

Jacksonville

The Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XLII.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1883.

WHOLE NO. 2403.

THE REPUBLICAN.

OWNED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY
J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

Terms of Subscription:

For one year in advance.....\$2.00
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CONSONANCE.

Not strange the April sunlight
That shimmered o'er your hair
Sought cover in the blue-flecked cloud,
Lest beam with braided compare;

That from the clust'ring apple-blossoms,
Breeze-swayed against your face,
Floes fed the petals, ere its lines
Show poor their dewy grace;

That stinted, in the orchard boughs,
The song of gleeful birds,
Lest rather than their warbling prose
The cadences of your words.

Our lives were in the April time:
"Twere always winsome weather,"
I said, and strove to search your eyes,
"Could we but be together."

As well might storm-veiled sunshine
Upon your hair that strays
Be the fount of comparison
With sheen of starry rays,

More vivid than your cheek, the pink
Of the first blush of dawn,
To guide the "bathing foot" of night,
Wan tints await the snows.

Your voice, though 'mid the shrill ring trees
No glint of robin's wing,
Learns sweet, far note from melody
Of angels' carolling.

What if, dear wife, do now accord
Our lives and sombre weather?
As blithe as spring the wintry skies,
May we but be together.

THIS HOUSE TO LET.

This house to let.

Mr. Frank Bayberry's Perston morning gown floated "like a meteor on the troubled air," as he rushed out before breakfast and waivered the truculent-looking bill on the front of the house with four fat red wafers.

The milkman across the way stared; the neighbor's servant-maid paused in her occupation of flitting dust into the corners of the area and then out again.

In short, it made a small sensation in the neighborhood, and sensations, as we all know, widen indefinitely.

While Mr. Bayberry went back into the house with the air of one who has not lived in vain.

"There!" said he. "I have put a bill up."

"I'm glad of it," said Mrs. Bayberry, "for between obstreperous servant-girls, and everlasting plumbers' bills, and baby's teeth, I'm completely worn out, and tired of housekeeping."

"It will be like a new lease of life to board for a little while."

"Humph!" said Mr. Bayberry. "I'm not so sure of that."

"But the bill is up anyhow, and the next thing is to get the old place rented and off our hands."

And with the striking of ten o'clock (the house, as mentioned in the fine print of the "To Let," was visible between the hours of ten and two), there set in a solid phalanx of house-hunters of all varieties.

At first Mrs. Bayberry endeavored to treat the house-hunters politely, but she soon discovered that self-defense required a different method of treatment; and when Mrs. Foxley said the cellar smelt like an old vault and that the house wasn't fit for decent people to live in, she simply remarked that there was no law requiring her, Mrs. Foxley, to live in it if she didn't like it.

Mrs. Fitzfiddle, the bride, didn't like the location.

Her James, she was sure, wished to be nearer the park; and she was sorry the house had not hard-wood floors and electric bells.

"But," cried Mrs. Bayberry, "you can't expect that sort of thing for three hundred a year."

The bride-to-be didn't mean to be dictated to.

Everybody was going into flats now, she said, and she didn't know why she wasted her time in looking at dingy old houses like this.

And after two o'clock, when Mrs. Bayberry had retired to her room to have hysterics and green tea at her leisure, the house-hunting public made unceasing charge up the steps and at the door, still demanding admittance; until at last, Mrs. Bayberry, peeping through the window-blinds, saw a stout gentleman coming up the steps, with a gold-headed cane and a broad-brimmed beaver hat.

"Madam," said the old gentleman, "I wish to take this house."

"You wish to look at it, you mean," said Mrs. Bayberry feebly. "But the hours for inspection—"

"Madam," firmly repeated the old gentleman, "I wish to take it."

"To engage it—to rent it from the first of May next?"

"But you haven't seen it!" cried Mrs. Bayberry.

"Madam," said the old gentleman, "I don't wish to see it."

"My family consists of myself, an invalid relative, and an old servant."

"And it must be a very poor house, indeed, if it does not meet our simple requirements."

"Shall I take down the bill?"

"My references are Lettall and Co., real estate agents, No—Pine street."

"If you please," said Mrs. Bayberry, feeling as if a weight had been lifted off her heart.

"How do you know?" said Mrs. Bayberry.

"The real estate agent told me, just now."

"To a very respectable old couple—man and wife."

"Intending to take a few lodgers, I am told."

Mrs. Bayberry opened her eyes very wide.

"Well, said she, 'he certainly does look very respectable."

"But when he said 'invalid relative,' I had not an idea that he meant his wife."

"And I should not think it would be very pleasant for the lodgers to have a sick person in the house."

And she told her husband about the benevolent-visaged old gentleman in the broad-brimmed hat.

"It's very odd," said Mrs. Bayberry reflectively.

"But it's none of our business."

All this being, as they supposed, definitely settled, Mrs. Bayberry was not a little surprised, the next day, at the arrival of Mrs. Fitzfiddle, the bride, with a tape measure and a small memorandum-book.

"To measure for the carpets, you know," said she.

"It isn't quite the sort of house we could have wished, but dear James's salary has been cut down twenty-five per cent, so we have taken this house in default of anything better."

"But it's taken already," said Mrs. Bayberry.

"You must be mistaken," said Mrs. Fitzfiddle.

"James rented it yesterday for a year, of the owner, Mr. Triunier, No—Peanut Court."

"And if you could give us possession a few days before the first of May, it would be a very great accommodation indeed."

"I'm sure I don't understand it at all," said Mrs. Bayberry.

"You will have to settle it with the landlord."

"I'm not responsible."

But while the discussion still waged high, in bustled a portly old lady, just as if the house belonged to her.

"Mrs. Hodgson," said she, with a comfortable nod of the head.

"The new tenant."

"Come to see what arrangement could be made about storing a few of my trunks and things, before I move in regularly."

"Madam," said Mrs. Fitzfiddle, "the house is mine."

"I've got the blank lease in my pocket, ma'am, all ready for the signatures," said Mrs. Hodgson.

And the two ladies were glaring fiercely at one another, when the stout gentleman in the broad-brimmed hat entered.

"I thought," he said, "that perhaps it might be as well for me to make a diagram of the rooms, so if—"

"Oh, stop, stop!" cried Mrs. Bayberry despairingly, clasping her hands to her head.

"It's been let twice over already! I do hope you will not be disappointed, but—"

A dark frown overspread the old gentleman's countenance.

"Madam," said he, "this is scarcely business-like."

"Oh dear, oh dear!" said poor Mrs. Bayberry.

"My head is whirling round like a top!"

"I don't see how it can possibly have happened, but here are three people, all saying that they have specially and separately engaged this house."

"Somebody telephone to my husband, or I shall go crazy."

In came Mr. Bayberry, accompanied by Lettall & Co., Rentquick & Son, Mr. Elias Triunier, who owned very eligible residence under discussion.

And in this committee of the whole speedily transpired that the house actually had been rented to three different tenants by the various persons in which charge it was.

And not one of them was willing to abate one jot or tittle of his rights and privileges.

But presently up spoke the fat lady.

"Dear me!" said she, "can't we arrange matters comfortable-like?"

"Ain't we making a deal of fuss about a very little thing?"

"This 'ere old gent don't really want but three rooms; and the young lad with a curtsy to Mrs. Fitzfiddle, wif Rhine pebbles she thought to be ge line diamonds, 'will be quite satis with the second floor through."

"And me and Hodgson—we want take lodgers, and will be suited with basement-story."

"And the rent won't be but a 't as much—don't you see, my dear—and everybody snug and satisfied."

"A capital idea!" said the old gentleman.

"I don't know but what it is, I'm considering," said the bride, "in consideration of the twenty-five per cent reduction of my husband's salary."

"And if one chooses they can call a flat."

And the countenances of the aged landlord, who had anticipated nothing less annoying than a three-

nered lawsuit, grew radiant again, and matters were all settled.

"But," said Mrs. Bayberry, "if it had been necessary to put up that bill again, I think I should have run away to Patagonia!"

"Anything—anything but a House to Let!"

John Randolph in Congress.

The despot of the debates in Congress for many years was the eccentric John Randolph, who would ride on horseback from his lodgings in Georgetown to the Capitol and enter the House, wearing a fur cap with a large visor, a heavy great-coat over a suit of Virginia homespun, and white-topped boots with jingling silver spurs.

Striding down the main aisle, followed by his brace of pointer-dogs, he would stop before his desk, upon which he would deliberately place his cap, his gloves, and his riding-whip, listening meanwhile to the debate.

If he took any interest in it, he would begin to speak at the first opportunity, without any regard to what had previously been said. After he had uttered a few sentences (and had drunk a glass of port, which an assistant door-keeper had orders to bring whenever he rose to speak), his tall, meager form would writhe with passion; his long, bony index-finger would be pointed at those on whom he poured his wrath; and the expression of his beardless, high-cheeked, and saw-toothed face would give additional force to the brilliant and beautiful sentences which he would rapidly utter, full of stinging wit and angry sarcasm.

So distinct was his enunciation, that his shrill voice could be heard in every part of the hall; his words were select and strictly grammatical, and the arrangement of his remarks was always harmonious and effective.

Randolph, having had a dinner-table difficult with Willis Alston, of North Carolina, never let pass an opportunity for alluding to him in the most bitter and contemptuous manner. Alston, enraged one day by some language used by Randolph in debate, said, as the representatives were leaving him: "The puppy has still some respect shown him."

Whether the allusion referred to Randolph or to one of his pointer-dogs, which was following him, afterwards a question, but Randolph immediately began beating Alston over the head with the handle of his heavy riding-whip, inflicting several wounds. The next day the Grand Jury, which was in session, indicted Randolph for a breach of the peace, but the court allowed him to offer the remark about the puppy as evidence in extenuation, and inflicted a fine of twenty dollars.

During the debate on the Missouri question, Mr. Philemon Beecher, a native of Connecticut who had emigrated to Ohio, and had there been elected a representative, became somewhat impatient as his dinner-hour approached, and at last, when Randolph had been afterwards a question, but Randolph immediately began beating Alston over the head with the handle of his heavy riding-whip, inflicting several wounds.

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Flying-Fish.

In the sea there are three flyers that really, from the extent of their flights, deserve the name. These are the flying-fish, who have been seen especially in the South, may have seen the common flying-fish, with its brilliant blue and silver body and lace-like, sheeny wings.

From the crest of a blue wave they dart, singly or in flocks, fluttering about, rising and falling, turning in curves, and returning to the water with a splash, perhaps to fall a victim to some voracious bonito (or dolphin) that has been closely following them beneath the water.

These privaters of the sea are their great enemies, as they rise in the air following them under water, and emerging just in time to catch the luckless flyers as they descend.

The dolphins will take great leaps of twenty or thirty feet following the poor flying-fish, which, notwithstanding their long wings and wonderful powers, often fall victims to their tireless pursuers. They frequently fly aboard vessels at night, perhaps attracted by the lights, or, it may be, caught up by the wind from the crest of some curling wave, and carried high in air against the sails.

The event, though it has also long, wing-like fins, presents otherwise a totally different appearance. Its head is inclosed in a bony armor, from which project two sharp spines. Some of these fish are of a rich pink color, while others are mottled with red, yellow, and blue, and as they fly along over the water, and the sunlight falls upon their glittering scales, they seem to glow with a golden luster.

With such hard heads, it will not be surprising information that they are disagreeable fellows to come in contact with; at least, so thought a sailor who was standing at dusk upon the quarter-deck of a vessel, near one of the West India islands. Suddenly, he found himself lying upon his back, knocked over by a monster guard that, with a score of others, had darted from the water, this one striking the man fairly in the forehead.

The guards are also chased by dolphins, and they are frequently seen to rise in schools, to escape from the larger fish, while hovering above them are watchful gulls and man-of-war birds, ready to steal them from the jaws of their enemies of the sea.

In company with these flying-fish may often be seen curious white bodies, with long arms and black eyes. They are flying-squids, members of the cuttle-fish family, and the famous bait of the New-England cod-fishermen. On the Banks they are often seen in vast shoals, and during seasons of them are thrown upon the shore. When darting from wave to wave, they resemble silvery arrows, often rising and boarding ships in their headlong flight. So valuable are they for bait, that four or five hundred vessels at St. Pierre are engaged in catching them by means of jiggers.

Many of the squid family live in the water when pursued. Even the largest of them, often forty or fifty feet long, have been seen to rise ten or fifteen feet in the air, and sail away as if propelled by some mysterious force, their hideous arms dripping and glistening. They are certainly the largest and strangest of the flyers without wings.

A Delicious Cup of Coffee.

