

Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

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Advertisements for notices of constable

Advertisements for notices of marshal

Advertisements for notices of coroner

Advertisements for notices of assessor

Advertisements for notices of collector

Advertisements for notices of treasurer

GOOD-BYE, SWEET DAY!

Good-bye, sweet day, good-bye!
I have so loved thee, but I cannot hold thee
Departing like a dream, the shadows fold
thou;
Slowly thy perfect beauty fades away;
Good-bye, sweet day!
Good-bye, sweet day, good-bye!
Dear were the golden hours of tranquil
splendor,
Sadly thou yieldest to the evening tender,
Who wert so fair from thy first morning ray!
Good-bye, sweet day!
Good-bye, sweet day, good-bye!
Thy glow and charm, thy smiles and tones
and glances,
Vainly at last, and solemn night advances,
Ah! I could not yet a little longer stay!
Good-bye, sweet day!
Good-bye, sweet day, good-bye!
All the raptures of thy heart remember,
The while I watch thy sunset's smoldering
embers
Die in the west beneath the twilight gray!
Good-bye, sweet day!

A Narrow Escape.

"There's that'll do now, Miss Gertie, dear,
you look just lovely."
Poor old nurse, according to her, I was
always lovely. Whether arrayed in silks
or cottons, ball-dress or morning gown, her
verdict respecting me remained the same.
As I surveyed myself in the glass I felt a
conscious blush rising to my face. I wanted
to look my very best to-night, and I knew
my white dress and pearl ornaments be-
came me well.
"Give me a kiss, nurse," I cried, "and
then go and get ready while I show myself
to papa. How do I do, papa?" I de-
manded, bursting upon him in all the
splendor of my attire.
"Oh, my little girl," he said, looking up
from the book he was reading, "are
you going now?"
"Yes; I promised to be the first arrival,
you know; and, please I want your candid
opinion on my appearance. Nurse thinks
I look lovely."
"I am afraid nurse is a partial critic,"
he returned with a fond smile. "You look
very nice indeed, darling. You are grow-
ing wonderfully like your mother."
I knew that this was the highest praise
he could give me, and forgetful alike of my
dignity and my extensive train, I ran to
him and clasped my arms round his neck.
"You dear old papa! You're sure you
don't mind my leaving you—quite sure?
And you won't feel lonely without me will
you?"
"No, my child—no."
As I drove along with nurse in her prim
black bonnet seated opposite to me, my
heart beat high with nervous anticipation.
I was going to my first party: for though
I was eighteen, papa and I had lived such
retired lives that till lately I had known
nothing of the gaieties usual to girls of my
age. Six months previously, however, the
Mortons, some old friends of my father's
had settled in the neighborhood, and at
their house I had begun to appear in
society. Already on the strength of a few
musical evenings and a garden party or
two, I felt myself quite a dissipated per-
son.

When we reached Holme Lodge, the
large, comfortable, old country mansion
was ablaze with light, and from the open
door streamed an inviting flow of warmth
and brilliancy.
In the hall I was seized upon by Louis
and Lottie Morton, the twin sisters.
"Come up stairs to our room," cried
Lottie, "we will have time for a chat be-
fore the people arrive."
The sitting room, specially appropriated
to the girls' use, was a pretty, cosy apart-
ment. A splendid wood fire was burning
on the tiled hearth, and near by a little
table was set forth with a dainty repast of
coffee and delicious cakes.
After we had examined and commented on
each other's costumes, Louis began sipping
our cups just as a young lady entered the
room.
She was a friend staying on a visit—
Isabella Saloni by name, and by birth half
Italian and half English.
She looked remarkably well, in a suit of
saffron-tinted brocade, and necklace, ear-
rings, and bracelets of dull gold, and as I
gazed at her I comprehended how rarely
ovely she was.

I was engaged to Rupert Morton for the
first time; but we had only taken a couple
of turns round the room when he whis-
pered:
"Do you particularly wish to finish this
dance? If not, will you come into the
conservatory? It is cool and pleasant
there."
I was about to make some laughing re-
joinder, but a look in his gray eyes stopped
me, and I merely bowed assent.
"Gertrude," he said softly, as we stood
by a marble basin wherein a tiny fountain
sent up a sparkling cascade of silver drops,
"do you guess why I asked you to come
here?"
I glanced up at him saucily.
"Certainly because it is so cool and
pleasant."
"Ah! that was only the pretext, the ex-
cuse. Surely you can guess my real reason,
darling. You know I love you, do you not?"
I strove to cover my burning cheeks
with my hands; but he gently removed
them, and held them in his own as he bent
his head down to the level of my downcast
eyes.
"Have you a word to say to me? Can
you not give me one word of hope?"
I could not at first speak, but he read his
answer in my silence.
"Rupert," I murmured presently, rais-
ing my head from its resting place on his

When off the coast of Peru, on the 23d

of June, 1849, three boats were lowered
for a school of sperm whales. Each boat
made fast to a whale, and Captain Hosmer
soon turned up his. In putting about to
tow him to the ship the boat was capsized,
and the boat-keg (containing water, lantern,
keg, boat bucket, compass, paddles, etc.,
were lost. She was righted and the oars
lashed across her to prevent another over-
turn, as she was full of water, and the sea
continually breaking over her. Signals of
distress were sent, the other boats being
about a mile and a half off. Captain Hos-
mer saw the other boats take their whales
alongside the bark, which was still heading
toward his own, but to his amazement
when within about a mile, she stood off on
another course and continued so until the
coming on of night hid her from the
anxious eyes of the horror-stricken crew.
They now got up alongside the whale and
tried unsuccessfully to fire their boat's
water. Relinquishing this hope, they cut
from the whale, and rigging some pieces of
the boat's sail, they steered toward the
ship's light, which at intervals became
visible, but in the morning the distance
had apparently not lessened. They could
believe their shipmates cutting in their
whales, but all efforts to attract their at-
tention were unavailing. Again they made
a futile attempt to bail the water from their
boat. Finding it impossible to make their
situation known to their comrades,
and the distance between them constantly
increasing, they put about before the wind.
On the second morning the wind, which
from the time they lowered had blown
freely, being less strong, they threw over-
board their whaling craft, and a third time
tried to bail their boat, but they lost one
of their companions without accomplishing
their purpose. Again they only means of
escape was to wait until the morning, when
they hoped to be rescued. For forty-eight hours they
had been up to their arms in water, without
a morsel of food or a drop of drink, and they
were suffering painfully from thirst.
Two of the survivors already were delirious.
The nearest known land was Coocoo Island,
on the coast of Peru, a thousand miles
away; not a man on board was capable of
handling an oar, and their only means of
propulsion was the wind. The sea was
rough, and the boat was in danger of
foundering. By this kind of discipline these
horses are kept together in bunches. They
are never seen single or in pairs.

Domestic animals when once admitted
into a herd of wild horses are seldom, if
ever, reclaimed by the owners. This
creates a strong feeling of prejudice against
them and the herders resort to the cruel
practice of shooting them with a view to
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They succeeded in catching a pig, and
drinking its blood, were re-invigorated. A
plentiful supply of birds and fresh water
added their recuperation. On the second
day after landing they were overjoyed to
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the ship Leontidas, Capt. Swift, of
New Bedford, a leucian whaleman, then
recruiting in Chatham Bay, and it is need-
less to say that all that could be done for
the survivors was done.
In a letter from the mate of the Janet to
her owners, he says that after his boat re-
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the second mate, the only one there, in light
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A correspondent in Texas writes: I was
driving my horse attached to my buggy, on
the road leading from Point Rock to Men-
ardville, and in a beautiful valley, about
fifteen miles from the place, I observed a
clump of live oaks on the bank of a
pool of clear water. I decided to halt at
this inviting spot for my noon lunch, and
just before reaching my halting place, I
saw a bunch of horses approaching from
the south end of the valley at a rapid pace.
Not thinking at the moment of wild horses,
I looked for herders in charge of the bunch
of what I supposed to be domestic animals,
but soon discovered that they were in
charge of a magnificent stallion, of a steel
gray color, with jet black mane and tail,
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My horse being jaded, he too stood per-
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How and When to Cut Flowers.

The proper stage at which to cut flowers
for decoration is the most important part
of the subject of flower supply next to the
production. Never cut any flowers until
fully developed. If cut too early, when
cut, as the gladioli, may be exceptions to
this rule, but trusses of pelargoniums and
bougainvilleas should not be cut until fully
developed. Nor is this all. Flowers are
allowed to remain on the plants as long as
they will continue in good condition. To
gather a bloom which would last for a week
or two, and pass over a bloom which would
be useless in a few days, is disadvantageous
in two ways. In the first place, the young
bloom is sacrificed at a time when it is not
needed, and the older bloom is entirely
wasted. This system will in a short time
change a sufficient quantity into scarcity.
Another matter can only be settled by ex-
perience, and that is cutting more flowers
than are required at any one time. It is also
quite possible to use very many flowers
in decorating vases, and it is necessary, to
the detriment of the flowers, which in-
variably last longer when thinly arranged.
Every flower ought to stand entirely clear
of its neighbor. This is effected by em-
ploying foliage freely, filling large glasses
with foliage, and then inserting the flow-
ers. Water is always used, as being most
cleanly and keeping the flowers in good
condition for a longer period than any other
medium. The harmonizing and contrasting
of colors is also a question of some impor-
tance, but in this the varied tastes of cut-
flowerers have in a great degree to be stud-
ied. White flowers and the few yellow
ones that may be used to wall with any
color; dark blue or purple flowers are not
suitable at this season; pink shades are
best with white or yellow flowers. When
flowers are freshly arranged in the vase, all
the flowers are freshly arranged in the vase.
These last much longer for various
purposes if cut and placed for two days in
water before using. In hot rooms the
flowers require periodical filling. When
the glasses are freshly arranged in the vase,
the flowers are freshly arranged in the vase.
Many flowers last a long time at this sea-
son, such as cyclamens, pelargoniums, or-
chids and others; these should never be
left longer than three or four days without
having fresh water and being re-arranged.

