, FREE, by P. Nenstaedter & Co., Box 3946 New York.

THE truth is that no person pursuing indoor occupations, can expect to escape the consequences. Those organs, the liver and kidney's they will become inactive, and they need just such a remedy as Kidney-Wort to enable them to keep in healthy condition.

Vegetine.

The Barks, Roots and Herbs

FROM WHICH VEGETINE IS MADE

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50 cts. a Package.

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For Kidney Complaint and Nervous Debility.

ISLESBORO Me., Dec. 28, 1877.

MR. STEVENS—DEAR SIR: I had had a Cough for 18 years when I commenced taking the Vegetine. I was very low; my system was debilitated by disease. I had the Kidney Complaint, and was very nervous—cough bad, lungs sore. When I had taken one bottle. I found it was helping me; it has helped my cough and it strengthens me. I am now able to do my work. Never have found anything like the Vegetine. I know it is everything it is recommended to be.

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Vegetine.

DR. W. ROSS Writes:

Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston: 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 seven years, and have never had one bottle returned. I would heartily recommend it to those in need of a blood purifier.

DR. W. ROSS, Druggist,
Sept. 13, 1878. Wilton, Iowa.

Vegetine in Powder Form is sold by all druggists and general stores. If you cannot buy it of them, inclose 50c. in postage stamps for one package, or $1 for two packages, and I will send it by return mail.

Vegetine,

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

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KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

Dr. R. H. Clark, South Hero, Vt., says, "In cases of Kidney Trouble it has acted like a charm. It has cured many very bad cases of Piles, and has never failed to act efficiently."

Nelson Fairchild, of St. Albans, Vt., says, "It is of priceless value. After sixteen years of great suffering from Piles and Costiveness it completely cured me."

C. S. Hogaboon, of Berkshire, says, "One package has done wonders for me in completely curing a severe Liver and Kidney Complaint."

IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER. WHY?

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

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

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

One package will make six qts of medicine.

TRY IT NOW!

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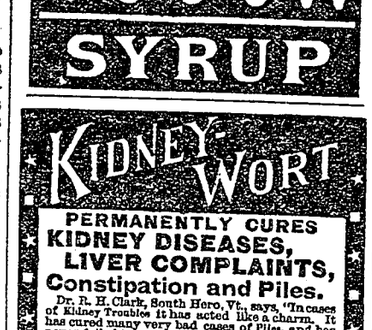

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They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

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No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

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

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

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

FOR THE CURE OF CHRONIC SCROFULA OR SYPHILITIC DISEASE, HEREDITARY OR CONTAGIOUS.

Be It Seated In The Lungs or Stomach or Bones, Flesh or Nerves,

CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING THE FLUIDS.

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Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all remedial agents in the cure of Scrofulous, Constitutional and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

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Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, ropy, or of various colors like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance and white bone-dust deposit, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins, the Resolvent will give immediate relief.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Liver, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains and Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to one or more parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort,

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

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Jacksonville Republican.

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A WINTER SERMON.

Thou dwellest in a warm and cheerful home,
Thy roof in vain the winter tempest lashes,
While houseless wretches round thy mansion roam,
On whose unsheltered head the torrent splashes.

Thy board is loaded with the richest meats,
O'er which thine eyes in sated languor wander;
Many might live on what thy mastiff eats,
Or feast on fragments which thy servants squander.

Thy limbs are muffled from the piercing blast
When from thy fireside thou dost daily sally;
Many have scarce a rag about them cast,
With which the frosty breezes toy and dally.

Thou hast soft smiles to greet the kiss of love
When thy light step resounds within the portal;
Some have no friend save Him who dwells above,
No sweet communion with a fellow mortal.

Thou sleepest soundly on thy costly bed,
Lulled by the power of luxuries unnumbered;
Some pillow on a stone an aching head,
Never again to wake when they have slumbered.

Then think of those, who formed of kindred clay,
Depend upon the doles thy bounty scatters;
And God will hear them for thy welfare pray—
They are His children, though in rags and tatters.

Disappointed.

"Just three months ago to-day since she came to Farmlands, and I verily believe I am in love—hopelessly."

But whether his passion were fraught with, or doomed to success or despair, John Clifford certainly looked like a "hopeless" lover thinking about Isabel De Lorme.

His was a bright face, though not handsome, and lighted by laughing blue eyes that the young lady never yet had satisfactorily decided were in fun or earnest when their owner flashed their light upon her.

John Clifford was twenty-six, and no face had ever yet disturbed the even tenor of his way until this Isabel De Lorme had come to his mother's house, and won all hearts under the roof before a week.

Only three months acquainted, and John Clifford could have sworn it seemed like so many years, such perfect friends they two had become, despite that tall, aristocratic blonde gentleman from Paris who sat next to Isabel at the table, and who frowned so audibly when John would bend over her regal head and whispered something or other.

And sitting there, he had to smile with superb indifference when he thought of this blonde gentleman, this Mr. Elmer whose admiration for his peerless Isabel was so patent.

To be sure, Mr. Elmer and Isabel had been carrying on a harmless little flirtation, off and on.

But John hadn't said anything, for two good reasons; one was, he was not a declared lover of Miss De Lorme, much as he would have liked to be; the other he had just as nice a little time with Addie Sunderland between times when he took a stroll only a couple of miles.

He and Addie had known each other ever since John could remember.

And then, with Addie two miles off, and Isabel constantly before his eyes—with Addie, when he did see her, in plainest of muslin toilets, *demidishabille*, and Isabel flashing before his eyes in such wondrously bewitching dresses, it was little wonder that he grew to forgetting Addie Sunderland's peach-bloom cheeks, hair like spun gold, and eyes as dark, but not so brilliant as Isabel De Lorme's own.

John Clifford was fast forgetting her; and that elegant lady had won him whom she had wanted for her very own.

Poor foolish little Addie! but she was only seventeen, and in love, else she would have risen up and met and vanquished her foe; for her own weapons, her feminine tact, beauty, wit and grace, were sharp and bright as her enemy's, only her enemy was an expert in their use, and well, only just the truest, sweetest girl in the country was Addie.

The light were flaring and flaming brightly in Mrs. Clifford's parlor, and the little groups gathered together were unusually disinclined for conversation.

It had been a delightful season, and on the morrow their pleasant party would be broken up, in all probability never to meet again.

Mrs. Clifford's guest was to leave in the morning.

And yet John Clifford had not spoken.

But to-night when he saw her standing by the window, silent, thoughtful, alone, so queenly in her attitude of grace, he suddenly walked into her presence, resolving to ask her to stay and be his wife, or to go his betrothed bride.

She turned, with a bright smile, and held out her hand.

"I believe I was certainly getting lonely. Are you lonely, Mr. Clifford?"

She flashed him a glance from her radiant eyes as she spoke; and with the hand John was still holding carelessly, but with a matchless grace that did not escape her lover's ardent, admiring gaze, swept back a rich stray curl off her forehead.

How liquidly tender her voice was!

And John Clifford wondered if his destiny had created this opportunity for his especial good.

"You ask me if I am ever lonely," he said, in a low, murmurous tone that was intoxicating in its sweetness and proud strength, that grew passionate as he went on; "as if I could be, when I have had you near me; as if I ever would be with you. Isabel, you will not go and leave me desolate? Isabel, my own darling! my own beautiful darling!"

Then, without waiting for an answer, satisfied in that he told her all his heart, as it behoved him to do, John Clifford caught her in his arms, held her in a tight embrace, the while raining kisses he could not withhold on her splendid face, on her warm, quivering lips.

Then he held her at arm's length and smiled down on her.

"My own! I knew I had but to tell and——"

But she was shivering strangely.

He saw her mouth parted to speak, and he stopped suddenly.

"Mr. Clifford—oh, Mr. Clifford, I would give worlds to undo what you have done! to unsay what you have said! Oh, why has this terrible mistake occurred! Tell me what I have done to justify it!"

She was fairly wailing out her piteous words, and he saw there was something yet to come.

"Tell me," he returned huskily. "Whatever it is I want to know."

But she seemed to disregard his words.

She walked up and down the little room in restless distress.

"How did I know you thought I was Miss De Lorme? Everybody called me Isabel. John Clifford, I am Mrs. De Lorme! Why didn't you know it?"

There was smothered fierceness in her voice as she abruptly proclaimed it.

He stood several seconds stricken dumb with the news.

Then he went up to her.

"Forgive me—I meant no harm. God is my judge of that. And you, Mrs. De Lorme, if you will mercifully forget it, I—I will try."

He bowed and left her to herself.

He went to the quiet of his room, where he paced the floor all that long night, drinking to the very dregs the cup at his lips.

And the next morning, when he come down, Mrs. De Lorme had gone.

The afternoon sun was shining all over the green meadow land, and flittering in quivering beauty through the swaying branches of the horse chestnuts.

John Clifford, three years older than he was the morning he set sail for America, lay back in the armchair, and looked about him as a man looks who feels glad to be at home again.

He was smiling at his fond mother, who was bustling around in restless delight.

"Glad to get home? Indeed I am mother; and what's more, I am going to stay here—settle down, you know, for good."

"If you'd only brought a wife home with you, John," she said.

His face clouded, then lightened.

"Bless you, mother mine, didn't you know I've come to marry my little Addie? How is she mother? I am going up directly after supper."

Mrs Clifford gave a little start.

"John! dear boy—didn't you get the letter? Why, Addie's been married this six months. My poor John!"

She came over and silently smoothed his averted head, knowing only half the unspeakable agony in his noble heart.

"Married?" he said at length, "Who to mother?"

"A Mr. De Lorme. It is the queerest story, dear; but our Isabel—you remember?—was a married woman, it seems, and she died shortly after she left here."

"He came here the summer you went away, and he and Addie Sutherland made a match of it."

A common enough story, told in simplest, most passionless words, that Mrs. Clifford never dreamed were tearing and cruelly probing a wound that never had healed, and never would.

And to-day John Clifford raises his hat to Mrs. De Lorme as she rides in her phaeton, with a hand that never has touched a woman's clinging fingers since that night, and his face tells no tales of his lonely life at Farmlands.

Tasteless Cod Liver Oil.

Dr. Penteves, in *La France Medicale*, recommends, in order to render cod liver oil tasteless, to mix a tablespoonful of it intimately with the yolk of an egg, add a few drops of essence of peppermint, and half a tumbler of sugared water, so as to obtain a *lait du poule*. By this means the taste and characteristic odor of the oil are entirely covered, and the patients take it without the slightest repugnance. Besides, the oil, being thus rendered miscible as the water in all its proportions, is in as complete state of emulsion as the fats at the moment they penetrate the chyle vessels, consequently absorption is better assured.

—Boston pays out $2,300,000 annually for oysters.

The favorite day for marriages in Paris is Saturday.

—Joseph Hopkinson wrote "Hail Columbia" in 1798.

—A coon club has been organized at Wilmington, N. C.

—The German Mormons now have an organ in Salt Lake City.

—There are 615,000 females in New York city and 500,000 males.

—Bismark has for many years believed that he will die in 1881.

—Texas drives 1,000,000 head of cattle to the Northwest annually.

—The Jews have a temple in Chicago which will seat 5,000 persons.

—Innocents' Day, December, 28, was formerly considered an unlucky day.

A Picture Three Miles Long.

Most of our readers have heard of, and many may have seen, Banvard's great "Panorama of the Mississippi." It is said that the author of this immense work conceived its idea and determined on its execution when he was a mere boy, during a trip across the Mississippi in a row-boat at sunset. The story of his after-life is a record of singular persistency and success in carrying out a boyish dream.

When his father died, John Banvard was left a poor, friendless lad, and obtained employment with a druggist. But so fond was he of sketching the likenesses of those about him on the walls with chalk or coal, that his master told him he made better likenesses than pills; so poor John lost his situation.

He then tried other plans, and met with many disappointments. Finally he obtained enough money to begin his great work. He bought a small skiff, and set off alone on his perilous adventure.

He traveled thousands of miles, crossing the Mississippi backwards and forwards to secure the best points for making his sketches. All day long he went on sketching, and when the sun was about to set he either shot wild fowl on the river, or hauling the little boat ashore, went into the woods, with his rifle, to shoot game.

After cooking and eating his supper, he turned his boat over on the ground, and crept under it, rolling himself up in a blanket to sleep for the night, safe from the falling dews and prowling animals.

Sometimes for weeks together he never spoke to a human being. In this manner he went on sketching for more than four hundred days before the necessary drawings were finished, and then he set to work in good earnest to paint the picture.

He had only made sketches in his wanderings. After these were completed, there were colors and canvas to be bought, and a large wooden building to be erected, for he determined to paint them on one piece of canvas, and thus make a panorama.

When it was finished it covered three miles of canvass, and represented a range of scenery three thousand miles in extent; and that all this magnificent work was executed by a poor, fatherless, moneyless lad, ought to make us ashamed of giving up any undertaking worth pursuing, merely because it would cost us some trouble.

An Arctic Mail.

Down upon the ice of the Red River of the North, below the walls of Fort Garry, there began in the latter part of December a dog-sledge journey which supplies mail matter to at least one-sixth of the Western Continent. The isolated position of the many posts at the Hudson's Bay Company, and the wide and trackless wastes separating them from all means of communication with the outside world, and even with each other, by any of the ordinary channels of intercourse, necessitate certain methods of mail transport peculiar to this country alone. The boat brigades of the summer carry a mail in addition to their freight; but in the long winters, when the waters are locked up in ice and the plains covered with snow, leaving scarcely a landmark discernible by which the day's course may be steered, other appliances take the place of plank bottoms and sturdy oarsmen.

Every year, about the 10th of December, when the landscape is clothed in its winter raiment of white, and the rivers and lakes are covered with thick ice, there starts from Fort Garry, bound north, the accumulation of mail matter known as the Great Northern Packet. Through its agency communication is had with every post in the territory. The appliances for the carriage of this important packet are snow shoes and sledges. The latter, generally four in number, are drawn by dogs, of which there are four to each sledge, and in whose trappings considerable taste and ornament are displayed. Their drivers, one to each sledge, lightly clad for running alongside their trains, are shod with snow shoes. Each alternate sledge is loaded with whitefish as provision for the dogs upon the journey—every animal receiving a single fish at the termination of the day's travel—and pemmican and tea for the drivers.

There is bound upon each of the remaining sledges a pair of stoutly constructed boxes, measuring about three feet in length by eighteen inches in width and fourteen inches in depth. These wooden mail bags, when properly packed, contain an astonishing amount of printed and written matter. These receptacles being secured upon the sledges, the party sets forth upon its long journey, the dogs running at a regular trot from morning till night, and the drivers accompanying them on foot, at the rate of about forty miles a day. The route taken is generally that followed by the boat brigades in the summer, shortened whenever practicable by crossing points of land jutting out into the lakes, and striking overland from bend to bend of the rivers. But the ice forms the general roadway, and the whole length of Lake Winnipeg is traversed to Norway House at its northern extremity. This post constitutes what may be called a general distributing office—the entire packet being overhauled and repacked, so as to separate matter going North and West, from that going eastward toward Hudson's Bay. The latter is consigned to a branch packet run to connect with the first carriers, and bringing with it the mail from York Factory in the bay. After effecting an exchange the runners separate, returning immediately to their respective starting points.

A new set of packet bearers now travel from Norway House, carrying the great mail for the North and West to Fort Carlton—the chief centre of the winter packet arrangements—near the eastern extremity of the great Saskatchewan Valley, a distance of about seven hundred miles, where the process of unpacking and redistribution again takes place, matter directed to the North being now separated from that going West. The runners who come down from the Saskatchewan, in the West, and those from Norway House, whose journey I have just traced, there await the arrival of the outward-bound express from the extreme Western districts, strictly so called, being those of Mackenzie River and Athabaska. When the runners coming from these three directions have met and exchanged burdens, the last grand link in the operation is completed. The mail for the West returns; the Norway House men retrace their steps eastward; while the Great Northern Packet journeys on in charge of the men who have come to meet it from the remote arctic regions to which it is consigned.

The runners in charge of the mail packets are generally half-breeds, whose capacity for rapid travelling has been tested. They are not unimportant men, either in their own eyes or in the eyes of other people. But, with the exception of physical endurance requisite to the maintenance of a steady trot for days at a time, their necessary qualifications are not many. In travelling they skirt the shores of the watercourses, selecting camping places for the night on some sheltered thicket, or under the lee of some projecting bank, to escape the fierce winds which sweep over the level prairies. The snow is scraped away from a space sufficiently large to admit of a huge fire and the spreading down of blankets by means of a snow shoe used as a shovel. Dry wood is collected in large quantities, the pemmican and tea served, the sledges turned up to ward off the blasts and the runners, wrapped in a few blankets, retire for the night. The warmth of fire and blankets is augmented by the vital heat of the dogs, occupying the bed with masters. Before daybreak they are awake, and with a further consumption of pemmican and tea the day's travel begins.

They pass through strange scenes upon their journeys—withered woods, through which the winds howl and shriek shrilly, and endless level expanses of snow, the glare of whose unsullied whiteness blinds the traveller. The solitude of the vast region is unbroken, save when the dog sledge with its peal of silver bells in winter, or the swiftly-passing boat brigade, resonant with the songs of the summer *voyageurs*, intrudes with its momentary variation on the shriek of the all-penetrating wind, the ripple of the stream, the roar of the thunder-toned waterfall, or the howl of the wild beasts of the forests—the undisturbed possession of the Indian hunter and his prey. From the morning when the packet left the office at Fort Garry to the evening when the solitary dog-train—last of many—drags the same packet, now reduced to a tiny bundle, into the enclosure of La Pierre's House, more than one hundred nights have been passed in the great Northern forest; more than three thousand miles have been traversed; a score of different dog trains have hauled the packet, sending off branch dog packets to the right and left. It was mid-winter when it started; it arrives just as the sunshine of mid-May is beginning to carry a faint whisper of coming spring to the valleys of the Upper Yucon.

Origin of the Merino Sheep.

As the ancient Greeks had no cotton nor silk and very little linen, and as sheep's wool was the principal texture from which their clothes were made, they took peculiar care to cultivate with especial care such breeds of sheep as produced very fine wool. Such breeds were those of the Greek city of Tarentum, situated on the Tarentine Gulf. In order to improve the fine quality of the wool still more, the sheep were covered with clothes in cold weather, as it was found by experience that exposure to cold made the wool coarser. Thus clothing these sheep from generation to generation resulted in a very delicate breed with exceedingly fine wool, according to the law established by Darwin in regard to selection and adaptation to exterior conditions. This product of Greek industry was transmitted by them to the Romans, whose great agricultural author, Columella, states that his uncle in Spain crossed the Tarentine sheep with rams imported from Africa, and obtained a stronger breed, combining the whiteness of fleece of the father with the fineness of the fleece of the mother, and having obtained such results the race was perpetuated. The absence of other fine textures made these Spanish sheep so valuable that in the beginning of our era they were sold in Rome for $1,000 in gold a head, an enormous price for those times, when money had much more value than now. When the Barbarians invaded Italy these sheep were all exterminated, while the greater portion of the Roman possessions were laid waste. But in the less accessible mountains of Spain the Moors preserved the breed, and it is to them that modern Spain owes the merino sheep, which are the direct descendants of this cross breed of the Greek and African ancestors referred to. It is a valuable inheritance, too, which that country owes to the combined Greek, Roman, and Moorish civilization, and of which our California wool-growers also earn the advantages, by the prosperity of this breed of sheep, which was there a few years ago.

"The Mayflower Guards in Line.

"Mayflower Guards this way," shouted a small boy at Third avenue and Eighth street, New York. He wore a red shirt and glazed hat, and tinsel stripes decorated his trouser legs. He stood at the head of an irregular line of boys waving a wooden sword. His comrades were resplendent in red and white shirts, and were armed with old campaign torches that had outlived their usefulness.

"Get into line, Jimmy," called the leader, giving one of his squad an admonitory poke in the rear.

"Lemme alone, can't yer," growled the insubordinate private, who was bent upon displaying his uniform to some small girls on the curbstone.

"Fall in, fall in," shouted their captain.

The "Guards" fell in by fours. Those who had no torches rested their hands on their comrades' shoulders. In the rear marched their standard-bearer, who bore a small gaudily-painted target bearing the name of the company. The youthful musician at the head wiped his nose with the back of his hand and placed a small tin pipe in his mouth. He blew till he was red in the face, and at last evoked a dismal toot. "Forward, hurry up there!" screamed the captain, and the squad marched up the avenue. Similar companies were scattered all along Third avenue. Some bore National flags, while others displayed the harp and and the shamrock of Ireland. Boys who failed to find red shirts took off their coats and shivered for the sake of appearance in white. Occasionally the dignity of the "Rangers" or "Light Guard" was marred by the sudden descent of an enraged woman, who fell upon captain or private with shrill reminders of household duties and led the unfortunate youth off by the ear. It was noticeable that the various companies invariably halted in suggestive nearness to cake or candy shops.

—Prussia and North German States have 11,687 breweries.

—Nearly a million dollars are in the treasury of Texas.

An Indian Pythias.

Ephraim Webster is said to have been the first white man, who sought a permanent residence in Onondaga county, and passed most of his time among the red men of his day. Force of circumstances brought him to Onondaga, and soon after he had located there a young brave of the Cayuga nation one morning presented himself before the chiefs of the Onondagas and Mr. Webster, while sitting at the door of the council-house. The young man said: "I have come to dwell among you and your people, if you will permit. I have left forever the home of my father and the hearth of my mother. I seek a home with you; my name is Mantinoah, deny me not."

"Mantinoah, you are welcome here," said the aged chief Ka-whick-do-ta; "sit down among us. Be our son, we will be to you a father; you can hunt and fish with our young men, and tread the war-path with the braves of our nation; you shall be honored as you deserve."

Nearly two years passed and Mantinoah was apparently contented and happy. He was the first in the chase, most active in the dance, and the loudest in the song. His ever-pleasant and even manner won for him the friendship of Webster, and therefore it was that where one was, there was the other also. Webster was surprised one bright morning by Mantinoah saying: "I must leave your peaceful valley soon forever. I go toward the setting sun; I have a vow to perform. My nation and my friends know Mantinoah will be true. My friend, I desire you to go with me." Webster consented, and preparation was made for the journey. They left Onondaga valley together, and, after a walk of three or four days, taking their journey leisurely, hunting and fishing by the way, they arrived at an eminence near Mantinoah's village.

"Here," said Mantinoah, "let us rest—let us invoke the Great Spirit to grant us strength to pass triumphantly through the scenes of this day. Here," said he, "we will eat, and here for the last time will smoke the pipe of peace and friendship together."

After a repast of broiled venison and bread, the pipe was passed from one to the other in regular succession, and the silence was broken by Mantinoah saying: "A little more than two years have elapsed since, in my native village near to us, in a burst of passion, I slew my bosom friend and chosen companion. The chiefs of my nation declared me guilty of my friend's blood, and decreed I must suffer death. It was then I sought your nation; it was then I won your friendship. The nearest of kin to him I slew, according to our custom, was to become my executioner. My execution was deferred two full years, during which time I was condemned to banishment from my nation. I vowed to return. The time of two full years expires this day, when the setting sun sinks behind the topmast branch of yonder tree. Beneath the broad branches of this venerable oak, where we now stand, at the foot of this ancient rock, against which we now lean, I stand prepared to receive my doom. My friend, we have had many a cheerful sport together; our joys have not been circumscribed, our griefs have been few; look not so sad now, but let new joys arouse you to happiness. When you return to the Onondagas bear witness that Mantinoah died like a true brave of the Cayugas; that he trembled not at the approach of death, like the coward paleface, nor shed tears like a woman. My friend, take my belt, my knife, my hunting-pouch, my horn, and rifle; accept them as mementoes of our friendship; I shall need them no longer; a few moments and the avenger will be here; the Great Spirit calls; I am ready; Mantinoah fears not to die; farewell."

As soon as the brave Indian had finished, Webster remonstrated with him, but in vain he urged him to escape the consequences. A short silence ensued, when a yell was heard in the distance, to which the Cayuga responded. A single Indian approached and took Mantinoah by the hand. He, too, had been his friend, but the law of the savage could not be broken.

After mutual salutations and expressions of kindness, the avenger addressed him: "Mantinoah, you have slain my brother; our laws declare me avenger and your executioner. Your time is come; death is at hand; prepare to meet him. Be steadfast, be firm; and may the Great Spirit sustain you.

Upon this Mantinoah gracefully elevated his manly form, carefully bared his broad bosom, calmly laid his arm across his manly breast; not a muscle moved not a breath was heard. There he stood, ready for the voluntary sacrifice, immovable as adamant. Accompanied by a deafening yell, the bright tomahawk of the avenger glistened in the fading light; its keen edge sank deep into the brain of his victim. The thirsty earth drank the life-blood of Mantinoah, and he sank, without a groan, a lifeless corpse before his friend. Instantly, as if by magic, a host of savages appeared; the mournful song of death reechoed through the forest; the gloomy dance of the dead moved in melancholy solemnity around the corpse of the departed; the low, guttural moan peculiar to the savage murmured through the trees, and all was still. They silently surveyed the scene, when slowly in groups, in pairs, and singly, the witnesses of this thrilling scene retired.