In coffee-growing countries, where the berry makes but a short journey from the bush to the mouth, this process is not necessary; and in the mountains of St. Domingo, the native dorkies make coffee in very quick fashion. They take the fresh berries and parch them for a few minutes, then crush them in a mortar—and for each person put a cupful of chocolate (not scooped) into a conical-shaped bag, the exact number of coffee-cups full of boiling water is measured out and poured twice through the bag. This completes the process, and the result is—nectar.

But some one comes forward with an air of authority and says: Take a coffee-cup of the best Java coffee brewed to the color of chocolate, and pour it into a ground not too fine, and mix with it half an egg. Put this into a coffee-pot, of boiler (which is as clean as the cup you drink from) and pour over it one quart of boiling water, stirring as you put the water in; boil slowly for fifteen minutes, then stand the boiler on the back of the range ten minutes to settle; turn all coffee off from the grounds, and once into an urn or coffee pot that can stand upon the stove to keep hot. Coffee loses its flavor by standing on the grounds longer than half an hour, and should be very hot to be good. Put into the cup a teaspoonful of "American condensed milk" and some boiled milk, and turn the coffee into it. No French coffee is a better.

"I know a better way than that," says some one else; and then discourses as follows: Put your ground coffee in a bowl, a large tablespoonful for each person (most authorities seem to agree about the quantity), break into it the white of an egg (we use an egg for two mornings, the white for one and the yolk and shell for the next), stir this thoroughly—this is an important part of the process—then add cold water a teaspoonful or more has been mixed in. Having previously scalded your coffee-pot, pour the coffee into it—rising out the bowl with a little cold water; fill the coffee-pot more than half full with boiling hot water; then, with a spoon stir it a moment; set it on the fire, and when it first boils up, stir it down and add half a teaspoonful of cold water; stir it. Then set it back on the range, when it will keep hot till your breakfast is ready. It should never be set back far enough to grow cold. When needed, let it boil up once more; and then pour into your silver coffee-pot, and serve up as hot as possible. Black sugar should be used and condensed milk, or cream; boiled milk alone will not give

SATURDAY, May 7, 1883.

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Monday, as will appear from the published proceedings, the Board of Directors of the State Normal School at Jacksonville, met here and organized by the unanimous election of Hon. Wm. M. Hames for President of the Board, John M. Caldwell, Esq., for Secretary, and H. L. Stevenson, Esq., for Treasurer.

At the afternoon session Prof. Borden, Mrs. Ida Woodward and Miss Mamie Montgomery were clerical members of the faculty. It was thought this would blend all the local school interests and give that necessary unanimity of sentiment in support of the school to be inaugurated at the college, so essential to success, at the outset. The election of a President of the school was left open until the next meeting of the Board, on Saturday the 2nd day of June next. Meantime the Board are in correspondence with several distinguished educators in various parts of the United States. The Board fixed the salary of the President of the Normal School at fifteen hundred dollars a year. Hon. James Crook, a member of the Board of Directors, generously supplemented this fund two hundred dollars out of his own purse, which will raise the pay of the President to seventeen hundred dollars a year.

The school will probably be opened early in August. The time will be definitely settled at the next meeting of the Board.

The people of Jacksonville especially, and the people of Calhoun county, and other counties near here, owe it to the State to make the Institution a success. It became the settled policy of the legislature to establish at least two Normal schools. More than a dozen different parts and localities of the State competed for the schools. It was finally determined to locate one of them in Calhoun county for the benefit of that part of the State, and one at Division for the benefit of the people of the "black belt." We cannot see how any one in Calhoun county can complain that the State has located a high grade State school in the county; and yet, we learn that some people of the county have complained of the Senator and Representative in the legislature on this account, and some parties, through either ignorance or unworthy motives, have gone so far as to say that these two gentlemen have grabbed the school fund of the county to build up a high school at Jacksonville. This is a most cruel misrepresentation of these two gentlemen. People who know them should know that they were incapable of an act of this kind. The Normal school here is a State institution and its teachers are paid out of the State treasury to the extent of twenty-five hundred dollars, and by the people who patronize the common school attached to the institution by the Board of Directors. Pupils from any part of the State are admitted free to the Normal School department on signing a written agreement to teach two years in the State after graduation. The fund for the support of common schools in the county remains as it was. We repeat, we cannot see how anybody in this county can complain that the State has located an institution of learning in the county. It is past comprehension, and he is certainly a most ignorant or very highly prejudiced person who would thus object because the school is located at Jacksonville, or the county site and most nature, the State a State Institution. We are glad to know that but few people in Calhoun take this narrow view of the matter. The school will prove a blessing to many young people, of both sexes, in this part of Alabama, who are too poor to attend Universities and Seminaries of learning. We are glad to know that the great body of our intelligent people are glad that the State has put one of their normal schools here. We are glad to know that these same intelligent people will second the efforts of the State to build up an Institution of learning here for the higher education of teachers for her common schools. This school will be a benefit to many teachers of this part of the State. They can put in their vacations at the normal school and better fit themselves for their respective duties. We are glad that not asked Calhoun county to foot the bills for her school here. She and the patrons of the common school department will do all the paying of teachers. She does expect the co-operation of the intelligent people of the county and she will get that without doubt. We will publish the Act soon that every body may know all about it.

In Lauderdale county, a boy on the public works drew his money and started for home. He was followed by a negro man on the works and foully murdered for his money. A man who was working in a field near the scene of the murder, heard the screams of the boy and flew to his relief, but reached the spot too late to save him. He recognized the negro as he ran off. The negro was subsequently captured and identified. A strong tendency was shown to lynch him, but the Governor, who was in the county, instructed the Sheriff to prevent such an act of lawlessness, and it was through his expostulation and the firmness of the Sheriff that mob law did not prevail. The Governor has requested Judge Speake to hold a special term of court for the trial of the wretch, and it is likely that his neck will soon be broken legally, which is much better than to have him murdered by the mob. The tendency of the mob to administer justice in this State must be checked.

Since the above was put in type, we learn that the poor wretch was executed, in spite of the efforts made to save him from the fury of the mob.

FLORENCE, Ala., April 29.—An immense crowd from all portions of the county assembled here to-day, overpowered the jailer and hanged George Warren, who murdered Benjamin, a boy on the public works, last week. Before hanging the prisoner confessed he

ordered the boy for five dollars and five cents, and a plug of tobacco, and threw the body in the river.

MOB LAW.

The action of the mob in Lauderdale county, in the execution of the negro murderer, Warren, was unpardonable. In this instance they could not plead the law's delay. The Governor had requested Judge Speake to hold a special term of court to try the murderer and the Judge had announced that he would do so in June. Notwithstanding this assurance, the mob took the negro from the hands of the law and killed him. The murder, it is true, was horrible and utterly inexcusable, and the wretch deserved a thousand deaths, but this furnished no excuse to the mob for putting the law in contempt. The murderer would have been tried and hung in June as certainly as had he lived. It was simply a feeling of rage and malice on the part of the mob that led to his unlawful execution, and every man concerned in it could be indicted for murder. It was no lofty sense of justice that led to his execution. The mob knew that the law would strangle the wretch. In its fierce desire for vengeance, the mob anticipated the law, and thus itself violated the majesty of the law and insulted justice. We repeat it, the act of the mob was without excuse. We deplore it. We deplore the tendency of our people toward mob law. It degrades a people who resort to it. It is highly dangerous. If justice be left for administration to the blind rage of the mob, innocent men may suffer. A short while back a fire originated in a bar room beneath a large hotel in Milwaukee. The hotel was burned and many people suffered horrible deaths. The man who kept the bar had a policy of insurance. He had removed part of his stock secretly. He was thought capable of incendiarism. The strongest circumstantial evidence pointed him out as the guilty wretch who for personal gain had murdered the seventy people who perished in the Milwaukee holocaust. He was arrested. There were fierce whispers of vengeance by the mob. If the mob could have reached the prisoner he would have been torn limb from limb. But with time passion cooled and judgment resumed her sway, the man was fairly tried in the courts and his innocence established. The moral is obvious. Let mob law cease. If mobs may take prisoners from the custody of the officers of the law to hang them, mobs may take them from custody to release them. There is no telling where mob law will lead to. Let it cease.

Meeting of the Board of Directors of the State Normal School at Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., May 1, '83.

Present, Hon. W. P. Howell, Wm. L. Alexander, L. W. Grant, J. D. Hammond, James Crook, J. Y. Nesbit, Wm. M. Hames and H. L. Stevenson.

The Board was organized by electing Hon. W. P. Howell temporary President, and H. L. Stevenson Secretary.

Letters were read from Hon. H. C. Armstrong and Hon. S. K. McSpadden regretting inability to attend.

A quorum being present, on motion, resolved to go into an election of permanent officers. Hon. Wm. M. Hames was elected President of the Board of Directors, John M. Caldwell Esq., Secretary, and H. L. Stevenson Treasurer.

The following resolution offered by Col. Jas. Crook was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the State Normal School at Jacksonville, that three shall be established and conducted in connection with the said Normal School, a common school for the education of white males and females.

Resolved, That four teachers be employed to take charge of said school, one of whom shall reside over and have full charge, control and management of said school. We are glad to know that these same intelligent people will second the efforts of the State to build up an Institution of learning here for the higher education of teachers for her common schools. This school will be a benefit to many teachers of this part of the State. They can put in their vacations at the normal school and better fit themselves for their respective duties. We are glad that not asked Calhoun county to foot the bills for her school here. She and the patrons of the common school department will do all the paying of teachers. She does expect the co-operation of the intelligent people of the county and she will get that without doubt. We will publish the Act soon that every body may know all about it.

The Counterfeit Silver Dollar.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The counterfeit dollar has been unusually active. A great deal has been heard lately of a wonderful counterfeit dollar which, it is said, cannot be detected by its weight or ring. The reason it cannot be so detected has not been announced by the secret service officials of the government but it is very simple. It is merely because the dollar is just as good as the one made by the government. Its weight is the same, and its fineness is identical with that of the standard piece. It is understood that the counterfeit dollar is being circulated in vast numbers, being issued by private parties. The reason for its utterance is simply because the standard dollar contains eighty-six to eighty-eight cents of silver only, upon which the Government puts its stamp and calls it one hundred cents. There is, therefore, a margin of from twelve to fourteen cents profit in their manufacture.

Special to Courier Journal.

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ORANGE, VA., April 30.—Heavy ice and frost in Northern Virginia, has lighted the fruit, but has not injured wheat or corn, none having been planted the weather having been too cold and wet.

READING, Pa., April 30.—Forty Hungarians employed at the Reading Iron Works, against whom there has been considerable opposition from workmen of all classes because of their cheap labor, to-day became discouraged, went to the company's office, drew their pay and left the city. They say they were enticed here by emigration agents.

It is more manly to fall in a hundred enterprises than sit and growl at those who are trying.

A Feeble, Wan, Bent Old Man.

The Orleans correspondent of the Nashville American says: One afternoon, while over the lake, I was out driving down one of the beautiful isle-like country roads, where the pines and great oaks bend over like the arches of some great cathedral transept, where we had to give half the road to a modest-looking one-horse buggy, driven by a fat, pleasant looking lady, who was talking to a bent and querulous old man. His hair were red, and the slight figure seemed greatly aged since I had last seen him, for this was Mr. Jefferson, and the motherly looking lady was Mrs. Davis. Mrs. Davis, they say, can ride a high horse. To me she appears a sweet and lovely woman. She is highly cultured, as perhaps you know. Mr. Davis looks very feeble, and has aged greatly in the last few months. A feeble, wan, bent old man, with gentlest manners and kindest smile for all. He came over to the city on decoration day. I do not think he is a particularly brilliant or eloquent speaker, but he attracts more attention than any other man in the South could win from our rather indifferent public.

Farmers Should Be Readers.

We know that farmers often claim that they have no time to read. This is not always true. Indeed it is true only when they don't want to read. No working man has more leisure time than the farmer. There is not one day in ten, even in the busiest season, that he could not find one hour to devote to study, and during at least one third of the year he could spare two hours every day and often twice as many. Farmer's boys have abundant time for reading and study. This will seem wild language to some of our readers, but we know what we are writing about. We know all about farm life, and we know that many, ambitious boys on the farm can find as much time for study as he needs, if he only tries. And we know that every farmer can find, on an average, more than one hour a day to devote to acquiring knowledge.—Kansas Farmer.

There was a scene in a New Haven Catholic Church that might be enacted in all churches with good results. The Priest preached a Temperance sermon, and then asked every man who would take a pledge to abstain from liquor a year to hold up his hand. Sixteen hundred hands were raised, and, with all the solemnity of the sacrament, the priest administered the pledge to them—they on their knees and he with the crucifix in his hand.

The Best Gymnasium for Girls.

The exercise best adapted to develop all parts of the body in a natural, healthy manner, is domestic labor. It is always at hand; it can be taken regularly every day, and there is such variety that almost every muscle can be exercised. Housework should never be considered menial or degrading; it is Nature's laboratory, in which the girl may obtain, not only the best physical development, but most valuable knowledge that will fit her for the practical duties of life. This training may be supplemented by other kinds of exercise, such as walking and out-door sports.