After about forty different dishes have
been passed in review, finally comes the
rice. This is the inevitable conclusion of
an Arab or Turkish feast.
Then follows ablution, two servants
bringing round—one a bowl and the other
an ewer of water slightly warmed; soap is
also provided, and a nice soft towel. You
do not, however, dip your hands into the
water, but have it poured over them, and
after washing the hands it is usual to rub
the mouth, brush the inside and out—the
tooth-brush for the latter operation, as
recommended by the great prophet
Mahammed.

Coffee is again served and cigarettes or
long pipes (chibouks) lighted, and, accord-
ing to the humor of the great man, the
meeting breaks up or is prolonged for an
hour or two, but seldom for very long.

Anybody who thinks that the boy em-
ployed to round a lawyer's office has nothing
to do but empty the paper basket, run to
the post-office, sweep the room and read
the jokes of Blackstone, is gravely mistaken.
A boy—that is, a prize of a boy, and one
who will eventually become a great law-
yer himself—has a heap on his mind, and
no time for sling-shots or tops. Run to
while a Detroit lawyer was in court, with
his boy in the chair of the office, a newspaper
block stumbled upon the young attorney
and was received with:
"Come right in. The papers in your
case are ready to be signed."
"What case?"
"Application for divorce."
"But I'm not the man."
"Isn't you? Well, you look like him.
Let's see? Are you the defendant in the
Jones vs. Brown case of trespass? If so,
I am to tell you that the case is put over."
"No, I am not Brown."
"Well, that's all right. Let's see again?
I was to tell you that his case against
Peters for slander would not come on this
term, and to suggest that he amend his de-
claration. You have not given the dates
whereon the defendant called you a reptile
and a snake."

"But I am not Ryan."
"Is that so? That's too bad, but per-
haps you can't help it. Was it your wife
who eloped with a man named Blake?"
"No."
"Then you are not Mr. Clem. I was to
tell him that he forgot to note a particu-
lar time at which he first noticed a coldness
in her demeanor. Let's see? Oh! there's
the bigamy case. I was to say to the de-
fendant that the prosecution appear to have
hunted up and got hold of the testimony
of a third female who claims to have mar-
ried you in Toledo in 1864, and that your
case looks shaky. We will, however, do
our best to pull you through as we do all
our clients."

"You are off again; I am not the man."
"Dear me, that's another. Well, all
right, I was to say to a new client that
Mr. — would be back in an hour.
Come in and sit down and look over the
city directory. We will take your case at
the lowest cash price and do our level best
to win it. Consult no other firm until you
have given us a trial."

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than are required at any one time. It is also
quite possible to use very many flowers
in decorating vases, and it is necessary, to
the detriment of the flowers, which in-
variably last longer when thinly arranged.
Every flower ought to stand entirely clear
of its neighbor. This is effected by em-
ploying foliage freely, filling large glasses
with foliage, and then inserting the flow-
ers. Water is always used, as being most
cleanly and keeping the flowers in good
condition for a longer period than any other
medium. The harmonizing and contrasting
of colors is also a question of some impor-
tance, but in this the varied tastes of cut-
flowerers have in a great degree to be stud-
ied. White flowers and the few yellow
ones that may be used to wall with any
color; dark blue or purple flowers are not
suitable at this season; pink shades are
best with white or yellow flowers. When
flowers are freshly arranged in the vase, all
the flowers are freshly arranged in the vase.
These last much longer for various
purposes if cut and placed for two days in
water before using. In hot rooms the
flowers require periodical filling. When
the glasses are freshly arranged in the vase,
the flowers are freshly arranged in the vase.
Many flowers last a long time at this sea-
son, such as cyclamens, pelargoniums, or-
chids and others; these should never be
left longer than three or four days without
having fresh water and being re-arranged.

After about forty different dishes have
been passed in review, finally comes the
rice. This is the inevitable conclusion of
an Arab or Turkish feast.
Then follows ablution, two servants
bringing round—one a bowl and the other
an ewer of water slightly warmed; soap is
also provided, and a nice soft towel. You
do not, however, dip your hands into the
water, but have it poured over them, and
after washing the hands it is usual to rub
the mouth, brush the inside and out—the
tooth-brush for the latter operation, as
recommended by the great prophet
Mahammed.

Coffee is again served and cigarettes or
long pipes (chibouks) lighted, and, accord-
ing to the humor of the great man, the
meeting breaks up or is prolonged for an
hour or two, but seldom for very long.

Anybody who thinks that the boy em-
ployed to round a lawyer's office has nothing
to do but empty the paper basket, run to
the post-office, sweep the room and read
the jokes of Blackstone, is gravely mistaken.
A boy—that is, a prize of a boy, and one
who will eventually become a great law-
yer himself—has a heap on his mind, and
no time for sling-shots or tops. Run to
while a Detroit lawyer was in court, with
his boy in the chair of the office, a newspaper
block stumbled upon the young attorney
and was received with:
"Come right in. The papers in your
case are ready to be signed."
"What case?"
"Application for divorce."
"But I'm not the man."
"Isn't you? Well, you look like him.
Let's see? Are you the defendant in the
Jones vs. Brown case of trespass? If so,
I am to tell you that the case is put over."
"No, I am not Brown."
"Well, that's all right. Let's see again?
I was to tell you that his case against
Peters for slander would not come on this
term, and to suggest that he amend his de-
claration. You have not given the dates
whereon the defendant called you a reptile
and a snake."

"But I am not Ryan."
"Is that so? That's too bad, but per-
haps you can't help it. Was it your wife
who eloped with a man named Blake?"
"No."
"Then you are not Mr. Clem. I was to
tell him that he forgot to note a particu-
lar time at which he first noticed a coldness
in her demeanor. Let's see? Oh! there's
the bigamy case. I was to say to the de-
fendant that the prosecution appear to have
hunted up and got hold of the testimony
of a third female who claims to have mar-
ried you in Toledo in 1864, and that your
case looks shaky. We will, however, do
our best to pull you through as we do all
our clients."

"You are off again; I am not the man."
"Dear me, that's another. Well, all
right, I was to say to a new client that
Mr. — would be back in an hour.
Come in and sit down and look over the
city directory. We will take your case at
the lowest cash price and do our level best
to win it. Consult no other firm until you
have given us a trial."

How and When to Cut Flowers.

The proper stage at which to cut flowers
for decoration is the most important part
of the subject of flower supply next to the
production. Never cut any flowers until
fully developed. If cut too early, when
cut, as the gladi

For instance, they sell kerosene oil at

Institute then adjourned until next regular meeting.
G. B. RUSSELL, Pres.
W. D. NIXON, Secy.

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and all parties who place their
hands for sale will be expecte
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have a right to sell. Of course
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 Vision, Drops or Webs before the Eyes,
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A PROTEST.

Why should it sound cheerless and cold,
When a man says he has grown old?
Think you of a head bald and grey,
Of a mortal that had his day?
Should my sons call me "old man,"
And the town folk "Uncle Dan?"
Just because my strength is spent,
Just because my form is bent?

I watch the youth as they run about,
With many a laugh and merry shout,
And I recall my childhood days,
When I was thoughtless, free and gay.
Why not, O youth, tentatively speak,
Kindly be to the old and weak,
Gladly from unkindness save,
Smooth their pathway to the grave.

Thoughtless youth should remember,
Quickly comes bleak December,
Then will their forms be bent,
Then will their days be spent.

This home my soul shall soon vacate,
Taking on the glorious State,
This old form will never appear,
In that Heaven blest and dear.
Glorious season of youth,
Dwelling in the light of truth,
None old or growing old will there,
'Tis life beyond all tears and care.

THE OLD WILL.

Little Blossom, you make it so hard
for me to say good-bye to you.

"When?"

The innocent, surprised, inquiring
face—reminiscent of a child, difficult
for John Burrows. He touched a dimple
in her cheek, and then a curl of her
hair, as he might have touched flowers
on a grave, perhaps.

She shook back the silky ripples im-
patiently.

"When, John?"

He looked at her for a moment with-
out a smile, pretty as she was.

"Nelly, sit down here for a moment."

They sat down on the pretty crimson
couch before the fire. Seeing trouble in
his face, she put her hand in his, and he
smoothed out the little rose-leaf member
upon his broad palm, more than ever
confident, as he looked at it, that he was
right.

"Nelly, you know I love you."

"Yes," with a blush, for he had never
said it before.

"And I am very sorry."

"Why," after a pause of bewilder-
ment.

"Because you are a delicate little fi-
wer, needing care and nursing to keep
your bloom bright; and I am going to a
hard, rough life, among privations, fever,
and malaria, which will try even my
powerful constitution, and where you
must not go."

"You are going to the Far West?"

"Yes. My mother must have a home
in her old age. She is strong now, but
time is telling on her. You know all that
she has been to me?"

"Yes; she has been a good mother."

But you shall take me too, John."

She won her way into his arms against
his will.

"You will take me, too?"

"No. Did I not tell you that you
made it so hard for me to say good-bye
to you?"

"John, what could I do without you?"

"He took the little, caressing hand
down from his face.

"Don't make me weak, Nelly. Do
you think that it is nothing to me to
leave my little violet—the only woman I
ever loved—for a hard, cold life and un-
ceasing toil. I cannot marry for ten years."

"And then I shall be thirty years old."