A Strange Visitor.

A decided sensation was recently created in New York, by the advent in that city of a Bombay merchant-prince, Mr. Esoofally Hiptala by name, together with his four wives, Vageerbai, Allah Bundi, Yhahjah and Omdabai—all of them in charge of a fifth woman named Bhoonbai, and a eunuch, Abdolalla Esmaijee. In addition to these were several other persons, in the capacity of servants. The names of the attendants are not easy to pronounce, but as given to the reporters are Goolamhooran, Oomerkhan, Yagax, Railagor, Iman, Khogoolla, Ballyay, Moorbarak and Zubrung. They all wore either a turban or a red fez, with black tassel depending, and were for the most part dressed in half European costume, but their master, the merchant-prince, was attired, with the exception of his nether garments, in true Oriental style of splendor. Under a loose overcoat, which was carelessly thrown open, could be seen a long garment of pale pink, pending to the knees, on which was worked a mass of gold embroidery in a bewilderment of fantastic shapes. The merchant says his sole object in coming to this country is to improve his mind by travel and observation.

Gambler's Fortunes.

The two gambling houses, which were most frequently visited by Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, were George Beers', corner of University Place and Thirteenth street, and Dancer's, at No. 8 Barclay street, N. Y. Beers and Dancers are both dead, and their gambling houses belong to the past. George Beers died about four years ago, leaving a handsome widow and three young children, and a fortune of about $300,000. The property consists of the building on the corner opposite Tiffany's, a brown stone house on Eleventh street, a very valuable property on Sixth avenue, near Twenty-eighth street, and a splendid country residence, with large and beautifully cultivated grounds at Islip, Long Island. Beers made the most of his money during the war, and at the corner of University Place and Thirteenth street, where Cornelius J. visited. And right lively company was found there during the flush times of the war and some years afterward.

George Beers, however, was of a very quiet and gentle disposition. There was such an air of well-bred repose in his manner, and an apparent contentment with his lot in life, that one would think to look at his handsome face, and note the expression which usually rested there, that the world had properly appreciated him, in having contributed a goodly portion of its labor and time for his comfort and happiness. A great many of his patrons were Wall and Broad street men, beside a certain class of young bloods. There were but few strangers or out-of-town people who visited there. There was, therefore, to a certain extent, an exclusive caste of the people who frequented Beers'.

Beers was an epicure, and his elegantly set table, with its beautiful and exquisitely cooked viands, was one of the chief attractions of his house. The style of cooking combined the daintiness of the French, with the plenitude and liberality of the English or American. He studied the tastes of his patrons, both as to their favorite dishes and their choice of wines and cigars. From the stress which Cornelius J., in his evidence, lays upon the expensive hospitality with which he entertained guests at his residence in this city, it is evident that he was fond of displaying his taste in the culinary art, while ostensibly he merely did it in order to maintain the honor of the Vanderbilt family.

Possessing such a cultivated gastronomic taste, and a passion for cards, it was no wonder Cornelius J. Vanderbilt should have frequented George Beers' house. The story of his having a fit there, after an unusually heavy loss at faro, may or may not be true. Many men as good as he have done worse than fall over in a swoon or fit, after fully realizing the ruin they have brought on themselves through their own folly, and have placed pistols at their heads and blown their brains out.

Now, about Dancers', at No. 8 Barclay street, Cornelius J. says he played there in the day time. Ay, it was a down-town game, and many a man has walked in there feeling pretty solid, with his pocket book stuffed with greenbacks, till old Dancers got hold of him, and pretty soon he danced without the music of a couple of nickles to keep time for him.

A stylish old fellow was Dancers, and he would rather play backgammon than faro any day in the week.

There was a big capital in that faro bank, and it had the reputation of being square. The highest players in the city "played open" and "coppered" their "pyramids" on its "lay-out." Cornelius J. usually called for a stack of reds as he took his seat next to the cue keeper. He was very fond of playing in the "pot," that is, taking in the six, seven and eight. He usually did this till it came to a "case," and then he put down his pile either open or coppered. If he lost he would sometimes drop back to a pile of whites, and as these did not cost but $10 he could better afford to wait till his turn of luck came; and then he would hustle the game pretty lively till it got down to the last turn, when he systematically called it both ways from the lowest card.

Well, old Dancer "passed in his checks," as the gamblers say, a few years ago, and left a big pile of bonds and money to his wife and daughter, both of whom have since died, also; the daughter being of a religious turn of mind left all her father's illegitimate gains to the churches and benevolent institutions, trusting, doubtless, in the efficacy of the good it would thereby accomplish, as in some measure to palliate the wrongs which her father had inflicted upon society. But her uncle and some distant relatives put in a claim to the Surrogate for a share of the property, and it was amicably compromised between them a few weeks ago, and thus the matter was settled.

Warfare by Night.

The forward march of all sciences during the present century has not been confined to the useful in peace, but the destructive in war has also received so much attention that lethal weapons of all kinds have attained a pitch of perfection most unpleasant for those who are called on to confront them. The arms of precision which are now in use, combined with the largely increased size of the armies which modern warfare demands, makes the destruction of life in the field so great that the list of killed and wounded after a disastrous day frequently foots up a total which would have represented a very respectable army a hundred years ago. Nor does there seem to be a pause in the constant evolution of the lethal powers of nature. As fast as a ship is built or a fortification devised capable of resisting the impact of the missiles of existing artillery, heavier guns are produced, and in the race destruction keeps full pace with preservation. Where this constant advance will end none can forsee. There must be a point reached sooner or later on one side or the other at which improvement can go no further and at this point war must cease, having killed itself. Meanwhile new appliances in warfare are constantly enlisting the attention of the civilized world, and the latest is that which will, if it be brought to the expected perfection, turn night into day for belligerent purposes. This is the application of electric light to military operations and from an account given by the Pall Mall Gazette of a number of experiments recently conducted at Metz by a committee of engineers and officers appointed by the German Government for the purpose, it would seem that the practicability of such application is full demonstrated.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, Jan. 22, 1881.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

PROGRESS OF LEGISLATION.—7,000 BILLS ON THE CALENDAR.—SEVEN MORE WEEKS OF CONGRESS.—ABOUT A COLORED CABINET OFFICER.—THE NEXT SENATE.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 15, 1881.

The week in Washington has not been particularly remarkable, from a legislative point of view, although it has been characterized by some heavy debating in the House on the funding bill, as well as solid work in committees of both houses on appropriation bills, and the new census reapportionment.

There are at present over 7,000 bills upon the calendar of the House of Representatives, and there remain, about seven weeks of life to Congress, or just time enough to clear the calendar if an average of 1000 bills per week could be disposed of. Notwithstanding this state of affairs, 126 new bills have been introduced this week. It is not reasonable to suppose that the members who are still introducing measures have any expectation of ever getting them considered. It costs money to print these bills that can never come to any thing.

Just at the present, politics delights most in forecasting the future, and the many changes that must soon take place in the administrative, legislative and judicial branches of the government are discussed, in all their infinite relations, in influential political circles, as well as in their dependent political demi-circles. About the new Cabinet, there is much surmise, though but little knowledge. All that can be definitely known is that Mr. Blaine will be Secretary of State. There is a strong influence urging the appointment of Mr. Bruce, the colored Senator from Mississippi, for a Cabinet position. His appointment would produce an interesting politico social situation which those acquainted with the relations between official and social life in Washington will readily understand.

Of the new Senators whose terms will begin on the 4th of next March, thirteen have either been elected or have been given nominations that are equivalent to election These thirteen are Messers. Miller, of California, Hawley, of Connecticut, Bayard, of Delaware, Jones, of Florida, Conger, of Michigan, George, of Mississippi, Cockrell, of Missouri, Fair, of Nevada, Sherman, of Ohio, Oliver, of Pennsylvania, Burnside, of Rhode Island, Edmunds, of Vermont, and Mahone, of Virginia. Of these, Messrs. Bayard, Jones, Cockrell, Burnside and Edmunds will be their own successors, while the other eight will be new senators. Five of these incoming senators are Republicans who will take the places of Democrats, two are Democrats who will take the places of Republicans, and one (Mahone) is an independent. Of the eleven States that have act yet positively declared their choice, it is pretty safe to predict that Harrison will be the Senator from Indiana, Hale from Maine, and Davis from Massachusetts—two new and one to succeed himself. All three are Republicans, and one (from Indiana) will succeed a Democrat. The result in Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia and Wisconsin is yet in doubt. Of the last named States, five will certainly elect Republicans, two Democrats, and one (Tennessee) is uncertain.

LONDON LETTER.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS—EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL NEWS ITEMS.

Regular Correspondence.

LONDON, ENGLAND, Jan 3, 1881.

The weather during the past week, up to Friday, has been rough and strong, and the land is generally too wet for cultivation. The samples of English wheat offered in London and in provincial markets have been very much out of condition, and the effect of the rains at the close of harvest on unthatched ricks is becoming more and more patent. A very large proportion of the English wheat crop has been injured in that way, and the market rates for damp samples are very low. The amount of old wheat now included in farmers' deliveries is very small; in fact there is practically none. But where such is to be found the samples meet a ready sale, and new wheats in fine condition find buyers without difficulty. For the red prices are low, and the supply of dry foreign wheat make the sale of all such inferior portion of the home growth very difficult and unsatisfactory. To have the large proportion of deliveries in more or less perfect condition is considered, the position of the home producer, as a seller of wheat, is a very serious one. The yield of the crop of 1880 is turning out to be smaller than the lowest published estimates and the small deliveries at low prices make the money return a small one to the English grower.

With few exceptions all foreign wheats are now to be Purchased on the spot, and forwarded at easier rates than were obtained during the previous week. The quantity of breadstuffs on passage and for shipment is large, and all that the United States refuses to send is gladly supplied from other sources. The "visible supply" of wheat in America is now rapidly increasing, and is now but little short of the greatest accumulation of last year. It is quite probable that there will be a large quantity of American flour sent here later on.

A considerable quantity of snow fell in North Germany, which it is feared will do considerable damage to the coming crops, as they were not covered with the soil.

The rinderpest is making terrible ravages in Russia, and the infected district is now within 60 kilometres of the frontier of East Russia. The import of all stock, except horses, mules, and donkeys, also the import of all animal produce, except milk, butter, and cheese, is strictly prohibited. Fresh fodder, straw, manure, hair bristles, and clothes which have been worn are likewise prohibited articles, although the importation is allowed under certain conditions, and on application to the veterinary surgeon and commissioner of the frontier.

In England agricultural prospects at the close of the year are good, so far as the condition of the young crops is concerned, for everything has come up well and looks strong and healthy. Prices for stores are still low and the demand very limited, but fat stock have sold well at the christmas markets, which, in many instances, have been indifferently supplied with best quality beef and mutton. With regard to contagious diseases of animals, farmers' prospects are anything but good, for flockmasters have to deal with a wide spread affection of the fluke parasite, which will be certain to cause very serious losses during the season. The floods of the past week and the mild temperature for the time of year, are both in favor of spreading the embryos of the parasite over otherwise sound ground and the constant succession of floods since summer, following last year's accession of fluke disease, has rendered the extensive spreading of the disease a certainty. Foot and mouth disease is by this time nearly all over the country and the stock breeder's interest is once more in great peril; in fact, it has received another check which will be felt for some time to come. So that the agricultural position at the close of 1880 is beset with difficulties and the future anything but a bright one, whilst the opportunities for the English farmer to put money in his purse during the year have been few and far between.

Mr. Stilson Hutchins, of the Washington Post, in a note to the editor of the New York Tribune, says that any man who intimates that he had anything to do with the Morey letter, its con eption, manufacture or publication, is an intentional slanderer as well as a liar.

Gen. Longstreet has written a letter from Constantinople that reads very much like he would accept a Cabinet position under President Garfield, if one be offered him.

Principle of Protection Well Applied.

Columbus Enquirer-Sun.

In the debate on the funding bill in the House Mr. Belford (Republican) of Colorado, told his Republican brethren of the East that "the time has come when if the single-standard theory is to be the policy of the Republican party we in the West will revolt against it. We recognize silver as the money of the Constitution, the money which was honored and respected in the States before the Constitution was adopted. If it is right to protect pig iron in Pennsylvania, sugar in Louisiana, and copper in Michigan, it is right to protect the silver products of the West. We will bow neither to the gold-headed image of New York, nor to the iron-footed image of Pennsylvania, and if our rights are not respected we will march under the banner of the party which accords to the great silver interests of the West a decent and honorable recognition." This is plain talk, but was not relished by the Republicans, who are trying to demonetize silver. If the New England manufacturer is to be protected by an enormous tariff, surely the same principle should extend to the gatherer of silver, if the theory of the duty men be worth anything. American labor by the thousands is employed in mining and manufacturing silver, as well as in making cloths and thread and working up iron.

Hancock's surprisingly large majority of 103,239 in Texas gives him a lead of about 20,000 over Garfield in the total popular vote cast in November. In view of the fact that in spite of the 100,000 office holders and the millions of dollars of political money of the Republicans, the Democrats had 20,000 more votes than the Republicans in the United States, the election can hardly be called a Democratic rebuke or overthrow. The most surprising thing about the election is that the Democrats, after the October reverses in Indiana and Ohio, should have held together at all. The fact that the Democracy not only held together but actually polled 20,000 more votes in November than the Republicans could with all their prestige, money, organizations and office holders, shows the wonderful vitality and courage of the Democracy. But for the opportunity afforded the Republicans in the Indiana October election to concentrate their money, forces and power against an extremely narrow Democratic majority and the success that attended their efforts in Indiana, Hancock would have swept the country by an enormous popular majority in the electoral college. A party which has more votes than the successful Republicans can hardly be called "dead." *Montgomery Adv.*

The Railroad Bills.

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 7, 1880.

Editor Advertiser.—The judiciary committee of the Senate have postponed the consideration of the various Senate bills on the subject of railroad transportation until the first day of February next, and made them the special order for a meeting to be held at the office of Hon. D. S. Troy at 6 p. m. of that day.

The committee have instructed me to give notice that they will then hear any arguments or suggestions which any person may wish to submit, as to any provisions of said bills, or as to further provisions to be inserted in any of them, or suggestions may be submitted orally, or in writing, or in print; but owing to the limited time which can be devoted to the subject, the committee prefer that all such communications shall be in print, and at any time before the meeting any printed arguments, suggestions, or communications, on the subject may be sent to the individual members of the committee at their respective postoffices, as follows.

Hon. W E. Clark chairman, Demopolis, Ala.
Hon. Thomas Seay, Greensboro, Ala.
Hon. D S. Troy, Montgomery, Ala
Hon. Jno. D. Roquemore, Eufaula Ala.
Hon. J. R. Satterfield, Selma, Ala.
Hon. George P. Harrison, Jr., Opelika Ala.

The committee desire the fullest discussion of this important subject, and will be pleased to receive communications from all citizens who feel that injustice has been done to them in the matter of railroad transportion. and from all railroad men who fear that injustice may be done to the railroads by the proposed legislation.

All papers in the State are requested to publish this notice.

By order of the committee:

F. M. REESE.
Secretary.

An Age of Improvement.

We live in an age of improvements as is evident to all when we consider the wonderful discoveries which are coming to light day by day. One of the latest and most wonderful is the discovery of Kendall's Spavin Cure, which will cure a spavin, splint, curb, callous or ring bone, and remove the enlargement without even blistering or causing a sore and it has recently been tested for deep-seated pains, rheumatism, enlargements and many similar difficulties on man as well as beast, and it has been found to work so well that it is now believed to be the very best liniment for external use on man that has ever been discovered. It can be used full strength at all seasons of the year with perfect safety. Read the advertisement for Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Mrs. Theresa Reimanschneider, when arraigned in a New Jersey court, on a charge of bigamy, acknowledged to having married twelve men in six years, and eleven of those unfortunates are yet alive.

A colored man killed a panther recently in Clarke county, which measured seven feet from tip to tip, and weighed 134 pounds.

Gen Robt. Toombs is reported as having donated 100 000 acres of land in Texas to aid in founding a University in that State.

FEMALE ACADEMY.

Opened in the Female Academy a school for boys and girls. under the supervision of Miss Vista Welch and Mrs. Ida Woodward.

Terms.—Primary classes, $1.50 pr. month, more advanced pupils $2 00

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

State of Alabama, Calhoun County, } Circuit Court, Fall Term.

C. J. Cooper.
vs.
Moore, Jenkins & Co., Deft.
Robertson & McPherson, }
W. & A. Moses, }
T. H. Barry, }
J. R. & J. F. Graham, } Guarnishees
J. Draper & Co., }
R. P. Thomason. }

October the 5th, 1880.

This day came the Plaintiff, by his Attorney, and it appearing that suit was brought by attachment against the property of the Defendant and serving notice of guarnishment upon the following named parties to wit: W. & A. Moses, Robertson & McPherson, T. H Barry, J. R. & J. F. Graham. J. Draper & Co. and R. P. Thomason; and it appearing that said defendants are non residents of the State of Alabama, and that their particular residence is in the City of New York and State of New York, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, county of Calhoun, and State of Alabama, for four consecutive weeks, as notice to said non resident defendants to appear at the next term of the Circuit Court to be held for said county, at the place of holding the same. on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1881 and defend against said suit, otherwise such action will be taken as the merits of the case may demand the same as if the said Moore, Jenkins & Co. were present in their own proper persons. Given under my hand, this the 19th day of January, 1881,

P. D. ROSS
Clerk Cir. Court Calhoun co, Ala.

Special Announcement for 1881.

THE
St. Louis Christian Advocate
FOR 1881,
WILL FURNISH ITS READERS

1. With a brief, comprehensive and accurate summary of the current news of each week, as it passes.
2. With choice extracts from the best literature, consisting of gems of poetry and prose.
3. With a Literary Record, which tells what books are being published, and estimates them at their real value.
4. With the best productions of original thinkers and writers on the living issues of the day.
5. With all the latest and most valuable scientific discoveries.
6. With particular accounts of the best Christian Schools and colleges.
7. With the cream of sermonic literature.
8. With an unequalled means of correspondence and information, through its Notes and Queries.
9. With the editorials of Rev. D. R. M'Anally, D. D., the Nestor of religious editors.
10. With all the church and missionary news.
11. With a record of marriages and an embalming, in obituary, of the most pious and noteworthy dead.
12. With the International Sunday-school lessons, and with the current Sunday-school news and literature.
13. With the most valuable and trustworthy recipes for agricultural, mechanical and domestic uses.
14. With a column of wit and humor, innocent and hearty, and warranted to make anybody laugh.
15. With the latest and most reliable market reports.

And all this for the unparalleled low price of $2.50 a year post paid.

Is not the paper one of the best. if not *the* best in the country? And is it not reasonable, and even cheap, for the money?

But now, with a view of doubling its subscription list of 15,000 within the next two months, we make the following extraordinarily liberal proposition:

To every subscriber, not in arrears for his own subscription, or who will now pay up to date and renew his annual subscription in advance, the privilege of sending the *Advocate* for one year to a friend (not now getting it) for the sum of three dollars for the two papers.

We extend this favor to our subscribers as a token of our appreciation of their past fidelity to the *Advocate* and in the hope of securing, in the friend to whom the paper is thus sent for one year, a permanent patron of the *Advocate*.

Any person desiring to become a subscriber to the *Advocate*, and who will pay in advance for one year shall be entitled to the same privilege.

And now, is there one subscriber on our list, who cannot, and will not, do this much for the paper and the cause? Could he more happily and appropriately, than in this way, remember a friend at Christmas or New Year? And finally, is there any other way whereby, with an equally light investment of time and money, he can accomplish so much good? LOGAN D. DAMERON, Mgr.
913 Pine street, St. Louis, Missouri.

All of the publications of the M. E. Church South are kept on sale by the *Advocate* Publishing House, No. 913 Pine street, St. Louis, wholesale and retail. jan22, 1881.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.

As special Administrators of the Estate of John Hill dec'ed, we will sell on February 14th 1881, the Personal property of said deceased, to wit: 1 mare, 1 mule, corn, fodder, and other things. Terms of sale will be. all sums under $5.00 cash, all sums over $5 00 12 month credit, with interest from date of sale, and approved security will be required.

D. C TURNER
JOHN A. COBB.
an. 22 3t. Special Administrators.

FINAL SETTLEMENT NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun County. }

Probate Court, 10th day of January 1881.
Estate of J M. Riddle, deceased.

This day came Mary Hanna admx and and Robt. B. Coker admr. of the estate of John W. Hanna, deceased, and filed their statement, accounts, vouchers, and evidences, for a final settlement of the said John W. Hauna's administration of the estate of the said R. M. Riddle, deceased. It is ordered that the 2nd day of February, 1881. be appointed a day on which to make such settlement. at which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement, if they think proper.

A. WOODS,
jan. 15—3t. Judge of Probate.

NOTICE—Of Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between J. M. and W. G. Ledbetter under the firm of Ledbetter Bro's. was dissolved on the 4th day of Dec. by mutual consent. J. M. Ledbetter is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the company.

J. M Ledbetter.
W. G. Ledbetter.

All who are indebted to the late firm of Ledbetter Bro's. are respectfully requested to come forward and settle at once.

J. M. Ledbetter.

J. M. LEDBETTER, J. L. LEDBETTER, T. A. WIGGS.

LEDBETTER BROS. & CO.

As successors to Ledbetter Bros., we intend to continue the business as heretofore. We keep a full line of

DRY GOODS,

Boots, Shoes, hats, Queensware, Hardware, Groceries, Meat, Lard, Flour, Corn, Syrup, and in fact everything usually kept in a

SUPPLY STORE.

All of which we propose to sell cheap for cash or on time with approved credit.

We are also agents for some of the standard brands of GUANO! Come and see us.

LEDBETTER BROS. & CO.
Jan 1st—2t.

BLACKSMITHING.

NEW SHOP OPEN FOR ALL WORK.

NOTICE.—A new shop has been opened at CROSS PLAINS, ALA., by the undersigned, who is prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing. Is an old, experienced smith, good on steel and all other work. All work guaranteed to be good. Bring on your axes and steel tools. Horse shoeing done in the neatest style and cheap for cash—one dollar all round—and everything else in proportion. Cash payers will do well to call and have their work done. No trouble to get your work—will be done at very short notice. Those that want time will please come and secure me and you too can have your work done—will be glad to accommodate you. Will take anything that is saleable in exchange for work and give you the market price. P. MORGAN & SON
jan,8, 81—tf.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Calhoun County.

In Chancery Court for said County. Orders before the Register.

This day came Abner H. Borders, surviving executor of the will of John Borders dec'd. and filed his account and vouchers for final settlement of said estate Thereupon it is ordered by the Register, under and by virtue of a decretal order rendered in said Chancery Court that Tuesday the 1st day of February 1881 be set as the day and time for making said settlement and that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed in said county for three successive weeks prior to said day as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at my office on said 1st day of February 1881, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

Given under my hand on this 7th day of January 1881.

Wm. M. HAMES.
Register.

EVERYBODY SEE HERE.

AUCTION.

On Saturday the 29th day of January 1881, I will sell to the highest bidder at public outcry before the Court House door at Jacksonville Ala., the Fleishe,

Store House and Dwelling

on the west side of the public square in the town of Jacksonville.

Terms one half cash, balance in 12 months. Note for balance must be executed with good security.

This is a very desirable and convenient place to live and good stand for business firm. Titles perfect. Premises shown and questions answered upon application to

JNO. M. CALDWELL.
Agt. for Joseph Fleishel.

Attachment Notice.

THE STATE OF ALABMA.
Calhoun County.

Rolly Jenkins complainant, Elias Rogers and Rachel Rodgers defendants on attachment.

Whereas, R. B. Kelly att'y for plaintiff having applied to the undersigned J. S. Kelly, a Justice of the peace for said county, in due form of law, for an attachment against the property of Elias Rodgers and Rachel Rodgers, and obtain the same and whereas it appears to me that the said Elias Rodgers and Rachel Rodgers do not reside in this State and that their residence is in the State of Georgia, Postoffice and county unknown to me. Now the said Elias Rodgers and Rachel Rodgers wherever they may reside are hereby notified of the pendency of said attachment, that the same has been levied by giving Jno. H. Caldwell notice to appear before J. Skelly, J. P., at Oxford, Ala., to answer what he is indebted to defendants or what effects he has in his hands belonging to defendants, or either of them, and that if he do not appear before me at my office in Oxford, Ala., on the 5th day of February, 1881, I will proceed to give judgment on said attachment the same as if said defendant was present to answer and defend the same. And I will, as the law directs, award execution, or other process as the cause may require. Witness my hand this the 1st day of January, 1881.

jan. 15—3t J. S. KELLY, J. P.

THE FARMERS' FRIEND.

PATAPSCO GUANO, Manufactured by Patapsco Guano Company. Baltimore, Md. Price, November 1st, 1881, $35 or 500 lbs. middling cotton.