Nothing will secure better remuneration to the average farmer than to assist in building up and encouraging home markets for desirable farm products. Among the first essentials in this direction is an increased variety of production. An important requisite in supplying a local market is to furnish, so far as possible, a full assortment of what is needed or commonly in demand.

Less than a century ago Hawaii was a land of cannibals and savages. Now all the modern agricultural and mechanical implements are used there. The city of Honolulu has 300 telephones and several of the large sugar plantations on its outskirts cut their cane by electric light.

The Origin of Dude.

The Springfield Republican says: "The just-now popular word Dude, meaning an empty headed, languid, unambitious young swell, who bangs his hair, proves to be no foreign importation, but like many another expressive term, to be of good New England parentage. The word (pronounced in two syllables) has been used in the little town of Salem, N. H., for twenty years past, and it is claimed, was coined there. It is common there to speak of a dapper young man as a 'dude or a fellow,' or of a small animal as a 'little dude' or of a sweetheart as 'my dude,' and of an esthetic youth man of the Wilde type as a 'dude.' But how the word attained so sudden and widespread a notoriety puzzles Salem. Its revival at New York is credited to a disgusted Englishman, who remarked, after visiting a rich club, that the young men were all 'dudes.'"

It is more manly to fall in a hundred enterprises than sit and growl at those who are trying.

Published by Request.
YOU.

If I could have my dearest wish fulfilled,
And take my choice of all earth's treasures
too,
Or choose from heaven whatso'er I willed,
I'd ask for you.

No man I'd envy, neither low nor high,
Nor King in castle old or palace new,
I'd hold Golconda's mines less rich than I,
If I had you.

Toil and privation, poverty and care,
Undaunted, I'd defy, nor fortune woo,
Having my wife, no Jewel else I'd wear,
If she were you.

Little I'd care how lovely she might be,
How grand with every charm, how fond,
How true;—perfection, she'd be sought to
Were she not you.

There is more charm for my true, loving
heart,
In everything you think or say or do,
Than all the joys that heaven could ever
impart,
Because it's you.

Mau's Grandest Treasure.

The grandest treasure it is possible for man to possess on earth is a good good wife. The poorest investment he can ever make is in a worthless one. Personal adornment may please the eye of the vulgar, but it will not hide a false heart. Sin may cloak itself for a brief season in the garment of hypocrisy, but sooner or later it shall come to judgment. Pure affection is a priceless jewel, the embodiment of earthly bliss. In the true union of husband and wife money should not enter into the consideration. The happiest houses the world ever knew have been bought and paid for by the mutual earnings after marriage. The good and true wife adorns her home and makes of it a little heaven. It is the abode of a royal family, a king and a queen dwell within. There are no false gods in such a household. In it two hearts beat as one. The tempter dares not enter its sacred portals. "Marry for love and work for riches" may be a stale old proverb, but millions of happy homes testify to its truthfulness.

Are You Exposed?
The material influences then protect your system by using Parker's Ginger-Tonic. It strengthens the liver and kidneys, throws off malarial poisons, and is good for general debility and nervous exhaustion.

We see from some of our exchanges that a society has been formed among the young men of Macon, Mississippi, to compel young men to go to church. If one of the members is absent without a good cause, he is made to suffer the penalty of a severe padding.

Table rapping and kindred manifestations have taken such a hold on the popular imagination in Bohemia, that it has been found necessary to announce under episcopal authority, that whoever persists in spiritualistic devices will be refused absolution, even after confession.

The wise farmer will keep a good class of horses or none. There are cases in which circumstances may interfere somewhat, but the man who tries to run a farm and get the best results by getting along with old plows of horses, certainly stands in his own light. The character of his horse is generally a pretty good indication of the character of the owner.

The proposed prohibition amendment was passed by the Senate of Oregon by a vote of eighteen to ten, and by the House by a vote of fifty-two to six, two members being absent from each house. The measure will come before the next Legislature, two years hence, and if agreed to then will be submitted to the vote of the people.

Time and Expense Saved.
Hard workers are subject to bilious attacks which may end in dangerous illness. Parker's Ginger-Tonic keeps the kidneys and liver active, and by preventing the attack saves sickness, time and expense.—Detroit Press.

In the Georgia Baptist convention at Griffin, strong speeches on temperance were made by several distinguished gentlemen—among them Judge Stewart, of Griffin, who holds meetings and preaches wherever he goes. Suppose every judge in America should do so; how the criminal docket would decrease.

Hard workers are subject to bilious attacks which may end in dangerous illness. Parker's Ginger-Tonic keeps the kidneys and liver active, and by preventing the attack saves sickness, time and expense.—Detroit Press.

NOTICE
Notice is hereby given that the following lands and lots were decreed by the Probate Court for Calhoun county, Ala., on the 9th day of April, 1883, to be sold on the 2nd Monday and a regular term of said Court, to be sold for the taxes and costs due thereon for the year 1882; and said lots and lands will be sold on the 1st day of May, 7th day of May 1883, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., and from day to day until all said lands and lots are disposed of.

E. L. Woodward, decedent, estate, —N 1/4, less 80 acres, sec. 14, T 14, R 8, part of E 1/2 of S 1/4, and E 1/2 of S 1/4, sec. 9, T 14 R 8; S 1/4, "Cleveland place," and lots No. 32, 10, 18 and 19, 121 and 122, less 7 acres sold off in Jacksonville, Ala.—268 acres more or less.
Tax 1881 and 1882, \$71.82 5/8
Deductions for 181—82 1.00
Levy 1.00
Probate Judge notice, .30
T. C. serving notice, .20
Decree, .20
Sale, 1.00
Advertising, 4.00
Owner unknown—Pre. No 5—W 1/2 of S 1/4, Sec. 1, T 15, R 6—20 acres—Tax of 1881, .52 5/8
T. C. Levy, 1.00
Notice, .20
Advertising for trial, 3.33
Sale, 1.00
Advertising sale, 4.00
D. Z. GOODLETT,
T. C. Calhoun Co.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County
In Probate Court for said county, Special Term, April 23rd, 1883.

This came Wm. P. Crook, Guardian of Max F. Brown, a minor, and filed in Court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said Guardianship.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 19th day of May, 1883 be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to audit and pass upon said account and make said settlement; and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Free Press, a newspaper printed and published in said county, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear before me, at my office in the Court House of said county, on said 19th day of May, 1883 and contest said settlement; if they think proper.

A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.

TO RENT.
The store-room under the Republican office. For terms apply to this office.

Thomas Fahy.

DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS.

NOTIONS, &C.

Rome, Ga.

Slaughtering Prices!

The magnitude of the Stock compels me to slaughter Goods this Spring, and I guarantee the goods cannot be bought elsewhere at the prices I quote.

MOIR SILKS, (in colors only),
Worth \$2.00 @ 1.00

A bargain in **BLACK SILK**, selling in New York @ 2.00. 1-25
BLK SILKS @ 1.00—90c—80c—75c—65c

COLORED SATINS, worth 75c. 38c
BROCADE " " 1.00 75c
OTTOMAN " " 1.00 75c

ALBATROSS SUITINGS, 4.00
NUNN'S VEILINGS, 44 inches, 35c
worth 65c @

NUNN'S VEILINGS, 22 inches, 25c
selling everywhere @ 30c
A fine line of the latest styles in Laces, Fans and Hosiery.

BALBRIGGAN CLOCKED HOSE, @ 25 & 30c.

Lonsdale Bleached Muslin, 9c
Pratt of the Loam, 9c
Standard Prints, 5c

Samples sent on application.
Orders, by mail, promptly attended to.

THOMAS FAHY,
58 Broad St., Rome, Ga.

An Absolute Fact!

THE CHEAPEST

FURNITURE HOUSE

IN NORTH GEORGIA!

An Immense Stock to Select From!

My Undertaker's Department is fully up with the times, being complete in all its details. With 35 years experience in this department, I can confidently guarantee satisfaction.

J. G. DAILEY, Rome, Ga.
april 7—83—1y

THE OLD BOOK STORE,

NO. 3 WALL STREET,

(Kimbale Block.)

The Only Book Store in Atlanta!
The Largest in the South!
The Cheapest in the World!

Old Books, Seaside, Magazines,
Entire Libraries or Single
Volumes bought and sold.

School Books a Specialty.
CATALOGUES FREE.

CONFEDERATE MONEY BOUGHT
W. B. BURKE, Prop'r.

april 7—83—1y

Bark Wanted at Germania.

500 Cord

MOUNTAIN OAK

AND BLACK OAK BARKS

Wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid.
GERMANIA TANNING CO.,
april 7—83—1y

IF YOUR

WATCH

Has been ruined by incompetent workmen, or needs repairing, send it by express to the

J. P. STEVENS

Watch Factory,

where only skilled workmen and most improved machinery is employed. We make saw any part that has been damaged or worn in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., or in any part of the State, and we will guarantee our work is commenced. All work guaranteed. Send for name and address in the package with the watch. —Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Prices.

J. P. Stevens Watch Co.
Manufacturers of stem-winding watches.
Factory and Office 31 Whitehall St.,
april 7—83—1y ATLANTA, GA.

Tax Sales.

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A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.

TO RENT.
The store-room under the Republican office. For terms apply to this office.

THE STORE-ROOM UNDER THE REPUBLICAN OFFICE. FOR TERMS APPLY TO THIS OFFICE.

W. A. SKELTON, D. D. S.
jan 13—83—4m

P. PELLEGRINI. Z. CASTLEBERRY.

Pellegrini & Castleberry.

SOUTHERN

TERRA COTTA

—AND—

ARTIFICIAL STONE WORKS,

ATLANTA, GA.

Manufacturers of Capitals, Window Caps, Chimney Tops, Flower Pot Vases, Vitrified Stone, Sewer Pipe, Ornamental Plaster Center Pieces, Etc. Also, Manufacture Artificial Stone for Building Purposes. We make the best Fire Cotta Sewer Pipe made in the South.

—FIRE BRICK A SPECIALTY.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List. Works No. 178 Chapel Street.
april 7—83—1y

SOMETHING FOR ALL

Bargains at

HAMMOND'S SONS

IN ALL KINDS OF

Fancy & Staple Spring Goods!

a Large Lot of Summer Shoes for Men, Women and Children.

CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.

A NICE LINE OF GROCERIES AND CONFECTIONERY.

Call and see us.
J. D. HAMMOND'S SONS.

CHRISTMAS

—AND—

New Year's Holiday Goods

—AT THE—

BOOK STORE

—OF—

H. A. SMITH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOKSELLER

—AND—

MUSIC DEALER,

Rome, Ga.

Has on hand a large variety of Fancy Notions and Holiday Goods purchased for cash at bottom prices and will be sold at unusually low figures. Miscellaneous Books, standard and Popular works, Gilt and Juvenile books, Family and Pocket Bibles, Prayer and Hymn books, Photograph and a large variety of Albums, Writing Desks, Paper-weights, Scrap books, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, Work books, Japanese goods, China and Glass Vases, Toilet sets, China Cups and Saucers with mottoes, Wax and China Dolls, Glass Balls and Christmas Tree ornaments in great variety. Harmoniums, Sewing Machines, Gramophones, and Gold Pipes, Gilt and Silver Plated Board, Backgrounds, Boards, "Silver Plated" Jewellery, Goblets, Mugs, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Napkin Rings, Butter Dishes, Spoon Holders, String Buttons, Picture Frames, Christmas, New Year cards in great variety. Pianos, Organs and Sheet Music at reduced prices. The patronage of the public solicited. No trouble to show goods. Merchants supplied at lowest jobbing rates. Respectfully,
H. A. SMITH

SHERIFF'S SALE FOR MAY.

By virtue of a fi. fa. to me directed, issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, Ala., I will sell before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, to the highest and best bidder, on the 1st Monday in May, 1883, it being the 7th day of the month, the following personal property levied on as the property of D. D. McCraw, one of the defendants in said fi. fa. to wit: two box cars, one dray, the individual half interest in 15,000 feet of lumber, more or less—levied under March 30th, 1883. Also, the following

jan 15--cf. May 1st, 1880.

Our terms will be very reasonable and strictly cash.
Horses boarded at low rates. Give us your patronage and we will give you satisfaction. Respectfully,
MARTIN & WILKERSON,
jan 15—46.

Jacksonville

Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XLVI.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1883.

WHOLE NO. 2404.

THE REPUBLICAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

Terms of Subscription:

For one year in advance.....\$2.00

If not paid in advance.....\$2.50

Terms of Advertising:

One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion.....\$1.00

Each subsequent insertion.....\$0.50

Over one square counted as two, and over two squares counted as three, and so on, according to advertising rates.