"Yes, married, and with little chil-
dren; seeing, at last that your old lover,
John Burrows, was right."

He rose to his feet.

"Join!" in terror.

"Yes I am going, Nelly. Little one—
you look so much a woman now, with
your steadfast eyes—hear me: I did not
foresee that you would love me—that I
should love you. You were a little school
girl when I saved you from drowning last
summer, and your satchel of books
floated away down the river and was lost.

I came here to see Gregory, not you. I
could not help loving you; but did not
think until to-night that you cared so
much for me, Nelly. But, child, you
will forget me."

"Never!"

He went on.

"Nelly, I shall hunger for you day
and night, and more and more, as time goes
on and I get older, lonelier, more weary.
But I shall never hope to see you again.
Now, give me your hand."

She gave him both. He raised them
to his lips, but before she could speak
again he was gone.

Shivering violently, she went to the
fire, and stood there trying to warm her-
self. She understood it all now—his
strangely elaborate arrangements for a
trip to New York. He had known that
he was not coming back when she had
begged him to bring her his photograph
from the great metropolis, but was going
on—into the dim distance. This was
why he had not promised.

It was getting late—she was so cold—
she had better go to bed. She would
not go into the parlor to bid her father
and aunt, and Gregory good night; so
she crept silently up to her own room.
There the very weight of grief upon her
hilled her to sleep.

But when she woke, her grief sprang
upon her like some hidden monster who
had lain in wait for her all night. Her
misery terrified her. Why should she
not die? Why should she ever rise from
that bed?

But when they called her, she sprang
up hastily, dressed and went down, and
they were too busy talking to notice that
she did not know what she was doing.

But, by and by, when her brother re-
ached for some more coffee, and observed
"John Burrows and his mother went to
New York in the first train this morning,"
she tried to rise unconcernedly from the
table, and fell in a dead faint on the car-
pet among them.

When Nelly came to, she was un-
dressed and in bed, and Aunt Mary was
darning stockings at the foot.

"Oh, let me get up, Aunt Mary! I
don't want to lie here!"

"Now, Nelly, be reasonable! You're
ill."

"Oh, Aunt Mary, I'm not."

"Nelly, if you will lie still to-day, I'll
let you have that old box of curiosities
in my room to look over. Will you?"

"I don't know."

Aunt Mary went for them. Nelly shut
her eyes and let the wave in all its bitter-
ness surge over her once; when Miss
Golding came back, bringing a box of
old mahogany, black and glossy with
time.

"There!" setting it on the bed.

With a wistful little smile of thanks,
Nelly lifted the cover. The old mahog-
any box contained strange things. Pic-
tures on wood and ivory, illuminated
manuscripts, webs of strange lace, na-
tive ornaments, ancient embroideries,
great packages of old letters, sealed flasks
of unfamiliar perfume, ancient brooches
of red gold, finger rings of clumsily set
gems tied together with faded ribbons, a
knot of hair fastened together with a
gold heart, the silver hilt of a sword, and
lastly, a tiny octagon portrait of an old
man, done in chalk upon a kind of vel-
um and enclosed in a frame of tarnished
brass.

"Who is this that is so ugly, Aunt
Mary?"

"That, they say, is my great grand-
father, Nelly."

"What is it painted on—this queer
stuff?"

"Well, it is a kind of leather, I be-
lieve. They used to write on it in old
times."

"He is uncommonly ugly, isn't he?"

said Nelly, wearily.

As she spoke, the little case fell apart
in her hands. A yellow, folded paper
was revealed. She opened it, and saw
that it was written upon.

"Why, bless my soul, what have you
there?" exclaimed Miss Golding, rising
up in a strange alarm.

She snatched it from Nelly's hand.

"It can't be the will!" she cried.

Nelly looked on in dumb surprise.

Aunt Mary read a few words, then rushed
away in wild agitation to the library
where her brother was sitting. Nelly
could hear them talking, the two; then
her brother came; then the old house-
keeper was called from the dining-room;
and so much confused conversation she
never heard before. By and by, they
all waited upon her in a body.

"Nelly," said her father, sitting down
on the foot of the bed, "you are an heir-
ess."

"This is old Grandfather Golding's
will!" exclaimed Aunt Mary, flourishing
the bit of yellow paper.

"It seems that he was very eccentric,"
Gregory condescended to explain. "He
was very rich, and had some hard sons
and some grandsons who promised to be
harder, and he fell out with the whole
set, who were waiting for him to die.

He declared that no money of his should
encourage the young people's excesses;
a little poverty would help the family,
and the fourth generation would appre-
ciate his money, and probably make
good use of it. When he died, no will
could be found; and though there was a
famous struggle for the property, it went
into the hands of trustees, through the
oath of the lawyer who drew up the will;
and there it has been, descending from
one person to another, and accumulating
in value, until you and I, Nelly, are as
rich as Croesus."

"How, Gregory?"

"Ain't we the fourth generation?"

Father was the only child, we are his
only children; all the back folks are dead
and it slides down to us on grained wires.
Hurrah for Grandfather Golding!"

"Is this true, father?"

"Yes, my dear. The property is chiefly
in Leeds, England. The housekeeper
who came over last summer, you know,
happens to know all about it. It is in safe
hands, and our claim is indisputable."

What did Nelly do? The little goose!
Instead of flying off in thoughts of a car-
riage, and dresses of cloth, of gold, and
a trip to Europe, she buried her face in
the pillows, and murmured under her
breath, "Oh, John! Oh, dear, dear
John!"

And it was no castle in the air. Three
months proved that Nelly Golding was
the mistress of gold untold, almost. And
then a little note went to Kansas saying:
"Dear John—I am waiting for you
with a fortune. Will you come for me
now?"

"Nelly."

And he came instantly; and though
some might have sneered at his readiness,
the heart of the little wife was always at
peace.

She knew that John Burrows loved
her truly. Grandfather Golding's money
built up a commodious western town:
paved streets, raised rows of shops, erect-
ed dwelling-houses, founded banks, lib-
raries, and churches; and Nelly finally
read "out West." But she had oppor-
tunities of seeing pioneer life; and she
said "John was right; I should have
died in a year, had I lived here in pov-
erty."

—A morning-glory—the cock-tail.

The Jester Engaged.

Once Mount Pleasant had the Jester
engaged for his great moral entertain-
ment, but in order to make his next en-
gagement, he had to quit talking at the
expiration of one hour and twenty min-
utes and hurry away on a special train.
But Mt. Pleasant knew that he had talk-
ed two straight, solid hours at Scottsdale.
And was Mt. Pleasant to be snubbed, and
put off with a smaller lecture than Scott-
dale? Perish the thought! All of the
lecture or none.

So new arrangements had to be made
for Mt. Pleasant. And that night, while
the Jester was putting on his cap and
bells, he said to his friends:

"I will make it sickly for these Mount
Pleasants. I will teach them to clamor
for a long lecture when they might just
as well have a short one. I am going to
talk these people to death. I am going to
give them all four of my lectures, one
after the other. It will be a good joke
on them. I will talk and talk, you see,
until they are tired out, and one after
another, singly and in groups they leave
the room, until I alone am left in the hall.
That will be awfully funny, and it will be
something new in the lecture business.
Oh, it will warm them."

Well, the curtain rung up and
the show went on. And it kept going on
and on and on. And the audience stuck
to him like a burr, and along about ten
o'clock or a little later the Jester began
to grow anxious. But he kept at it, and
by and by a couple of men got up and
went out. This was the first break, and
the Jester felt encouraged. But in a few
minutes the men, who had only gone out
to see a man, both came back. And he
felt depressed again. But he kept at it.
He was bound to talk to that audience
of National Hall. But it was too many
for him. Perhaps seven or eight people
left the hall at different times, but that
was all; and at 25 minutes after eleven o'
clock the exhausted Jester jangled his
sweet bells a little out of tune on the
closing joke and fell into a chair, limp
and despairing, while the good-natured
audience, fresh as a rose, retired from
the ring, smiling and ready for another
round. You can't talk out a Mount
Pleasant audience.

"I never talked so long in all my life,"
the Jester said, "and to think that they
should tire me out, after all. Anyhow,
I wasn't feeling very well. I'll come
back next winter when I'm fresh and
strong, and I'll give these people a little
racket for their white alloy then."

"Let's see," said the fat passenger,
"you're the man, aren't you, that writes
such touching things, once in a while,
about the beauty of silence?"

But the Jester said he was too sleepy
to talk politics, and the stage being
ready the pilgrims lighted their cigars,
drew up their windows and smoked a
clergyman of the Episcopal Church all
the way over to Tarr Station, so that
when he got home that night he made
the parlor smell like a drying-house, and
up to this date has not been able to con-
vince his wife that he hadn't been smok-
ing.

The Village Postmistress.

The son of this postmistress says of
his mother: "She's getting a little hard
of hearing, though; but I tell her that
ain't strange, seeing she's heard so much
in her day. Ears can't last forever you
know, Miss Linton, an' for fifty years
there ain't been nothin' goin' on among
the neighbors that ma ain't heard. Bein'
in the post-office is wearin' to the hearin'-
g-well as the eyes. Folks comin' an'
goin' for their letters generally leave as
much news ez they take away. By the
way, Miss Linton, yer sister, Miss Brad-
leigh's, comin' back to-morrow. Ma was
readin' the postal cards last night, and
she came across one from her." "Readin'
my postal cards?" exclaimed Mrs.
Linton. "Why, yes, Ma always reads
'em—leastways she reads such as isn't
took right off. She says it's her duty.
Might be news of sickness or death or
suttin' else, that we'd ought to send right
along. They're dreadful aggravatin'
readin' through. People don't write as
well as they used to, an' don't make
things clear, neither. When anybody
writes jes' 'Yes' or 'No' on a postal, no
postmaster in creation can make anythin'
of it. But your sister's postal is plain
enough, Miss Linton; that ain't nothin'
indefinite about her. She says: 'Comin'
Thursday, 5 o'clock train. Have Fac-
totum meet me.' Ma puzzled a good deal
over that word 'Facotum,' and we both
concluded that 'twas the name of your
help. Furrin' name, ain't it? I told ma
'twas new; 'yes' how, an' ez we had a
young calf, we was goin' to raise, an'
hadn't named it, we concluded we'd call
her Facotum, like that furrin' kitchen
girl o' yours, Miss Linton."