ACID PHOSPHATE, by same company. Price November 1st, $63.75 or 425 lbs. middling cotton.

MASTODON GUANO, Manufactured by the Georgia Chemical Phosphate Works, Augusta, Ga., under the general supervision of Gen'l M. A. Stovall. Price November 1st, 1881, $35 or 500 lbs. middling cotton.

GEORGIA CHEMICAL ACID PHOSPHATE. Price November 1st, 1881, $63.75 or 425 lbs. middling cotton.

BONE AND PERUVIAN GUANO. Terms to be fixed hereafter.

Stock depots, Weavers Station, Greensport and Jacksonville. Any information desired, and orders addressed to Capt. C. W. Brewaton, Jacksonville, James Hogan, Greensport, D. F. Weaver, Weavers Station or to myself at Alexandria, will be given with pleasure and receive prompt attention.

Stock will be kept up during the season at the above mentioned points and delivery made to Anniston to meet the demand.

W. P. COOPER, Agent.
January 5th, 1881. jan8xapl-81*

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

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

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

dec4 H. A SMITH.

PATENTS

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

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

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

nov 27 1880—2t. W. A. WILSON.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given to the creditors of the Estate of John Hubbard dec'd that letters of Executorship was granted to the undersigned as Executor of said Estate by the Probate Court of Calhoun County Ala., on the 24th day of Dec, 1880. All persons having claim against said estate will present the same to me properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred by statute.

G. T. TAYLOR.
Ex'r of Said Estate.

Dec. 24—

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage executed to the undersigned mortgagee, on the 29th day of September, 1879, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, executed by E. L. Woodward and described in said mortgage, which mortgage was recorded in the Probate office of Calhoun county on the 9th day of January, 1880, in book K 2nd volume Register of deed, on page 21, I will sell at the court house door, in the town of Jacksonville, to the highest bidder for cash, on Monday the 24th day of January, 1881, the following described land to-wit: The west half of northeast quarter and part of the east half of southwest quarter; also that part of the southwest corner of southeast qr. north of Tallasahatchie creek—all in section 9, township 14, range 8, and known as the Cleveland place.

C. D. MARTIN,
Dec. 18—5t Mortgagee

NOTICE NO. 595.

LAND OFFICE AT
MONTGOMERY, Ala. Jan. 1 1881.

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, on Monday 14th February 1881 before the Probate Judge of Calhoun county, at county seat, Ala. this notice viz: Wm. L. Johnson H'd Entry No. 6666 for the N. W. qr. of N E qr. and N E qr. of N W qr. Section 36 Township 13 S. Range 7 E and names the following as his witnesses, viz: William C. Cross and Jackson M. Woodley both of Jacksonville Ala. and John D, McCormick and Samuel A. McCollum both of Mack, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON,
Registe

Millinery.

THE undersigned has recently received a choice lot of Milliner; Goods of the

LATEST STYLES,

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

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

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Booker Goodlett, deceased. *Probate Court Calhoun Co. Ala.*

Letters testamentary under the last will and testament of said decedent, having been granted to the undersigned on the 3rd day of January, 1881, by the Hon. A. Woods, 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 allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

SAMUEL GOODLETT,
SELINA GOODLETT.
jan. 8 1881—3t.

LIVERY
AND
SALE STABLE.

The Undersigned having bought the Hammond Livery Stable of Mr. Wilson, have entered upon their business and will be glad to serve the public.

We expect to keep Vehicles, Horses and Mules for sale, and are prepared to guarantee bargains in this line.

Our terms will be very reasonable and strictly cash.

Horses boarded at low raies Give us your patronage and we will give you satisfaction.

Respectfully,
MARTIN & ADAMS.
jan 15—tf.

W. C. LAND,
WATCHMAKER,
AND
JEWELER.

Jacksonville, - - - Ala.

Also agent for Meriden CT Table cutlery and silver and plated ware. Also agent for Elgin Watch co. and other American make. May, 1st 1880

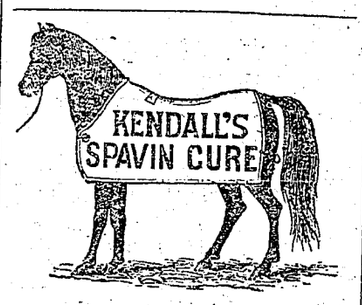
FIRE INSURANCE.

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

Four Good Home Companies to wit,

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

May 1st, 1880.



KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

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

From Rev. P. N. GRANGER.

Presiding Elder of the St. Albans District.

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

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

Respectfully yours,
CHAS. E. PARKER,

Perseverence Will Tell.

Stoughton, Mass., March 16th, 1880.

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

Respectfully yours,
CHAS. E. PARKER,

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Kelleys Island Erie co. O. Mch. 23 1880.

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

Yours truly,
C. M. LINCOLN.

STATEMENT MADE UNDER OATH.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—In the year 1875, I treated with Kendall's Spavin cure, a bone spavin of several month's growth, nearly half as large as a hen's egg and completely stopped the lameness and removed the enlargement. I have worked the horse ever since very hard, and he nevea has been lame, nor could I ever see any difference in the size of the hock joints since I treated him with Kendall's spavin Cure.

R. A. GAINS,

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

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE
On Human Flesh

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

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

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

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

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

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

INTERSTING TO FARMERS.

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

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

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

COUNTY RIGHTS, STATE RIGHTS THE ENTIRE PATENT FOR TERMS VERY LOW

Read These Certificates

COLD WATER, SEPT. 3,

MR. G. W. PETERSON—SIR:

to your inquiry of recent date I cautiously as I take hold of new I am well pleased with your far as I have tested it.

Yours etc.,
J. W. AS

EASTABOGA, ALA, AUG.

MR. G. W. PETERSON:

DEAR SIR:

been farming 36 years; have tivators; have been using one patent cultivators this season and be the best plow that I have used.

ALBERT O'KE

ADDRESS,
G. W PETER
Oct. 2—tf OXFORD

REMOVAL
A. M. LAND

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

Family Groceries

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

Respectfully,
A. M. LAND
Jan. 2nd tf.

FRANK W. BOWDON, ROBT. L.

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

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

CANCER CURED

—0—

Scrofula, Scrofulous Ulcers and Cancers are Curable.

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

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

And to the physicians, merchants ministers of Oxford, Ala., also to hi mer patients everywhere. Charges mod

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

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN

THE LOSS OF

MANHOOD

A Lecture on the nature, treatment radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or matorrhœa, induced by Self Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervousness, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, Mental and Physical Incapacity. &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

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

This Lecture will prove a blessing to thousands and thousands.

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

Address, the Publishers
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.
41 Ann st. New York, N.
oct9-80-1y Post Office Box 4586.

1,000 Bushels
OF RED RUST PROOF OATS FOR SALE.

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

"BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE."

Change of Schedule.
S. R. & D. R. R.

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

No. 1, North,	Stations, Going North,	No. 3, South.
6 15 a m	Lv. Selma,	3 30 p m
8 50 a m	Randolph	7 15 p m
10 20 a m	Calera	10 40 p m
12 22 p m	Talladega	1 50 a m
1 18 p m	Oxford	3 30 a m
1 25 p m	Anniston	4 09 a m
1 55 p m	Jacksonville	5 10 a m
3 47 p m	Cave Springs	8 20 a m
4 30 p m	Rome	10 05 a m
6 15 p m	ar. Dalton	1 00 p m
No. 2, South,	Stations Going South.	No. 4, South.
8 00 a m	Lv Dalton	3 10 P. M
9 45 a m	Rome	6 25 p m
10 27 a m	Cave Springs	7 30 p m
12 03 p m	Jacksonville	10 25 p m
12 35 p m	Anniston	11 40 p m
12 43 p m	Oxford	12 10 a m
1 93 p m	Talladega	1 50 a m
3 56 p m	calera	5 45 a m
5 34 p m	Randolph	8 30 a m
8 00 p m	Ar, Selma,	11 20 a m

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

The Republican.

On the night of the 16th inst., Miss Nora C. Wyly, daughter of John M. and Amelia C. Wyly, of this place, died in Selma, whither her fond parents had carried her, in the hope of improving her failing health. Her remaines were brought back to Jacksonville on the 17th and on the morning of the 18th, in the presence of a large concourse of weeping friends and relatives, all that was mortal of the lovely flower, was committed to the tomb, there to await the summons that shall awake the dead and bid her arise. Her grief stricken parents have our sincerest sympathy, and we would say to them, sorrow not as those without hope—for "there is hope of a tree that if it be cut down it will sprout again and the tender branches thereof will not cease." Though she has been cut down in lifes golden day, yet may we not say that the light she shed on her pathway will shine more and more till the coming of the perfect day."

H. L. Stevenson, Esq., has removed his law office to the North-west corner of the Public Square, where he will be glad to see all who require his legal service.

Says one 'Kendall's Spavin Cure is the best liniment for human flesh I ever used and thousands have extolled it in similar terms. See their Advertisement.

We are requested to state that Miss Vista Welch and Mrs. Ida Woodward have united their schools, and will teach in the Female Academy. They ought to receive the support and liberal patronage of our people, for their worth and character as teachers are well known. Let all the children turn out on Monday, and encourage them with full attendance. The pupils will have the advantage of vocal lessons, besides other accomplishments too often neglected in schools.

Musical Homes are Happy Homes

Make your homes musical, and happiness will surely come. Nothing like Music to drive away care and soothe the troubled breast. If you haven't a Piano or an Organ, get one. If you have one already, get some new Music, and tune up. The best and cheapest way to get the Music is to subscribe to the Southern Musical Journal and let it visit you monthly through 1881. It will only cost $1.25, and each monthly number gives $1 00 worth of beautiful Music, both Vocal and Instrumental. Send your address and a 3 cent postage stamp to the Publishers, Ludden & Bates, Savannah, Ga., and they will mail you a specimen copy.

Why will men allow themselves to suffer and their noble horse when Kendall's Spavin Cure applied properly will remove all suffering from man and beast. See Advertisement.

The following dispatch to a New Orleans paper from Atlanta is of interest to our Oxford neighbors.

The incorporators of the Atlanta and Alabama railroad met to-day and appointed a temporary board of directors. The organization of the new company will be perfected Saturday. The road will be built from Atlanta to the coal fields of Alabama, the objective point being Oxford, on the Selma, Rome and Dalton road. The idea of the directors is to issue 6 per cent bonds and borrow money enough to construct the road in New York. Atlanta's best business men have taken the road in hand and are confident that an arrangement will be made by which the road will be completed within twelve months.

DIED.—On the night of the 16th of January, 1881, in this city, after an illness of several weeks, Miss Nora C. Wyly, the accomplished daughter of John M. and Amelia C. Wyly, at the early age of about 16 years. She was born at Jacksonville, Ala., July 23, 1864. She was a young lady who made friends wherever she was known, being of a lovely disposition, and whose every act during life was that of a meek and humble Christian. She was a communicant of the Episcopal church, and one of the most devoted of its members. She breathed her last in the hope of a blessed rest with the great Saviour of mankind. We extend to the bereaved parents not only our own most heartfelt sympathies, but assure them that they have the sympathies of our entire community, in whose hearts there is a sad, void, occasioned by the loss of their darling daughter.

The remains were taken to Jacksonville, yesterday afternoon, for interment.—*Selma Times.*

The Fernandina (Fla.) Mirror says that "in addition to the large number of persons coming into Florida by every train and steamer we learn that large numbers are coming in by private conveyance. A resident of Starke informs us that at least one hundred conveyances of persons moving into the country have passed through Starke within the last two weeks. We note these signs of an increase of our population and means of husbandry with great satisfaction.

We are told by some of our best merchants that their trade has steadily fallen off for the past two or three years. One of them thinks that the crop lien law had been the cause of it, and we are of that opinion. Scores of the white tenants who were cultivating farms within a radius of five miles of this place three years ago, are gone, and now many of the negroes who have failed to make any clear money this year are leaving, most of them going to Memphis.—North Alabamian.

A Tribute Of Affection.

With trembling and uncertain fingers I write of the death of my sweet little cousin. We all loved Nora. We may lament over fallen fortunes or mourn over the memory of days, when the beautiful sun of heaven seemed to rise in its splendor but for her happiness; so young, so pure, earth could reveal no lovelier vision, but in one short year she went down to death, while beauty beamed upon her, and affection followed her when her young life yielded its spirit, it went up to the "unclaimed continents" circled by splendors which only beings from the shadow land can bestow. Was it a wise dispensation God alone was the author. A flower had bloomed fairer than any diadem that ever flashed its exquisite light in hopeless rivalry with the radiance of womans brow; it decayed, it died, and only withered leaves reminds us of the past; the eternal dead past. The melody of immortal verse, and the lifted harp of heaven born poesy will sound the praises of the angel spirit, while they who mourn her here can only make love their pillow for misfortune, and in their sympathies realize that sorrow, is but the avenue from the dismal solitude of earthly despair, to the life of the eternal beyond. The waters of life will regenerate, and before the baptisma fount in the grand Empyrean above, Nora will be clothed in robes of celestial beauty, and that voice cold and silent in the grave, will be tuned to swell the melody with which the choir angelic burdens the air of the immortal city, and that soul released from its mouldering casket will ever more live, "where death cometh not and suffering is there untold."

In the sepulchre of the heart, within, its secret oratory, memory may call up spectres of the past; but there is an immortelle which twineth like the ivy to the falling ruin and that is love; love which reaches beyond the grave and stops only in heaven. Lifes wintry whirlwind, gathered in its icy embrace the rich and fragrant blossom, and the all withering hour destroyed it ere the dawn of the lovely season which it typified.

COUSIN.

Now, Dont You Forget It.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

The South is growing rich and strong. Nothing can set back the tide of immigration which is flowing in, or lay the waves of fortune which natural production, joined to united effort, is mounting to the skies. Let the administration interfere at its peril. We dare it, we defy it. Not to Republican merits but to Democratic folly, does it owe its election. Henceforward it will be responsible for the government. We would not give a snap of the fingers for all the ridiculous gibberish of all the redheaded and redhanded radical news paper editors in the land. Will General Garfield propose a new reconstruction—armed intervention in State affairs, martial law, extraordinary pains and penalties—for the South? We invite him and his responsible advisers to sail in and amuse themselves. We want to see tuem at it. As for the editors, they are invoked to whoop 'em up. On that issue we have lost the power we gained by the supremest folly. But if the the Republican party can only be kicked and cuffed into effect this spirit, we shall recover all we have lost, and more, too; and when we come in again we shall come in to stay.

Governor Gray, in his annual message to the Legislature of Indiana, says: "In my judgement the republic cannot live long in the atmosphere which now surrounds the ballot box. Moneyed corporations, to secure favorable legislation for themselves, are taking an active part in elections by furnishing large sums of money to corrupt the voter and purchase special privileges from the Government. If money can control the decision at the ballot box, it will not be long until it can control its existence." He recommends the enactment of a law authorizing the institution of a civil suit against any one who shall offer, give or receive a bribe, the penalty to be disfranchisement for any determined period.— *Mobile Register.*

Senator Thurman, of Ohio: Boys I have been in the Democratic harness a long time. I have always tried to do right, and now I am on the eve of retiring from the Senate; but I have this to say, that the Democratic party before many years is as sure to come into power as the stars are above us, and for God's sake when you do nominate men, nominate big-souled, big-hearted, generous men, whose sympathies and feelings are with the people and the country.

Of Interest to Merchants.

A druggist, all Lexicographers agree, is one who deals in drugs. By statute, all druggists in this State are required to obtain a license to deal in drugs from some medical board in this State, or from the medical college of Alabama, and any person violating the provisions of this statute on proof thereof, is not entitled to recover for any drugs or medicines he has sold, and is also guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, must be fined not less than one hundred dollars.

The lock in the Indiana Senate has been broken by the Democrats uniting with the Greenbackers and giving the latter the important offices. The consideration is understood to be the future co-operation of the Greenback Senators with the Democrats, to control the committees of the body in the interest of the Democrats, and to prevent the passage of Republican gerymandering apportionments.

The Savannah and Memphis railroad, which was recently bought by the Georgia and Central for $700,000, runs through a fine coal and iron region and will probably be extended so as to strike the Selma, Rome and Dalton road at Talladega It is now sixty-three miles in length and runs in a northwesterly direction from Opelika to Goodwater.

One of our citizens was going home at a late hour recently, when he was suddenly confronted by a footpad, who, with pistol pointed at his head, demanded his money The citizen assured the fellow that he had no money, that he had been to a fair." Before he could say more the rascal dropped the pistol, put it in his pocket, and presently took out his wallet, and crushing something into the citizen's hand, said, in grief-broken accents as he turned on his heel: "Been to a fair?" 'Poor fellow! take that.—I wish it were more." He was soon lost in the night. Upon approaching a street lamp, the citizen found that the miscreant had given him a ten dollar bill. Verily, one touch of nature makes the whole world akin.—*Boston Transcript.*

The whisky election in Clay county, on the 1st inst., went dry. Three cheers for Clay! If the election now pending in Cleburne goes the same way, one half of Randolph's border will be freed from the liquor shops of the liners.—*Wedowee Journal.*

Oh, What A Cough!

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will Cure your Cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a Million Bottles were sold the past year It relieves Croup and Whooping Cough at once. Mothers do not be without it. For Lame Back, Side or Chest use Shiloh's Porus Plaster. Sold by Borden & Co., Jacksonville, Ala.

Dyspepsia & Liver Complaint

Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints, if you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer, every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, use accordingly and if it does you no good it will cost you nothing. Sold by Borden & Co., Jacksonville, Ala.

We have a speedy and positive cure for Catarrh, Diptheria, Canker mouth and Head Ache, in SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A nasal Injector free with each bottle Use it if you desire health and sweet breath.

Price 50 cts. Sold by Borden & Co., Jacksonville, Ala, jun1beow12m.

National Surgical Institute.

One of the Surgeons of this old and notable Institute will visit Jacksonville, Ala., February 7th, 1881, stopping at the American Hotel.

The object of this visit is to give the afflicted an opportunity for examination at or near their homes, thus saving hopeless cases the expense of a trip to Atlanta. A careful examination will be made, and patients can learn if their cases are curable, or can be benefitted and whether it will be necessary for them to visit the Institute

No charge will be made for examination.

Cases of Deformities and Chronic Diseases will be examined, such as Club Feet, diseases of the Hip, Spine and Joints, Paralysis, Piles, Fistula, Catarrh, Female and Private Diseases, and Diseases of the eye, Ear, etc.

☞Come early, as the visit is limited to the time stated. For circulars and full particulars, address

NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE,
Atlanta, Ga.

Eight hundred pounds of rabbits were shipped from Fallen's Station, Tenn., on the 5th inst., and over 1,800 pounds of the same sort of meat have been shipped from that place last month, and all caught in the neighborhood.

NOTICE.

We return our sincere thanks to the public generally, for their very liberal patronage while in business. Having sold our entire stock of goods to J. D. Hammond's Sons, we take pleasure in commending them to the public as reliable and worthy of confidence; and we ask for them a liberal share of patronage. The debts of the late firm will be settled by us, and all claims due the late firm will be paid to us; and we earnestly request all who are due us to come up at once and settle, either with cash or close by note.

WILSON BRO. & Co.

CALHOUN COLLEGE.

The exercises of Calhoun College will be resumed on the SECOND MONDAY in January 1881. Terms the same as last session.

W. J. BORDEN, Prin.

dec. 25—tf.

A RENTER WANTED.

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

Change of Business.

Goods will be sold for cash, at cost for 30 days, at the store next to Jacksonville Hotel. Call and see us. We mean what we say.

J. D. HAMMOND'S SONS.

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

W. A. CAMP & Son,
At Sawmill.

TO OUR PATRONS.

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

L. W. GRANT.

Oct. 9—tf.

LIVERY STABLE.

STEWART & SHARP,
Successors to
Wm. E. WHITELY.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY on hand to hire, Good Horses and Excellent Vehicles Splendid accommodations for Drovers and others. Horses, Carriages and Buggies always on hand for sale. Entire satisfaction guaranteed to all who patronize us.

dec 18, 1880—3m.

FOUND.

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

Smith's Scrofula Syrup and STAR CURINE.

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

SMITH'S SCROFULA SYRUP

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

Star Curene

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

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

Read the following certificates.

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

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

R. HARTMAN & CO.

All communications should be addressed to D NIEL & MRSH, sole proprietors And manufacturers, 13, Kimbal House, Atlanta, Ga.

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

JOE. A. WALDEN. W. W. WOODWARD

Walden & Woodward,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Jacksonville, Ala.

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

ROBINSON WAGON CO.

CINCINNATI, O.

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

STANDARD TRADE
VEHICLES,
SUCH AS

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

☞Send for Designs and Prices, to
ROBINSON WAGON CO.
Oct. 9, '80— Cincinnati, Ohio.

DON'T FAIL

To insure your Gin Houses with

J. S. KELLY, Agent,
Oxford, Ala.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

By virtue of two orders of the Probate Court for Calhoun county, Ala., granted September 8th, 1880, as to personal property, and October 21st, 1880, as to the Real estate, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of John Dodd, deceased, will sell to the highest bedder, at public outcry, upon the premises of the deceased, near the mouth of Tallasahatchee creek, on Monday the 17th day of January, 1881, the following Real and Personal property of said estate for division among the heirs at law, to wit:

A certain tract of land conveyed to said deceased by Warren Oneal, containing 220 acres, more or less, and designated as the "Lewis tract," or "Fish Trap tract," and as being all the land on the North side of the creek, in Section 4, T 15, Range 6, including tracts C & D which lies North of the creek in Section 4, T 15, Range 6, not sold by said Oneal before the conveyance to said deceased; also, 4 acres, more or less, sold by G D Meharg to deceased adjoining said Oneal land on the East

Also, all the personal property of said estate, consisting of one mule, two cows and calves, one yearling, hogs, household and kitchen furniture, and many other things too tedious mention.

TERE OF SALE.

Real Estate one third cash, balance on a credit of one and two years, with interest from date of sale; note and good security.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

For all sums of five dollars and under cash, and on all sums over five dollars, on a credit of twelve months with interest from date. Note and approved security will be required. Dec. 20, 1880.

CHARLES. MARTIN,
dec 25—4t Admr. of said Estate.

NOTICE NO 596.

LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY ALA. January 1st, 1881.

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 on Monday 14th February '881 before the Probate Judge of Calhoun County at the county seat, this notice, viz: William L. Johnson sr. Homestead Entry No. 6383 for the South west quarter of the North-East quarter of Sec. 36, Township 13 S, Range 7 E, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: William C. Cross and Jackson M. Woodley, both of Jacksonville, Ala. and John McCormick and Samuel A. McCollum, both of Mack, Calhoun Co., Ala.,

PELHAM J. ANDERSON,
Register.

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

JAMES HUTCHINSON,
Barber & Hair-dresser,
Room on Office Row, recently occupied by Dick Walker.

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

A CARD.

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

100 Machines a year

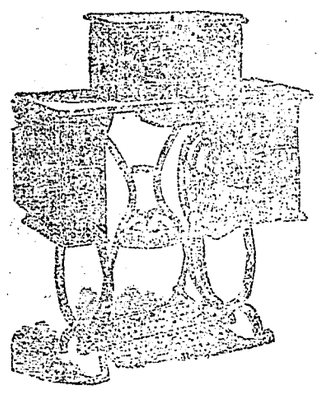
and our sales are continually increasing. This is the best evidence of the superior merits of the "White."

WOODSTOCK IRON COMPANY,
Anniston, Ala.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS

OF THE

White Sewing Machine



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

54,853 Machines.

NO OTHER MACHINE EVER HAD SUCH A RECORD OF POPULARITY.

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

PRICES, 25 TO 40 DOLLARS.

For Sale by

WOODSTOCK IRON CO.,
Anniston, Ala

Wagon Shop.

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

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

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

M. E EZELLE & CO.
Alexandria, Ala.

Aug. 14, 3mo.

T W FRANCIS, JNO L COBBS. G H FRANCIS

FRANCIS, COBBS & CO.,

(Successors to T W FRANCIS & Co.)
(And JNO. L. COBBS,)
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS!

☞The largest and best selected stock of Carpets and Upholstery Goods in Alabama. Special attension paid to the selection of goods ordered through mail. We sell cheap!

No 9 Market Street,
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

30 DAY OFFER:

READ! READ! READ!
Down! Down!! Down!!!
PRICES REDUCED
33 1-3 PER CENT.

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

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

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

CROW BROS

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS, &c.

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

GOODS.

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

Be sure to give us a call and examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere J. F. CROW & BROS.

Nov. 20, 1880—tf.

HOLIDAY GOODS

B. F. CARPENTER
Has Received the Largest Stock of

HOLIDAY GOODS

Ever brought to this market, comprising both seaple and ornamental articles suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Buy nothing of the kind until you have seen his Stock.

HIS STOCK OF

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES

for quantity and variety is simply immense. No other Merchant in this line carries so heavy a Stock, and none can give such

Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!

as he will. He is determined to make Jacksonville as cheap a Grocery market as can be found in this part of the State. His large purchases enable him to get Groceries at bottom prices, and consequently he can sell at low figures.