Communications affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

For County Offices.....\$5.00

For State Offices.....\$10.00

For National Offices.....\$15.00

For Special Advertising.....\$0.25

For Column Advertising.....\$0.50

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SWEETBRIAR.

A branch of sweetbriar—Ah, my heart!

The tender tears unbidden start.

To weary, world-worn eyes;

I kiss the fragrant spray,

And memories of a bygone day,

Before my vision rose.

How often my lost darling rose

The sweetbriar green! She loved it more

Than many-tinted bloom;

It often graced her maiden breast.

Now, planted where she lies at rest,

It beautifies her tomb.

My little love in days of old

Yours morning hour of rose and gold

Came back to me to-night;

I see her in her girlish grace,

The sunny sweetness of her face,

Her childish rosy white.

I smell the sweetbriar in her hand,

I see the garden where we stand

On England's southern shore;

I hear the rippling streamlet fall,

I hear her laughter musical,

Now silenced evermore.

She was too frail for earth's employ,

Too tender for the human joy,

But like the sweetbriar green,

The memory of her gentle life

Makes sweet the years of worldly strife

That lie our lives between.

LOVE AND FORTUNE.

A blustering uncomfortable day in

early November.

In Miss Miner's sitting-room how-

ever everything was as cosy and deli-

cious as could be desired.

And Miss Hetty Miner, sitting be-

fore the fire, her black silk skirt turned

carefully back over her lap, and her

substantially made boots resting com-

fortably on the fender.

An elderly woman—forty odd—with

a sharp shrewd face, and bright little

eyes, and a resolute look around her

mouth.

A homely, outspoken woman, who

was proud to say she had never been in

love, who lived in luxury, although on

a small scale, and who had a hundred

thousand in government bonds to leave

to her relations when she died; and in

all the world she had but two relations, Mrs.

Carisford Carl her married sister, and

Mr. Dollingby Parker, her half-broth-

er, who was jealous that old Sim-

on Carman had left Hetty his fortune,

just because she had happened to be

friend him in his poor ante-mining

days.

This especial afternoon, as she sat

meditatively before the fire, she sud-

denly broke the stillness with an ex-

clamation that made the young girl, read-

ing in the bay-window nearly concealed

by the curtains look startled up from

her book.

"Ellice, you're a fool!"

Evidently Ellice Dunning had not

lived five years as companion and per-

sonal attendant to Miss Miner in vain,

for she manifested no surprise at the

rough speech, beyond the swift, brief,

little startled look in her soft win-

try-brown eyes.

She closed her book and came out

into the room, a little flush on her

face.

"Do you think so, Miss Miner?"

"Most certainly I think so, or I

shouldn't have said so.

"You are a fool, Ellice Dunning, and

I hate to see you throw yourself away so

foolishly.

"Do show your common sense if you've

got any, and let that young jackanapes

of a doctor go.

"You're better off without him.

"I'll give you a new seal-skin cloak

this winter if you'll give him up.

"I couldn't give him up, Miss Miner,

I love him too well."

"What nonsense!

"You love him too well!"

"Love indeed."

"It's all absurdity. I never was in

love in all my life."

Ellice dropped her eyes in a pretty,

little confused way.

"I can't help that, Miss Miner."

"I love Frank, and he loves me."

"We'd be perfectly miserable if we

were parted.

Miss Miner dropped her feet from the

polished silver bar to the hearth with a

resonant bang as she jumped up indig-

nantly.

"Engaged to be married to Doctor

Olewin!"

"Did I ever!"

"Well, Ellice Dunning—very well."

"You may pack my hand-valise at

once."

"I am going to London on a visit, by

the six-ten train, and I'll be home on

Thursday."

"When I come back, don't let me find

you here, you ungrateful little wretch—

you!"

Ellice's lips quivered, and her eyes

filled with diamond-bright tears.

"Miss Miner! You don't mean to turn

me away?"

"That is just what I mean!"

"I have told you, time and again, I

didn't approve of men and love-making,

and I won't have it where I am!"

"You can take your choice—me or

Doctor Olewin."

"I'll give you just five minutes."

A little red flush crept into the girl's

check.

"I don't want five minutes for a

choice, Miss Miner!"

"You have been very good to me, and

I cannot forget your kindness; and I

think I have done my duty by you."

"But nothing could come between me

and Doctor Olewin."

"All right, then."

"Don't let me see you here when I

come back."

And then Ellice went up to Miss

Miner's room, and packed the red Rus-

sia satchel, dropping a few tears as she

folded the garments Miss Miner would

require.

"I'll go to Mrs. Carisford Carl, Miss

Miner decided, as she sat in the city

bound express, in the early dusk of the

November evening.

"Cunelia thinks all the world of me,

I know."

"Her daughter would not act as that

ungrateful young minx dared act."

"The idea of preferring a penniless

young doctor with a moustache—a nasty

black moustache—to me."

"After all I've done for her, too!"

And then Miss Miner leaned back

very contentedly in her seat, satisfied

that she had done her whole duty by

herself, and Ellice Dunning, too.

It was just half-past eight when the

cab deposited her at the door of Mr.

Carisford Carl's house—a comfortably

cosy place, with the name on the door

in full.

A servant showed her in, and asked

her name; but Miss Miner wanted to

surprise her sister, and sent word to

a friend wished to see her, while she

seated herself in the parlor, where a

little girl sat curled up in a cushioned

chair, reading.

"You want to see my mamma I sup-

pose?"

"Yes," said Mrs. Miner with an af-

fable smile.

"You are Hetty, I suppose?"

"The child gave a heavy sigh.

"Yes, I'm Hetty. Oh, don't I hate

that name!"

"Why, I think it's a first rate name."

"You are a namesake of somebody, I

guess?"

"Yes, I am."

"Old Hetty Miner, my aunt, who

lives out in the country."

"I never have seen her, and I don't

want to either, 'cause mamma says

she's the meanest old thing in creation—

a regular old Miss Nancy, papa says."

Miss Miner smiled—a little queerly.

"Oh! that's what they say; is it? Well,

Hetty, I am your aunt Miner."

The child opened her eyes wider.

"Are you?"

"Then wasn't mamma be mad!"

"We expect company after awhile, and

mamma won't want you at all."

"We'd be dreadfully ashamed of you

before the Aunts."

"You're going to leave us your money,

ain't you?"

"Papa and mamma said they were

most tired of waiting—you had as many

lives as a cat."

"We're going to Paris as soon as you

die."

"Are you?" said Miss Miner, with an

insane desire to shake the pert self-pos-

sessed venomous youngster.

"Well, I wouldn't depend upon it if I

were you."

And before Mrs. Carl came down-

stairs, Miss Miner was out in the street,

on her way to her half-brother's

SATURDAY, May 12, 1883.

If the Montgomery Advertiser could be impartial, it would give extracts from the State press editorials on both sides of the question of an extra session. But this does not suit the Advertiser, which, after much vacillation and long hesitation, finally avowed itself as against an extra session. In a recent issue of that paper, something like a column of stuff is given, which purports to be press opinion on this subject. The Advertiser, in winking its allies, has chosen apparently those who have most ignorantly abused the legislature in a discussion of the question. The Wetumpka man, who wants Gov. O'Neal to dissolve the legislature and dictate to the people the election of a new body of men, is a fair sample of the lot whom the Advertiser parades as voicing the press of the State. We rather think the Advertiser right in opposing an extra session, at the present time at least, and for its attitude on this head, however tardily taken, we have no word of censure. We write this to deny that the legislature is the recipient, at the hands of the respectable body of the State press, of the coarse abuse which the Advertiser paraded as press opinion a few days ago, and which was calculated to mislead its readers. The ablest and best papers in the State have had the discrimination to not lay the fault of a mere clerical error at the door of the entire legislature, and, in the discussion of the question of an extra session, have spoken of the representatives of the people with respect. The Advertiser has mistaken the ignorant clamor of a fraction of the State press for public opinion, and therein it has made a huge mistake. The people are more just than the demagogues, to whose voice the Advertiser gives echo and the people at large are in no degree excited themselves over a question which gives a lot of third-rate editors in the State so much concern. If the motives of most of these papers when the Advertiser musters could be sounded, it would be found that they are actuated solely by a desire to direct public opinion to themselves as possibly good timber for law-makers, and not at all by patriotic impulse. The Advertiser, which is usually so sweet on the legislature when the legislature is in session, has done itself injustice by ransacking the opinions of these growers as reflective of the sentiment of the Alabama press. It is not safe for the Advertiser to assume that the legislature is "down" yet, and a few "kicks" just now might prove to be entirely "too previous." Until things get a little better settled in this discussion of the competency of the legislature, the Advertiser had better stick to its conservative policy of leaning to neither side; and, on reflection, we do not know but that, even now, it had better reconsider, for the second time, and get back to the safe ground of having no opinion whatever as to an extra session. The "organ" at the capital should never be at fault, and it may happen that the Governor will yet call an extra session. If the Advertiser should persist in having an opinion and cling to it, and the Governor should call an extra session, what then would be the dreadful situation? The Administration of one way of thinking and the Advertiser another! Appalling, demagogues, appalling.

Birmingham Daily Age.

Mr. Charles P. Button, of New York City, made the Age office a call yesterday morning. Mr. Button is a candidate for sergeant-at-arms of the next house of representatives, and will go into the race with the backing of the full democratic delegation from New York. Mr. Button says the democratic party is sure to harmonize on the speakership and no such fight as is anticipated will take place, and further, that the party is in harmony in New York, and must be harmonious throughout the country to win in 1884.

O'Donovan Rossa's Folly.

NEW YORK, May 7.—O'Donovan Rossa to-day established another branch of the Irish Revolutionary brotherhood here. About one hundred members were initiated. Captain John Kerwin was elected president, and Dr. W. A. Farrie secretary. Dynamite was declared to be a weapon of war. It was decided that a mass meeting be held to express their views on the Philadelphia convention, which is said to be disapproved by a majority of those present to day.

General Buell's Jaw Removed.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 7.—Surgeons Briggs and Blackburn to-day performed a successful operation on General D. C. Buell, removing the left half of the lower jawbone, which had been injured some years by a fall from a house. The general's prospects for recovery are all that could be desired.

Edison Applies for a Charter.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 7.—Thomas A. Edison and others, representing a capital of \$2,000,000, have filed papers with the secretary of state incorporating the Electric Railway company of the United States. The object is to develop electricity as a motor for the propulsion of railway trains.

Senator Beck is said to have started in life as a farm hand, Conger as a lumber hand, Davis, of West Virginia, as a brakeman, Fair as a bar-tender, Farley as a stage-driver, Gorman as a page, Vest as a reporter, Sawyer as a laborer, Jones, of Florida, as a carpenter, and Morrill as a country storekeeper.

AN ACT.

To establish a Normal School for the education of white and female teachers in Calhoun county.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That there be permanently established in the Calhoun County building, at Jacksonville, in Calhoun county in this State, a school for the education of white male and female teachers, who shall be taught therein on such conditions and under such restrictions as may be prescribed; and there shall be annually appropriated out of the general educational revenue of the State, the sum of Twenty-five Hundred Dollars to the support and maintenance of the school; but no portion of the same shall be used for any other purpose than the payment of the salaries of the faculty.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That a Board of Directors be established, consisting of the following named persons: S. K. McSpadden, Jno. M. Caldwell, James Crook, W. E. Howell, Wm. M. Hames, D. A. Adger, H. L. Simpson, L. W. Grant, J. D. Hammond and the Superintendent of education, and which shall be known by the name and style of the Board of Directors of the State Normal School at Jacksonville, and the Directors shall hold their office at the pleasure of the Board, and shall receive no compensation.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That any vacancy in the Board of Directors, caused by death, resignation or otherwise, shall be filled by the remaining members.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That the Board of Directors shall meet at such time and places as it shall appoint. SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That the Board of Directors shall choose one of their number to be President of the Board, who shall not vote on any question, except in case of a tie; and they shall elect a secretary and treasurer, and they shall take such bond from such treasurer as they shall deem sufficient and adequate to secure the faithful performance of his duties, in at least one hundred dollars, to be approved by the County Superintendent and Probate Judge of Calhoun county, and a certified copy thereof filed in the office of the Superintendent of education. The secretary and treasurer shall be chosen annually, and shall hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified.