The Nile.

An English capitalist, Mr. Gaston pro-
poses to dam the Nile at the Cataracts
and subject about 800,000 acres of land,
which is now desert, to the influence of
its fertilizing waters. This is a stupen-
dous undertaking; but it is beyond a
doubt that the present rapids are pro-
duced by the debris of ancient works of
this description which are now strewn on
the bed of the stream, and from an en-
gineering point of view the work would
be perfectly feasible. The inundation
would then be under complete control,
while the company which should carry
out the work would be reimbursed by
the lands allotted to it out of nearly a
million acres, which would now be the
first time brought under cultivation. It
is said that the preliminary capital
has already been raised.

James Bowie.

On one occasion Bowie whose reputa-
tion reached Memphis, arrived by boat
at that city, or rather at what was then
known as the Third Chickasaw Bluffs.
The bank from the boat landing to the
top was about one hundred and fifty feet
high and a large number of people were
watching the arrival of the strangers.
Looking down one of them recognized
Bowie as he stepped over the gang-
plank and made the remark, "There
comes Jim Bowie."

"What!" shouted a big flatboatman,
then known as the "Memphis Terror,"
as he looked down the bluff; "what Jim
Bowie? That's the fellow I've been
looking for months. Jim Bowie! Why,
—him, I'll whip him so quick he
won't know what hurt him. I'll whip
him if I never whip another man as long
as I live! Stand by, boys, and see the
fun!"

Bowie came slowly up the bank. In
his hand he carried an old umbrella. He
had no pistols and was evidently not ex-
pecting or in fact prepared for a fight.
This fact did not escape the now
thoroughly interested spectators. Up
went the flatboatman promptly, as Bowie
reached the top of the bluff. "Is your
name Jim Bowie?" he asked.

Bowie replied that it was.

"Then," shouted the flatboatman, as
he squared off, "I think you are a—"
hesitated and I'm going to whip you right
here and now."

Bowie was a man of few words. He
stood and gazed at his adversary, who
was more emboldened than ever. "I
think you're a—coward," he yel-
led, "and I'm going to knock your head
off," and so saying the "Memphis Ter-
ror" advanced to the conflict.

Bowie never flinched. His keen eye
was fixed on the "Terror," who at this
moment was face to face with him. But
as the man of Memphis drew a dirk from
his breast, Bowie stepped back a foot
and thrust out his umbrella as if to keep
his antagonist at bay.

"The 'Memphis Terror,' seizing the
umbrella with one hand, made a pass at
the inventor of the famous knife with
the other. In so doing he pulled the
umbrella to himself, leaving free in the
right hand of Bowie his murderous
weapon, which to this moment had been
concealed in the folds of the impromptu
sheath. The sight of Bowie standing
there, with the knife in his hand and the
gleam of vengeance in his eye, was too
much for "The Terror."

From the bouncing bully he became
transformed into a craven coward in a
second. His face turned pale and his
knees trembled, while the dirk dropped
from his hands as he gazed on Bowie's
weapon with staring eyes. "Put it up, put
away that Scoring, for God's sake, Bowie.
I was mistaken in my man."

Bowie advanced a step.

"Don't—don't kill me!" beseeched
the bully; "for God's sake, man, don't
go for me with that scythe and I swear
you'll never attack another man as
long as I live."

Bowie looked at his now thoroughly
demoralized opponent for a moment, and
then turning on his heel with the ex-
pression, "Coward," walked rapidly
away.

Thenceforth the Memphis "Ter-
ror" was a changed man, and until the
day of his death he never lost the sobri-
quet of "Put-up-that scythe."

Bowie was very fond of music and
dancing and on occasions where he could
enjoy both he invariably appeared in the
best of humor, and the reserve which
had begun to characterize him at this
time appeared to thaw out. It was on
one occasion at a dance, when he was in
such favorable conditions, that I had an
opportunity for free-and-easy chat with
him about some of the encounters in
which he had been engaged. Referring
to the disparity in size between himself
and some of the men whom he had met
in conflict, I asked him how he regarded
his chances under such circumstances.

"Suppose," said I, referring to a man
of herculean build, who stood near, "sup-
pose you were attacked by such a man
as Hol Johnson there. What then?"

"Oh," dryly responded Bowie, "I
would cut him down to my size!"

Maggie's Mission.

A plain girl, with a plain face and
name, Maggie Gilson, that was all. Short,
plump, and twenty-two. Always burst-
ing out of her dresses, tearing rents in
skirts and aprons, and ripping open
tight seams.

A white freckled face, broad, and full
of good humor when quiet, a wavy mass
of reddish hair, that would never stay
smoothly braided, wicked ringlets falling
down into the saucy eyes, blue eyes
they were, pretty some times, when
lighted up by life and excitement, dreamy
and common-place when the soul was
quiet; a snubby little nose, no character
there, a pointing mouth, pale, colorless

The President.

The dispatches continue to bring the gratifying intelligence that the President is slowly but surely recovering from his wound.

According to the law of the District of Columbia the would be assassin can only be imprisoned for eight years for the offence of shooting the President, and it is thought the lawyers will get him out of even that punishment, on the plea of insanity. When men get insane enough to want to kill other men, they ought to be either locked up for life, or killed like dangerous wild beasts are killed. The first and highest law - the law of self preservation - requires this. It is more humane to imprison than to kill, according to the accepted way of thinking, (though of this we have our doubts) and hence we favor the Georgia law as proposed in the Legislature of that State now in session.

A New York Banking firm, who have been in correspondence with Messrs Stevenson & Grant as to the resources, soil, climate &c., of Calhoun county, have written them that they will hear further of the matter in the course of ninety days. We do not know what kind of an investment they contemplate, but it would be well for parties who own fine water power, valuable mineral lands &c., to acquaint Messrs Stevenson & Grant with the fact. It may result in a sale of such property, beneficial alike to the land owners and the country.

The New York Legislature has broken the dead-lock on the election of U. S. Senators. Bro. Platt was discovered in a pretty scrape with a handsome woman in Albany, and in face of the exposure which followed, he retired from the race. Miller, a member of the lower House of Congress has been elected to succeed him. The friends of Conkling still cling to him, and, at this writing, he was still clinging on to the willows. This shows the difference in men and the uneven charity, so called, of the world. Conkling's affair with Mrs. Sprague didn't seem to hurt him very much; but when Bro. Platt tried to copy him in his vices, as in other things, the virtuous Representatives of the people of New York threw him unceremoniously overboard.

Mr. William Oliver of Cherokee County, while threshing wheat recently was instantly killed by the explosion of the boiler running the thrasher.

Mr. Osborn Durham living on Sand Mountain met with the misfortune of having his house burned on the night of the 9th inst., some of the inmates barely escaping in their night clothes.

Col. L. Mott, of Columbus, Ga., was killed at the Union Depot, Atlanta, on the 19th by being run over by a train.

A negro man was killed on the South and North Road between Verbena and Mountain Creek, on the 19th inst., by being knocked from the track by a passing train.

Mr. Otis J. Gresham, one of the most popular and reliable business men of Montgomery, died at the residence of Mr. C. D. Whitman on the morning of the 19th inst. So says the Advertiser.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says: "Southern loyalty to the President during the past days of his trial is creditable and encouraging. There seems to be literally but one feeling at the South, that of anxious and loving regard. The country has seen some exaggerated pathos and mock heroics but the genuine grief and tender solicitude of the nation, are nowhere more strikingly exhibited than below the old line of Mason and Dixon."

Macon county was twenty thousand dollars in debt for bridges. The Commissioners Court adopted the plan of buying the lumber and nails and having the Road Overseer of the particular section in which a bridge was to be built to summon the road workers, and, under the direction of a Superintendent, put up the bridges. The result was she paid less than half what she had been paying for her bridges, got out of debt and now has better bridges than under the contract system. Here is a hint for other counties.

The large store at Woodward's corner is packed and jammed with BARGAINS.

We publish this week the address of the Temperance Convention of Georgia, for the information of our people who are giving this important question thought in Alabama. It will be noticed that it guards as much as possible against bringing the question into politics, and at the same time proposes an easy solution of it. A general local option law, applying to the whole State, and which will leave the people of different counties and localities to settle the matter by election, as their inclination may direct, is, it strikes us the fairest way to dispose of the question.

CHATTANOOGA, July 14.—A party of counterfeiters, in various portions of East Tennessee, who have been successfully handling \$20 and \$1, fifty, twenty-five and five cent pieces, have been arrested. The case was worked up by Capt. W. G. Bauer, of the United States secret service. Seven of the counterfeiters were arrested at various towns in East Tennessee, two of whom escaped white manacled. The rest are now in jail at Knoxville, and will be tried by the United States Circuit Court in a few days.

The Atlanta Constitution says the Williamsonian Spool Cotton company, of Massachusetts, will bring seventy five to one hundred girls to the cotton exposition and keep them at work the full three months. The Eagle and Phoenix company could send three or four hundred pretty girls, who work daily in their mills and are fully competent to cope with the Yankee misses. It would be quite an interesting sight to witness the girls of the North and the girls of the South working for the championship.