Go to CARPENTER'S,
East side Public Square
dec 18, 1880—tf. Jacksonville, Ala.

GOOD LUCK!!!

In addition to my well selected and Cheap stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES

I have lately added a handsome line of

MEN'S and BOY'S HATS,
Of all Grades,
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR THE MASSES.

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

COME and SEE THEM

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

I AM HEAD QUARTERS FOR
TOBACCO, SNUFF, MACKEREL, MEAL, FLOUR, MEAT,
LARD, SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, BUTTER,
POTATOS, AND ALL COUNTRY PRODUCE.

☞ Come try my Prices and Goods, ☜

Oct. 9, 1880—tf. C. W. BREWTON.

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

HART, FOSTER & CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Doors, Sash, Blinds and Builders Material.

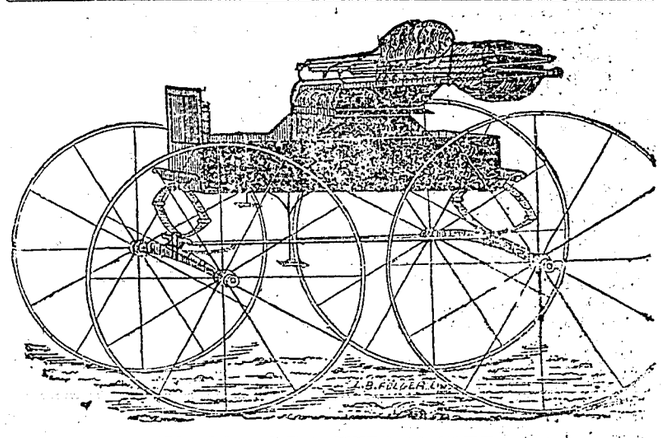
——A GOOD STOCK IN STORE OF——

WHITE OR YELLOW PINE.

Estimates Furnished on Application.

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

June 15, tf



T. T. HAYDOCK.

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

CORNER PLUM AND TWELFTH STREETS,
CINCINNATI, O.

The People Appreciate Merit.

EAGLE AND PHŒNIX PERFECT BALL SEWING THREAD.

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

PREPARED BY A PROCESS USED IN NO OTHER MILL

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

6 Balls to Pound, ¼ lb. Packages. 20 Balls to Pound, 2 lb. Paper Boxes
Packed in Cases of 20, 30, 50, 100 or 500 Pounds each.

Uniform Price. Invariable Discounts.

Sold by all Jobbers.

ASK FOR "EAGLE & PHŒNIX" USE NO [illegible]

Testing the Blue-Light Cure.

A few evenings since, an old gentleman was reading an article upon the wonderful cures affected by the appliance of blue light to the affected part's and glancing out of the window, saw his little sonnie engaged in the attempt to improve the appearance of a scalded head which belonged to an old tom cat of long family connection.

The boy was sending a steady stream of light through a blue glass, on the old cat's bald head, and imagined he could already see a field of fur rising.

The old gentleman, in order to encourage his son in an experimental way, moved his chair out into the yard where the process between boy and cat was being carried on, and after a few words of instruction to the boy, his bald cranium was being bathed in a flood of blue light.

The boy soon tired of holding the blue glass over his father's head and to relieve the monotony of the affair, produced from his pocket, unawares to the old gentleman, the sun-glass with which his grandfather used to light his pipe, and drew a focus where the baldness was most conspicuous.

Things then took a rather serious turn for the old gentleman's scalp, but he bore it like a man.

"Just keep quiet, father," said the boy, as his father's head began to twitch. "Don't be so restles. They're now poppin out thick as a fraud.

"Father" stood it as best as he could only murmuring that "there's virtue in any light that pulls hair by the roots that way," while all the time his scalp was frying and smoking under the hot rays of the sun-glass.

The boy continued tattooing his father's head until the atmosphere for half a mile around smelt like a big barbecue, and the old man got a scent of the game. Then he just reached around and gathered his hopeful in his arms, and went into the woods.

Three days elapsed, and the doctor tells us if the weather keeps favorable and nothing serous sets in, the boy will soon come around; and as for the old gentleman's head, it's pretty well broiled, but some hopes of his recovery are entertained.

London "Fiery Mine."

It is a "fact not generally known" that theae is in London a "fiery mine" of so very excitable a disposition that no artificial light of any description has ever yet been allowed to be brought even into its neighborhood. Its product, however, is not coal, but rum The rum-shed, as it is called, of the West India dock, covers a space of two hundred thousand square feet, with vaults of corresponding size, all crammed with huge casks of spirit, from every pore of which—and the most carefully-closed have pores in plenty—the fiery vapor is forever streaming out into the air, only begging for the smallest chance of converting the whole area of the docks, with their two hundred and fifty odd ships, and two or three hundred thousand tons or so of cargo, and their more or less incalculable stores of timber and tea, silk and sugar, cigars and cereals, coals and cotton, wine, wool, whisky, whale-fins, and what not, into the most magnificent bowl of snap-dragon ever imagined inan infant nightmare. Into these fiery regions not even a bull's-eye lantern is or ever has been allowed to penetrate. Even the wharf along the side where the great puncheons are landed is forbidden to the approach of vessels, every cask being transferred from ship to shore in the company's own lighters. Each cask in that vast range of dim dark vaults is marked and numbered, and on the right reading of these marks and numbers depends the efficient execution of every one of the numerous operations to which every individual cask has been subjected before its contents can go forth for the mixing of the world's grog. How any one but an experienced Japanese juggler ever manages to perform this feat in the very brightest weather by the simple aip of a little plate of polished tin artfully turned and twisted to catch the solitary ray of highly-diluted daylight which here and there filters down from the floor above, is a mystery by no means amongst the least wonderful of the many of which the visitors to this commercial paradise catch here and there a tantalizing glimpse.

Examine the Orchard.

Certain insect pests that afflict the orchard may have already laid their eggs beneath the cleaving bark of the trees. The incipient animal life lodged in the surface of the tree may be dislodged by different liquid preparations. A solution of whale-oil soap—one pound of soap to four or five gallons of water—is an old application. Tobacco water is an application offensive to insect life. Carbolic acid, lime and sulphur, well diluted with water, are recommended in a combined preparation. We have little faith in the practice of scraping trees to the extent followed by some. We do not believe in correcting nature too much. We believe the fragments of old bark clinging to the newer surface of the tree for an indefinite period, exercise a protective influence in warding off the effects of extreme changes of temperature. One can hardly fail to notice that smooth-barked trees are often more liable to freeze and cast the bark. In situations exposed to sudden changes of temperature, therefore, we would not advise extensive tree-scraping even in view of destroying the natural resorts of egg-laying insects, to say nothing of the practice as a matter of taste. One frequent object of washing and scraping trees is the removal of different fungoid growths. Such are always unsightly and are also probably more or less injurious. However, a point to be practically considered is, perfectly thrifty trees have few or no fungi on them. In both vegetable and animal life, health is more or less protection against parasites. Any treatment of the soil that promotes thrift of the orchard, promotes the absence of parasitic growth upon the bark of the trees.

AGRICULTURE.

Gas-Tar vs. Poultry Lice.—A short time ago my poultry house was swarming with lice; it could not be entered without having the clothing gray with insects wherever one touched the nests or roosts. If a hen brushed my hand with her wing, dozens of lice could be seen running over it. Indeed, so desperate did affairs become that even to look at the poultry house produced a sensation of crawling things. Swabbing the roosts and sprinkling the nests with kerosene had no perceptible effect. Fumigating with gas-tar and sulphur met with no better success. The youngest broods of chickens grew weak, moped around for a time, and finally died. Some of the hens also gave evident signs of weakness, and their combs turned a sickly color. At this stage of affairs, I applied for a remedy to a friend noted in poultry-raising as well as in other things (Prof. J. B. Turner). I learned that twenty years before he had painted the inside of his poultry house with gas-tar, and, although keeping constantly a large number of fowls had not been troubled with lice since. I got a few quarts of gas-tar from the gas works, at the rate of ten cents a gallon. This tar is about the consistency of new paint, and was readily applied to the inside walls of my hen house—with an old whisk broom—as high up as the roosts; extended; the inside of the nests and the roosts were also thoroughly coated with tar. This was done on the morning of a clear day, and by night the house was dry enough for the chickens to roost in it. Before the tar was applied the old nested material was removed, and the floor, which is of dirt, was well scraped and sprinkled with wood ashes. The chickens began to improve from that time forth, and in less than two weeks not an insect pest was to be found about the house or chickens.

Granulated Butter.—The superiority of granulated butter is now admitted, and as comparatively few have a knowledge of the process, the following directions, are appended. The mode of granulating butter is to churn the cream in the usual way till just before it is ready to gather—till the butter will separate from the butter-milk and rise to the top like cream, which it will always do before gathering. At this stage the contents of the churn are cooled down to fifty-six degrees or fifty-four degrees by introducing cold water or brine, and the work finished by churning slowly. The butter will then form into fine pellets or a few large lumps. The butter thus granulated is separated from the butter milk in any convenient way and washed in either cold water of brine till the water will run off clear; two washings are generally enough. A tight cask of the size desired, and suitable for holding butter, is prepared beforehand and filled partly full of brine as strong as it can be made from pure salt. Into this the butter is put as washed without any working or salting. If enough is not made in one churning the butter must be kept down under the brine till the cask is filled and then headed up tight. Through a hole in the head any vecancy that may exist must be filled perfectly with brine and the hole plugged. It is then ready for transportation or long keeping. When wanted for use it may be taken from the cask and presented into any solid form a desired and the brine adhering to it will season it about as much as people desire it. If wanted fresh it may be washed in cold water, when it will be as fresh and rosy as when it came out of the churn. The salt for the brine must be of the purest kind, or the butter will be bleached by lying in it.

How to Test Cows.—The difficulty of establishing the value of each cow in the dairy is not as great as is generally supposed. The method usually employed is to weigh each cow's milk upon a spring scale as soon as it drawn, and before pouring it into the general receptacle. A small record-book, containing the name of each cow, and columns for date, weight of milk, etc., renders it a comparatively easy matter. To get a fair average through the year one week's trial for each month is sufficient. In making tests for butter it is only necessary to set each cow's milk separately and churn it by itself, which will give the yield of butter for a certain quality of milk.

Keep your cellar properly and well drained; allow no decaying matter in it; prohibit the throwing of slops in puddles at the back door, and allow low sink pipes to become choked or to emit foul air. Much of the sickness in the country is caused by such bad air.

A gardener recommends that to keep bugs off melon and squash vines a tomato plant be set in each hill, saying that when he had followed this plan his young plants were not molested.

The Earth's Magnetism.—The great physical problem of terrestrial magnetism has engaged the attention of numerous physicists lately, and it is well known that several ingenious solutions of it have been propounded. Professors Ayrton and Perry, for example, conveyed the happy thought that the earth was charged with static electricity, which being carried round on the surface by the diurnal rotation, acted like a circulating current and magnetized the core. A severe blow was dealt to this hypothesis, however, by the mathematical criticism of Professor Rowland, who pointed out that the surface charge required was competent to send a spark from the earth to moon. A theory based upon the existence of electric currents flowing in the atmosphere around the earth was promulgated later; and now we have another supposition, which has a better claim to serious attention that any of the rest, because it is supported by direct experiment. Starting from the idea of M. Edlund that an electric current is really an ether current flowing in the circuit, and that electrostatic effects are due to rarefactions and condensations of the ether, M. Selim Lemstrom considered that he might produce this ether current by mechanical action. He therefore made a paper tube having two concentric walls and mounted on an axle. A core of soft white iron was placed within the tube, and on rotating the latter the core was found to be magnetic, as demonstrated by two fine astatic needles. Reversing the rotation, reversed the magnetic poles; and M. Lemstrom concludes that the relative motion of the ether in the revolving tube and the stationary core was the cause of the polarity. It follows that if the tube be stationary and the core revolved a similar effect will be produced: hence it a magnetic like like the earth be rapidly rotated round its axis in an insulating medium like the air, it will exhibit magnetism. Pursuing this idea into mathematic, M. Lemstrom arives at an expression for the magnetic moment of the earth which agrees very well with the formula of Gauss.

DOMESTIC.

Scrape the Feet.—Every careful housekeeper, with an eye to first causes, is much interested in the way feet—or rather feet-coverings—come in from out of doors. If boys did not have muddy boots, the cares of the house would be much lessened. But the boys are not the only ones that "bring in the dirt." Men folk are often very forgetful of the amount of work they may make by not attending to the simple matter of cleaning their boots and shoes. Every door step should be provided with a foot scraper, and a brush or broom, and every one, young or old, as he come in, should take the time to use them before appearing on the carpet or clean floor. If a regular scraper—one made for the purpose—is not at hand, one can make one from a bit of hoop-iron, which is to be placed on a step or edge of the porch in a convenient place. It is well to provide a "mud-mat," which is simply strips an inch or so square—fence pickets will answer—screwed to three or four cross pieces, an inch apart; or a more elaborate one can be made by stringing the slats upon fence wires. One with muddy boots is very apt to stamp and rub them on the steps or floor of the porch; a mudmat will clean them more effectively, and save the porch hard wear. A very excellent mat may be made by boring holes in a broad, and drawing corn-husks through the holes. Careful persons change their foot-gear when they enter the house to remain any length of time, a custom conducive not only to neatness, but so greatly to comfort, that is to be commended.

Chicken Stew, or Pottie.—Wash as many fowls as you need, cut the birds up at every joint, splitting open the back and breast. Soak well in salt and water. It draws out all the blood from the flesh. Then put into an iron boiler, with sufficient water to cover the pieces, boil till quite tender, taking care to skim well before it commences to boil. Make a stiff dough, like short biscuit, and cut out just like biscuits, either square or round, and roll each one in flour, and drop into the kettle on the top of the chicken, boil briskly for fifteen minutes. You can test its being done by piercing the dumplings with a fork; if it does not stick to the tines it is done. Remove the dumplings carefully into a covered dish and keep hot. Stir up two tablespoonfuls of flour with a little water, breaking all the lumps, so it will be smooth; turn it into the kettle with the addition of a lump of butter the size of an egg to each chicken. If you like pepper, it is well to add it now.

Apple Jam.—Peel and core the apples and cut them in thin slices; then put them into a preserving pan or enameled saucepan; and to every one pound of fruit add toree-quarters of a pound of white sugar, broken small, and put in tied up in a piece of coarse muslin, a few cloves, a small piece of ginger, and a rind of lemon very thin; stir with a wooden spoon on a quick fire for twenty minutes or longer. If the apples are juicy, when sufficiently boiled, the jam will cling to the spoon. Remove the cloves, etc., and put the jam into the jam pots, and when quite cold, tie them down with thick paper or bladder. To be kept in a cool, dry place.

Short-Cakes (In layers)—One quart of flour, a little salt, two tablespoonfuls of butter; rub into the flour; two tablespoonfuls of sweet milk, three tablespoonfuls of baking powder, add enough water (to mix) to roll out; divide into three parts, and now take one of those parts, roll it and put it in a buttered jelly tin; then butter the top of it; then roll each part the same way, but do not butter the last layer; bake; when baked separate the layers with a sharp knife; have your fruit prepared and place between each layer.

Washing Made Easy.—No woman will regret having given this receipe a trial. It will prevent many a weary step, many an aching arm or foot—yes, many a heartache, too. Take one pound of salsoda, one half pound of unslaked lime, put them into one gallon of water; boil twenty minutes, let stand till cool, and then pour off and put in a stone jug. Soak your dirty clothes over night, or until wet through; wring out and rub on plenty of soap, and to one boiler of clothes covered with water add one teacupful of the fluid. Boil half an hour fast, then wash through one suds, rinse in two waters, and your clothes will look nice.

Sausage.—Nine pounds of fresh pork six teaspoonfuls of black pepper, eight of salt and ten powdered sage. Mix thoroughly, cook a bit to see if properly seasoned, and pack in jars, covering with melted lard. If you prefer to keep in skins, empty them, cut them into lengths, scrape with a dull knife, put to soak in salt and water, let stand three days, then turn them inside out and soak two days longer. Again scrape, rinse well in soda—baking—and water, wipe, tie up one end, blow into it, and if whole and clean, stuff with meat.

A medium-size Japanese parasol, a small quantity of cheap white lace, three inches deep, and some plaited satin ribbon, will make a very pretty lamp shade. Remove the end or handle from the parasol, cut a piece out of the center large enough to fall over the porcelain shade, and finish the edge when cut with satin ribbon, then trim the lower edge with the lace, headed with the ribbon.

An ox's gall will set any color—silk, cotton or woolen. One spoonful of gall put into a gallon of warm water is sufficient for the above purpose. Gall is also excellent for taking out spots from bombazines, and after being washed in it they look about as good as new. It must be thoroughly stirred into water, and not put upon the cloth. It is used without soap. After being washed in it, cloth which you want to clean should be washed in warm suds, without using soap.

Hard Yeast.—Stir into a pint of lively yeast enough flour to make a thick batter, add a tablespoonful of salt. Let it rise once, then roll out thin, cut into cakes with a cake-cutter and dry in the shade in clear, windy weather. When perfectly dry, put in a bag and hang in a cool, dry place. They will keep good six months. One of these cakes dissolved in a little milk or water is enough for four quarts of flour.

Celery Salad.—Take the inner and tenderest heads of three stalks of celery, cut them into strips an inch long and about the thickness of young French beans. Rub the salad bowl lightly with shalot. Mix the yolks of two hard boiled eggs with three tablespoontuls of salad oil, one of tarragon vinegar, and a little flour of mustard, pepper and salt to taste; add the celery to this sauce, turn it well over, garnish with the hard boiled whites of eggs.

HUMOROUS.

That was a witty man, who being detained by a snow blockade, penned a dispatch which ran thus: "My dear sir. I have every motive for visiting you, except a locomotive." So was the other who, under similar circumstance telegraphed to his firm in New York: "I shall not be in the office to-day, as I have not got home yesterday yet."

The following inging dispatch created no little amusement in the offices through which it passed: "Charlie and Julia met at S——'s yesterday, quarreled and parted forever; met again this morning, and parted to meet no more; met again this evening and were married."

There were not less than fifty or sixty at table, and when the guests were in the height of animated conversation, and just as the cloth was drawn, they were interrupted by a crash. A servant, in removing a cut-glass epargne, which formed the central ornament of the table, let it fall, and it was dashed into a thousand pieces. An awkward silence fell upon the company, who hardly knew how to treat the accident, when the host, the late well-known George Payne, relieved their embarrassment by cheerfully exclaiming, "James, break as much as you like, but don't make such a confounded noise about it!" And under cover of the laugh this excited the fragments were removed, and the talk went on as if nothing had happened.

Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, the Brooklyn Congressman-elect, went to a theater to see Edwin Booth in "Hamlet." While going to his seat he saw one of the strictest members of his church in the same aisle and said to him, "Oh, you sinner, prepare to be churched. I have a long time suspected that some of my members were theater-goers and I determined to find out for myself. I brought my daughter along as a witness and the first one we see is yourself." The detected brother was never "churched," though.

Into one of our largest dry-good stores entered a gentleman, the other day, and with the air of one who had been used to this sort of thing all his life, you know, he said to the astonished saleswoman, "Give me a yard of maroon-colored flannel to match a baby, please." Correcting himself hastily, he began again: "I beg pardon, I mean a yard of flannel to match a maroon-colored baby—here (producing a bit of flannel from his vest pocket), I want a yard of that."

A preacher in Syracuse recently told his congregation that if the women would all dance by themselves in a ten-acre lot, surrounded by a high board fence, and the men in another enclosure of the same kind, there would then be no harm in dancing. Perhaps not; but men would burst their suspenders in trying to climb the fence surrounding the female dancers.

"I have no patience with a man who can't remember a thing no longer than it's being told him," exclaimed Jones impatiently; "Now I can carry a thing in my mind a month, if need be." "You're a lucky dog, "Jones," remarked Prendergast, quietly; it isn't everybody that has so much room in his mind as you have, you know."

"My case is just here," said a citizen to a lawyer the other day; "the plaintiff will swear that I hit him. I will swear that I did not. Now what can you lawyers make out of that if we go to trial?" "Five dollars apiece," was the prompt reply.

An old lady in a town of Massachusetts, refused the gift of a load of wood from a tree struck by lightning, through fear that some of the "fluid" might remain in the wood, and cause disaster to her kitchen stove.

A good story is told of a country woman who received a dispatch later than she expected: "It must have been delayed on the road," said she. "I know the wires are busy to-day, for I heard them working as I came along."

It must be confessed that the thermometers in various parts of the country are making a great success in their friendly little match, the aim of which seems to be to find the lowest possible level in the shortest possible time.

Our citizens who are provided with comfortable homes should remember the poor these cold, biting days, and, instead of sending their spare cash to educate the heathen, bear in mind the fact that charity begins at home.

"Are you a good rider?" asked the livery man. "I am," replied the customer, and just then the horse snorted, stood on its hands, came down and bucked and the customer went on, from his high seat in the hay mow, "See how easily I get off?"

"It is a difficult question," says a fashionable journal, "to make a trained skirt stand out and blow gracefully." Lining it with sheet iron ought not only remedy this defect, but make women perfectly willing to stand up in a crowded street car.

A goat browsing on a greensward approached a pig-pen, and said to its occupant, "Why do you stay in that place, when there's such a lovely spot as this handy?" "The pen is mightier than the sward," grunted the pig.

Speaking of Mr. Forbes' lecture on "Kings I Have Met," a western newspaper says that some day he will come across three kings and a pair of sevens and then he will learn something about the really great resources of this country.

It was at a Galveston hotel table that a child attracted considerable attention by saying repeatedly, "I want a cake." "You have five or six already," replied the mother. "Them's not the ones I want. I want a fresh one."

"What is the best thing to be done in case of fire?" "Sue the insurance company," promptly answered the boy at the foot of the class, whose father had been burned out once or twice.

"I'm afraid that bed is not long enough for you," said the landlord to a seven-foot guest. "Never mind," he replied, "I'll add two more feet to it when I get in."

This is the beginning of new novel: "He was at one time a son so prodigal that all the calves fled at his approach.

It was a young housekeeper who set the cake she had baked for a picnic out of doors one cold night to be frosted.

Consumption of the lung tissues must steadily increase by the retention of the foul corruption. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup promotes gentle expectoration, and gives great relief to those suffering with Consumption.

"I am directed by my uncle, Hon. A. H. Stephens, to say to you that he is inclined to believe that he has derived some benefit from the use of Simmons' Liver Regulator, and he wishes to give it a further trial. Yours respectfully,
W. G. Stephens.
Crawfordville, Ga., March 31, 1870.

Extract of a letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, dated March 8, 1872: "I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Doctor Simmons' Liver Regulator, with good effect.
A. H. Stephens."

It is said that pencil drawing may be rendered ineffaceable by this simple process: Slightly warm a sheet of ordinary drawing paper; then place it carefully on the surface of a solution of white rosin in alcohol, leaving it there long enough to become thoroughly moistened. Afterward dry it in a current of air. Paper prepared in this way has a very smooth surface. In order to fix the drawing, the paper is to be warmed for a few minutes. This method may prove useful for the preservation of plans or designs, when the want of time or any other cause will not allow of the draughtsman reproducing them in ink. A simpler plan than the above, however, is to brush over the back of the paper containing the charcoal or pencil sketch a week solution of white shellac in alcohol.

Grateful Women.

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

A commission of twenty-seven members will carry out the revision of the German "Pharmacopœia" at Berlin. Sixteen professors from various universities, five apothecaries, and six physicians and surgeons of high standing in their vocations, make up the commission. Besides these, the forthcoming work will have the benefit of the experience of two military physicians and a military surgeon, who have been specially selected by the Prussian war office. The labors of these men were commenced fully a fornight ago, and the result is expected to be of very high quality.

General Debility.—In this complaint the good effects of the Vegetine are realized immediately after commencing to take it; as debility denotes deficiency of the blood, and Vegetine acts directly upon the blood. There is no remedy that will restore the health from debility like the Vegetine. It is nourishing and strengthening, purifies the blood, regulates the bowels, quiets the nervous system, acts directly upon the secretions, and aronses the whole system to action. It has never failed in this complaint.

A powder known as *streupulver*, composed of 3 parts salicylic acid and 87 parts silicate of magnesia, is used in the German army as a remedy for sweating of the feet. Recently a Belgian physician, Dr. Kohnhom, tried its efficiency in several cases of night sweating by consumptives. The benefical effect was immediate and permanent. The powder was rubbed over the whole body. To prevent any breathing of the dust and consequent coughing a handkerchief must be held over the patient's mouth and nose while the powder is being applied.

There is but one real cure for baldness—Carooline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, a natural hair restorer. As recently improved and perfected, Carboline is free from any objection. The best hair dressing known.