Be it further enacted, That the Board of Directors shall, under the restrictions and limitations hereinafter provided, have full and complete authority to dispose of any and all money appropriated to the school, and shall prescribe the duties of the secretary and treasurer thereof.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Board to organize such Normal School upon the plan of the plan to elect a president and a complete and sufficient corps of instructors, who shall constitute the faculty of such Normal School; and the Board shall adopt such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the organization and successful operation of such Normal School.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the faculty to establish a course of instruction with special reference to educating teachers in the theory and practice of teaching; to pass all needful rules and regulations necessary for the discipline of the Normal school.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, That the President of the Board of Directors shall make full and complete annual report to the Superintendent of Education of the operations of the Normal School, specifying the number of pupils, the number of professors or teachers, the amount of salary or each, the amount of money received and disbursed, and such other information as may be required by law.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, That applicants for admission to the Normal School shall not be less than fifteen years of age, and shall sustain a satisfactory examination in such studies as may be required by the faculty.

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, That students shall be admitted from any portion of the State and shall receive instruction free of charge for tuition, for at least two years in the public schools of Alabama; and the obligation shall be filed in the office of the Superintendent of education. Any student may be released from the obligation by paying such tuition as may be established by the Board of Directors.

SEC. 12. Be it further enacted, That upon the completion of the prescribed course of study in the Normal School, and after sustaining a satisfactory examination, upon the recommendation of the President, approved by the Board of Directors, the Superintendent of Education shall issue a State certificate to the graduates of the Normal School, which shall entitle them to teach in any public school in the State without any further examination.

SEC. 13. Be it further enacted, That in connection with the Normal School there may be established a public school or schools.

SEC. 14. Be it further enacted, That the money appropriated and due to the school shall be certified semi-annually, by the Superintendent of Education, to the State Auditor, upon application of the President of the Board of Directors, and the State Auditor shall thereupon draw his warrant on the State Treasurer in favor of the Normal School for the amount so certified.

Approved February 22, 1883.

Lambert, And Simpson

HUNTSVILLE, May 4.—Lambert and Simpson, accompanied by four guards, left on the noon train yesterday for the penitentiary at Chester, Ill. The two Crooks go up for five years. But one of the seven cases against them was tried. After the adjournment of court yesterday, Messrs. Davis and Turner, attorneys for Lambert and Simpson, filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. The petition was denied by Judge Bruce, but an appeal to the circuit court, was allowed and will be heard by Judge Pardee in June, all which time it is thought the prisoners will have to be brought back. The main ground of the petition is that the United States court had no jurisdiction over the crime of which these parties were convicted, the state court alone having power to try them.

The Negro in Politics from a Negro Point of View.

The New York Globe (Col. Organ). The great trouble is that the fidelity of the negro to the Republican party, the party which now throws him overboard, because it can get along without him, has stood in the way of his advancement. It made him the tool of mercenary politicians who preyed upon the South. His hope for future is that in the disintegration of parties, which is now fast approaching, he may seek that party which offers him the best local government, regardless of National politics. The Republican party has become a jumble of warring factions, with no settled policy beyond that of abusing each other and the Democracy is not in a much better condition, and the people at large are sick of both. Why should the negro of the South cling to the phantom which masquerades under the name of Republicanism? Let him seek to improve his educational and industrial condition and vote for the party which offers him a good government under which he may obtain justice in the courts, enjoy the fruits of his labor in security and have the privileges in public conveyances, which he pays for.

The Negro Problem.

From the Savannah News. The main question as to the negro is his education—his moral and mental education. Whether the average morality or mentality of the black race can ever be made equal to that of the white is questioned by many, but the evidences are not wanting to indicate that the negro, if left as he is, may in time bring the two averages much nearer to each other than they stand at present. Whether the ratio of increase of the blacks in point of numbers is likely to be as great as some would claim or not, the negroes are sufficiently numerous to require the chief attention of our police, our county and local officers and criminal tribunals. The only hope of making the negro law-abiding and industrious is to teach him to respect himself. This may be an experiment, and it may fail, but it will have to be made, and the sooner it is attempted and decided the better. The greatest need is teachers of his own race. There are funds available for the creation of such, and other funds donated for educating the negroes might be similarly applied.

There are negro churches that could be used for schools, and the pastors of the same could serve their race and increase their incomes by acting as teachers. The states could increase the negro school fund, and the federal government should be made to see the importance of seconding the efforts of the states with federal aid, subject to state direction. Whatever else the negro requires to advance himself, he must cease to be the tool of scheming politicians and pay more attention to bettering his condition. Sobriety, industry and honesty are the keys to the negro's welfare as they are to that of the white man.

Beaten and Robbed. A few nights since, a well known young man in railroad circles, whose name is suppressed by request, was assaulted on Sixth street near Broad by some unknown persons, who dealt him several terrific blows on the head with a pair of brass knuckles, rendering him unconscious. His unknown assailant then robbed him of a fine gold watch, valued at \$200, and attempted to steal a \$400 diamond pin, but fearing detection left him. The young man soon recovered consciousness and walked to the Hamilton house where medical aid was procured and his injuries dressed, which were not dangerous but very painful. The watch which was stolen had the initials "L. D. C." engraved on the outside of front face.—Chattanooga Times, 3rd inst.

Business.—A woman at Kingston New Mexico, gets praise for erecting a log cabin without help. She cut the logs, hauled them, made the shingles for the roof, and put the structure together. She has a husband who takes care of the children.

Dogs under favorable circumstances live to be thirty years old, says an exchange. "Favorable circumstances" probably means a family without boys or neighbors.

The Crops of Texas.

GALVESTON, May 7.—Crop reports to the News from all points in the State show all crops in good condition, cotton and corn especially. There is an increased cotton acreage of 8 per cent. Central Texas crops are described as fine and splendid. At one or two points rain is needed. Northern Texas has had fine rains, and all crops are flourishing. In eastern Texas cotton is three weeks late. At some points in western Texas ground needs rain. There have seldom been finer crop prospects in Texas.

Does Not Make a Market.

From the Philadelphia Record. Putting up the tariff on iron does not make a market for it. If the tariff was trebled, iron could not be advanced in price so long as the capacity for production is greater than the demand. The iron workers who cannot sell their labor and the iron masters who cannot sell their product may now see how futile a protective tariff is either to sustain the rate of wages or the prices of commodities, when the pinch comes of over production or limited trade. The business, whatever it may be, that is made dependent for its support upon government coddling is unhealthy and uncertain.

From the Dublin, Ga., Gazette.

We are told of a dog, which being bitten eighteen months before by a large moccasin, on gnawing the old wound, drew out a moccasin exactly one foot in length. Mr. Gabriel S. Hooks, who is generally known in our town as a truthful gentleman and whose veracity can not be questioned, vouches for the above story.

From the Greensboro, Ga., Home Journal.

Mr. Thos. S. Hutchinson, of this county, tells us of a mouse that has been captured by Mr. Pelot, of Eatonton. A wonderful thing about it is that this little animal sings very sweetly, his notes resembling very much those of a canary bird. Mr. H. vouches for the truth of it and a musical mouse may now be added to the curiosities of middle Georgia animal nature.

Supports for blackberries, raspberries and grape vines, may be made in the winter and kept in readiness. For blackberries, stakes about six feet high are needed. A wire trellis is made by setting stout posts at end of the row, with a strong wire running between, to which the vines are tied. The same kind of support with the wire placed lower, is well suited for rows of raspberries. Wire may be used for supporting grape vines. Posts are to be set eight to ten feet apart, with a strip nailed on near the ground, and another at the top; the wires pass perpendicularly between the horizontal strips. The arms of the vines are fastened to the lower cross piece, and the young shoots are raised up along the wires. The supports used for the fruit garden should be made ready in advance, and if painted beforehand, much time will be saved.

Said General Diaz, ex-president of Mexico, at the banquet given in honor of him by the Chicago Board of Trade: "I perfectly recognize the value of the total abstinence principle and example, and myself drink very little, believing that no man of affairs can do either himself or his cause justice unless he keeps a clear brain." This was in response to an apology by the president of the board for inverting his own glass when the wine was being drunk.

The Montgomery Advertiser of Sunday says: Cattle agents from Texas and men buying up cattle for speculative purposes are reported in Marshall, Shelby, Sumter, Chambers and every section of the State. They drive them to the nearest station and ship them by fifties and hundreds.

Ninety-five herds of cattle, averaging 2,500 each, will be driven out of the State of Texas this spring. The entire drive is estimated at 240,000 head, against 350,000 head last year. Most of these cattle will go to Dodge City, Kansas, and Ogallala, Neb. The shipments by rail are said to be over-estimated, and will probably not exceed 50,000.

The Iowa municipal authorities, finding that prohibition had failed, though the law positively prohibits the sale of spirituous liquors, are resorting to high license. One town, Creston, has a \$1,600 license; Ottumwa, a \$1,000, and many interior towns have \$500 licenses. Since the defeat of the prohibitory amendment in the supreme court, other towns are now increasing licenses. Des Moines increases her licenses from \$250 to \$1,000; Clinton and Burlington from \$200 to \$500; and Davenport from \$50 to \$200.

Joaquin Miller rises to remark that the daily newspaper is "the six-shooter of eastern civilization." Every man must have one or fall to the rear of the procession.

The slightest sorrow for sin is sufficient if it produce amendment; the greatest is insufficient if it do not.—Colton.

The tradesman who skins his customers can afford to seakskin his wife.

Time and Expense Saved.

Hard workers are subject to bilious attacks which may end in dangerous illness. Parker's Ginger Tonic keeps the kidneys and liver active, and preventing the attack saves sickness, time and expense.—Detroit Press.

There are seventeen and a half men to every woman in the territory of Dakota.

Are You Exposed?

The malarial influences that protect your system by using Parker's Ginger Tonic. It strengthens the liver and kidneys to throw off malarial poisons, and is good for general debility and nervous exhaustion.

CANE CREEK LUMBER Company.

The Cane Creek Lumber Company have located a mill four miles west of Jacksonville, on the Gadsden road, in the heart of a very fine pine grove, and are now ready to fill all orders for best classes of all kinds of lumber. Orders left at Crow Bros., will be promptly attended to.

CANE CREEK LUMBER CO. may 12-17

\$25 Reward.

Will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to me, at Middleton, Ala., or in any jail so that I can get him, George Hendrix, colored, who I took out of jail and am his bondsman for his appearance at the Circuit Court of this county. Said George Hendrix is about 5 feet 10 inches high, complexion very black—has a scrofulous scar on the left side of his neck, and weighs about 160 or 165 pounds, rather thin. Broad across the chest and has a very flat nose. I will pay the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me as above or lodged in any jail, so that I can get him. The said George Hendrix wore off a cassimere coat of rather a peculiar color, and a low hat white on the outside and black under the brim, and had on striped cotton pants, and wears a No. 9 shoe.

M. L. HENDERSON. may 12-13

Thomas Fahy.

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS.

NOTIONS, &C.

Rome, Ga.

Slaughtering Prices!

The magnitude of the stock compels me to slaughter Goods this Spring, and I guarantee the goods cannot be bought elsewhere at the prices I quote.

MOIR SILKS, (in colors only),

Worth \$2.00 @ 1.00

A bargain in BLACK SILK, sold

ing in New York @ 2.00

BLK SILKS @ 1.00 - 90c - 80c - 75c

65c

COLOR SATINS, worth 75c 35c

BROOKLYN 1.00 75c

OTTOMAN 1.00 75c

ALBATROSS SUITINGS, 44

inches, worth 75c 60c

NUN'S VEILINGS, 44-inches,

worth 65c 35c

NUN'S VEILINGS, 22-inches,

selling everywhere @ 30c 25c

A fine line of the latest styles in Laces,

Fans and Hosiery.

BALMAIN CLOTHED HOSE,

@ 25 & 30c

Longsleeved Bleached Muslin,

Standard Prints,

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SOUTHERN

TERRA COTTA

—AND—

ARTIFICIAL STONE WORKS,

ATLANTA, GA.

Manufacturers of Capitals, Window

Chimney Tops, Flower Pots, Vases,

Fluted Stems, Sewer Pipes, Ornamental

Center Pieces, Etc. Also, Manufacture

Artificial Stone for Building Purposes.

We make the best Fire Cotta Sewer

Pipe made in the South.

—FIRE BRICK A SPECIALTY.

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Bargains at

HAMMOND'S SONS

IN ALL KINDS OF

Fancy & Staple Spring Goods

a Large Lot of Summer Shoes for Men, Women and Children.

CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.

A NICE LINE OF GROCERIES AND CONFECTIONS.

Call and see us.

J. D. HAMMOND'S SONS.

april 17-17

TAX ASSESSOR'S

LAST ROUND.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Tax Assessor for Calhoun county, Alabama, will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the State and County Taxes for the year 1883.

Jacksonville, beat 1, Tuesday, May 1.

Rabbit Town, beat 10, Wednesday, May 2.

Ladiga, beat 16, Thursday, May 3.

Cross Plains, beat 5, Friday, May 4.

Green's School House, beat 8, Saturday, May 5.

Hollingsworth's Court Ground, beat 7, Monday, May 7.

Peeks Hill, beat 6, Tuesday, May 8.