A Stirring Temperance Address TO THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA.

ROOMS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, State Temperance Convention, Atlanta, July 6.—In obedience to a call made through the public journals of the State a convention assembled in this city on the 4th inst., to consider the best way to relieve our State of the evils connected with the use and abuse of intoxicating liquors. The convention was composed of representative men from all parts of the State. In their opinions they were conservative, in their plans they were practical, and in their purposes they were fixed and determined. The body in its deliberations was singularly free from unreasonable enthusiasm and unbridled fanaticism. That body, after a calm, thoughtful and harmonious session, agreed to go, through its committee before the General Assembly, with a bill embodying the features of a local option law, with the position of parties thereto reversed. It is needless in this address to rehearse the minor details of the bill, they are such as secure best calculated to secure the enforcement of the law, and the suppression of the evils of intemperance.

The State to express their approval of the measure and to endorse the action of the Convention. This they can do by resolutions adopted by neighborhoods, districts, cities and villages, assembled in their court houses or academies, or other places of meeting, or by petitions circulated to which their names may be signed, and then give publicity to their action through communications addressed to the Secretary of this convention at Atlanta, and to the papers published in their respective counties.

"Fellow-citizens, we are near to the victory! The evil in all its magnitude has been apprehended by the men and women in our State; the danger of delay is fully appreciated and the importance of early action is recognized. The judiciary of the State is right on the question; the press of Georgia favors repressive and restrictive measures; the ministry of our churches are supporting the reformation; the solicitous parents are anxiously watching for a remedy; the unfortunate victims of the wine cup are appealing for help; of all creeds and parties, of all ranks and stations in society are expecting relief, and the noble women of our grand old Commonwealth with untiring energy are appealing to the General Assembly to stay the tide and break and beat back the waves of ruin and sorrow that come like a flood in the wake of strong drink, and God who enjoys virtue and sobriety upon His intelligent creatures—all are on our side.

Be hopeful. Be firm. Be decided, and in the name of Peace, and Honor, and Truth, and Manhood, we beseech you make known your requests, and demand an everlasting redemption from the throngs of our fair land with drunkenness ruin and infamy.

J. W. H. UNDERWOOD, Chairman.

The New York Herald seems to be much surprised that the negroes of the South are being sent to school, instead of being butchered or enslaved by the whites, and refers with commendation to the fact Georgia has sixty-seven thousand colored children in the public schools. Alabama can see that and Georgia nearly five thousand better, and it might not be uninteresting to the Herald and other Northern papers to state that the white people of Alabama are providing nearly every day for the funds with which these negroes are being educated. The money appropriated to free public schools in this State is almost wholly derived from the poll and property taxes paid by the whites. The colored schools, it is true, receive all the poll tax paid by colored people, but that is but a very small part of the school fund.—Montgomery Adv.

"ONE BY ONE"

General John C. Pemberton, the illustrious defender of Vicksburg, died at Vicksburg, Pa., July 12th. As at Vicksburg he has at last succumbed to a fate against which his heroic spirit struggled in vain. Perhaps no Confederate General was so harshly criticized as General Pemberton. The fall of Vicksburg, which he held so long and against such odds, was a terrible blow to the Confederacy. The disappointment and chagrin experienced in the army and at home on account of both the loss of Vicksburg and the sur-

render of so many gallant soldiers caused hard feelings and strictures then and afterwards. But no one doubted his ability as an officer his found even so potent a defender as Jefferson Davis. He occupies an honorable place among the heroes of the South. He was true to duty; he was brave in battle; he was honorable in peace. He has joined the great host beyond the river.—Montgomery Advertiser.

The Ohio Democrats have organized for victory. Their candidates for State offices are not very well known outside of Ohio, but they are evidently well known and very highly respected within that State. The most significant utterance of the convention on national politics is that plank in the platform which renounces the spoils system, and assures Senator Pendleton of the co-operation of his party in his own State in his systematic and radical measure of reform. This is already the controlling issue of national politics. The Republican party has put itself wholly and hopelessly upon the wrong side in spite of the industrial protests of a comparatively small number of Republicans. The Democratic party has only to recognize the issue between the spoils system and the reform of the civil service as the most important issue national politics, should take advantage of the hopeless commitment of the Republican party to the wrong side of it, and should put itself frankly and unambiguously upon the right side of it, in order to attract all of the "independent" Republicans with whom independence is more than a pretense. The Democrats of Ohio have done this, and their example ought to be followed by the Democrats of every other State.

CROPS IN TEXAS. As Reported by a Georgian who Recently Visited that State.

From the Columbus Times.] Yesterday a Times reporter met Col. C. J. Thornton, who returned the day before from Texas, where he has spent several weeks in the transaction of legal business, and who, by the way, is a close observer of men and things, gives a very full and accurate report of the crops and of the state of things in Texas, as reported from him in an interview: "Colonel, what portion of Texas did you visit?"

"I went direct to Houston, and then up the Texas Central railroad out to Fort Worth, and spent some time in Tarrant, Johnson and Greyson counties."

"And you say the crop prospects are gloomy?"

"I have read newspaper accounts of crops ruined up by drought, but I never saw any thing as completely ruined as the corn crop of Texas. Why, I saw great fields of corn that would have flashed over like fire in a gin house had a match been applied to it. You can hardly comprehend how dry it is."

"Does this state of things prevail generally?"

"Yes, I believe it does. It was the universal topic of conversation and prevailed along the railroad. Water was hawked around the streets of Fort Worth and retailed out to consumers."

"How are the other crops?"

"The wheat crop was a failure, the oat crop just so bad, and the cow peas, which the cotton crop will be cut off about one-half. The unparalysed season has caused a great deal of sickness throughout the State, much of which is proving fatal."

"Did you meet any Georgians?"

"Yes, a good many; some seem to be prospering, but many expressed themselves as anxious to return to their old homes, and if this state of things continues much longer the tide will turn back to Georgia. As an illustration of the dryness of everything, I saw a vast prairie burning over as our pine woods would in March."

"You don't have any idea of moving to Texas, I reckon?"

"Well, not while it continues to rain in Georgia."

The Vicksburg Herald utters the following truthful remarks in reference to the great chivalrous heart of the Southern people: "How times change, and men change with them. If six months ago one had told the Southern people that by this time they would be praying and hoping for the life of James A. Garfield, they would have been laughed at. Now the first thing we hear on greeting a fellow-citizen is, 'I trust to God he may live.' No name is mentioned for all are thinking of the patient martyr in the White House. The Southern heart is fired no more; it is wrong with sympathy. It prays that the President is stalwart enough to live."

All true enough, throughout the entire South, and we entertain no other idea, but should the President recover, he will duly appreciate this Southern sympathy, and kindly reciprocate the feeling in a corresponding administration of the laws of the Federal compact toward the South, as an equal integral of that compact.—Rome Courier.

Postal Reform.

[Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.] Third Assistant Postmaster General Hazen says that statistics of stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards sold during the last fiscal year demonstrate that the popular tendency is towards the increased use of the cheaper postal facilities. There is an increase in the quantity of stamps, postal cards, etc., sold last year, and a relative decrease in the receipts from their sale. People prefer postal cards to stamps because they are two cents less. The Postoffice Department is doing what it can by the reduction of unnecessary service to bring about a state of affairs that will make it possible for Congress to reduce the rate of postage. The aim of Postmaster General Hazen is to make the Department self-sustaining. When that point is reached he will recommend a reduction in letter postage two or even one-half cent, as the appropriation of a sufficient amount to meet the resulting deficit caused by a reduction in receipts. He is cutting down the Star-route service, or rather cutting off the excesses thereof, and steadily every day. Some special agent who has been quietly investigating, reports that the service on some routes can be cut down without detriment to the people. The order is at once executed, and so much leakage is stopped. As a general rule there is but little complaint from responsible citizens in the communities affected by the reductions referred to. It is probable that the reduction in the Star-route service will be lower this month than during either of the three preceding. They will probably aggregate over one hundred thousand dollars.

Josh Billings "Trump Cards."

I have never known a second wife but what was base of the situation.

After a man gets to be thirty-eight years old he can't form any new habits much the best he can do is to steer his old ones.

Covington, (Ga.) Star: A coming fight of this country is one between prohibition and the snakes. If prohibition wins, we will have no remedy for snake bites. If the snake wins good heavens! we will all be snake bit. It is fearful ain't it.

Oh, What A Cough!

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that terrible disease Consumption. Ask yourself if you can afford for the sake of saving 30 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 Lung Weak, Side or Chest use Shiloh's Pore Plaster. Sold by Borden & Co., Jacksonville, Ala.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

From an extended comparative cotton statement furnished us by Mr. B. F. Hull, the reporter of the New York Cotton Exchange, we gather the following facts: From the first of September 1880, to the present date there has been received in Rome 108,137 bales of cotton. During the same length of time last season 84,917 bales were received, making an excess in the receipts for this season so far, of 13,220 bales. Stock on hand last night 285 bales; stock on hand the same time last year 1,091 bales. Price of Middlings July 14th, 1881, 10 1/2c.—Rome Bulletin, 16th Inst.

PRACTICAL MACHINIST.

THE undersigned gives notice that he served a regular apprenticeship in the Pratt Cotton Gin Factory and knows all about Gins, as well as steam engines and other machinery. He solicits work. Address him as follows: J. W. YARBROUCH, Alexandria, Ala. July 23—4t

NOTICE NO. 555.