The discovery of phosphorescent bodies has been traced back to the year 1620, when a cobbler of Bologna, pursuing the philosopher's stone, found a very heavy mineral, which, after being heated with charcoal, became luminous in the dark. The mineral with which the Bologna cobbler attained so remarkable a result was barium sulphate, which, by the operation in the crucible, was changed to barium sulphide, one of the most phosphorescent substances known.

Profit, $1,200.

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

The lighting of the reading-room of the British Museum by the Siemens electric lamps was resumed for the Winter on Oct. 18. The apparatus of the lamps are now fitted above the arcs; brown japanned reflectors send the light to the floor, and topaz-colored glass screens are placed beneath the arc to intercept the blue rays which interfere with the purity of the light.

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

Those who will smoke cigars would do well to use a mouthpiece of some kind or other. It has been ascertained that some of the ways in which cigars are made are apt to cause sore mouth of a dangerous and persistent kind by transmitting the poison which is said to be so prevalent in China as to be the bane of that country.

Like animals, plants differ greatly in their habits, and the food upon which they subsist. The broad-leaved clovers, turnips and mangels abstract from the air a large portion of their growth, while the narrow-leaved grains and grasses partake more largely of mineral food, which they draw from the soil. In this fact lies the great advantage to farmers of rotation of crops.

As a Cure for Piles.

Kidney-Wort acts first by overcoming in the mildest manner all tendency to constipation; then, by its great tonic and invigorating properties, it restores to health the debilitated and weakened parts.—*Chronicle.*

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FEVER AND AGUE.

Tarboro, N. C., 1873.
Dr. H. R. Stevens:
Dear Sir:—I feel very grateful for what your valuable medicine, Vegetine, has done in my family. I wish to express my thanks by informing you of the wonderful cure of my son; also, to let you know that Vegetine is the best medicine I ever saw for Chills, Shakes, Fever and Ague. My son was sick with measles in 1873, which left him with Hip-joint disease. My son suffered a great deal of pain all of the time; the pain was so great he did nothing but cry. The doctors did not help him a particle, he could not lift his foot from the floor; he could not move without crutches. I read your advertisement in the "Louisville Courier-Journal," that Vegetine was a great Blood Purifier and Blood Food. I tried one bottle, which was a great benefit. He kept on with the medicine, gradually gaining. He has taken eighteen bottles in all, and he is completely restored to health; walks without crutches or cane. He is twenty years of age. I have a younger son, fifteen years of age, who is subject to Chills. Whenever he feels one coming on, he comes in, takes a dose of Vegetine, and that is the last of the Chill. Vegetine leaves no bad effect upon the system like most of the med cines recommended for Chills. I cheerfully recommend Vegetine for such complaints. I think it is the greatest medicine in the world.
Respectfully. Mrs. J. W. Lloyd.

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

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Dear Sir:—We have been selling your remedy, the Vegetine, for about three years, and take pleasure in recommending it to our customers, and in no instance where a blood purifier would reach the case, has it ever failed to effect a cure, to our knowledge. It certainly is the *ne plus ultra* of renovators. Respectfully,
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These great organs are the natural cleansers of the system. If they work well, health will be perfect; if they become clogged, dreadful diseases are sure to follow with
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are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally.
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will restore the healthy action and all these destroying evils will be banished; neglect them and you will live but to suffer.
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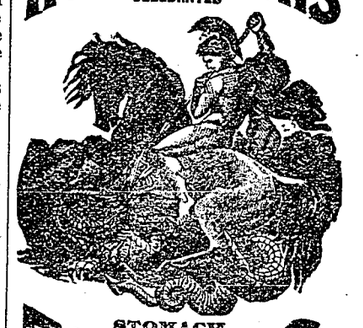
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Whoever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take Hop Bitters.
If you are a man of letters toiling over midnight work, to restore brain nerve and waste, use Hop B.
suffering from any intion; if you are married young, suffering from ing on a bed of sickness, Hop Bitters.
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You will be cured if you use Hop Bitters
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BAKED BEANS.

Oh! how my heart sighs for my own native land,
Where potatoes, and squashes, and cucumbers grow:
Where cheer and good welcome are always at hand,
And custards and pumpkin pies smoke in a row,
Where pudding the visage of hunger serenes,
And what is far dearer, the pot of baked beans.

Let Maryland boast of her dainties profuse,
Her large watermelons and cantaloups fine,
Her turtle and oysters, and terrapin stews,
And soft crabs, high-zested with brandy and wine;
Ah! neither my heart from my native land wcans,
When smokes on the table the pot of baked beans,

The pot of baked beans!—with what pleasure I saw it,
Well seasoned, well porked, by some rosy-faced dame;
And when from the glowing hot oven she'd draw it,
Well crisped and well browned to the table it came.
Oh! give me my country, the land of my teens,
Of the dark Indian pudding and pot of baked beans.

The pot of baked beans! Ah! the muse is too frail
Its taste to descant on, its virtues to tell,
But look at the sons of New England so hale,
And her daughters so rosy, 'twill teach thee full well;
Like me, it will teach thee to sigh for the means
Of health, and—of rapture!—the pot of baked beans.

Her Rustic Lover.

Dinner was over, and all the dishes cleared away; and the thrifty farmer's wife had sat down to her sewing, with a pair of silver spectacles perched on her Roman nose. Fanny Clifford sat opposite—a trim, pretty damsel, with a sweet sunburnt face, and great gray eyes, with blue-black flashes coming and going in their irises.

"So Miles has really gone?" said Fanny, after a moment's silence; and there was a little quiver in her voice that the mother fully comprehended.

"Yes," said Mrs. Perry, stitching diligently away at the unbleached cotton shirt she was making for her husband, and pretending not to see the flush on Fanny's cheek, "he has gone; and a great fool he is, in my humble opinion."

"Oh, Mrs. Perry!" deprecated Fanny.

"What, what else is it?" asked Mrs. Perry, looking in an owlish fashion through the round lenses of her spectacles. "Here he is, with as nice a farm as there is in the country, and him the only son, and yet he's possessed to go to the city and clerk it, just because he thinks it a little genteeler than to plow and sow and reap, as his father and grandfather had done before him, and"—she hesitated a little here—"because he fancies Antonia Archer will be pleased.

"I've no patience with him; and I wish she had never come down to the Morrises, turning the heads of the girls with her city airs and fripperies, and flirting with every young man she could entice into her toils."

"She—she is very attractive," said poor Fanny.

"Yes, to them as likes gilding better than true gold, and is caught by red cheeks and dashing ways. Well"—after a moment's pause, during which she stabbed her needle vindictively into the unoffending cloth—"there's some as can learn by experience only, and our Miles is one of the sort. He'll be back, I expect, when he's found out he isn't the only poor moth whose wings have been scorched in the flame of a coquette's wicked eyes."

"Oh, Mrs. Perry, Miss Archer never would refuse miles."

"If I thought she wouldn't, I should give up," said Mrs. Perry, energetically. "To think of this kitchen, as I've cleaned every Saturday morning, and kept so sweet and fresh as a rose, being left to a miserable hired girl, while my lady idles in the best room! I do believe it would drive me crazy."

"But you're not going, Fanny? Stay to tea, there's a dear, and I'll mix a pan o' light biscuit, and gather some o' them strawberries, as would make a fit supper for a princess. Stay, Fanny; it's sort o' company for me to have you here."

And Fanny Cliffords stays, her poor, sore heart somewhat relieved by the sympathy unspoken, yet expressed, of Miles Perry's mother.

The June sunset, fading in such tender tints of rose and opal and gold over the old farm, was full of glow and sultriness in London.

The season was dull.

It was Saturday afternoon, and the Messrs. Scratch & Staylace, after getting all they could out of their much-enduring clerks, had at last reluctantly closed their store and put up their wooden shutters.

And Miles Perry, tired and weary, had at last the opportunity to hurry home to his garret room in a third-rate house. He proposed to called on Miss Archer; and with eager restlessness he tried on collar after collar, and finally adjusted a scarlet silk necktie, for which he had paid the, to him, extravagant sum of five shillings, securing it with a gaudy pin, borrowed from one of his companions at Messrs. Scratch & Staylace's and brushed diligently away until every speck of dust was removed from his coat and trowsers, pausing at the last to give his boots an extra shine.

"I don't suppose," he said to himself, when, all these preliminaries completed, he took a farewell survey of himself in the glass, "that any one would know me for a country fellow now."

And, to complete the illusion, our young aspirant lighted a cigar, and made himself uncomfortable with it as he walked along the streets, now bright with the gleam of many gaslights.

Miss Antonia Archer lived in an aristocratic and pretentious locality, with a good deal of polished glass and plated door hinges, and at No.——street Mr. Miles Perry presented himself, with blushing countenance and throbbing heart.

The servant, a young damsel in blue ribbons and a smart alpaca dress, looked at our hero as if she rather suspected that he had mistaken this for the servant's bell.

"She's at home," she admitted, rather grudgingly. "Can't you leave your errand with me, young man?"

"I wish to see Miss Archer," Miles said, loftily; and the maid showed him into the library, an apartment divided from the drawing-rooms by a drapery of blue silk curtains hung between fluted pillars of variegated marble, and there left him.

Through a disarranged fold in the silk, Miles Perry could catch a glimpse of the splendors of the two rooms beyond.

The middle one was tenanted only by the grand piano and half a dozen blue silk chairs.

But in the front apartment, where Axminister carpets and buhl and gilding glittered under a full-lighted chandelier, sat the the fair Antonia, in a dress of lemon-colored crape, trimmed with rich black lace, and topaz ornaments swinging like minature suns from her ears.

And close beside her on the sofa sat a bald, elderly gentleman, with diamond studs flashing in his linen, and a double chin.

Miles could see the blue-ribboned lass advance to her mistress and deliver some message.

The bald-headed gentleman rose, and took a gold-knobbed cane from the corner, as if to depart.

"If you have other company," he began, rather testily.

But Antonia laid her little white hand caressingly on his sleeve.

"Don't go," she cooed. "Dear Nicholas, whose company could I possible prefer to yours? It's only that country boy I told you about yesterday, you know."

"The one who had the audacity to fall in love with you out in the wilderness?" chuckled the old gentleman.

"Exactly. To think of his having followed me here! But these rustics have neither sense nor discrimination."

"I'll go and send him away," said Mr. Nicholas Goldbeater, promply.

But when he got to the library it was empty.

Miles Perry had not waited for a more formal dismissal.

He walked homeward, feeling as if a fountain of fiery indignation were boiling in his heart.

So the fair Antonia Archer, for whose sake he had offended his father, grieved his mother, and proved tactily false to poor Fanny Clifford, who taught the district school, had forgotten him already, save as as a theme of mirth between herself and her elderly lover.

Well, it served him right.

He might have expected it.

When he reached his garret a crumpled note lay thrust half way under the door.

He read it by the sickly gaslight in the hall.

"Messrs. Scratch & Staylace's compliments, and they regret that they have no further occasion for the valuable services of Mr. M. Perry."

Miles sat down, resting his aching head upon his hands.

The garret roof, on which the sun had beat relentlessly all day, was like a reservoir of dull heat.

The sickly smells from the halls below brooded like a vapor in the unventilated apartment, and the one narrow window, when it was opened, admitted only the unsavory fumes of a neighboring factory.

Miles thought of the dewy clover fields at home, over which the moon was now just beginning to rise.

"If mother was only here to put some camphor on my head," he thought. "I wonder if I'm going to be sick."

The garden path was carpeted with layers of fallen foliage, brown and yellow and jewel-red.

And Miles Perry, sitting up in the great calico-covered easy chair, by a crackling fire of logs, was eating a bowl of gruel that Fanny Clifford's brown fingers had prepared.

"It's a long time I've been sick, Fanny, eh?"

"A long time, Miles. There is your mother coming up the garden. I must go now."

"But, Fanny!"

"Yes, Miles."

"Don't tie on your hood just now, Fanny. I want to tell you something. I want to ask you to marry me, Fanny. I know I've behaved like a brute, but I think I have had a sufficient lesson now. One thing I'm certain of; I never should have recovered from this fever without your care and kindness. Won't you be my Fanny?"

And when Mrs. Perry came in, bringing the scent of wild grapes and autumn leaves with her, she knew at a glance what had happened.

"Mother!" whispered Fanny, in a soft, appealing tone; and Mrs. Perry clasped her in her arms.

"I'm so glad," said Mrs. Perry.

"So am I, mother," said Miles, contentedly.

And Antonia Archer was forgotten.

People I Don't Want to Meet.

Crawly Croak? You know him not? You have never met him? Never dined at his house in Ghoul's place, Sarcophagus square? If it wasn't that untold gold shall never again get me within those dread portals, I'm hanged if I wouldn't take you for the fun of the thing.

What houses those are in Ghoul's place, and what a house his is! From year's end to year's end I'll be sworn not one solitary ray of sunshine ever struggles into any part of it. The great stone-paved hall is like a vault, the dining room like a cellar, and a place there is on the ground floor, where sometimes you are asked to wash your hands with a stony-hearted, sharp-edged square cake of white soap, which looks like a grave yawning at the end of the passage.

On pegs in the hall hang dusty hats whose owners I believe to be dead. Perchance guests who never survived one of those funeral meals and for what I know their bodies may be buried under the flags in the ghastly little back yard.

There are two female Croaks, a mother and a daughter, about the same age a casual observer might suppose, the only difference being that the mother is possibly a year or two the youngest. These and the old phantom himself, and three servants, are all the living things the house contains, except the beetles, which are said to abound below stairs and maybe now and again reach the dinner table in the soup or stews.

The female Croaks are a good deal like black beetles and the phantom himself reminds you of one as he crawls about the mildewed drawing room with a wretched scrap of paper in his hand on which he has told off the doomed. See, at this moment he is asking one of them if he will take the eldest Miss Hatchment down to dinner—" the lady in black there, upon the sofa."

What guests, and where does he collect them? The Misses Hatchment, Mr. and Mrs. Sowerby, Mr. Mould, the Earthworms and The O'Bogues!

And, heavens! what a meal! I know not of what it is composed, except that here and there I fancy I come across a flavor of beetles. Soupe au corbillard shall we say, to begin with? Sole perdu au beurre noir. Tete de veau au graud malheur, Croquets au croquemort. Vol-au-vent financiere, sauce funebre. Woking pudding and Kensal-green cheese.

And the talk. As a rule everybody sighs when he has said anything. Questions are asked respecting parties long dead and gone, and their age and ailments lengthily discussed and this is a subject that turns up again at intervals. Sometimes, when there is a pause, you may hear one of the female Croaks whining upon some church question, or old Earthworm numbling about the passing of the Reform bill, or the O'Bogues babbling of the Irish rebellion.

It is not that I have any objection to the conversation being mostly on bygone topic; but as one who has listened lengthily, who affection sore long time has borne, I protest that Croak & Co., have nothing noteworthy to say about anything they pretend to talk about. Indeed, I have reason to believe that at the time the events occurred of which they speak they were one and all in profound ignorance of the fact, and only picked up a few details confusedly long afterward.

As to the bearing the events had upon their lives; why, they simply had none whatever, and therefore I appeal to any unprejudiced person why they should bore me about them over my wretched meal.

Occasionally a comparatively modern occurrence is referred to, as in this case.

"There was a book came out by—I forget the fellow's name—that was not bad. (*To me.*) You know it, Mister, I daresay. 'Wickpick,' that was it. 'Wickpick,' to be sure; and the author's name was—let me see? To be sure. Phiz—the author's name was Phiz. I wonder whether he has written anything since. A sharp, shrewd young fellow that. He'll do, that fellow will." It would be a wicked pity to disturb any of these facts that Croak has favored us with. I don't.

When the female Croaks and the other beetles have crawled away, we males sip our port and sherry, and a conversation, if anything more prosy than before, sets in. Then coffee is announced, and a funeral procession ascends the stairs. I have joined it, but only once.

What an awful, awful time was that! The two Misses Hatchment played many pages of something which I have since learned was classical music.

Heavens! how I yawned, and one of the female Croaks caught me.

About an hour and a half I sat up in that dreadful room hearing music varied by conversation, waiting for some one to move. But no, they stuck to it, all of them, like barnacles. At last I made a bold plunge, said good-night, and escaped.

Outside in Ghoul's place I rubbed my hands and laughed aloud. In Sarcophagus square I danced.

The Gulf Stream.

There is a river in the ocean. In the severest drouths it never fails, and in the mightiest flood it never overflows. Its banks and its bottom are of cold water while its current is of warm. The Gulf of Mexico is its fountain, and its mouth is in the Arctic seas. It is the gulf stream. There is in the world no other so majestic a flow of water. Its current is more swift than the Mississippi or the Amazon, and its volume more than 1,900 times greater. Its waters, so far as the Carolina coasts are indigo blue. They are so distinctly marked that the common sea water can be traced with the eye. Often one-half the vessel may be seen floating in the Gulf stream waters while the other half is in the common water of the sea, so sharp is the line and want of affinity between these waters; and such, too, the reluctance, so to speak, on the part of those of the Gulf stream to mingle with the common waters of the sea. In addition to these there is another peculiar fact. The fishermen on the coast of Norway are supplied with wood from the tropics by the Gulf stream. Think of the Arctic fishermen burning upon their hearths the palms of Hayti, the mahogany of Honduras and the precious woods of the Amazon and the Orinoco.

A Thief's Treasure-House.

Not long ago, a man was observed walking in a very suspicious manne in the Bois de Vincennes, Paris. Considering the number of persons constantly to be seen in this favorite haunt, and the far from attractive manners which many of them affect, it must be supposed that the individual in question made himself particularly remarkable by his movements in order to draw towards him the attention of the guardians of the peace. However this may be, the latter were sufficiently acute, not only to observe the strange demeanour of the man, but to follow him up and frustrate those efforts to escape notice which constituted the most remarkable part of his proceedings. They dodged him carefully until he had reached a solitary part of the Bois, and then, under a certain tree had scraped away the earth and brought to light a cigar box, carefully tied up and sealed. He had pocketed this article hurriedly, and was about to march off with it, when they rushed in upon him and gained possession of the prize, which was found to contain a treasure of no less than 14,000 francs in bank notes. As soon as the man could be brought before the detective authorities, and the whole affair investigated, a clue was quickly found to the secret, and it turned out that the adventurer was a certain Perrin, who two years ago was found guilty of a daring robbery in Boulevard Voltaire. The property stolen amounted in all to 15,000f, of which 420 had been found on Perrin when first arrested. He swore to having squandered the rest of the money, and was sentence to two years' imprisonment, from which he had just been released when he repaired to the Bois de Vincennes. The sentenced was not too severe, and if he had not been caught in the manner already described, he would have paid but a low price for the enjoyment of his 14,580 francs. But "all's well that ends well," and the owner of the stolen property may congratulate himself that the thief was not at first punished more severely, for if he had been incarcerated for ten or twenty years, the probability is that the bank notes, protected by nothing more than a cigar-box, would have been so damaged by the damp, if not by more active enemies, as to be worth nothing at the bank.

The Demon of Colorado.

During the year 1863 the whole community of Colorado were thrown into a state of terrible excitement, in consequence of a series of diabolical murders that were committed under the most extraordinary circumstances. A man would be found dead in the road at a certain location, with all his valuables about his person, and perhaps his horse grazing by his side, and the next day another would be found at a distance of thirty or forty miles under like circumstances. A rifle shot would be heard in the vicinity of a camp of miners or emigrants and a herder or some one who had strayed from the camp, would be found lying dead. This thing continued until some eight or nine murders of the kind had been perpetrated. In every instance it was evident that robbery was not the object, as even their animals were not taken—all the victims were Americans. One day two men were riding together, approaching California Gulch, in southwestern Colorado, when suddenly two Mexicans stepped out from the underbrush at the side of the road, with leveled rifles and fired, simultaneously; one man fell dead from his saddle, while the other was badly wounded, but succeeded in retaining his seat until he reached California Gulch where he reported what had occurred. In a few minutes a party of miners were mounted and in hot pursuit of the murderers, found their trail and finally succeeded in overtaking them. One of the Mexicans was wounded and fell off from his horse, but the other succeeded in making his escape. The wounded man was recognized as belonging to a family named Espenosa, living in southern Colorado, and in answer to all interrogations only replied by cursing all Americans, mentioning the number his brother and himself had already killed, regretting that he could not live long enough to kill more, but prophesying that his brother would live until their revenge was complete; a rope was put around his neck and he was hauled up to the limb of a tree while still shrieking curses upon all our race, and left hanging for the birds to feed on. A few days intervened and in a far off locality from the place of capture, another murder was committed, and then continued of almost daily occurrence. For a time the utmost excitement prevailed throughout the Territory. Months elapsed and still every now and then a new victim would be found. At one time there was a long intermission between the murders, and it was generally supposed that the surviving Espenosa had quit the country or had become surfeited with blood; but on a sudden he was at work again, and other victims were added to the horrible list.

At last, one day the Governor of Colorado received a letter written in Spanish, which stated that some time back the writer and his brother had been deeply wronged by some American; that they then swore vengeance against the whole race and had determined to devote their lives to the fulfillment of their vow, but that his brother now being dead, he had become tired of killing, and on certain conditions was willing to forego further vengeance and become a good citizen; that he had so far killed and assisted in killing twenty-three Americans, and he would be satisfied with that number, in case the Governor would grant him a free pardon for his past transgressions. The letter was signed "Espenosa." He further stated that unless the pardon was publicly proclaimed by a certain date, he would continue the course he had been pursuing while he had life. Of course no response was made to this unheard of proposition, and for awhile longer Espenosa resumed his old trade, but fortunately his career was soon ended. At this time the officer commanding Fort Lyon, in southern Colorado, detailed Lieutenant Baldwin, of the First Colorado Battery, with a squad of men to escort a government train to Fort Garland across the Sangre de Christo pass. On the Lieutenant's return while near the afore mentioned pass, the body of a gentleman who had left Fort Garland a little in advance of the command, was discovered, having been just killed, the remains still warm. Fortunately Lieutenant Baldwin had with him as scout and guide an old mountaineer by the name of Autabees, one who was not excelled in his peculiar line in the country. He immediately discovered the trail of the murderers, finding out from what to him were sure indications that there were two of them. Under the guidance of Autabees, Lieutenant Baldwin with some of his men started in pursuit. The trail led up the side of a mountain, which was covered with fallen dead timber, and the utmost precaution was necessary to prevent their approach being heard, but under strict injunctions from the guide they crept stealthily along until they had got over about half a mile of ground, when suddenly Autabees, who was in the advance, by a rapid motion halted the party who were following, and dropped on his face, the rest following his example. He then signed to Lieutenant Baldwin to approach, who in the most careful manner did so. The scout pointing through a small space between the logs, the Lieutenant beheld the following scene: An open space in the timber; a Mexican boy about sixteen years old lighting a small fire; a man in the act of cutting some meat from a quarter of beef that hung to the limb of a tree. Autabees had thrust his rifle through the logs and had the man covered, the distance about fifty yards. He looked to Baldwin for permission to fire. The Lieutenant fearing the man might escape, nodded his head. The rifle cracked, the man leaped into the air, then fell. In an instant he was on his feet making for his rifle which stood against a tree a short distance off, shouting at the same time to the boy, in Spanish, "Run Manuel, the Americans are on us." Before reaching his rifle Autabees was on him; two rapid shots from his revolver and Espenosa fell dead in the act of reaching for his gun. The boy's flight was stopped by a fatal shot from Lieutenant Baldwin.

Espenosa's head was cut off and conveyed to Fort Garland. The boy was his nephew and was buried where he fell. Thus closed a career that is without a parallel. It seems like an incredible statement, but the truth of which can be vouched for by all the old residents of Colorado. A character of that kind depicted in a romance would appear absurd, simply proving how much stranger is truth than fiction.

The Boy Philanthropist.

He was a boy with nineteen cents in his fist. He counted the money at the corner of Woodward avenue and Congress street, Detroit, again at the corner of Jefferson avenue, and once more on Griswold street, and there was no more no less. He was a boy who wanted to do good with his money. His heart was chuck full of philanthropy, and contained not one grain of selfishness. His first desire was to buy nineteen barrels of flour for nineteen poor and worthy widows, but after figuring a little he found that he couldn't do it. Then he got the idea that he might offer a gold medal as a prize to the Woodward avenue car-driver, who should drive his car nearest to one mile in an hour, but he replied that some would drive in an hour and thirty minutes, some a second slower or a second faster, and the strife might result in the death of three or four horses.

"I think I'll come right down to jawbreakers at once," he said, as he sat down in a doorway. "I kin buy nineteen jawbreakers and make nineteen boys happy, including myself. Jim! Jim!

Jim came down from the corner and the philanthropist said:

"Jim, if you had nineteen jawbreakers, what would you do with 'em."

"Eat ev'ry durned one in forty seconds by the watch!" was the prompt reply.

"Sam! Sam!" called the philanthropist to a boot-black across the way.

The shiner came over and was asked:

"Would one jawbreaker make you happy?"

"No."