Pulville, beat 5, Wednesday, May 9.

Sulphur Springs, beat 14, Thursday, May 10.

Guadalupe School House, beat 4, Friday, May 11.

Alexandria, beat 2, Saturday, May 12.

White Plains, beat 11, Monday, May 14.

Davisville, beat 12, Tuesday, May 15.

DeArmanville, beat 17, Wednesday, May 16.

Oxford, beat 13, Thursday, May 17.

Aniston, beat 15, Friday, May 18.

June Bug, beat 3, Saturday, May 19.

Parties will save paying deputy's fees by meeting me promptly at the above time and place with description of land, valuation of property, &c.

A. B. LEDBETTER, Tax Assessor Calhoun County, Ala. april 14

THE OLD BOOK STORE,

NO. 5 WALL STREET,

(Kilbuck House Block.)

The Only Book Store in Atlanta!

The Largest in the South!

HEALTH IS WEALTH

Health of Body is Wealth of Life

DR. RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian Resolvent
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bones
a clear skin. If you would have your face
your bones sound without caries, and your
plexion fair, use

Racway's Sarsaparil Resolvent.

A remedy composed of ingredients of
ordinary medical properties, essential to
have regular action upon the broken-down,
wasted body—**QUICK, PLEASANT, SAFE**, and
NATURAL in its treatment and cure.

It is indicated in all cases of complaint so
designated, whether it be scrofula, eczema,
syphilis, ulcers, skin eruptions, boils, erysip-
elas, rheumatism, diseases of the kidneys,
rheum, womb, skin, liver, stomach or bowels,
and in all cases where there is a general
debility, which supplies the waste and builds up the
system. It restores the vitality of the tissues,
these organs and wasted tissues of the
body. In blood poisoning, the process of
must be assumed.

The Sarsaparillian Resol

R. R.
Radway's Ready Relief
The Cheapest and Best Medicine
Family Use in the World

In from one to twenty minutes never relieve pain with one thought again no matter how violent or excruciating the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Cr Nervous, Neuralgic or prostrated with suffer RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

afford instant ease.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LIVER,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERIC, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS,
CHILBLAINS AND FROST BITE.

HOUSIS, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA,
NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESS-
COUGHS, COLDS, SPRAINS,
PAINS IN THE CHEST,
or LIMBS are instantly relieved.

MALARIA
IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS
FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cts. This is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and other Malarial, Bilious, Typhoid, Yellow and other fevers, by RADWAY'S PILLS so quickly as RADWAY'S PILLS.

It will in a few moments, when taken into

According to the directions, cure Croup, Spasmodic Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Nausea, Palpitation of the Heart, Cold Chills, Hysteria, Pains in the Bowels, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them, as it will drop in water will prevent sickness or pain, or change of weather. It is better than French Brandy as a stimulant.

Druggists and Grocers everywhere should be provided with it.

RADWAY'S

Relieving Pain-Expelling Bile-

Eliminating Pill

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VOLUME XLVI.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1883.

WHOLE NO. 2405.

THE REPUBLICAN.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

For one year in advance, \$2.00

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FROM THE SAME CANTEN.

There are bonds of all sorts in this world of ours. Letters of friendship and ties of flowers, And true lovers' knots, I wear; But there's never a bond, old friend, like this—

We have drunk from the same canteen!

It was sometimes water, and sometimes milk,

And sometimes applejack, fine as silk; But whatever the dapple has been,

We shared it together, in haire or bliss, And I warn to you, friend, when I think of this—

We have drunk from the same canteen!

The rich and the great sit down to dine, And they quaff to each other in sparkling wine,

We have drunk from the same canteen!

From glasses of crystal and green; But I guess in their golden goblets they

Drank the same old story as we.

The warmth of regard to be found in this—

We have drunk from the same canteen!

We have shared our blankets and tents to-

gether, And hunger and full we have been;

Had days of battle and days of rest; But this memory I cling to and love the best—

We have drunk from the same canteen!

For when wounded I lay on the outer slope, With my blood flowing fast and but little hope,

Upon which faint spirit could lean, Oh, then, I remember, you crawled to my side,

And, bleeding so fast it seemed both must have died,

We drank from the same canteen!

A SEA OF FIRE.

Hot as ever, hotter too!

"When shall we have rain again, I wonder?"

"Hold your tongue, can't you, Dick! whatever sets you wishing for rain on the morning of a picnic?"

"There's no need to wish for it," struck in the third member of the party, with a grin.

"You've only got to start out on a picnic," and the rain's bound to come without being called for!"

The speakers were three young Eng-

lishmen, on a hunting expedition over the prairies of the Far West.

Their tour had already lasted several weeks, and their plan for the day was

to ride over the prairie to a curiously shaped hill, or rather bluff which was

one of the sights of the district, lunch

at its foot, and then, unless some spe-

cially attractive game happened to fall

in their way, ride back again, before

the heat of the day set in, to their log-

hut, in front of which they were now

standing beside their saddled horses.

Just at that moment their guide

stalked out from behind the hut, lead-

ing his horse by the bridle; and a very

striking figure he was.

His sharp vulture-like features, and

the coppery hue of his scantily-clad

body, showed him to be an Indian.

His name of Mahtochga (Little

Bear) seemed anything but appropriate

to a man over six feet in height, and

so gaunt and sinewy that he looked much

more like a prairie wolf than a bear.

The single lock of coarse hair that

stood out from the old warrior's shaven

crown was now white as snow.

But old as he was, one could see by

his keen bright eye, and the panther-

like nimbleness of all his movements,

that he bade fair to outlive many a

younger man yet.

He spoke not a word, but simply

pointed southward, and springing into

his saddle, rode off, followed at once

by the three Englishmen, who as they

followed with hair and beard as red as

his tattered shirt, suddenly appeared in

the doorway of the log-hut, shouted

at them a lusty "Good-fortune to

you, boys!"

They were merry enough,

keeping up a constant talk and laugh-

ter which contrasted very markedly

with the stern silence of the old Indian,

who went straight onward without even

opening his lips.

The three horsemen would gladly

have put their horses to speed, and

receded each other all the way; but this

was impossible among that endless

jungle of tall prairie-grass, dry as tinder

from the long-continued heat, and so

high as in many places to brush their

shoulders.

"No smoking around here, boys,"

said Dick Harrison.

"If one spark falls among this stuff,

there would be a fine bonfire!"

"Pooh!" cried Tom Melton, "if there

were any danger, old Sealptaker, in

front there would have been sure to let

us know."

"See! isn't that our bluff away to the

right yonder?"

"It looks like it!"

His two comrades followed his point-

ing finger with their eyes, and beheld a

strange and startling spectacle.

Right in front of them, springing up

suddenly from the endless level of the

prairie, was the perfect semblance of a

colossal head—the head of an Indian

chief.

The chin of the colossal seemed to

be resting upon the ground, as if the

figure were rising slowly out of the

depths of the earth.

Its mighty face was turned watch-

fully toward the east, as though it were

standing on guard against the intru-

sion of the "pale-faces."

"See how old Copperhead yonder is

brightening up at the sight of it! I

wonder if he expects it to get up and

have a fight with him!"

In truth, Mahtochga's gloomy face

had lightened up strangely at the first

glimpse of the mighty figure, which

doubtless recalled to him many a stir-

ring memory of his past life.

But the momentary gleam of anima-

tion faded just as suddenly.

By the time they reached the foot

of the bluff, the three young sportsmen

were as hungry as hawks; and they did

full justice to the good things which

they had brought with them.

Many jokes were made upon the

"big chief" in whose shadow they were

feasting, and into whose open month

Dick Harrison, the wag of the party,

proposed to empty what was left of

their food.

The fun was at its height, when their

mouth received a sudden and terrible

interruption.

All the time of their meal Mahtoch-

ga had seemed strangely startled,

sufficing the air like a startled deer, and

turning his head uneasily from side to

side.

Suddenly he sprang up as at the

war-whoop of a hostile tribe, and

shouted—

"He comes, he comes! our tread has

aroused him, and his face is set this

way."

"To horse! pale faces! and ride for

your lives!"

Overawed by the terrible emphasis

of the old man's tone and manner, the

three Englishmen mounted at once,

though without the least idea what was

the matter.

But their horses evidently knew, even

if they did not.

Hardly were they in the saddle when

their frightened horses darted off across

the prairie as if chased by wolves.

What could it all mean?

Look back as they might, they could

see nothing particular—except, indeed,

a tiny curl of smoke far in the distance,

as if some giant were lighting his pipe.

Tom Melton was the first of them to

guess the hideous truth.

"You were right, Frank," he gasped

hoarsely, "it's life or death with us

now. The prairie's on fire!"

All that followed was like an ugly

dream.

They were dimly conscious of surry-

ing frantically through a forest of tall

grass with the hot breath of the de-

stroyer coming closer and closer upon

their trail, and a glare overhead as if

the whole sky was on fire, while past

them flew a terrified crowd of wolves,

prairie-dogs, deer, ravens, vultures and

ever and anon a herd of huge black

buffaloes, filling the air with hoarse

bellows of terror.

But swift as their pace was, the fire

was swifter, and the roar and crackle

of the flames came nearer and nearer,

till it seemed as if the conflagration

were at their very heels.

Frank Sedgwick's horse began to

show signs of falling; and the doomed

man clenched his teeth in desperation.

But just as all hope seemed gone,

there yawned in front of them one of

those vast deep chasms so common on

the western prairies, beyond which lay

a bare tract that would give no hold to

the fire, even should it be carried across

the gulf by flying sparks.

It was a fearful leap, but with certain

death close behind them, there was no

time to hesitate.

One by one they cleared the gap, the

Indian foremost; and Sedgwick's tired

horse slipped as it alighted on the other

side, and Frank Melton had barely

time to seize Frank in his strong hands

and literally tear him from the saddle,

when the poor horse fell helplessly

down the precipice with a shrill cry.

"A close shave, boys," said Dick

Harrison, drawing a long breath.

"You don't catch me out on the prairie

again in the dry season, I can tell

SATURDAY, May 19, 1883.

The people of Uniontown, in the canebrake region, want the Press Association to stop over with them long enough to take something to eat. We are satisfied that Senator Davidson and the other clever gentlemen of that town would dispense hospitality quite royally, and for one we shall vote to stop over.

STORMS.—A disastrous cyclone passed through southwest Missouri Sunday morning last, taking in cities and towns in its track and causing great destruction of life and property.

During a storm at White Pigeon, Michigan, a school house was blown down and several children were killed or injured.

The Press Association of Alabama will meet in Selma the 22nd inst., and the people and authorities of that city are making arrangements to receive the editors with lavish hospitality. After the transaction of the business of the Association, an excursion through Florida will be indulged in. The editor of this paper will be there, circumstances permitting.

About this time heretofore large shipments of western corn were made annually to this section. Now not a grain is being brought in, and there is plenty of country made corn on the market. This country will also make its own bacon this year, with a surplus for market, under favorable conditions. The result will be seen and felt next year in the improved financial condition of our people. Indeed it is felt now. How much better this state of things than to have our corn rot and smoke houses in the west. Let our people make their own goods and thus stop another leak.

Hon. R. K. Boyd, of Marshall county, died at his home in Guntersville, Thursday, the 10th inst. He had not been in good health for months before his death. On returning from Huntsville, some days before his final illness, he got wet in crossing a swollen stream, which resulted in a congestive chill. He never recovered from this shock, but gradually grew worse until he died.

Col. Boyd was a native of Missouri, and came to Alabama at the close of the war. He twice represented Marshall county in the Legislature, and served two terms as Secretary of State during Gov. Houston's administration. He was a man who by his ability commanded the attention of the whole state, and a brilliant political career was open before him. His death is a calamity to the state. During his last illness he made a profession of the christian religion and united himself with the M. E. Church South.

Some years ago Wm. McKee, of Lowndes county, Ga. was struggling along in the culture of cotton, about clearing expenses, and his land growing poorer every year. His land produced about one bale of cotton to every three acres. He commenced raising vegetables and fruits for market, and gradually enlarged his business until now he clears over twenty thousand dollars a year. His farm, which was worth, under cotton culture, between five and nine thousand dollars, is now worth forty thousand dollars, and the land that he has used in truck farming now produces a bale of cotton to every three acres. He is gradually enriching his land and his farm grows more valuable every year. This year he has planted two hundred acres in watermelons. He says he clears fifty dollars an acre on his melons. He sells six hundred dollars worth of cucumbers from an acre of land, and other vegetables at proportionate prices. When his early vegetables come off, he plants cotton and makes his bale to the acre, but he is going to abandon cotton culture. He says he can make more on corn. Other farmers in Lowndes county have followed the example of Mr. McKee, and under this diversified system of farming the people are rapidly growing rich. Right here in Calhoun the same thing can be done. Vegetables and fruits raised here would exactly come in between the early crops of Florida and South Western Georgia, and the crops of the North. With diversified crops, the raising of stock and the development of our mineral resources, this section of our State will become not only the most beautiful but the richest section of the United States. Why will our people continue to cling to cotton to the exclusion of almost everything else, when they know that such a course keeps their noses eternally to the grindstone? Who will resolve to strike out on a different course next year? It will be easy to find a market and ascertain rates of freight. The cities are full of commission merchants who will handle everything the farmer can raise.