LAND OFFICE, MONTGOMERY, ALA., July 20, 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 that said proof will be made before Judge of Probate Court at Edwardsville, Ala., on the 13th day of Sept. 1881, to wit: John L. Anderson, homestead entry No. 2945, for the W. 1/2 of S. W. 1/4, Sec. 17, Township 14 south, Range 12 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: James Alewine, Walter Long, Robert Killgore and William Jackson, all of Oak Level, Alabama.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON, Register. July 23—5t

NOTICE NO. 557.

LAND OFFICE, MONTGOMERY, ALA., July 20, 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 that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Edwardsville, Ala., on the 27th day of August, 1881, to wit: Obediah H. Hooper, homestead entry No. 4009, for the N. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4, of Section 5, Township 15 south, Range 15 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: George W. Chandler, Floyd Junior, Thornton C. King and William King, all of Hooper's Mill, Alabama.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON, Register. July 23—5t

NOTICE NO. 556.

LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA., July 20, 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 that said proof will be made before Judge of Probate Court at Edwardsville, Ala., on the 17th day of Sept. 1881, to wit: Eliza B. Thompson, widow of Sampson Thompson, homestead entry No. 4278 for the East 1/2 of Southeast 1/4 Section 26 and Northwest 1/4 of Southwest 1/4 of Section 25 T. 17 S. R. 10 East.

The names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Jefferson Miller, of Oak Level, Ala.; Jesse Miller, of Oak Level, Ala.; John L. Camp and William Camp, of Arborechoe, Ala.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON, Register. July 23—5t

Tuscaloosa Female College

It has just closed the most prosperous year of its history. Its educational facilities are unsurpassed in the South. The next session will begin Oct. 3rd, 1881. For catalogues or further information, address, ALONZO HILL, S. S. MEJLEN, Principals. Tuscaloosa, Ala., July 8, 1881—16tf

Estate of John McElwath Decd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of John McElwath, deceased by the Hon. Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 13th day of July, 1881, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment of their debts, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the undersigned in terms of the law or they will be barred.

H. L. STEVENSON, Adm. July 16—3t

NOTICE.

The undersigned gives notice that parties hereafter getting repairing done, in either tin or sheet iron, must pay on delivery of the work, as well as for purchases of tin-ware, &c. No more bills of tin-ware sold at wholesale prices, when bill for is for less than \$10.00. Parties indebted for work or tin-ware are requested to make early settlement.

may 28—6m W. W. NESBIT.

WHITE

Wanted for the above named person, a white male, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, and a fair complexion. He was last seen at the residence of the undersigned, on the 10th inst. He is now in the hands of the law, and is being held for the purpose of being returned to the undersigned. Any person who has information of his whereabouts, or who has seen him, is requested to inform the undersigned at once.

W. W. NESBIT.

STRAYED

From Germania, May 15, a light yellow STEER, 7 years old, with a seal on the right flank and a small scar on left side. Any person who will bring the steer to Germania will be compensated for their trouble.

TEOS. L. WAKLEY

July 9—4f

GEO. W. CHAMBERS, R. A. MOSELEY, Merchants, Postmaster.

CHAMBERS & MOSELEY,

Real Estate Agents,

TALLADEGA, ALA.

Parties wishing to buy or sell or rent City property, farming lands, water-power, and mineral lands, would do well to consult us.

Refer by permission to Isbell & Co., Bankers, Talladega, Ala. July 9—4f

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of three f. fas. issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, against C. D. Davis, and in favor of B. G. Robertson, Jno. F. Davis, and J. R. Graham, I will sell before the court house door, in the town of Jacksonville, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder for cash, on the first Monday in August, that being the 1st day of the month, the following described real estate, to wit:

The east part and part of the north half of the northeast quarter of section 10, township 16, range 9, and part of the north half of the northeast quarter of section 15, township 16, range 9, 295 acres more or less. Leveled upon as the property of the said C. D. Davis.

J. B. FARMER, Sh'ff.

ALSO, at the same time and place and terms, under one f. fas. from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county in favor of E. C. Blair and Jno. Blair against John G. Clay, I will sell the following real estate, that being the 1st day of the month, the following described real estate, to wit:

The southwest quarter of the north-west quarter of section 15, township 14, range 9.

J. B. FARMER, Sh'ff. June 25—6t For fee \$10.50

Administrator's Sale.

Under and by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., made on Tuesday the 21st day of July, 1881, I will as the Administrator of the estate of James M. Jones, deceased, sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the store door of Wood stock Iron Co. in Anniston, Ala., on Tuesday, the 26th day of July, 1881, the following described real estate, to wit: All that part of the E 1/2 of the N E 1/4, and the N 1/2 of the N E 1/4, and the N 1/2 of the N W 1/4, all of section 6, T. 16, R. 9, S. 10, and the S 1/2 of the S W 1/4 of section 31, T. 16, R. 9, S. 10, which lies west of the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, (except about 15 acres, more or less, heretofore sold to C. J. Cooper), all East, n. e. Coosa land district. Calhoun county, Ala., and within the town of Anniston, Ala. Said lands are well timbered; about 50 acres splendid soil, and well tilled. There is also a large quantity of iron and manganese ores on said land.

WM. M. HAMES, Adm'r. June 25—6t

YOUNG MEN

should ATTEND

MOORE'S

BUSINESS UNIVERSITY,

ATLANTA, GA.

A Model Business School.

ACTUAL BUSINESS

STUDENTS ON CHANGE.

A Practical School for the Times

No Theory. No copying from books. The best course of instruction ever adopted for the practical education of young men, boys, and men of middle age.

The course of students comprise every variety of Business and Finance, from Retail to Banking operations. Book-keeping in all its various methods. Business writing, correspondence, business Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Lectures, Partnership, Settlements, etc., etc.

No vacations. Students can enter at any time. Circulars containing full particulars mailed free to any address.

June 8—1y B. F. MOORE, Pres.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

A Chance For

HEADGAINS?

Messrs. STEVENSON & GRANT,

Real Estate Brokers,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.,

OFFER the following described places for sale at a bargain. For full description and particulars, apply to them.

1. 100 ACRES in Cherokee county, 60 of which are cleared, house, well watered, near Stocks' Mill.

2. 110 ACRES, 55 of which are open, good dwelling house and out houses, two wells, never failing stock water, natural fish pond, vine orchard, six miles of denis-tion. A very desirable place. Terms very easy.

3. 140 ACRES, fertile level, fruitful and well improved, nice cottage, double tenant house and other out buildings, water in yard at door, and in stock lot. Half cash. Balance well timbered. Situated on Cane Creek in good neighborhood.

4. 160 ACRES in Tuscaloosa valley, fine open farm with plenty of woodland, oak and hickory growth. Land brings from 10 to 1500 lbs. seed cotton to acre. One half cash, balance on time.

And other places of very desirable character. I shall continue the advertisement of places given for sale from time to time without charge. We have private power of attorney to sell land now on in our hands for sale will be expected to sign them up. We require this both in order that there may be no dispute as to amount of our fee in case of sale, and to give parties who may desire to purchase under this power, the owner would be compelled to sign before the sale would be complete.

STEVENSON & GRANT, July 9—4f Jacksonville, Ala.

NEW DRUG STORE. H. F. MONTGOMERY & Co. West Side Public Square, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Dealers in all kinds of Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Patent Medicines, Glass, Stationery, Black Berries, Toilet articles, Lamps, Garden and Field Seeds. A choice selection of Fancy Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars, &c. All goods guaranteed fine and fresh. Special prices made to Merchants and Physicians.

Prescriptions carefully compounded by our S. S. Linder, M. D.

Parties wishing to buy or sell or rent City property, farming lands, water-power, and mineral lands, would do well to consult us.

Refer by permission to Isbell & Co., Bankers, Talladega, Ala. July 9—4f

JOHN. T. MOYE,

Watchmaker

and Jeweller

—DEALER IN—

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

Musical Instruments, Spectacles, Silver Plated Ware, Etc.,

MAIN STREET, OXFORD, ALA.

Particular attention paid to repairing fine Watches and Jewelry. Sewing Machines repaired and warranted to work as good as new. Needles for all kinds of Sewing Machines on hand. Ap. 2—ly

The People Appreciate Merit. EAGLE AND PHENIX PERFECT BALL SEWING THREAD COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

PREPARED BY A PROCESS USED IN NO OTHER MANUFACTURE.

IT HAS NO EQUAL

16 Balls to Pound, 1 lb. Packages. 200 Balls to Pound, 2 lb. Paper Bags. Packed in Cases of 20, 30, 50, 100 or 500 Pounds each.

Uniform Price. Invariable Discount.

Sold by all Jobbers.

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



\$500 REWARD.

Over a Million of Prof. Guillemin's French Kidney Pads have already been sold in this country & in France; every one of which has given perfect satisfaction, and has performed cures every time when used according to directions.

We now say to the afflicted and doubting ones that will pay the above reward for a single cure of

LAME BACK

That the Pads will cure. This great remedy will positively and permanently cure Lumbago, Lame Back, Sciatica, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Incontinence and retention of Urine, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, high colored Urine, pain in the back, side or Loins, Nervous Weakness, and in fact all disorders of the Bladder and Urinary organs, whether contracted by private diseases or otherwise.

YOU CAN BE CURED!

without swallowing nauseous medicines by simply wearing Prof. Guillemin's

FRENCH KIDNEY PAD.

which cures by absorption.

Ask your druggist for Prof. Guillemin's French Kidney Pad and take no other. If he has not got it send \$2 and you will receive the Pad by return mail.

Testimonials from the People

Judge Buchanan, Lawyer, Toledo Ohio says: "One of Prof. Guillemin's French Kidney Pads cured me of Lumbago in three weeks' time. My case had been given up by the best Doctors as incurable. During all this time I suffered untold agony and paid out large sums of money."