The philanthropist walked away from them, and as he neared a candy store, he mused:

"I figger that one jawbreaker will make me happy for half an hour, and that nineteen jawbreakers will last me nineteen days. By giving them away, all happiness is gone in ten seconds, and all jawbreakers are gone in forty. Isn't it better for me to eat the hull nineteen? Would this world be any better to-morrow if I sowed eighteen jawbreakers broadcast! Casting bread on the waters is all right 'cause bread won't sink, but one o' them jawbreakers goes right to the bottom like a hunk o' lead."

He entered the store, shelled out his change, and said:

"Gimme the worth o' this in jawbreakers, and please do up the package so it'll look as if I was carrying home an old codfish."

Mountain Climbing.

The greatest altitude which has been reached by mountain climbing was attained in Cashmere by Mr. Johnson, who some years ago mounted to a spot 22,300 feet above the sea. Aeronauts have ascended 30,000 feet and returned in safety. It is supposed by mountaineers that 25,000 to 23,000 feet is the utmost height that will ever be trod by human steps. That life can be supported at this altitude has been proved by the adventurers who have dared the dangers of the upper air in a balloon. During the last summer Mons. Werner ascended Mount Illimani, one of the loftiest peaks of the Bolivian Andes. The height of this mountain has been variously estimated, Mr. Pentland giving it an altitude of 24,200 feet; Mr. Minchin setting it at 21,224 feet, and Mr. Weiner himself making it to be only 20,812 feet. Few ascents to the height of 21,000 feet have been recorded. Hunters of the Himalayas often chase their game to the height of 20,000 feet, and natives living near Mount Demarend, near Teheran, frequently climb to the summit, above 20,000 feet, to gather sulphur from the crater.

Our Farming Interests.

The past forty years have witnessed a prodigious growth in American farming. In 1840 our grain product was 615,000,000 bushels; ten years later it had risen to 802,000,000; ten years later still to 1,238,000,000; ten years later yet to 1,387,000,000, and nine years later, or last year, to 2,431,000,000. These annual cereal products have risen from a value of $4,000,000,000 in 1850 to one of $11,000,000,000 in 1870, and probably to one of $15,000,000,000 or more in this past year, 1880; and the surplus, after paying wages and expenses, was over $2,000,000,000 in 1870, and perhaps $3,000,000,000 in 1880.

Fulfilled Dreams.

Dickens once had a dream which was fulfilled, at least to his own satisfaction. "Here," he wrote on May 30, 1863, "is a curious case at first hand. Being at the office here," in London, "I dreamed that I saw a lady in a red shawl with her back toward me, whom I supposed to be E. On turning round I found that I didn't know her; and she said, 'I am Miss Napier.' All the time I was dressing next morning I thought, 'What a preposterous thing to have so very distinct a dream about nothing! And why Miss Napier? for I never heard of any Miss Napier. That same Friday night I read. After the reading came into my retiring-room Mary Boyle and her brother, and the lady in the red shawl, whom they present as "Miss Napier.' These are all the circumstances exactly told." This was probably a case of unconscious cerebration. Dickens had no doubt really seen the lady, and been told that she was Miss Napier, when his attention was occupied with other matters. There would be nothing unusual in his dreaming about a person whom he had thus seen without noticing. Of course it was an odd coincidence that the lady of whom he had thus dreamed should be introduced to him soon after—possibly the very day after. But such coincidences are not infrequent. To suppose that Dickens had been specially warned in a dream about so unimportant a matter as his introduction to Miss Napier would be absurd; for, unfulfilled, the dream was, as Dickens himself described it, a very distinct dream about nothing. Far different in this respect was the strange dream which President Lincoln had the night before he was shot. If the story was truly told by Mr. Stanton to Dickens, the case is one of the most curious on record. Dickens told it thus in a letter to John Forster: "On the afternoon of the day on which the president was shot, there was a cabinet council, at which he presided. Mr. Stanton, being at the time commander in-chief of the Northern troops that were concentrated about here, arrived rather late. Indeed, they were waiting for him, and on his entering the room the president broke off in something he was saying, and remarked: 'Let us proceed to business, gentlemen.' Mr. Stanton then noticed with surprise that the president sat with an air of dignity in his chair, instead of lolling about in the most ungainly attitudes, as his invariable custom was; and that instead of telling irrelevant and questionable stories, he was grave and calm, and quite a different man. Mr. Stanton, on leaving the council with the attorney-general, said to him: 'That is the most satisfactory cabinet meeting I have attended for many a long day. What an extraordinary change in Mr. Lincoln!' The attorney-general replied, 'We all saw it before you came in. While we were waiting for you, he said, with his chin down on his breast, 'Gentlemen, something very extraordinary is going to happen, and that very soon.' To which the attorney-general had observed, 'Something good, sir, I hope?' when the president answered very gravely, 'I don't know—I don't know. But it will happen, and shortly, too.' As they were all impressed by his manner, the attorney-general took him up again. 'Have you received any information, sir, not yet disclosed to us?'

No,' answered the president, 'but I have now had the same dream three times. Once on the night preceding the battle of Bull Run. Once on the night preceding such another,' (naming a battle also not favorable to the North.) His chin sank on his breast again, and he sat reflecting. 'Might one ask the nature of this dream, sir?' said the attorney-general. 'Well,' replied the president without lifting his head or changing his attitude, 'I am on a great broad rolling river—and I am in a boat—and I drift!—and I drift!—but this is not business,'—suddenly raising his face and looking round the table as Mr. Stanton entered—'let us proceed to business, gentlemen.' Mr. Stanton and the attorney-general said, as they walked on together, it would be curious to notice whether anything ensued on this, and they agreed to notice. He was shot that night.' Here the dream itself was not remarkable, it was such a one as might readily be dreamed by a man from the Western States who has been on broad rolling rivers. Nor was its recurrence remarkable. The noteworthy point was the occurrence of this dream several times, and (as may be presumed from the effect which the dream produced on its third recurrence) these three times only, on the night preceding a great misfortune for the cause of the North. However, there is nothing in the story which cannot be attributed to merely casual coincidence, though the coincidence was sufficiently curious. As three years had elapsed from the time of Lincoln's death when Stanton told Dickens the story, it is possible that the account may have been incorrect in some details.

Open Outward.

The storm-doors around the Postoffice, at Detroit, open outwardly. This isn't for fear that a fire will occur and a rush ensue, but it is arranged that way to make a man mad. A man will go singing along the street, smiling all over, and bragging to himself how good-natured he is, when suddenly he remembers that he must mail a letter. He is only one man, but the others stand around to give advice.

The first man rushes up the steps and gives the door a push. It is solid as a rock, and his momentum generally carries his knees and nose against the hard wood.

"Push!" yells the extra man.

The other steps back and follows the advice, but with no successful results. By this time his smile has faded, his dyspepsia begins to work up, and there is indignation in his tones as he turns and asks:

"Is this blasted old Postoffice closed for the day?"

"Oh, no, sir. I guess you will get in if you push hard enough. I presume the hinges are a little rusty."

Then the man returns to the charge. As a rule he puts his shoulder to the door, his feet slip back, and he comes down in a graceful heap, to be laughed at by all the boys. When he gets up he feels as if he could lick any seven men, but before he has time to pick a fight the other advances and says:

"Mighty curious about that door. Ah! I see—opens this way. You might have pushed all day and not got in."

The one who goes in is too mad to post his letter. The one who stays out shakes all over and keeps his eye out for the next,

The Republican.

SATURDAY, Jan. 29, 1881.

We have received the first and second numbers of the Gadsden NEWS, a new paper by Messrs Vandiver & Johnson, heretofore noticed by us. The paper is highly creditable to its projectors and we wish for it a most successful career.

Phil Pride (col.) was committed to the Huntsville jail on the 18th for the killing of Walter May (colored.)

John Williams, a grocery keeper at Golightlys Springs, Madison county, near the Tennessee line, was assassinated on the night of the 16th inst. The assassins lodged thirty-six buck shot in his body killing him instantly.

Hon. B. C. Lanier, Jr. Representative in the Alabama Legislature from Madison county, was united in matrimony to Miss Mattie Ashford on the 18th inst.

Cleburne county at a late election under the local option law 104 for prohibition and 376 against prohibition. The voters voted at the County site and the vote, as will be seen, was by no means a full one.

Cross Plains voted down the prohibition law of that place recently.

The dispatches of the 25th announce the confirmation by the Senate of Gen. Burke. His friends here will be gratified at this action of the Senate. If Gen. Garfield will be governed in his appointment of Southern Republicans to office by the spirit which characterized President Hayes in this instance civil service reform will mean something in the South.

Just as we go to press we have the sad intelligence of the death of Mr. T. J. Morgan of Oxford.

Also by an Omaha paper notice of the death of Amos Laird, well known to the oldest citizens of Calhoun.

The Rome Daily Courier.

It is with pleasure that we publish the following announcement by the Tri-Weekly Rome Courier of Jan. 25th:

It is our purpose to commence the publication of the Rome Daily Courier on the 1st of February, and at the same time discontinue the publication of the Tri-Weekly Courier.

We are moved to this step by the growth of our prosperous young city and adjacent country, and our desire to be equal to the demands of the reading public. We will make no rash promises but rely upon the merits of the journal for its success. As a necessary element in a daily paper the Daily Courier will publish the Press dispatches, and its readers will each morning find in its columns a resume of the current events of importance of the previous twenty-four hours. The local department of the Daily Courier will be in the hands of a gentleman qualified to note all matters of local interest. The general markets by telegraph and the local will be given.

Having determined upon this step, and being fully aware of the greatly increased expense incurred, and also of the additional labor required. we ask the assistance of our friends and all those who feel an interest in the growth and prosperity of our city and country in spreading the circulation of the Daily Courier, and in such other ways as will help to place it on a firm basis.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

A. Woman's Rights Convention.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 22, 1881.

"Oh woman, in our hours of ease,
Deceitful, coy, and had to please;
But seen too oft', familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

That certain women of brain and intelligence desire and are fitted for other than sentimental agitation your correspondent is almost persuaded to believe. During the past week he has sat at the feet of a woman's rights convention; has listened to Mrs. Cady B. Stanton's choice rhetoric and perfect elocution; has seen that too conscious professional *poseuse* and beauty, Miss Phœbe Cousins, pose and prate brilliant emptiness by the hour; has seen the indefatigable old war-nag Miss Susan B. Anthony, reappear on the platform, where years ago she first arrested his childish admiration with proof that a woman could manage a deliberative body with skill, tact, and readiness not inferior to that of Banks or Blaine. Now I am quite free to admit that there is no proof of ability in mere talk, and I have some sympathy with the Indians who murdered the government Agent because he "talkee, talkee too much," but for man or woman to be always able to say the right thing in the right place is proof of ability, of better ability than, with rare exception, we have in either house of Congress. Mesdames Anthony and Stanton say the right thing in the right place. The younger bloods do not. They are mostly untempered, fire-eyed haters of the cherished traditions of the sex: they never assume a vertical position before an audience, but that they say fantastic things. Miss Cousins publicly denounced a member of the Ways and Means Committee of the House because, forsooth, he declined to occupy a seat on the platform at a woman's rights convention, with no better excuse than that his committee held a meeting at the same hour. The pretty *poseuse* would have the committee that chiefly manages the business of 50,000,000 people suspend a meeting in compliment to her convention. Then she said that the United States had recognized the preeminent recognition of the influence of woman in placing a bronze statue of a woman on the dome of the Capitol. A refinement of this logic should have suggested to Miss Cousins the pre-eminent recognition of the influence of a squaw: for it is an ideal Indian girl that some one, who had influence here, placed on the dome as the Goddess of Liberty. Miss Cousins talks more than she has read or reflected. "To a nunnery go, and quickly too, farewell!"

PARIS LETTER.

Regular Correspondence.

PARIS, FRANCE, Jan 11th, 1881.

A number of visits were paid yesterday to the house in the Boulevard d'Italie where Blanqui's remains still lie, and the register is full of names, but contain none of particular note.

The old Revolutionist, who had been for some time past in failing health, had a mild and benevolent aspect, in striking contrast to preconceived notions of the man who preached nothing but force and mob tyranny. He was of the middle height, and exceedingly thin and emaciated, but he was quick in his movements, and walked with a regularity and at a pace that often led the *onvoiers* to remark that he was propelled by a spring. Blanqui's hold on the people was wonderful. His feeble voice and his white locks inspired his hearers with sympathy, and when he spoke he only did so after mature thought, and with an air of conviction that always told. The old atheist never could have excused himself on the score of hastiness and want of reflection, for he was cold and deliberate in word as in gesture. Those who beheld him at the demonstration over the tomb of Flourens, at Pere Lachaise, will never forget the sight. Blanqui was delivering an address when suddenly a terrible thunderstorm burst over head. A drenching rain soon wetted the bystanders to the skin, and was accompanied by flashes of lightening and deafening rolls of thunder. Suddenly one flash, more vivid than the others, blinded the crowd for a moment; but Blanqui stood regarding it fixedly, as if he would seize it. Then, with a gesture of despair, he shook his fist at the heavens and defied Him "whom Voltaire called the Supernal Being." The act was characteristic of the man.

Blanqui, who hated the classical education that he had himself received, brought his son up as a peasant, a hewer of wood and a drawer of water. For years he would not even have him taught to read, saying, "He will be happier without it." He was most primitive and simple in his mode of life, never touched wine, coffee, or any beverage but water, and fed on herbs, lettuce, and fruit. Of peaches he was particularly fond. Blanqui had a wholesome taste for fresh air, and never closed his windows night or day at any season of the year. His bed was placed right under his open window, and in the depth of winter the snowflakes often fell on his face as he lay undisturbed in a sound sleep. Blanqui married young. His wife was a favorite pupil, and they had enjoyed seven years of happiness when, after one of his conspiracies, he found himself condemned to life-long imprisonment. Madame Blanqui drooped, and wasted away, and at the end of the first year of separation she died. Her husband has placed on record the agony and suspense which he endured in his solitary confinement. while his wife was slowly perishing; and then, he exclaims, "came four whole years in the solitude of the cell, with the phantom of her who was no more. Such has been my punishment, alone as I was in this 'Inferno' of Dante." At Milan Blanqui greatly surprised those who heard him speak on the erection of the Mentana Monument. "Citizens (he said) I put no faith in those who pretend to solve the social question in a few hours. When in prison I worked out an intricate problem of mathematics or astronomy. I only discovered its solution after the lapse of many months. Often I could not solve it at all. I waited and renewed my task years after. And for the solution of such a problem as the social question, it is not months or even years that will suffice, for one must reckon by centuries. Those who assert the contrary are seeking to lead you astray."

Fastest Time, 2--11.

No horse has ever made fast enough time but what it will be liable to be beaten sometime, for Kendall's Spavin Cure is sure to limber up the joints and leave thousands of spavined horses as sound and limber as a colt, and it has been used with such remarkable results for every kind of blemish or lameness on beast or man, that every person owning a horse with stiff joints or any blemish, should use it. Read advertisement for Kendall's Spavin Cure.

The Jacksonville Hotel

Has changed hands and is undergoing a thorough change, and the proprietor proposes to make it a first class Hotel in every respect. I am now prepared to accommodate the traveling public and all who favor me with a call. I guarantee clean rooms and nice clean bedding, and the table furnished with the best the market can afford at reasonable rates. Give me a call and see for yourselves.

H. REAVIS,
jan. 29--3mos. Proprietor.

A. L. STEWART & CO

Have recently opened up in the rooms formerly occupied by A M. Landers, Jacksonville, Ala., a new establishment, embracing

DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
READY MADE
CLOTHING
HARDWARE, CROCKERY,

And everything else kept in a General Variety Store. They hope to merit by fair dealing and liberal terms to customers a fair share of the trade of this vicinity.

We will see to it that none go away dissatisfied. Give us a call and determine for yourselves.

jan29—3m.

GUANOS

ZELL'S GUANOS, the GEM and Zell's STANDARD Guanos, at very reasonable terms, for sale at Crows.

We recommend this Guno and ask our friends to consult us before purchasing for the season

HARDWARE, HARDWARE,

We claim to have a splendid stock of Hardware on hand, which we can sell so low that we *know* we will give satisfaction. If you do not believe it call on us.

DRY GOODS,

of all lines on hand at fair prices, as well as

MEAL, FLOUR

and leading staple and fancy Groceries,

We pay no rent or clerks hire and can give our customers this advantage,

CROW BROS.

jan29—3m.

CITY BAR!

The undersigned has with particular care selected for this season, a very fine lot of

LINCOLN COUNTY WHISKEY,

Direct from the Distillery, as well as

Apple and Peach Brandies,

His Liquors are bought under bond and he knows them to be fine and pure. A general line of goods in Liquors of all brands, Beers, Cider, &c., including Sacrament Wine. Also a large lot of fine Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff,

My Billiard Parlor

is still the favorite resort of those who love the game, Respectfully,

JNO RAMAGNANO.
Jacksonville, Ala.

N B—Persons indebted to me are requested to come forward and settle accounts by Cash or Note jan29—3m

ATTENTION!

Do not be fooled by new names in Guano, but buy the "Old Reliable" Soluable Pacific that has been tried and not found wanting. Said by Chemists to be of the very highest grade. Also, the Acid Phosphate for composting now on hand. Call and see me, and satisfactory term can be given.

JNO. D. HAMMOND.
jan29—2m.

The Selma Rome & Dalton

—AND—

East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroads,

Forms the quickest and most comfortable route to

Eastern Cities,

—AND—

ONLY ROUTE

—TO THE—

Watering Places

—OF—

East Tennessee and Virginia

The principal Inducements are

SPLENDID SCENERY, QUICK TIME, THROUGH CARS.

The only line passing through the mountainous regions of East Tennessee and Virginia. For information address,

JAS. R. OGDEN, G. P. A., Knoxville,
RAY KNIGHT, A. G. P. A., Selma.

TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:

MAIL TRAINS DAILY.

No. 22, North,	Stations.	No. 21, South
5.00 a m.....	Lv Selma Ar.....	9.20 p.m
6.46 a.m.....	Randolph Lv.....	7.35 p.m
7.24 a m.....	Montevallo	6.54 p.m
8.05 a m.....	Calera	6.35 p.m
10 30 a.m.....	Talladega	3.47 p.m
11.30 a.m	Oxford	2.40 p.m
12.25 p.m.....	Jacksonville	1.50 p.m
3.53 p m.....	Rome	11.20 a m
6.45 p m.....	Dalton	8 50 a m
8.20 p.m.....	Ar Cleveland Lv...	6.38 a.m

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

DAILY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

No. 24 North.	Stations.	No. 23 South.
4.05 p.m.....	Lv Selma Ar.....	10.50 a.m
7.35 p.m.....	Randolph Lv.....	7.50 a m
9 05 p m.....	Montevallo	6 20 a.m
11.39 p.m.....	Calera	5.35 a.m
2.05 a.m.....	Talladega	5.33 p.m
4 35 a m.....	Oxford	2.55 p m
7.00 a.m.....	Jacksonville	2.10 p.m
1.16 p.m.....	Rome	9.25 a m
5.19 p.m.....	Dalton	6.20 a m
7.10 p.m.....	Ar Cleveland Lv .	3.20 a.m

Tickets as low as any other route.

JAY KNIGHT,
Gen. Ticket and Passenger Ag't
jan 29, 1881 Selma, Ala.

Louisville & Great Southern

RAILROAD LINE

The Quickest and Shortest

ROUTE TO ALL POINTS

NORTH & EAST,

Only One Change of Cars

—TO—

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, CLEVELAND
DETROIT, PITTSBURGH,
Philadelphia, N. York, Boston

AND THE BEST ROUTE TO

BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON

PULLMAN PALACE CARS

Run through from Birmingham to

MOBILE NEW ORLEANS
LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI.

Trains run as follows:

Lv Birmingham	9.23 a m...	12.61 a m
Ar Louisville	11.35 a m...	3.25 p m
Lv Birmingham	4.15 a m...	5 50 p m
Ar Mobile.....	3.50 p m ..	4.50 a m
Ar New Orleans.....	9.45 p m..	10.12 a m

Agents at all stations can give you full and reliable information as to time and connections to all points, and will procure you rates and through tickets on application For further information address

C. P. ATMORE, G. P. A.
jan29, 1881 Louisville, Ky.

UNDERTAKING.

L. A. WEAVER,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.,

Has just received and now has in stock a full line of

COFFINS, METALIC CHRYSTAL BURIAL CASES & CASKETS,

from the size of the smallest infant (in white gloss finish) to the largest man (in Rosewood finish). These are directly **from the Factory**, and are of the latest and most highly finished styles. Prices vary with finish on work,

jan29, 1881—3m.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.
Calhoun County.

In Chancery Court for said County. Orders before the Register.

This day came Abner H. Borders, surviving executor of the will of John Borders dec'd. and filed his account and vouchers for final settlement of said estate Thereupon it is ordered by the Register, under and by virtue of a decretal order rendered in said Chancery Court that Tuesday the 1st day of February 1881 be set as the day and time for making said settlement and that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed in said county for three successive weeks prior to said day as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at my office on said 1st day of February 1881, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

Given under my hand on this 7th day of January 1881.

Wm. M. HAMES.
Register.

Attachment Notice.

THE STATE OF ALABMA.
Calhoun County.

Rolly Jenkins complainant. Elias Rogers and Rachel Rodgers defendants on attachment.

Whereas, R. B. Kelly att'y for plaintiff having applied to the undersigned J. S. Kelly, a Justice of the peace for said county, in due form of law, for an attachment against the property of Elias Rodgers and Rachel Rodgers, and obtain the same and whereas it appears to me that the said Elias Rodgers and Rachel Rodgers do not reside in this State and that their residence is in the State of Georgia, Postoffice and county unknown to me. Now the said Elias Rodgers and Rachel Rodgers wherever they may reside are hereby notified of the pendency of said attachment, that the same has been levied by giving Jno. H. Caldwell notice to appear before J. Skelly, J. P., at Oxford, Ala., to answer what he is indebted to defendants or what effects he has in his hands belonging to defendants, or either of them, and that if he do not appear before me at my office in Oxford, Ala., on the 5th day of February, 1881, I will proceed to give judgment on said attachment the same as if said defendant was present to answer and defend the same. And I will, as the law directs, award execution, or other process as the cause may require. Witness my hand this the 1st day of January, 1881.

jan 15—3t J. S. KELLY, J. P.

Special Announcement for 1881,

THE

St. Louis Christian Advocate

FOR 1881,

WILL FURNISH ITS READERS

1. With a brief, comprehensive and accurate summary of the current news of each week, as it passes.

2. With choice extracts from the best literature, consisting of gems of poetry and prose.

3. With a Literary Record, which tells what books are being published, and estimates them at their real value.

4. With the best productions of original thinkers and writers on the living issues of the day.

5. With all the latest and most valuable scientific discoveries.

6. With particular accounts of the best Christian Schools and colleges.

7. With the cream of sermonic literature.

8. With an unequalled means of correspondence and information, through its Notes and Queries.

9. With the editorials of Rev. D. R. M'Anally, D. D., the Nestor of religious editors.

10. With all the church and missionary news.

11. With a record of marriages and an embalming obituary, of the most pious and noteworthy dead.

12 With the International Sunday-school lessons, and with the current Sunday-school news and literature.

13. With the most valuable and trust-worthy recipes for agricultural, mechanical and domestic uses.

14. With a column of wit and humor, innocent and hearty, and warranted to make anybody laugh.

15. With the latest and most reliable market reports.

And all this for the unparalleled low price of $2.50 a year post paid.

Is not the paper one of the best, if not *the* best in the country? And is it not reasonable, and even cheap, for the money?

But now, with a view of doubling its subscription list of 15,000 within the next two months, we make the following extraordinarily liberal proposition:

To every subscriber, not in arrears for his own subscription, or who will now pay up to date and renew his annual subscription in advance, the privilege of sending the *Advocate* for one year to a friend (not now getting it) for the sum of three dollars for the two papers.

We extend this favor to our subscribers as a token of our appreciation of their past fidelity to the *Advocate* and in the hope of securing, in the friend to whom the paper is thus sent for one year, a permanent patron of the *Advocate*.

Any person desiring to become a subscriber to the *Advocate*, and who will pay in advance for one year shall be entitled to the same privilege.

And now, is there one subscriber on our list, who cannot, and will not, do this much for the paper and the cause? Could he more happily and appropriately, than in this way, remember a friend at Christmas or New Year? And finally, is there any other way whereby, with an equally light investment of time and money, he can accomplish so much good? LOGAN D. CAMERON, Mgr.

913 Pine street, St. Louis, Missouri.

All of the publications of the M. E. Church South are kept on sale by the *Advocate* Publishing House, No. 913 Pine street, St. Louis, wholesale and retail. jan22, 1881.

LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLE.

The Undersigned having bought the Hammond Livery Stable of Mr. Wilson, have entered upon their business and will be glad to serve the public.

We expect to keep Vehicles, Horses and Mules for sale, and are prepared to guarantee bargains in this line.

Our terms will be very reasonable and strictly cash.

Horses boarded at low rates. Give us your patronage and we will give you satisfaction. Respectfully,

MARTIN & ADAMS.
jan 15—tf.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.