Hon. John C. Blanchard, of Michigan made a speech which every workingman in the country should read. Blanchard is a lumber dealer. He said: "I am high tariff on a lumber, but low tariff on salt, copper, iron, wool, cotton, leather, glass, &c. I will tell you why; I own lumber lands and sell stumpage; besides, I operate largely myself, and this tariff puts money in my pocket. I get \$2 per 1,000 more for my boards. I have just sold 5,000,000 of lumber for \$16,50 per 1,000 mill run; a pretty good price. (Voices, "That's so; that's so.") Well I think so too. But for the tariff I should not have got as much by \$2 a thousand. Now \$2 a thousand on 5,000,000 is just \$10,000. That is the difference to me in one operation between high tariff and free lumber. I am for high tariff on

lumber, I am. This blessed tariff they tell us, is all for the benefit of our American laborer. What do you suppose I did with the \$10,000? Divided it among my workmen? Not a bit of it. I put it into my own calf skin wallet, I did. Of my workman, I am the only protected American laborer. Wages depend on supply and demand, my friends, and not on tariff taxes. When you see two men after one boss, wages are low; but when you see two bosses after one man wages are high; and that is the whole of it—the theory, principle, and practice. I am for high tariff on lumber; can you doubt it? And in this I can prove to you that I am a Christian. The Good Book tells us, he that provideth not for his own household hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel. Now I provide for my household, I do, for I am in favor of high tariff on lumber. Therefore I am a Christian, and expect to go to heaven politically. But you farmers who have houses, barns, sheds, pig-pens and fences to build, what are you? Infidels, every one of you—worse than infidels—for you provide not for your own household, but for mine! Now, if you won't be Christians and provide for your own households, just keep right on voting the Republican ticket and go to—Hades."

THE PRESS ASSOCIATION— Something of the Programme Arranged for Its Welcome.

Selma Times.] The committee appointed by ex-Mayor Baker, of which Col. N. H. R. Dawson is chairman, had frequent meetings in the past two weeks, and has been actively at work meanwhile in outlining and arranging a programme for the entertainment of the Press Association, which convenes here next week from the coming Tuesday, the 22nd inst. This committee has been fully co-operated with by our leading business men in every way that could have been desired, and we cannot imagine any respect in which our people have so far failed in appreciating the duty devolving upon them and the opportunity afforded them. The following is the outline of the programme agreed upon:

1. The members of the Association, as they arrive, are to be met by the reception committee at the trains and escorted to the hotels and private residences.

2. The Association will convene at the Waverly Club Hall at 12:30 p. m., where it will be welcomed by representatives on the part of the city.

3. At 5:30 p. m. the fire department will give a parade and exhibition for the benefit of the city's guests.

4. At 8:30 p. m. at Edwards Opera House there will be a meeting of the Association and of the people of the city, at which the Annual Oration before the Association will be delivered by Mr. Lucien Walker of the Augusta Times, who was chosen for the purpose at last year's convention. After the ceremony at the Opera House there will be a ball and promenade concert in honor of the Association at the Guard's Armory, conducted by the members of the Guards and the Waverly Club.

5. The Association will devote as much of the forenoon as is necessary to its business meeting. Offers of both Gillman's Hall and of the Waverly Club have been tendered for their choice and use.

6. At 3 o'clock an excursion to the Canebrake lands near by, over the Alabama Central subdivision of the E. T. V. & G. R. R., tendered by that line's officials, will be availed of to show the Press the rich tributary country of the Black Belt, which is Selma's pride. On Thursday morning the Association will leave on a special train for Montgomery, on their way to Pensacola, Jacksonville and other points in Florida, thence returning to Montgomery via Brunswick and Macon, Ga.

As we have said, every indication so far promises a most successful entertainment. The business men, the proprietors both of the St. James and Southern Hotel, and the merchants of the city, appear to be in earnest a desire and a determination to extend a genuine welcome to the newspaper men of the state. It is earnestly desired by the committee that there should be as full an attendance of the press as is possible, in order that our welcome may be enjoyed and our place seen and known. Therefore, in behalf of the committee, and in behalf of the people of Selma, the Times cordially impress upon the newspaper fraternity of Alabama the cordiality and earnestness of the invitation to come here on the 22nd inst., whether they will go on the Florida excursion or not. They are expected, and Selma will be disappointed if they do not come.

BRIMMINGHAM, ALA., May 18.—The Richmond & Danville extension company have purchased the Milner mines and railroad to-day for \$75,000. They will erect the general shops of the Georgia Pacific railway here, and expend about \$1,500,000 in improvements around Birmingham.

Mrs. Fair Secures a Divorce and Four Millions of Dollars.

VIRGINIA CITY, NEV., May 12.—The divorce suit of Theresa Fair against James G. Fair came up in the District Court to-day. The defendant filed no answer to the bill of complaint. A decree of divorce was granted, and Mrs. Fair was awarded four million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in money and United States bonds, and the custody for three minor children. The custody of the eldest boy, James Fair, Jr., was awarded to the defendant.

A Great Haul of Fish that cost a Life

NEW HAVEN, May 15.—A shad net in Quinnipiac river, at North Haven, was so heavily loaded with fish that Charles Thomas, while helping to pull the net ashore, lost his footing and was drowned. His body was drawn ashore this afternoon in the net with twenty bushels of fish.

Favorable Outlook for Spring Wheat.

MILWAUKEE, May 15.—The reports from all the counties in the spring wheat section, comprising all of Wisconsin, Dakota, and Minnesota, northern Iowa, northern Nebraska, and a few counties in northern Illinois show that the outlook is more favorable than for a number of years, with a material increase in acreage sown.

Cars Across Brooklyn Bridge.

The cars which are to run over the Brooklyn bridge are to be propelled by cable traction power. They will start from Brooklyn and return by an opposite track, so that one track will be exclusively for New York business and the other for Brooklyn business. As many as 400 passengers will be able to find accommodation in the four cars to be used, which are constructed upon the principle of those in operation on the elevated rail road. The distance to be traversed is about a mile, and the time between four and five minutes, which will be a saving of about fifteen minutes in the trip from the same points in the two cities as now made by the ferryboats. The cars will be provided with three distinct systems of brakes, to ensure against the possibility of accident.

An Old Coin

Washington, Ga. Gazette. Major William Freeman of this county, who is eighty-seven years old, has a silver dollar that he has had eighty-seven years. This old coin was made in 1795, and was found in the pocket of the father of Major Freeman, at the time of his death the next year, and given to the then newly-born son. Through the vicissitudes of eighty-seven years the Major has never parted with his dollar. The Major was born in 1795, has lived under every president of the United States; is good looking, hale and hearty, and says he sleeps so well that not even cyclones disturb his rest.

A Deer Caught on a Trot Line.

Pink Parden, a well known fisherman, caught a large deer, Friday, under peculiar circumstances. He was running a trot line about twenty miles above the city, when he saw a deer suddenly put the bushes on the bank, closely followed by a pack of hounds. It plunged into the water, but its neck was pierced by a large fish hook on the trot line, and it drowned before it could be rescued.—Chattanooga Times.

It has been supposed that Massachusetts was a land of Yankees, but the figures from the census show that it is pretty well populated with Irishmen, and, except New York, it contains within its borders more natives from the old land than any other state. At least one-fourth of the citizens of Massachusetts are of Irish nationality.

LONDON, May 13.—Parliament not only adjourns to-day, but left the Government in such a wretched condition that Gladstone is already talking about dissolving the government and appealing to the country. There seems to be hardly any reason to doubt that the Premier will carry out the threat he now makes, and if he does England will be shocked with a political contest, compared to which the last Gladstone campaign was lame.

STROBACH IN TROUBLE.

Five Indictments Found Against Him for Falsifying Accounts as Deputy Marshal.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 11.—Paul Strobach was appointed marshal of the southern and middle districts of Alabama, about the time congress adjourned, and he held the office ever since. Before his appointment, special agents of the department of justice were sent to Alabama to investigate the book and accounts of his predecessor, M. C. Osborne. They have been here off and on ever since then, extending their investigation especially into the irregularities of deputy marshals in rendering accounts. Brewster Cameron, chief of the special agents, has been here about a week. Strobach was a deputy under Marshal Turner in January and February 1880. To-day the grand jury of the United States district court returned five indictments against Strobach, charging fraud in his accounts as deputy marshal. The accounts were for services rendered in arresting parties charged with depredate public lands in Covington county. The counts are five in number, and each contains items for mileage alleged never to have been traveled, meals never eaten, guards never employed and arrests never made, the whole amounting to \$319.

The Dear Old Mother.

Honor the old mother. Time has scattered the snowy flakes on her brow, plowed deep furrows on her cheeks, but she is not the less beautiful now. The lips are thin and wrinkled, but these are the lips that have kissed many a hot tear from the childish cheeks, and the sweetest lips in the world. The eyes are dim, yet it glows with the soft radiance of holy love which can never fade. Ah, yes, she is a dear old mother. The sands of life are nearly run out, but feeble as she is, she will go further, and reach down lower, for you than any one else upon earth. You cannot walk into a midnight haunt where she cannot see you; you cannot enter a prison whose bars will keep her out; you cannot mount a scaffold too high for her to reach; that she may bless and kiss you in evidence of her deathless love. When the world shall despise and forsake you, when it leaves you by the wayside to die unnoticed, the dear old mother will gather you up in her feeble arms and carry you home, and tell you of all your virtues, and will all you forget that your soul is disfigured by a hot tear. Love her tenderly, cheer her declining years with tender devotion.—Watch Tower.

Enough to Poison a Parish.

A Protestant little girl, being asked by the priest to attend his religious instruction, refused, saying it was against her father's wishes. The priest said she should obey him and not her father. "O, sir, we are taught in the Bible, 'Honor thy father and mother.'"

"You have no business to read the Bible," said the priest.

"But, sir, our Saviour said in John 3, 'Search the Scriptures.'"

"That was only to the Jews, and not to the children, and you don't understand it," said the priest.

"But, sir, Paul said to Timothy, 'From a child thou hast known the holy Scriptures.' (2 Tim. iii. 15.)"

"O, said the priest, Timothy was then being trained to be a bishop, and was taught by the authorities of the Church."

"O no, sir," said the child, "he was taught by his mother and his grandmother."

On this the priest turned her away saying she "knew enough of the Bible to poison a parish."

Yellow Fever in Havana.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The National Board of Health is informed that during the month of April there were 88 deaths from yellow fever at Havana, and 7 deaths during the week ending May 4th.

Calhoun, Ga. Times: Col. J. E. Parrott has certainly the finest wheat in the county. The patch is small, being not quite an acre, but if it has no accident, the piece will make over forty bushels, and right on this small piece of land the Colonel will demonstrate what can be done on poor land with proper management.

At a recent sale in Leipzig, George Washington's autograph brought \$28.75, Peter the Great's \$27.75, Mary, Queen of Scots', \$80.75, and Marie Antoinette's \$115.25.

Dalton's correspondence of the Augusta, Ga., Evening News: There was a novel case tried before a Justice Court, in the upper end of this county on last Monday. An old lady entered suit for eight dollars for coffee borrowed at different times by the cup full. The court decided in favor of the defendant.

A native of India writing to an Englishman, says: "We are mild Hindus, I know, and we are cowards and vegetarians, but we are 200,000,000 after all."

Discovery of Rich Silver Mines in Texas.

St. Louis, May 14.—Advices from the Carizo mining district in western Texas states that an immense deposit of silver and horn silver has been discovered in the section of country lying between the Pecos and Rio Grande rivers. The surface croppings of horn silver are said to be the richest in the continent.

Are You Exposed? The material ingredients of your protection system by using Parker's Ginkgo Tonic. It strengthens the liver and kidneys to throw off malarial poisons, and is good for general debility and nervous exhaustion.

CANE CREEK LUMBER Company.

The Cane Creek Lumber Company have located a mill four miles west of Jacksonville, on the Gadsden road, in the heart of a very fine pine region, and are now ready to fill all orders for best classes of all kinds of lumber. Orders left at Crow Bros. will be promptly attended to.

CANE CREEK LUMBER CO.

may 12-1f

\$25 Reward.