Gen. Vetter, J. P., Toledo, O., says: "I suffered for three years with Sciatica and Kidney disease, and often had to go about on crutches. I was entirely and permanently cured after wearing Prof. Guillemin's French Kidney Pad four weeks."

Squire N. C. Scott, Sylvania, O., writes: "I have been a great sufferer for 15 years with Bright's disease of the Kidneys. For weeks at a time I was unable to get out of bed; took barrels of medicine but they gave me only temporary relief. I wore two of Prof. Guillemin's Kidney Pads six weeks and I now know that I am entirely cured."

Mrs. Helen Jerome, Toledo, O., says: "For years I have been confined to a great part of the time to my bed, with Lumbago and female weakness. I wore one of Guillemin's Kidney Pads and was cured in one month."

H. B. Green, Wholesale Grocer, Findlay, O., writes: "I suffered for 25 years with lame back and in three weeks was permanently cured by wearing one of Prof. Guillemin's Kidney Pads."

B. P. Koesling, M. D., Druggist, Longport, Ind., when sending in an order for French Kidney Pads writes: "I wore one of the French Kidney Pad and I received more benefit from it than anything I ever sold. In fact the Pads give better general satisfaction than any Kidney remedy we ever sold."

Ray & Shoemaker, Druggists, Hannibal, Mo. writes: "We are working up a lively trade in your Pads and are hearing of good results from them every day."

PROF. GUILLEMIN'S FRENCH LIVER PAD

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AGRICULTURE.

RENOVATING WORN-OUT LAND.—No good farmer will allow his fields to become exhausted by excessive cropping but will keep them in good heart by keeping up their fertility; but should they become reduced under bad management, the question of renovating is one of the very first importance. If the farmer has an abundance of good dressing, the question is easy of solution; but where large areas are to be restored the manure heap is likely to fail, and some other plan must be adopted. The choice, in such a case, lies between green manuring and sheep. Land whose fertility has become quite low will produce a decent crop of clover by the aid of a liberal application of plaster, and this clover, when ploughed under, acts wonderfully in restoring the lost fertility of the soil. Buckwheat will flourish upon soil too poor for corn or wheat, and, next to clover, is perhaps the best crop for green manuring. Both should be turned under when in full bloom. The value of sheep for restoring run-out grass lands is too well known to require anything more than simple mention. It has been successfully practiced for generations, and yet there are many farmers who complain of run-out lands, who keep no sheep at all. Aside from their value in restoring worn-out lands to fertility, there is no stock the farmer can keep that pays so well, and that so many farmers do not keep them is a wonder. We asked one farmer the question the other day, and his reply was that his fences were too poor. In other words, it would require a little labor to repair his fences.

THINNING FRUIT.—Skilful fruit growers have long been in the practice of thinning the young fruit on overbearing trees, both for the good of the fruit that remains, and to prevent exhaustion of the trees, and we have often had occasion to urge the importance of the practice, which in addition to the advantages already mentioned, saves much labor in hand-picking, and prevents numerous imperfect specimens, and much time in assorting after they are gathered. Before, or by the time they are an inch in diameter, the finest specimens may be seen for leaving, as the smaller and poorer ones are taken out. Some valuable hints on this subject were given at the last winter meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society. W. C. Barry said that he could not get good exhibition pears without thinning the clusters. They used a pole with a notch in one end, which enabled the operator to twist them off rapidly. E. Moody, in speaking of the Northern Spy, which is so often defective on crowded trees, said it would be very profitable while we make up our minds to thin it thoroughly, and that if we would take off in time from three-fourths to seven-eighths, we would get nearly as much in measure, and twice the price of any other apple we grow. Alj. Brooks thought the Spy could be best thinned by cutting out crowded branches. Mr. Vick said no one had any business to grow apples who would not thin them.

INGRAM'S GRASS OR WILLET can be grown on sod land about as well as anywhere else. After taking off a crop of hay, turn the sod over flat, spread on and harrow in some special fertilizer. Put in the seed at the rate of one bushel to the acre, bushing it in and rolling the land. If the ground is seeded by the middle of July, a fair crop can be cut by the middle of September. There are many wide awake farmers who adopt the above practice every year.

The three following processes may be laid down as the foundation of all good farming: First, by draining, to get rid of all the superfluous water. Second, to return to the land through the medium of manure made upon the place, if possible, the fertility of the soil which has been taken away by cropping. Third, to destroy all weeds, that they may not feed upon that fertility of the soil which the plants require.

STRENGTH FOR ROOTS.—Rough soil will sometimes yield to the following treatment: Open the affected fowl's back and with a tube, which may be formed of paper, blow half a teaspoonful of sulphur down the throat. Three applications have been known to cure.

An Ohio wool grower, noticing that another flock complained that he could not rid his sheep of ticks, says he was troubled that way once and advises wetting salt with turpentine when salting sheep. He finds this effective, without "dipping."

A Host Time.

A boy entered the Fremont Police Station on a run Sunday night and requested the presence of an officer to quell a disturbance in a house on the upper end of Beaubien street. When the officer reached the house he found about twenty people assembled to witness a marriage, but a former lover of the bride had refused to let the ceremony proceed. The father took the officer through into the kitchen and explained.

"The objector and objections have happily been removed and the marriage ceremony performed. Sorry to have troubled you, but you shall partake of thirteen different kinds of refreshment."

"What was the trouble?"
"Well not much. My daughter was engaged to a teanster, but they got into a quarrel and declared it off. Then she was engaged to a bricklayer, but he died to her, and they broke it up. Then she was engaged to a milkman, and they were expected to be married, when along came this young man. He is a cooper, and so am I. I saw how nice it would be for us to go together, he using my shop and I using his tools, and so I persuaded Mary to have him."

"And the milkman kicked?"
"Yes. He raised a great row about it, but we finally subjugated him."

"How?"
"Come this way?"

"The father led the officer into the back yard, and the old lover, when discovered, tied neck and heels, and pushed into an empty log-house, with the big family dog standing guard over him. The prisoner was terribly indignant, threatening to clean out the crowd, and he rested a moment on the high back fence to observe.

"As for you, old peg-leg, I'll pay for you in liver catch you. I'll mash every bone in your body!"

"Dear me! but how unreasonable!" sighed the father as he rubbed his hands.

"The young man does not seem to realize the benefits of a cooper partnership. The capacity of my shop will now be doubled, business will be rustled, and I shall board the bridal couple for \$8 per week, cash every Saturday. Menster must get over this unreasonable notion of I shall refuse to take milk of him. But come in and kiss the bride and help us festive over the auspicious occasion."

The officer found opportunity to ask Mary if it was a happy match for her, and she answered:

"Well, dad's boss here. He said I might as well marry a cooper as a milkman, and I didn't want to flunk on the old man. Sort of boss time isn't it?"

DOMESTIC.

HOME MADE BREAD.—Two distinct methods produce good results; both are given below, with personal preference for the quickest. To make the yeast-dough, two ounces of hops in four quarts of water for a half-hour, strain, cool the liquid until lukewarm, add half a pound of brown sugar, two teaspoonfuls of salt, and gradually stir in one pound of flour; let this leaven ferment four days in a temperature of about 98 deg. Fahrenheit, stirring it whenever it rises to a foam. On the third day add to it three pounds of potatoes boiled and mashed, on the fourth day strain and bottle it and keep it in a cool place. To make bread: Put seven pounds of flour in a deep bowl, make a hollow in the center and put into it one quart of lukewarm water, and use as much of it as is necessary to make a rather soft dough, mixing it well with the hands until it is smooth and shining then strain a little flour under and over it, cover the bowl with a thick folded towel, and set to rise five hours in a temperature of 98 deg. when it has risen knead it for 15 minutes, divide it into four loaves, place them in separate pans, and let the loaves stand where the dough has been until they have swollen to double their first size; prick each one three times with a fork, and bake them one hour in a moderate oven, taking care not to burn them. In winter be sure to keep the bread dough well covered so that it may rise properly.

PREVENTION OF DIPHTHERIA.—To prevent diphtheria, then, and so finally exterminate it, every man, woman and child throughout our land and the world should be brought to obey the laws of life and health. Parents should regularly feed, properly bathe and duly restrain all children before they come to the years of understanding and accountability. This alone would do much. A late prominent physician of Paris estimated that 3,000 children had died in that city during the thirty years of his practice there from short times, short pants and other kindred imprudences in the dressing of children. And I am fully convinced that as large a proportion are sacrificed, in towns at least, in this country from the same cause, all for a wicked fashion. And from a careful observation in this country and abroad, I am confident that at least as many more are carried off by improper food and irregularity in taking it, together with poisonous candies and other unwholesome and indigestible trash that no child or other person should eat.

PHOTOGRAPH DETECTIVES.—A contrivance called the Detective Camera was lately brought out in London. Its purpose is to enable a person to take photographs of any desired subject, without anybody but himself being cognizant of the operation. In outward appearance it resembles a square case, and can be disguised as a portable, a shoe-black's box, or even a book. The operator places it upon the ground, or holds it under his arm, the pressure of a pneumatic ball opening or closing the hidden lens at the required moment. Several scenes have been thus secured, having evidence that the models had no idea that their images were being so stolen.

COOKING BY ELECTRICITY.—As a matter of fact the electric current is well fitted to produce heat as it is to produce light, and just as electricity will, in all probability, be made to yield the principal artificial light of the future, so will it doubtless be applied to household heating. The same machines which light the house by night will heat and cook by day, besides performing other duties, such as driving a coffee mill or a sewing machine.