As special Administrators of the Estate of John Hill dec'd, we will sell on February 14th 1881, the Personal property of said deceased, to wit: 1 mare, 1 mule, corn, fodder, and other things. Terms of sale will be, all sums under $5.00 cash, all sums over $5 00 12 month credit, with interest from date of sale, and approved security will be required.

D. C. TURNER
JOHN A. COBB.
an. 22 3t. Special Administrators.

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

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

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

dec4 H. A SMITH.

PATENTS

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

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

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

nov 27 1880—2t W. A. WILSON.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the creditors of the Estate of John Hubbard dec'd that letters of Executorship was granted to the undersigned as Executor of said Estate by the Probate Court of Calhoun County Ala., on the 24th day of Dec., 1880. All persons having claim against said estate will present the same to me properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred by statute.

G. T. TAYLOR.
Ex'r of Said Estate.

Dec. 24—

NOTICE NO. 595.

LAND OFFICE AT
MONTGOMERY, Ala. Jan. 1 1881.

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, on Monday 14th February 1881 before the Probate Judge of Calhoun county, at county seat, Ala. this notice viz: Wm. L. Johnson H E Entry No. 6696 for the N W. qr. of N E qr. and N E qr. of N W qr. Section 36 Township 13 S. Range 7 E and names the following as his witnesses, viz: William C. Cross and Jackson M. Woodley both of Jacksonville Ala. and John D. McCormick and Samuel A. McClellon both of Mack, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON.
Reg ister

FINAL SETTLEMENT NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun County. }

Probate Court, 10th day of January 1881.
Estate of J M. Riddle, deceased.

This day came Mary Hanna admx and and Robt. B. Coker admr. of the estate of John W. Hanna, deceased, and filed their statement, accounts, vouchers, and evidences, for a final settlement of the said John W. Hanna's administration of the estate of the said R. M. Riddle, deceased. It is ordered that the 2nd day of February, 1881. be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement, if they think proper.

A. WOODS,
jan. 15—3t. Judge of Probate.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

State of Alabama, Calhoun County, } Circuit Court, Fall Term. }

C. J. Cooper.
vs.
Moore, Jenkins & Co., Deft.
Robertson & McPherson, }
W. & A. Moses, }
T. H. Barry, }
J. R. & J. F. Graham, } Garnisheed
J. Draper & Co., }
R. P. Thomason. }

October the 5th, 1880.

This day came the Plaintiff, by his Attorney, and it appearing that suit was brought by attachment against the property of the Defendant and serving notice of guarnishment upon the following named parties to wit: W. & A. Moses, Robertson & McPherson, T. H Barry, J. R. & J. F. Graham. J. Draper & Co. and R. P. Thomason; and it appearing that said defendants are non residents of the State of Alabama, and that their particular residence is in the City of New York and State of New York, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, county of Calhoun, and State of Alabama, for four consecutive weeks, as notice to said non resident defendants to appear at the next term of the Circuit Court to be held for said county, at the place of holding the same. on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1881 and defend against said suit, otherwise such action will be taken as the merits of the case may demand the same as if the said Moore, Jenkins & Co. were present in their own proper persons. Given under my hand, this the 19th day of January, 1881,

P. D. ROSS
Clerk Cir. Court Calhoun co, Ala.

LIVERY STABLE.

STEWART & SHARP,

Successors to

W. L. WHITELEY.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY on hand to hire, Good Horses and Excellent Vehicles Splendid accommodations for Drovers and others. Horses, Carriages and Buggies always on hand for sale. Entire satisfaction guaranteed to all who patronize us.

dec 18, 1880—3m.

W. C. LAND,

WATCHMAKER,

—AND—

JEWELER,

Jacksonville, - - - Ala.

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

May, 1st 1880

FIRE INSURANCE.

—o—

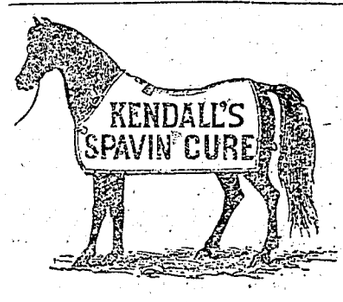
I. L. SWAN AG'T,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Four Good Home Companies to wit,

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

May 1st, 1880.



KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

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

From Rev. P. N. GRANGER.

Presiding Elder of the St. Albans District.

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

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

Respectfully yours,
CHAS. E. PARKER.

Perseverence Will Tell.

Stoughton, Mass., March 16th, 1880.

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

Respectfully yours,
CHAS. E. PARKER,

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Kelleys Island Erie co. O. Mch. 23 1880.

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

Yours truly,
C. M. LINCOLN.

STATEMENT MADE UNDER OATH.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—In the year 1875, I treated with Kendall's Spavin cure, a bone spavin of several month's growth, nearly half as large as a hen's egg and completely stopped the lameness and removed the enlargement. I have worked the horse ever since very hard, and he nevea has been lame, nor could I ever see any difference in the size of the hock joints since I treated him with Kendall's spavin Cure.

R. A. GAINS,

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

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

JNO. G. JEENE,
Justice of the Peace.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

On Human Flesh

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

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

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

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

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

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

INTERSTING TO FARMERS

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

The undersigned procured patents the day of June 1879 on the above improved cultural implements, and since their manufacture began they have been thoroughly tested and in every instance have given entire satisfaction.

They are made of wrought iron, and any blacksmith can repair one The hillside plow is acknowledged to be the best on the market, doing its work to perfection. The cultivator carries eleven plows of different kinds, two at a time, and cultivates two rows at one furrow to the row. It works admirably. In short one man and horse can do the work of two with it, and do it better than with a single plow. I claim for the single plow that the iron stock can be kept up cheaper than the wooden stock. It answers for double team.

COUNTY RIGHTS. STATE RIGHTS. THE ENTIRE PATENT FOR SALE. TERMS VERY LOW. Read These Certificates.

COLD WATER, SEPT. 1, 1880.

MR. G. W. PETERSON—SIR;

In response to your inquiry of recent date I will say cautiously as I take hold of new inventions, I am well pleased with your cultivator so far as I have tested it.

Yours etc.
J. W. ANDERSON.

EASTABOGA, ALA, AUG. 4, 1880.

MR. G. W. PETERSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been farming 36 years; have tried many cultivators; have been using one of your patent cultivators this season and find it to be the best plow that I have ever used.

ALBERT O'KIRK.

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

REMOVAL

A. M. LANDERS

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

Family Groceries

of all kinds, both staple and fancy, Tobacco &c. In the rear room is the best liquors in market. The billiard table has been placed upstairs in a large comfortable room where gentlemen can have a game free from interruption.

Respectfully,
A. M. LANDERS.
Jan. 2nd tf.

FRANK W. BOWDON, ROBT. L. ARNOLD

BOWDON & ARNOLD

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

—AND—

Solicitors in Chancery

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

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

CANCER CURED,

—o—

Scrofula, Scrofulous Ulcers and Cancers are Curable.

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

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

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

S. C. WILLIAMS, M. D.
Oxford,
March 13, 1880, 1 yr.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN

THE LOSS OF

MANHOOD

A Lecture on the nature, treatment, and radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervousness, Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

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

☞ This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

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

Address the Publishers
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.
41 Ann st. New York, N. Y.
Post Office Box 4586
oct9-80-1y

1,000 Bushels

OF RED RUST PROOF OATS FOR SALE.

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

THE FARMERS' FRIEND

PATAPSCO GUANO, Manufactured by Patapsco Guano Company, Baltimore Md. Price, November 1st, 1881, $45 or 425 lbs. middling cotton.

ACID PHOSPHATE, by same company Price November 1st, $63.75 or 425 lbs. middling cotton.

MASTODON GUANO, Manufactured by the Georgia; Chemical; Phosphate Works Augusta, Ga., under the general supervision of Gen'l M. A. Stovall. Price November 1st, 1881, $75 or 500 lbs. middling cotton.

GEORGIA CHEMICAL ACID PHOSPHATE. Price November 1st, 1881, $63.75 or 425 lbs. middling cotton.

BONE AND PERUVIAN GUANO. Terms to be fixed hereafter.

Stock depots, Weavers Station, Greensport and Jacksonville. Any information desired, and orders addressed to Capt. C. G. Brewston, Jacksonville, James Hogg, Greensport, D. F. Weaver, Weavers Station, or to myself at Alexandria, will be given with pleasure and receive prompt attention. Stock will be kept up during the season at the above mentioned points and deliveries made to Anniston to meet the demand.

W. P. COOPER, Agent.
January 5th, 1881. jan8sept-6m

Change of Business.

Goods will be sold for cash, at cost for 30 days, at the store next to Jacksonville Hotel. Call and see us. We mean what we say.

J. D. HAMMOND'S SONS.

The Republican.

We call special attention to the new advertisements this week.

Bishop Wilmer will preach in St. Luke's church on Monday night, 31st inst., also, Tuesday morning.

Mr. Grant left for Montgomery Thursday. Mr. Hammond leaves next Monday. The Legislature meets Tuesday February 1st.

Absence from home has prevented an earlier mention of the marriage of Mr. Wyly Weaver, formerly of this place, and Miss Ables, of Elmore county. The parents of Mr. Weaver tendered the happy young couple a reception at their home in Jacksonville and the edibles was not forgotten in the matter of bride's cake and other delicacies of the occasion. Even at this late day we cannot withold our congratulations. That this Weaver may be Able to fashion a most beautiful pattern out of the warp and woof of life is the sincere wish of a friend.

MARRIED.— Sunday morning January 23rd, at St. Luke's church in this place, by Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. H. W. Graham, of Montgomery, and Miss Lizzie Hoke, of Jacksonville.

Immediately after the ceremony the fortunate bridegroom left for his home with his fair young bride, whither the warmest wishes of hosts of friends here for their happiness have followed them. Mr. Graham is well known to our people and universally popular. He has captured one of the most beautiful and fascinating of Jacksonville's fair daughters, and this forms but another tie to bind him closer to our people. We hope that he may some day find it profitable and pleasant to make Jacksonville his home.

MARRIED,—January 25th 1881, at the residence of Hon. Alex Woods, by Hon. Alex Woods, the Rev. Benj. D. Turner to Mrs Jno. Mead, formerly Miss Mary S Clay, daughter of the late Edmund Clay.

We congratulate the young bride in the possession of a gentleman of such sterling integrity and of such high christian character, and also the gentleman on the acquisition of a bride so fair and prepossessing as Mrs. Mead. We wish both a long and happy life.

MARRIED.—Recently at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Mr. McLean, Mr. Carter Boozer and Mrs. Ellen Sisson, both of this county.

We received no notice of this marriage and cannot give dates. The newly married pair have our warm wishes for a long and happy wedded life.

Death of an Old Citizen.

Mr. James Gidley one of the first settlers of Calhoun county, died at his home near this place, Saturday the 8th inst., at the extreme age of eighty-three years and some months.

The almost continued absence of the editor from home since then has prevented an earlier notice of of his death as well as other matters of local importance.

In all the relations of life Mr. Gidley was a true man. He settled at or near the place at which he died before some who are now men in the meridian of life were born, and during that long time he has been respected for his virtues and honored for his patriotism and fidelity to what he believed to be correct principles. With him passes away another of the old landmarks of the county. We sincerely mourn his death and tender his stricken family our heartfelt sympathy.

The largest Livery owner in Maine uses Kendall's Spavin Cure with the best success. Read their Advertisement.

Five Bbls fine whiskies and apple Brandy just received by A. M. Landers. Jan. 29.

B. F. Avery's & Sons Improved Georgia Stock plows at $2, for sale at Rowan, Dean & Co's. jan 29—3t.

Mr. Skelton, the efficient Treasurer of Calhoun county, is with B. F. Carpenter in his Family Grocery establishment, where he will be glad to see his friends, and meet any parties who may have business with his office.

It is the universal cry all over the land that Kendall's Spavin Cure is a positive cure. Read the Advertisement.

TO RENT 1881

Good rich River Bottom land adjoining Frances & Stevenson's mills

H. L. STEVENSON.

NOTICE.

A petition will be presented to the General Assembly February next asking for an amendment to an Act approved Feb. 13th 1879, incorporating Carnell Church in Cherokee county, Ala.

J. A. GRAHAM.
J. C. GRAHAM,

From the Selma Times.

MARRIED, in St. Luke's Church. Jacksonville, Ala., Sunday, 11 a. m., January 23d, 1881, by Rev. J. F. Smith, Mr. Henry W. Graham, of Montgomery, Ala., to Miss Lizzie R. Hoke, of Jacksonville, Ala.

USHERS.

Mr. Wm. H. Dean, Jacksonville, Ala.

Mr. Charles C. Francis Montgomery, Ala.

ATTENDANTS.

Miss Frankie Wyly and Mr. Walter Dean, Jacksonville, Ala.

Miss Rosa Rowan, Jacksonville, and Mr. John H. Fellows, Montgomery, Ala.

Miss Sallie Rowan, Jacksonville, Ala., and Mr. Dallas S. Boyd, Selma

Miss Georgia Hoke, Jacksonville, Ala., and Mr. Charles A McKinnon, Selma.

After the ceremony, which was witnessed by a large congregation of loving relatives and friends, the bridal party repaired to the residence of the bride's mother, for luncheon. Thence they were escorted to the depot, where a special car awaited them. When the iron horse knelled forth his notes of "go," the many friends, of the newly married couple bade them God speed, knowing the loving parents of the happy bridegroom await them, in their home at Selma, with open arms, in bright anticipation of a grand and joyous reception. This day (Jan. 23d), is the anniversary of the birth of the bride groom. And, now, that he and his young trusting bride have chosen it as a day for the consummation of their vows of plighted troth, made in childhood, may they have many, many happy returns, reaching even to the full fruition of the golden wedding. To the happy young couple, who so early in life have cast their lot together, may the bright and beautiful day prove emblematical of their future; may the golden sun of prosperity ever gladden their hearts and cast continued rays of sunshine in their pathway through life.

A FRIEND.

Disastrous Fire.

At the Rome Hotel Saturday Night.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock last Sunday morning a fire occurred at the Rome Hotel, which but for the efficiency of our Fire Department and Rome's unequalled system of water works, would have resulted in a heavy loss to the city.

The fire, as we gather the facts, originated in the room of a gentleman who was a guest at the hotel, and who himself was at the time sitting in the public hall talking with the night clerk, Mr. Rainwater. The alarm was given at once, and the firemen were promptly on hand, but not before two or three inside partitions of the building were destroyed and the roof fallen in, which was of slate. There was as a natural consequence great excitement among the guests of the house, the fire occurring at an hour when men sleep most soundly and it is a wonder that no more serious results followed than did. One gentleman, Col. S. K. McSpadden, of Centre, Ala., was so overcome by the smoke which collected in his room, that the consequences came near being fatal, but we are glad to be able to chronicle his escape from so terrible a fate, and that, although he suffered considerably, he is at this writing getting along comfortably.

A commercial traveller who was stopping at the hotel in the hurry of his effort to escape from danger so near, made a misstep on the stairway, and falling was considerably jarred.

Mr. Jonn L. Hawkins and Mrs. Hawkins with their infant child occupied a room near the one in which the fire originated, and on being awakened were nearly overcome by the smoke. We learn that Mrs. Hawkins, who acted at the outset very bravely, was so overcome before getting out of the room that she swooned.

The damage to the house, which is owned by Col. Alfred Shorter, amounts probably to $1,000, and was not covered by insurance. The damage to the furniture, which was the property of Mr. Estes, was in the neighborhood of $500, covered by insurance.

Messrs. Otis & Curran, who have a saloon and billiard room on the lower floor of the building was also damaged to the extent of $1,000 by fire and water. We learn that they were insured.—*Rome Courier.*

Getting up in the morning is like getting up in the world. You can't do either without more or less self-denial.—*Boston Globe.*

Our Port Collector.

The present collector of the port of Mobile, Gen J. W. Burke, has not yet been confirmed by the U. S. Senate. He was appointed by the president in the interim of Congress and the appointment has not yet as we are informed, been acted on. If that potent body of "police worms" desire to please the people of this city, whether of the Republican, Democratic or Greenback persuasion, it cannot fail to do what will retain him at the head of this important local department of the government. Gen. Burke is of Irish nativity, and after the war settled in, or near Jacksonville, in this State. He came hither with fortune enough to be above the temptation which induces men to seek office. It came to him without solicitation, and simply because he was the best man that the President could find to fill it. In this respect Mr. Hayes made a selection which has given the greatest content to all those persons who have dealings with our Custom House. It will not, perhaps, add anything to the fitness of the appointment, when we say that Gen. Burke is of an ancient family in the old country, and that he has at present a brother in high office in the navy of England. To the average American mind, this may be no recommendation, but it is some assurance that he has come of a stock of gentlemen, and shown in his intercourse with our people that he has not dishonored his lineage.

We have no doubt that Gen. Burke will be confirmed, and we are sure that the Senators, if they understood the respect that our citizens have for him, would make the confirmation by a unanimous vote.—*Mobile News.*

The man who is "fond of his little joke" is rarely fond of another's joke, little or big.—*Boston Transcript.*

Col. Fair, of Nevada, it is said, has spent $150.000 in buying votes in the Legislature to secure his election as U. S. Senator.

The Carolina Central, Raleigh and Gaston, and the Raleigh and Augusta Air Line have reduced their rates of local travel to 3½ and 3 cents per mile according to the class.

Shilo's Consumption Cure!

This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup and Bronchitis, while it's wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since it's first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a *test* which no other medicine can stand. If you have a Cough we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10 cts. 50 cts. and $1.00. If your Lungs are sore, Chest, or Back, Lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cts. Sold by Borden & Co., Jacksonville, Ala. Jan'y 15, '81—1y

Answer this question.

Why do so many people we see around us, seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75 cts. we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by Borden & Co, Jacksonville, Ala. Jan'y 15, '81—1y

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. A marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker mouth and Head Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cts. Sold by Borden & Co. Jacksonville Ala. Jan'y 15 '81—1y

National Surgical Institute.

One of the Surgeons of this old and notable Institute will visit Jacksonville, Ala., February 7th, 1881, stopping at the American Hotel.

The object of this visit is to give the afflicted an opportunity for examination at or near their homes, thus saving hopeless cases the expense of a trip to Atlanta. A careful examination will be made, and patients can learn if their cases are curable, or can be benefitted and whether it will be necessary for them to visit the Institute.

No charge will be made for examination.

Cases of Deformities and Chronic Diseases will be examined, such as Club Feet, diseases of the Hip, Spine and Joints, Paralysis, Piles, Fistula, Catarrh, Female and Private Diseases, and Diseases of the eye, Ear, etc.

☞Come early, as the visit is limited to the time stated. For circulars and full particulars, address

NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE,
Atlanta, Ga.

NOTICE.

We return our sincere thanks to the public generally, for their very liberal patronage while in business. Having sold our entire stock of goods to J. D. Hammond's Sons, we take pleasure in commending them to the public as reliable and worthy of confidence; and we ask for them a liberal share of patronage. The debts of the late firm will be settled by us, and all claims due the late firm will be paid to us; and we earnestly request all who are due us to come up at once and settle, either with cash or close by note.

WILSON BRO. & Co.

CALHOUN COLLEGE.

The exercises of Calhoun College will be resumed on the SECOND MONDAY in January 1881. Terms the same as last session.

W. J. BORDEN, Prin.

dec. 25—tf.

A RENTER WANTED.

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

nov. 6—tf. L. W. GRANT.

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

W. A. CAMP & Son,
At Sawmill.

TO OUR PATRONS.

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

L. W. GRANT.

Oct. 9—tf.

FOUND.

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

Smith's Scrofula Syrup and STAR CURINE.

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

SMITH'S SCROFULA SYRUP

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

Star Curene

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

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

Read the following certificates.

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

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

R. HARTMAN & CO.

All communications should be addressed to D. NIEL & MRSH, sole proprietors and manufacturers, 13, Kimbal House, Atlanta, Ga.

For sale by Johnson & Caldwell, Chuloteneck, Blake & Dothard, Arbacoochee, Barton & Tolinson, Edwardsville, W. A. Wood, Davisville, J. B. McCain, wholesale agent at Oxford, Roley Jenkins, Delaney ville, J. T. Thrash, Oaktuskee, Rowan Dean & Co., wholesale agents at Jacksonville, M T Moody, Cross Plains.

JOS. A. WALDEN. W. H. WOODWARD

Walden & Woodward,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Jacksonville, Ala.

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

ROBINSON WAGON CO.

CINCINNATI, O.

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

STANDARD TRADE

VEHICLES,

SUCH AS

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

☞Send for Designs and Prices, to

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

DON'T FAIL

To insure your Gin Houses with

J. S. KELLY, Agent,
Oxford, Ala.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

By virtue of two orders of the Probate Court for Calhoun county, Ala., granted September 8th, 1880, as to personal property, and October 21st, 1880, as to the Real Estate, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of John Dodd, deceased, will sell to the highest bidder, at public outcry, upon the premises of the deceased, near the mouth of Tallasahatchee creek, on Monday the 17th day of January, 1881, the following Real and Personal property of said estate for division among the heirs at law, to wit:

A certain tract of land conveyed to said deceased by Warren Oneal, containing 220 acres, more or less, and designated as the "Lewis tract," or "Fish Trap tract," and as being all the land on the North side of the creek, in Section 4, T 15, Range 6, including tracts C & D which lies North of the creek in Section 4, T 15, Range 6; not sold by said Oneal before the conveyance to said deceased; also, 4 acres, more or less, sold by G D Meharg to deceased adjoining said Oneal land on the East

Also, all the personal property of said estate, consisting of one mule, two cows and calves, one yearling, hogs, household and kitchen furniture, and many other things too tedious mention.

TERMS OF SALE.

Real Estate one third cash, balance on a credit of one and two years, with interest from date of sale; note and good security.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

For all sums of five dollars and under cash, and on all sums over five dollars, on a credit of twelve months with interest from date. Note and approved security will be required. Dec. 20, 1880.

CHARLES MARTIN,
dec 25—4t Admr. of said Estate.

NOTICE NO 593.

LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY ALA. January 1st. 1881.

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 on Monday 14th February 1881 before the Probate Judge of Calhoun County at the county seat, this notice, viz: William L Johnson sr. Homestead Entry No. 6683 for the South west quarter of the North-East quarter of Sec. 36, Township 15 S, Range 7 E, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: William C. Cross and Jackson M. Woodley, both of Jacksonville, Ala. and John McCormick and Samuel A. McCollum, both of Mack, Calhoun Co., Ala.,

PELHAM J. ANDERSON.
Register.

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

JAMES HUTCHINSON,
Barber & Hair dresser,
Room on Office Row, recently occupied by Dick Walker.

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

A CARD.

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

100 Machines a year

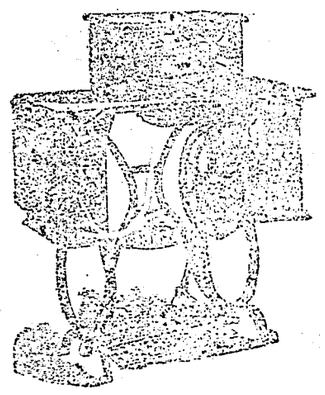
and our sales are continually increasing. This is the best evidence of the superior merits of the "White."

WOODSTOCK IRON COMPANY,
Anniston, Ala.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS

OF THE

White Sewing Machine



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

54,853 Machines.

NO OTHER MACHINE EVER HAD SUCH

A RECORD OF POPULARITY.

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

PRICES, 25 TO 40 DOLLARS.

For Sale by

WOODSTOCK IRON CO.,
Anniston, Ala

Wagon Shop.

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

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

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

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

Aug. 14, 3mo.

T W FRANCIS, JNO L COBBS, G H FRANCIS

FRANCIS, COBBS & CO.,

(Successors to T W FRANCIS & Co.)
(And JNO. L. COBBS,)
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS!

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

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

No 9 Market Street,
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

30 DAY OFFER:

READ! READ! READ!

Down! Down!! Down!!!

PRICES REDUCED

33 1-3 PER CENT.

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

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

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

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Booker Goodlett, deceased. *Probate Court Calhoun Co. Ala.*

Letters testamentary under the last will and testament of said decedent, having been granted to the undersigned on the 3rd day of January, 1881, by the Hon. A. Woods, 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 allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

SAMUEL GOODLETT.
SELINA GOODLETT.

Jan. 8 1881—3t.

MILLINERY.

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

LATEST STYLES,

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

MRS. EMMA C. KING,
Oct 23—3m Jacksonville Ala.

HOLIDAY GOODS

B. F. CARPENTER

Has Received the Largest Stock of

HOLIDAY GOODS

Ever brought to this market, comprising both staple and ornamental articles suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Buy nothing of the kind until you have seen his Stock.

HIS STOCK OF

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES

for quantity and variety is simply immense. No other Merchant in this line carries so heavy a Stock, and none can give such

Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!

as he will. He is determined to make Jacksonville as cheap a Grocery market as can be found in this part of the State. His large purchases enable him to get Groceries at bottom prices, and consequently he can sell at low figures. ☞

Go to CARPENTER'S,

East side Public Square

dec 18, 1880—tf. Jacksonville, Ala.