ALMOND COOKIES are very nice. This rule will make a large quantity, and may of course be varied to suit your need: Two pounds of butter, three pounds of sugar, one pound of almonds blanched and chopped, cut in halves or pounded, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of nutmeg, one cup of boiling water, one lemon, one dozen eggs, beat well, enough to make the dough as stiff as cookie dough should be, roll out in fancy shapes, and after they are in the tin sprinkle the almonds thickly over them.

CHOCOLATE FELDING.—Scald together a quart of milk and three ounces of grated chocolate. Set away until cold and then add the beaten yolks of five eggs and a cup of sugar. Bake about twenty-five minutes. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, spread over the top of the pudding and brown them slightly in the oven. This pudding should be served very cold.

TELEPHONE ALARMS.—The Belgium Telephone Company have made arrangements so that any of the subscribers leaving word any evening may be awakened at any hour the next morning by means of a powerful alarm.

AIR CLOCKS.—There is an effort making in England, to test the system of compressed air clocks, which have been introduced into Paris, and of which long descriptions with pictorial illustrations have appeared in scientific and mechanical journals. Ten stations are proposed for the British metropolis.

WHIPPED POTATOES.—Whip boiled potatoes to creamy lightness with a fork; beat in butter, milk, pepper and salt; at last the frothy white of an egg; toss irregularly upon a dish, set in the oven two minutes to reheat but do not let it color.

BEAN SALAD.—Put some lima beans, potatoes and beets (all boiled tender) on a plate, and a short time before serving cut the potatoes and beets into rather thin slices, add the beans and dress with oil, pepper, salt and vinegar. Garnish with a few watercresses.

HONEYKEEPERS will find that zinc may be secured with great economy of time and strength by using either glycerine or creosote mixed with a little diluted sulphuric acid.

GLUE frequently cracks because of the dryness of the air in rooms warmed by stoves. An Austrian paper recommends the addition of a little chloride of calcium to glue to prevent this.

CHIPPING OF THE HANDS, which is one of the most disagreeable inconveniences of cold weather, can be easily prevented by rubbing the hands with powdered starch.

BAR SOAP, when bought, should be cut in square pieces and put in a dry place. It lasts better after shrinking.

ALL fish skin should be washed, dried thoroughly, cut in small bits and put in a box or paper bag to use in settling coffee.

WHENEVER the sauce boils from the sides of the pan you may know the flour or corn starch is done.

Many do not know that eggs readily acquire the flavor of the substances in which they are preserved.

In icing cakes, dip the knife frequently into cold water.

HUMOROUS.

A MAN read a newspaper article upon the duty and necessity of making wills. It told of the evils and embarrassments which frequently follow a neglect of this important though disagreeable duty, and impressed it upon the reader that will-making was something that should not be postponed. The article produced a deep effect upon this man at once. The thought of making a will had never entered his head before. He turned it over and over in his mind. True, he was in good health then, but he did not know what might happen. Men in perfect health, apparently, had been known to drop down dead. Yet he shrank like wading up one's worldly affairs for the first jump into eternity. But the thought haunted him. He couldn't sleep at nights on account of it. He was sorry that he knew anything about wills and regretted that he had ever read the article. After growing nervous and thin and pale over the matter, he finally screwed himself up to the determination to do it. He made his will, when he discovered that he hadn't anything to will and never had. He felt better.

(Pittsburgh Catholic.)
Their Statements Indorsed.

A strong statement unequivocally indorsed must induce confidence. In this connection we note the following from Dr. Louis Brock & Son, Sheboygan, Wis.: We have been handling St. Jacob's Oil and are pleased with the large demand. Hardly a day goes by without hearing from some one or another of our patrons having used it with entire satisfaction, saying it is the best thing they ever tried, and we join them in so saying.

A CONSUMPTIVE looking man, lame and feeble, and carrying a pink bottle full of something, hunched a policeman in the street the other day, and said—"I found this bottle in the corner there, and I wish you'd tell me what's in it." The other took it, removed the cork, and sniffed in a full breath. The next instant he staggered against the wall, clapping the air and choking and gasping, and was a full minute before he blurted out, "Why, you idiot, that's hushberry!" "Well, I'm pretty willing to take your word for it, without extra tests," observed the invalid, in an injured voice. He took his bottle and walked off, like a man who had been abused without the least excuse.

MAN is a noble creature. He will come down town and stand in a barber shop for shaving and perfumery. He will spend as much, or more, on a game of billiards, get his boots blackened, buy a quarter's worth of cigars, a plug of tobacco, and a glass of beer, and he carries home a little paper bucket of ice cream, and helps to eat it. The cream shop that he is ready to deny himself, and that he never forgets, his darling little wife.

(Boston, Mass.) Cultivator.
Mr. M. F. Morse, Westboro', Mass., mentions to us the gratifying information, that St. Jacob's Oil relieved him of a very severe attack of Sciatic Rheumatism and is an excellent thing.

MADAME X. asks her husband for a new dress. "But, bless my soul, dear, this is the fourth new dress you've wanted in two months." "Very well, very well; your carelessness will kill me, and then you'll be a burden to me." "Well, I'll want to see if the new dress I'll want then, plain white with satin facings to match the lining of the collar—won't you cost a deal more?" "It may, my love, but it will be cheaper in the long run—you'll never want another!"

"Can a man see without eyes?" asked the Professor. "Yes, sir," was the prompt answer. "Pray, sir, what do you make that out?" cried an astonished Professor. "He can see with one eye," replied the ready-witted youth, and the whole class shouted with delight at his triumph over metaphysics.

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?

"Doctor, what can I do to get rid of my biliousness?" asked a Camden inebriate of a plain-spoken doctor.
"Quit drinking beer and whiskey."

"But if I quit I'll collapse right off, won't I?"
"Certainly."

"H. I don't seem to me that it makes much difference then. If I keep on like he has, as long as I live and if I quit I'll be bilious until I die."

"Peter, what are you saying to the boy?" said a schoolmaster. "He wanted to know if you take ten from seventeen how many will remain; so I took ten of his eyes to show him and how he wants that I should give them back to him. Well, why don't you do it then?" "Coz, sir, he would then forget how many is left."

"How are you, my old friend?"
"As bad as a brickbat." "Oh! I feel as miserable as I can be, and can't eat, and my back is so lame I can't work." "Why in two words don't you take a dose of Hop Bitters. It's a remedy for all the ailments for which these are fever and ague, biliousness, constipation and rheumatism. It's the sure cure for all of them upon a change of climate or unwholesome diet. For sale by all druggists and dealers generally."

A GENTLEMAN calling on a farmer, observed, "I don't see your clock is quite right, is it?" "Well, you see, sir," said Mr. Jones, "nobody don't understand much about that clock but me. When the hands of the clock stand at twelve then it strikes two, and then I knows it's twenty minutes to seven."

A POLITICAL economist found a poor fellow who has been arraigned for stealing sheep, and looking at him with pitiful glance said philosophically, "You ought to have known that to deliberately steal a sheep is a great crime, which there is no earthly necessity to perpetrate. Why didn't you just buy the sheep and not pay for it? That would have simplified matters and saved you from prison."

There is but one real cure for baldness—CARRIE LIX, a devoted expert of petroleum, a natural Hair Restorer. As recently improved, CARRIE LIX is free from any objection. The best hair dressing known.

"We gain by others' failures," said the lecturer. And the little man in the snuff-colored suit, who sat in the back row, rose right up to remark, "Perhaps you do, but blamed if I gain anything by 'em. No less than a dozen's failed this week, and they stuck me bad, every one." As the policeman came down to the stage, he was ready to remark about being a fellow to pick a fellow up when he was lying there.

Vegetine.

Prostrated From Weakness.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 5, 1879.
MR. STEVENS—Dear Sir: I can testify to the effects of your medicine. For several years I was afflicted with a severe cough and weakness, and was perfectly prostrated, unable to get up, and I can cheerfully recommend it to all who are in the same condition. I am entirely relieved.
Very respectfully, Mrs. M. E. STREET,
51 Gilmore Street.

SKIN DISEASE CURED.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 4, 1879.
Dear Sir: About six months ago I found my face and body covered with pimples. Vegetine was strongly recommended to me by a friend, and I procured some at a neighboring drug store. After using two bottles I must say I was entirely cured, and I can cheerfully recommend it to all who are afflicted with it. I am, as a Blood Purifier.
M. LOWENSTEIN, 108 S. Caroline St.

I AM CURED!

St. Louis, Mo., March 8, 1879.
I have been suffering from Chronic Ulcerations of the leg for the last five years. About three months ago I was recommended, by a friend, to use Vegetine in the house. JOHN WAGNER.
Mr. Wagner is one of our old German citizens of St. Louis, and I have sold him Vegetine.

To Purify the Blood

BALTIMORE, Md., May 5, 1879.
MR. STEVENS—Sir: I have used your Vegetine, and believe it is the best medicine for driving away all impurities of the blood, removing boils, pimples and all other eruptions of the skin. I can recommend it to my friends as a Blood Purifier. Yours respectfully,
HENRY LEWIS,
Old Town Hotel.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.



For all these Painful Complaints and Weaknesses
common to our best Female Population.
It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, including Leucorrhoea, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacement, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.
It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use. It removes flatulency, fulcrum, uterine cramping, and stimulates and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.
That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system. For the cured Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.
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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 but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"
"Well a day! That is remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George—I know hops are good."

A GENTLEMAN met a rather "uncertain" acquaintance in the post-office recently, when the latter said: "I'm a little short, and would like to ask you a conundrum." "Proceed," observed the gentleman. "Well," said the "short" man, "suppose you had \$10 in your pocket and I should ask you for \$5, how much would remain?" "Ten dollars," was the prompt answer.

REMEMBER!