GOOD LUCK!

In addition to my well selected and Cheap stock of,

FAMILY GROCERIES

I have lately added a handsome line of

MEN'S and BOY'S HATS,

Of all Grades,

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR THE MASSES.

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

COME and SEE THEM

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

I AM HEAD QUARTERS FOR

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

☞ Come try my Prices and Goods. ☜

Oct. 9, 1880—tf. C. W. BREWTON.

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

HART, FOSTER & CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Doors, Sash, Blinds and Builders Material.

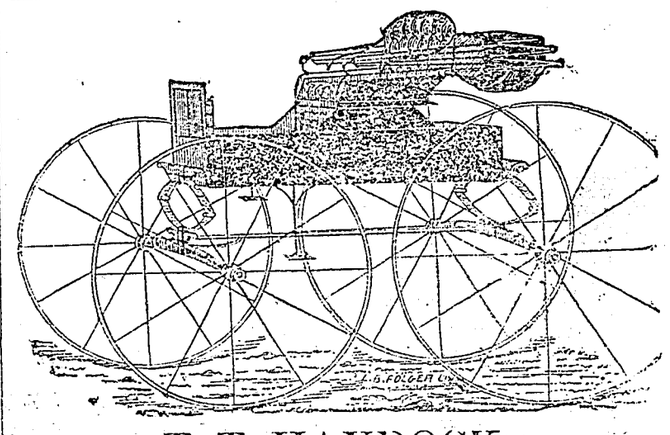
—A GOOD STOCK IN STORE OF—

WHITE OR YELLOW PINE.

Estimates Furnished on Application.

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

June 15, tf



T. T. HAYDOCK.

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

CORNER PALM AND TWELFTH STREETS,
CINCINNATI, O.

The People Appreciate Merit.

EAGLE AND PHŒNIX PERFECT BALL SEWING THREAD.

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

PREPARED BY A PROCESS USED IN NO OTHER MILL.

IT HAS NO EQUAL

6 Balls to Pound, 1 lb. Packages. 20 Balls to Pound, 2 lb. Paper Boxes
Packed in Cases of 20, 30, 50, 100 or 500 Pounds each.

Uniform Price. Invariable Discounts.

☞Sold by all Jobbers.☜

ASK FOR "EAGLE & PHŒNIX" WHEN YOU BUY

AGRICULTURE.

POULTRY RULES.—1. Construct your house good and warm, so as to avoid damp floors, and afford a flood of sunlight. Sunshine is better than medicine.

2. Provide a dusting and scratching place where you can bury wheat and corn and thus induce the fowls to take needful excercise.

3. Provide yourself with some good, healthy chickens, none to be over three or four years old, giving one cock to every twelve hens.

4. Give plenty of fresh air at all times of the year, especially in summer.

5. Give plenty of fresh water daily, and never allow the fowls to go thirsty.

6. Feed them systematically, two or three times a day, and scatter the food so they can't eat too fast or without proper excercise, Do not feed more than they will eat up clean, or they will get tired of that kind of feed.

7. Give them a variety both of dry and cooked food; a mixture of cooked meal and vegetables is an excellent thing for their morning meal.

8. Give soft feed in the morning, and the whole grain at night, except a little wheat or cracked corn placed in the scratching place during the day.

9. Above all things keep the hen house clean and well ventilated.

10. Do not crowd too many in one house. If you do, look out for disease.

11. Use carbolic powder in dusting bins occasionally to destroy lice.

12. Wash your roosts and bottom of laying nests with whitewash once a week in summer, and once a month in winter.

MONEY IN MULES.—Raising mules for sale is one of the most profitable, if indeed, it is not the most profitable branch of stock breeding. A mule is a very poor specimen that will not sell for $125 when it is three years of age, while twice that much is often paid for an active animal of large size. First-class mules are only raised from good mares. Many farmers think that any old, debilitated mare is suitable to raise mules from. But in this they are mistaken. A good dam as well as a good sire is required. Superior mules of large size are in constant demand at high prices. They are wanted not only on farms but in large towns where there is heavy teaming to do. They endure dust, smoke, and heat much better than horses. At present there is a foreign demand for mules that is likely to increase. Mules stand a sea voyage much better than horses.

Mule colts are much easier to raise than horse colts. They can be weaned much earlier, and with less trouble. It is difficult to work a mare that has a horse colt, as it will want to suck every few hours, but a mule colt will abstain from sucking five or six hours without making trouble. A mule of any age is less dainty about its food than a horse. It will make a good meal on fodder that will be rejected by any domestic animal except a goat. It has surprising endurance and vitality. If well fed it will get along very comfortably with no shelter except during severe storms. The cost of raising a mule is 30 per cent less than that of raising a horse, and it will ordinarily bring more money. Some of the most prosperous sections of the country are those in which raising mules is a leading business among farmers.

HILL-TOP FORESTS.—If in cutting off forests, a reservation were made of lots growing on hill tops, the people in the vicinity would gain by it. Woods keep the surface of the ground cool and spongy and promote the retention and gradual flow of water into the streams in the valley. The coolness, however, performs a special use in preventing the dissipation of showers inclined to pass the summit of a hill. Showers sometimes appear to pass around a barren hill-top, but the truth often is, the heated soil sending a current of dry, hot air, which dissipates the cloud that ventures over it. A little practical science in the treatment of a hill-top, by keeping it covered with trees, will secure the neighborhood many a dose of summer rain that it otherwise will not get. Think of this and be wise.

POTATO water, or water in which potatoes have been boiled, is now recommended in various quarters as not only an effective but an immediate remedy for lice on cows and other cattle, also for ticks. The affected parts are to be bathed with the potato water; one application is generally sufficient. This remedy (if remedy it proves) has the merit of being exceedingly simple easily employed and without danger of injury to the cattle.

FOR a safe, steady, nutritious healthy, universally available and everywhere procurable feed for weaned lambs, there is nothing which is for a moment comparable to wheat bran.

Rubber Moulds and Stamps.—In an admirable lecture by Mr. Thomas Bolas, Fellow of the Chemical Society, before the London Society of Arts, the following plan of making casts or mouldings of phototypic reliefs in vulcanized rubber is given. Take an ordinary type-metal cast or mould produced by photographic agencies from the original negative. The first step is very slightly to oil the mould, after which black lead is applied to the surface, and the excess is polished off by means of a soft brush. A sheet of mixed rubber, previously softened by heat, is next applied to the prepared surface of the mould, and curing is effected by means of a small hot-press into which the mould and rubber are placed. This press consists of a cast-iron fish-kettle, upon the bottom of which rests a slab of type-metal an inch thick. Inside the kettle is placed a small press, like a copying press in miniature. By the side of the press stands a small iron cup, containing glycerine, and in this fluid is immersed the bulb of a thermometer, the stem of which projects through a hole in the cover of the kettle. By means of a small gas stove heat can be applied to the apparatus, and it is easy so to adjust the gas supply that the thermometer shall indicate a tolerably constant temperature of, say, 140 degr. or 150 degr. centigrade. Most qualities of mixed rubber will become fairly well cured by being heated under these circumstances for half to one hour, and any tendency toward adhesion to the mould is obviated by the preparation with oil and black lead. This apparatus is also extremely well adapted for curing the india-rubber stereotypes or stamps, now so extensively used for indorsement and other purposes. To make these stereotypes, a reverse or mould is made from the types, this being taken in plaster of Paris, or better still, in metal. When plaster is employed it is well to harden it, by saturating it with an alcohofic solution of shellac, and again drying. The soft mixed rubber is then forced into the mould, after which the curing may be effected in the hot press.

HUMOROUS.

THE two young heirs, who had been taking their first lessons in grammar disputed long and earnestly over a question, and at last agreed to decide it by arbitration, seclecting the head of the family as arbiter, with full power to send for persons and papers. The old man was greasing his boots before the kitchen stove.

"Father," said the elder heir, "is it proper to say 'we is rich,' or "we am rich'?"

The old man worked carefully down into the hollow of his boot under the instep, remaining a long time in thoughtful meditation, and then slowly re lied:

"Well I should say it would come nigher to the truth to say we hain't rich"

The young heirs, when they come to think what a hard time they had worrying pennies out of their paternal relatives, thought it might be made that way, too.

A NEW hought in church—"The sermon is a bore."

"How much longer will he preach?"

"I'm hungry for dinner."

"That man is n't at all bad looking."

"I wonder if Emma is engaged."

"Well, if old Mrs. Foo Foo is n't wearing a turban too."

"I wonder how much that bonnet cost."

"It sounds as if he was going to close up the sermon."

"I do wish the Bernhardt season had commenced."

"I've a great mind to have it trimmed with scarlet."

"I must order a new pair of shoes to-morrow, and the material for that wrapper, and visit Madame X's to try on that dress."

"There's Ed. Cochunk we saw in Newport last summer."

"How that girl does lace!"

"Amen! My I isn't it nice to get out."

ONE day the poet Whittier was exchanging reminiscences with Miss Abigail Dodge (Gail Hamilton), when he told the following story of an old friend, who was very much annoyed one afternoon by some boys following him and jeering and swearing at him, and especially when his hat blew off, calling out to him: "Go it, Broad-brim! Limber up and you'll catch it yet!" The friend noticed another boy coming down the street, and said: "Boy, is thee profane?" "You bet." "Then (handing him a quarter) cuss those boys two shilling worth."

A LOVER, who was slighted by the females, very modestly asked a young lady, "if she would let him spend the evening with her?" "No," she angerly replied, "that's what I won't." "Why," replied he, "you needn't be so fussy; I didn't mean this evening, but some stormy one, when I can't go anywhere else."

A MICHIGAN boy ate a bar of soap on a wager and then drank a lot of soda to take the taste out of his mouth, and the way he spouted suds and soap bubbles for the next half-hour baffled the skill of fourteen doctors, who madly performed about him, not having been informed of the cause of the lad's suffering. They are at loggerheads now about what to call the case.

A NEW ENGLAND editor, despairing of becoming a millionaire on a subscription basis of turnips and stovewood, throws up the sponge with the remark that "it don't pay to run a paper in a town where the business men read almanacs and pick their teeth with the tail of a hearing."

A WOMAN in St. Louis has sued her husband for divorce on the ground that he called her "an old cow." If the woman was intemperate, and had just taken a couple of "horns," the husband was justified in addressing her by a bovine application.

IT makes a mother's heart revert to her younger days when she comes into the parlor next morning after her daughter's beau has been round, and finds only one chair in front of the fireplace and the others sitting along the wall as if they hadn't been touched for three years.

"DARLING, Kiss Me Sweet Good Night," is the latest song. One young man sang it in the presence of his girl the other evening, and just as she was about to act in accordance with the words of the song her dear papa put in appearance and filled the youth's coat tails full of boots.

THE Locomotive publishes engravings in each issue showing how boilers look just after they have exploded. This doesn't seem to hit the case at all. What is needed is a picture showing how a boiler looks just before it is going to explode. We could then learn when to get out of the way.

IRISHWOMAN (to Postmaster)—"Are the Indian letters in yet?" Postmaster—"No, ma'am, the Indian mail has not arrived yet." Irishwoman—"Sure it isn't Indian male (meal) I want, but letters!"

APROPOS of names. First swell: "I never did like 'May,' not nearly so pretty as 'Mary;' wonder they don't change the name of the month to 'Mary.'" Second swell: Clevaw ideaw bah Jove! make awystaws good to June, you know!"

A NORRISTOWN man who is so near sighted that he cannot recognize his friends across the street, always dodges, around a corner when one of his creditors is a square off and coming towards him. It must be instinct.

THE Question Settled.—She—But do not you think that too much smoke is injurious to the mind? He—I cannot say I do. In my own case I have found it rather to increase than to lessen the mental vigor. She—Oh!

HE was watching his neighbor's boy climb a tree and he had a look of painful anxiety on his countenance. "Are you afraid the lad will fall and break his neck?" was asked him. "No," he replied, "I'm deucedly afraid he won't."

A GENTLEMAN was wondering why there are so many bad reputations, when a friend said; "It is probably because every man has to make his own."

GRACE; "I am going to see Clara to-day. Have you any message?" Charlotte: "I wonder how you can visit that dreadful girl. Give her my love."

"HELP the sweeper, please, sir." "Can't my man. I wasn't brought up to the business. Besides, I have no broom."

THE butcher complacently smacks his lips as he meets the demands of his customers.

DOMESTIC.

CHICKEN PIE.—Have your chickens stewed tender. It is a better plan to cook them the night before the day of baking. Make a paste by taking one quart of flower, one half cup of butter rubbed in the flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and wet with milk, making it a soft paste; line the sides and bottom of your dish, a good sized one, with the paste, taking about half of the quantity of paste, leaving it quite thick; fill the dish with the chicken after seasoning with salt and pepper; take the remaining pastry and roll out spreading with butter, sifting upon it a little flour; fold together, repeating this process three or four times at last making it about the size of your pie; wet the edge, pressing it down smoother and make a small cut or opening in the center; bake one hour, should it brown too fast lay a thick paper over the top.

HOW TO COOK WILD FOWL.—As this is the wild fowl season it may be a charvity, considering the horrid concoctions often served up with such birds, to give the excellent recipe for sauce published by Mr. Haywood in his admirable and interesting essay on the "Art of Dining." One saltspoon of salt, half to two-thirds saltspoon of cayenne, one dessertspoon of lemon juice, one dessertspoon of pounded sugar, two dessertspoon of Harvey sauce and three of port wine. To be well mixed, heated and poured over the bird, it having been previously sliced in several places, so that the sauce may mix with its own gravy. The bird to be put in the dish without anything.

Given up by Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing bu Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die."

"Well-a-day! That is remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George—I know hops are good."—*Salem Post.*

SUBSTITUTE FOR JELLY.—If you happen to have no jelly to eat with your meats, take a pound of dried apples, pick and wash them carefully, and put them in a little boiler with water sufficient to cover them well. Then put the boiler top on, and let the apples cook till soft, stirring often to keep them from burning to the bottom. When soft add a teacupful of sugar, and mash and stir while cooking, till it has stewed down to the consistency of marmalade. Serve out in little dishes, and when cold grate loaf sugar over it.

POOR MAN'S PLUM PUDDING.—Take three cups of flour, one cup chopped suet, one cup stoned raisins, one-third cup milk, one teaspoon of saleratus dissolved in the milk, half teaspoon of salt, one teaspoon each of allspice, cinnamon and cloves. Boil three hours. Serve with sauce made as follows: One cup of sugar, half cup of butter, one egg, one tablespoon of flour; beat all together. When ready for the table pour in two-thirds cup boiling wine. Add nutmeg, grated, and you will have a dish fit for a King, though planned for a poor man.

ITALIAN CHARLOTTE DE RUSSE.—Eighteen sponge cakes; vanilla flavor; four tablespoonfuls sherry wine; three-quarters of a pint of cream; one tablespoonful powdered sugar; half an ounce isinglass or gelatine; brush edges of the cake with white of an egg, line bottom of your mould, and stand up on end at sides; connect the edges with white of an egg, and place in oven about five minutes, just to dry the egg; whisk cream to a stiff froth with sugar and flavoring and melted isinglass; fill the mould with it, and cover with a slice of sponge cake cut in shape of mould, and place on ice.

WHITE HARD SOAP.—Good hard soap may be made as follows: Ten pounds of soap-grease—refined tallow is best for white—is boiled in lye made of five pounds of soda, half as much fresh lime, boiled for half an hour in seven gallons of water. When the lye is cold it is drained from the soda and lime, and boiled with the grease for one hour or longer, until it is clear, when it is poured into a tub to cool. The soap floats on the top, and may be cut into bars to be removed.

FURNITURE POLISH.—For a polish to clean up and brighten old furniture, pianos, etc., dissolve four ounces of orange shellac in one quart of ninety-five per cent. alcohol; to this add one quart of linseed oil and one pint of turpentine; when mixed add four ounces of sulphuric ether and four ounces of aqua ammonia; mix thoroughly before using. Apply with a cloth or sponge, and rub the surface to which it is applied until the polish appears.

ORANGE CREAM.—Make a custard with the yolks of eight eggs, four ounces of pounded sugar, a quart of milk and the thin rind of two oranges. Stir it in a bain marie till it thickens. Dissolve one ounce of gelatine in a little warm water, and add to it the juice of one orange, add this to the custard, strain, put it into a mould and place it on ice to set.

To mend broken crockery, use lime and the white of an egg. Mix only enough to mend one article at a time, as it soon hardens, when it cannot be used. Powder a small quantity of the lime, and mix to a paste with the egg. Apply quickly to the edges, and place firmly together. It will soon become set and strong, seldom breaking in the same place.

VEGETINE.—This preparation is scientifically and chemically combined, and so strongly concentrated from roots, herbs and barks, that its good effects are realized immediately after commencing to take it.

KEROSENE will soften boots or shoes which have been hardened by water, and render them as pliable as when new. It will also make tin kettles as bright as when new. Saturate a woolen rag and rub with it. Stains may also be removed from clean varnished furniture with kerosene.

BEESWAX and salt will make flat-irons as clean and smooth as glass. Tie a lump of wax in a rag and keep it for that purpose; when the irons are hot rub them with the wax-rag, then scour with a clean paper or cloth sprinkled with salt.

BAKED INDIAN PUDDING.—Four eggs, one quart sweet milk, five large teaspoons Indian meal, nutmeg and sugar to taste; boil the milk, pour it over the meal, cover, and let cool before adding the eggs; bake three-quarters of an hour.

Fire Engines Making Tea

As the firemen belonging to Engine Company No. 29 were returning from a fire in Warren street last evening, they saw smoke issuing from the grating over the sidewalk in front of 201 Fulton street, occupied by the Wells Tea Company. An alarm was sounded and the engine had steam up again in a few minutes. Five more engines came. At first it looked as though it would be a very easy matter to extinguish the fire, but the smoke was so dense that entering the place to direct the streams was out of the question. Poles were therefore attached to the nozzles, which were then pushed in through the basement windows. It took two hours of steady, hard work to thoroughly extinguish the fire. The damage was estimated at from $20,000 to $25,000, and the amount of tea made by the streams of water playing for so long on the blazing tea-chests was estimated at a million gallons.

—Taken from N. Y. Sun, Dec. 3, 1880.

The stock was a very large one, and rich in variety. It included not only all the various grades of Tea from China and Japan which are well known, such as Japan, Uncolored Japan, Basket Fired Japan, Natural Leaf Japan, Japan Tea Dust, Gunpowder, Imperial Hyson, Young Hyson and Twanky, but these old-fashioned "Old Country" Teas, such as Congou, Souchong, Scented Orange Pekoe, Scented Caper, and the various grades from India, including the far-famed Assam.

In all cases there were from five to ten grades of each kind to suit not only the East and West, but all the various tastes of the cosmopolitan population of our "whole country" and the Canadas included.

The Wells Tea Company are an offshoot of the original American Tea Company, of which Robert Wells is President. They were established about six years ago, and have large resources. The fire has not caused an hour's delay in the execution of any orders. In a few days the old warehouse will be in its accustomed shape; no inconvenience will be occasioned in the meantime to their large list of customers, their adjoining building affording all the facilities required.

Progress of Cotton Seed Oil Manufacture.—The industries of the South have, since the close of our civil war, been extending in different directions, while some peculiar branches have attained a degree of importance never dreamed of in the days of slavery. One of these is the manufacture of the oil of cotton seed and the art of refining the same, by which it is made as sweet as olive oil, and not only used as such in the United States, but it is now largely exported to Italy to compete with the native olive oil, which is a staple article. It is there used for adulterating the native article, and then it is exported again as genuine olive oil. This has already become a serious matter, as of the six million gallons of cotton seed oil which are exported from the United States during the last year, the greater portion went to Italy. The Italian Goverment, therefore, in order to check this adulteration, has imposed a heavy duty upon the importation of cotton seed oil from the United States. The exportation, which in 1877 and 1878 was about one a half million gallons per year, reached in 1879 nearly six millions, and this will be surpassed in 1880. Our home consumption of the article is over two million gallons per year. Mississippi and Louisiana have each 9 cotton oil mills; Tennessee, 8; Texas, 6; Arkansas, 4; and Missouri, Alabama, and Georgia, 2 each; together, 42. At present 410,000 tons of the seed are now pressed, yielding 35 gallons of oil and 750 pounds of oil cake to the ton of seed. This oil cake has admirable fattening qualities, and is largely used for cattle.

The Greatest Blessing.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it? See another column.—*Eagle.*

Illuminating composition.—Cleanse oyster shells by well washing, expose them to a red heat for half an hour, separate the cleanest parts and put into a crucible in alternate layers with sulphur; now expose the vessel to a red heat for an hour at least. When cold, break the mass and separate the whitest parts for use. If inclosed in a bottle the figures of a watch may be distinguished by its aid. To renew the luminosity of the mass, place the bottle each day in the sun, or in strong daylight; or burn a strip of magnesium wire close to the bottle. The sulphide of lime will thus absorb light, which will again be available at night time.

LADIES making collections of business cards, send to Cragin & Co., Phila., Pa., for a set of seven cards in six colors and gold, illustrating Shakespeare's "Seven Ages of Man." Sent gratis to users of Dobbins' Electric Soap.

The people of Sheffield, England, have the privilege of using an equatorially mounted telescope in the Public Museum under the direction of the curator. Many an ambitious student in this city would be most thankful to the man who would provide a like aid here for verification of known and the discovery of new facts. Our intelligent citizens also would find in it a means of elevating and stimulating mental pleasure. We should not long be without even a better instrument if some of our rich and thoughtful men would give the matter their attention.

THE only hope of bald heads—Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum. Every objection removed by the recent improvement. It is now faultless. The only real natural hair restorer ever produced.

The latest and most notable achievement in organic chemistry has been accomplished by Messrs. Grimaux and Adam. They have succeeded in converting glycerine into citric acid by a "building up" process which will attract the attention of workers in synthetical chemistry over the world, but which will be best studied by specialists in our best eclectical literature of science.

Save your tea leaves not only to allay the dust in rooms when sweeping, but steep them in boiling water and use this to wash your varnished paint. It will remove spots, etc., and brighten it wonderfully.

You can tell dogwood by its bark.

THE cold, driving, easterly rainstorms of this season rarely fail to afflict nearly everybody with Colds. Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the surest and safest Cough Remedy made. Price 25 cents.

THE ROAD TO HEALTH.—Cleanse the stomach, bowels and blood from all acrid and corrupt accumulations, and you remove the cause of most diseases and thus preserve good health and also save large doctor's bills. The most effectual and reliable remedy for this purpose is Simmons' Liver Regulator. Read what a physican of twenty years' practice says.

"Your medicine is steadily gaining popularity, and is one of the indispensables in every family that has given it a trial. No other remedy within my knowledge can fill its place. I have been practicing medicine for twenty years and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like the Liver Regulator, promptly and effectly move the liver to action and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system.

"L. M. HINTON, M. D.,
Washington, Ark."

Two patent professions—Doctoring and job printing.

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 globulus 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.

His Last Dose.

Said a sufferer from kidney trouble, when asked to try Kidney-Wort for a remedy: "I'll try it, but it will be my last dose." It cured him, and now he recommends it to all. If you have disordered urine do not fail to try it.—*Recorder*

Vegetine.

For Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent

FEVER,

Or what is more commonly termed **Fever and Ague**, with pain in the loins and through the back, and indescribable chilly sensation down the spine, an irresistible disposition to yawn, pain in the eyes, which is increased by moving them, a blue tinge in the skin, and great listlessness and debility, Vegetine is a **safe and positive remedy.** It is compounded exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it is one of the **greatest cleansers of the blood** that is or can be put together. Vegetine does not stop with breaking **Chills and Fever**, but it extends its wonderful influence into every part of the human system, and entirely eradicates every taint of disease. Vegetine does not act as a powerful cathartic, or debilitate the bowels and cause the patient to dread other serious complaints which must inevitably follow; but it strikes at the root of disease by **purifying the blood**, restores the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action, **regulates the bowels**, and assists nature in performing all the duties that devolve upon her.

Thousands of invalids are suffering to-day from the effects of powerful purgative nostrums, frightful quantities of quinine and poison doses of arsenic, neither of which ever have, or ever could reach the true cause of their complaint.

Vegetine

Works in the human system in perfect harmony with nature's laws, and while it is pleasant to the taste, genial to the stomach, and mild in its influence on the bowels, it is absolute in its action on disease, and is not a vile, nauseous Bitters, purging invalids into false hope that they are being cured. Vegetine is a **purely Vegetable Medicine**, compounded upon scientific principles. It is indorsed by the best physicians where its virtues have been tested, is recommended **only where medicine is needed**, and is not a mixture of cheap whiskey sold under the cloak of Bitters.

Vegetine is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them nature's sweet sleep.

Vegetine,

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

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

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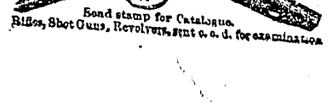

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