Will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to me, at Middleton, Ala., or in any jail so that I can get him, George Hendrix, colored, who I took out of jail and am his bondsman for his appearance at the Circuit Court of this county. Said George Hendrix is about 5 feet 10 inches high, complexion very black—has a scrofulous scar on the left side of his neck, and has a scar across his right eye-brow, and weighs about 160 or 165 pounds, rather slow spoken. Broad across the chest and has a very flat nose. I will pay the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me as above or lodged in any jail, so that I can get him. The said George Hendrix wore off a cassimere coat of rather a peculiar color, and a low hat white on the outside and black under the brim, and had on striped cotton pants, and wears a No. 9 shoe.

M. L. HENDERSON.

may 12-3

Thomas Fahy,

DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, & C.

Rome, Ga.

Slaughtering Prices!

The magnitude of the stock compels me to slaughter Goods this Spring, and I guarantee the goods cannot be bought elsewhere at the prices I quote.

MOIR SILKS, (in colors only), \$1.00
A bargain in BLACK SILK, selling in New York @ 2.00 1-25
BLACK SILKS @ 1.00—90c—80c—75c—65c
COLORED SATINS, worth 75c, 50c
BROCADE " " 1.00 75c
OTTOMAN " " 1.00 75c
ALBATROSS SUITINGS, 44 inches, worth 75c @ 60c
NUN'S VEILING, 44 inches, worth 60c @ 22 inches, 25
A fine line of the latest styles in Laces, Fans and Hosiery
BALBRIGGAN CLOTHED ROSE, @ 25 & 30c.
Lonsdale Bleached Muslin, 9c
Fruit of the Loom, 9c
Standard Prints, 9c
Samples sent on application.
Orders, by mail, promptly attended to.

THOMAS FAHY, 55 Broad St., Rome, Ga.

An Absolute Fact!

THE CHEAPEST

FURNITURE HOUSE

IN NORTH GEORGIA!

An Immense Stock to Select From!

My Undertaker's Department is fully up with the times, being complete in all its details. With 35 years experience in this department, I can confidently guarantee satisfaction.

J. G. DAILEY, Rome, Ga.

Bark Wanted at Germania.

500 CORD MOUNTAIN OAK

AND BLACK OAK BARKS

Wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid.

GERMANIA TANNING CO., Ala.

NOTICE.

To Those who Wish to Live Neat and Comfortable.

The undersigned, from long and sufficient cause, also more than twenty years experience in his profession, feels satisfied that his operations cannot be surpassed by any other Dentist in the State. Having now located in Jacksonville, he tenders his services to the people of the town and surrounding country. All diseases of the mouth, maxillary sinus and teeth treated in the most scientific manner. Natural teeth when decayed, thoroughly cleaned and filled with pure gold, or other material, will make them last through life. Children's teeth regulated, and made to assume their natural position in the jaw. Artificial teeth inserted on plate, from a single tooth to an entire set, so as to be useful in mastication and look as natural as life. Old teeth and fangs extracted without pain. All work a tendered on short notice and warranted. Will be found in my office every Friday and Saturday. Am prepared to go anywhere in the country, or to any persons house and do work.

W. A. SKELTON, D. D. S.

HORSES AND MULES

For sale at my Livery Stable. Also, a lot of second hand buggies and carriages at a bargain.

MARTIN & WICKERSON.

NOTICE NO. 2351.

LAND OFFICE, MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 15, 1883.

Pellegrini & Castleberry.

SOUTHERN TERRA COTTA—AND—ARTIFICIAL STONE WORKS, ATLANTA, GA. Manufacturers of Capital, Window Caps, Chimney Tops, Flower Pots, Vases, Tiled Stone, Sewer Pipe, Ornamental Plaster Center Pieces, Etc. Also, Manufacture Artificial Stone for Building Purposes. We make the best Fire Cotta Sewer Pipe made in the South. FIRE BRICK A SPECIALTY. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List. Works No. 178 Chapel Street.

pr17-83-1y

SOMETHING FOR ALL

Bargains at

HAMMOND'S SONS

IN ALL KINDS OF

Fancy & Staple Spring Goods!

a Large Lot of Summer Shoes for Men, Women and Children.

CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.

A NICE LINE OF GROCERIES AND CONFECTIONS.

Call and see us.

J. D. HAMMOND'S SONS.

TAX ASSESSOR'S

LAST ROUND.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Tax Assessor for Calhoun county, Alabama, will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the State and County Taxes for the year of 1883.

Jacksonville, Beat 1, Tuesday, May 1. Rabbit Town, beat 10, Wedn'd'y May 2. Ladiga, beat 16, Thursday, May 3. Cross Plains, beat 9, Friday, May 4. Green's School House, beat 8, Saturday, May 5. Hollingsworth Court Ground, beat 7, Monday, May 7. Pecks Hill, beat 6, Tuesday, May 8. Polkville, beat 5, Wednesday, May 9. Sulphur Springs, beat 14, Thursday, May 10. Gansaway School House, beat 4, Friday, May 11. Alexandria, beat 2, Saturday, May 12. White Plains, beat 11, Monday, May 14. Davisville, beat 12, Tuesday, May 15. DeArmanville, beat 17, Wednesday, May 16. Oxford, beat 15, Thursday, May 17. Aniston, beat 13, Friday, May 18. June Bug, beat 3, Saturday, May 19. Parties will save money by meeting me promptly at the above time and place with description of land, valuation of property, &c.

A. B. LEDBETTER, Tax Assessor Calhoun County, Ala.

THE OLD BOOK STORE,

NO. 5 WALL STREET, (Kimble House Block.)

The Only Book Store in Atlanta! The Largest in the South! The Cheapest in the World!

Old Books, Seaside, Magazines, Entire Libraries or Single Volumes bought and sold. School Books a Specialty. CATALOGUES FREE. CONFEDERATE MONEY BOUGHT. W. B. BURKE, Prop'r.

NOTICE NO. 2332.

LAND OFFICE, MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 27th, 1883. 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 Jacksonville, Ala., on June 2nd, 1883, viz: Zachariah T. Sisson, Hd. 7889, for the N W 1/4 of S E 1/4 of Sec. 32, T 15 south, R 5 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: William S. Sussnet, Samuel Stone, William A. Ledlow and Braxton C. Poe, all of Bruner, Ala.

NOTICE NO. 2333.

LAND OFFICE, MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 27th, 1883. 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 Jacksonville, Ala., on June 2nd, 1883, viz: Henry C. Poe, Hd. 7854, for the S 1/2 of N E 1/4, Sec. 28, T 15 south, R 5 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: William S. Sussnet, Samuel Stone, William A. Ledlow and Robert A. Bird, all of Bruner, Ala.

NOTICE NO. 2334.

LAND OFFICE, MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 27th, 1883. 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 Jacksonville, Ala., on June 2nd, 1883, viz: Braxton C. Poe, Hd. 7353, for the N E 1/4 of N E 1/4, Sec. 22, T 15 south, R 5 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Robert D. Bird, William S. Sussnet, Zachariah T. Sisson, and Samuel Stone of Bruner, Ala.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

In Probate Court for said county, Special Term, April 23rd, 1883. This day came Wm. P. Crook, Guardian of Max E. Brown, a minor, and filed in Court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said Guardianship.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 19th day of May, 1883 be which to audit and pass upon said account and make said settlement; and successive weeks to be given for three published in said county, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear before me, at my office in the Court House of said county, on said 19th day of May, 1883 and contest said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

CHRISTMAS

AND—

New Year's Holiday Goods

—AT THE—

BOOK STORE

—OF—

H. A. SMITH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOKSELLER,

—AND—

MUSIC DEALER,

Rome, Ga.

Has on hand a large variety of Fancy Notions and Fancy Goods, purchased for cash at bottom prices and will be sold at unusually low figures. Miscellaneous Books, standard and Poetical works, Gift and Juvenile books, Family and Pocket Bibles, Prayer and Hymn books, Photograph and 4-ograph Albums, Writing Desks, Paper-weights, Scrap books, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic views, Work Boxes, Japanese Goods, China and Glass Vases, Toilet sets, China Caps and Saucers with mottoes, Wax and China Dolls, Glass Balls and Christmas Tree ornaments in great variety, Harmonicas, Tin Toys, Games & H. A. Smith, Gift and Gold Paper, Gift and Silver Perfumery, Board, Backgammon Boards, "Silver Plated Ware," Jewellery, Goggles, Mugs, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Napkin Rings, Butler Dishes, Spoon Holders, Silver Fishers, Pickle Stands, etc. Chromos, Oil Paintings, Photographs, Frames, Christmas and New Year cards in great variety. Pianos, Organs and Street Music at reduced prices. The patronage of the public solicited. No trouble to show goods. Merchants supplied at lowest jobbing rates. Respectfully,
H. A. SMITH

FOULTZ'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

No Horse will die of Colic, Bloat

[illegible]

DOMESTIC.

USEFUL HINTS.—If you have plain boiled rice for dinner, and have a little left, it is by no means necessary that this should be thrown away; it will help to make delicious fritters; add milk and flour and one egg for the batter; if you want to eat it in soup, so much the better; drop by spoonfuls in hot oil and fry till a delicate brown; a little sugar in the batter helps to give it a brown tinge.

There is danger, as many people have found to their sorrow, of a gossamer water-proof cracking when stiffened by cold; so before putting it on, in severe weather, warm it before the fire, both outside and in, and this danger is averted.

A pretty way to make a border for a patchwork quilt is to piece one narrow strip of straight bits of silk; sew to the quilt, then put around it a row of blocks matching the centre of the quilt; and outside of this put a wide strip similar to the narrow one. The effect is very pretty, and this is a good way to utilize the strip of silk left that could not be used for the blocks.

Do not throw away as useless the juice left in the can when you send the cherries from it to the table; it makes an excellent flavoring for pudding sauce. If you do not care to use it immediately, it is best to scald it and put it in a small can and seal it. Use it in the sauce as freely as if it were wine.

For the sake of variety try this for breakfast: Buy some nice pork chops, with little fat about them; fry them a delicate brown, and serve them on a saucer over them. Make gravy, using a little of the fat fried out of the pork; send to the table with baked potatoes, warm corn bread and coffee.

A little magnesia and water will sometimes correct the acidity of a child's stomach, and render unnecessary any stronger medicine. Powder a teaspoon-ful of this magnesia, and put it in half a glass of water, mix it up thoroughly, of course, but will mix with it. Give so much to an infant can swallow it. Give a teaspoonful of this three times a day until indications warrant you in discontinuing it.

When baking a fish that is not oily, it is an addition to the goodness of the dish to bake potatoes in the pan with the fish. Peel the potatoes and cut them in thick slices, and serve them on the platter with the fish. The potatoes, if perfectly cooked, will be brown and crisp and excellent.

Instead of the conventional way of fricasseeing a rabbit, try this way: Cut it up as if for fricasseeing; let it boil in salted water for fifteen minutes, then put it in fresh water; fry sprinkle a little salt over it; let it drain off its own grease; pour a little rain oil in the pan until it is tender, then fry the rabbit in it; dip it in butter and roll it in the flour; fry it again. When done, remove to a hot platter, add boiling cream, and garnish with parsley. This is a rabbit in the kettle for the gravy; pour the cream, when thickened and cooked, over the rabbit. Send to the table with stewed cranberries or cranberry jelly, or a garnish.

DRESSING TABLES.—Toilet or dressing tables are very convenient, and add considerably to the beauty of a pretty furnished bedroom. It is surprising how simple they can be effected at home in producing this very necessary piece of furniture. Take your own labor and a few shure of taste will transform an ordinary dry goods box into an artistic dressing table. The materials required are tinted cambric, plain Swiss or dotted muslin, a little lace and some ribbon, make a curtain of the cambric (after having covered the box with the same goods), and tack it to the upper edge of the box. It should just touch the floor. Cover this place with the muslin, evenly stretched or laid in neat pleats. A lace valance from two to four inches wide is attached around the lower edge. The top of the box is covered with the same material laid on smoothly. The pin cushion and side boxes are all covered with the cambric and muslin. These drawers are formed of stiff paper, and are backed on cambric. Ribbon bows are tacked on the corners of the table, which is placed between the window where the strongest light can be had, and when moved near a gas bracket. Tables of this description covered with cretonne are very pretty. For a very small sum carpenter will form the frame, and make for a dressing table, some of which made with a drawer and side closet, is as very convenient when a snug and cozy compact style of living is adopted.

THE UTILITY OF NEATNESS IN DRESS.—Neatness is, however, the great desideratum to economy in dress. If the dress is ill fitting and ugly put on, and the hair or nail spotted, the effect cannot be so far from being attractive. He keeps his garments fresh and neat much pleasure necessary. The dress must be brushed at least shaken when taken off, and carefully hung up, not tossed down on a chair or the bed in a crumpled heap. Gloves should be tenderly rubbed out, frills rolled up and neckties and ribbons smoothed over the fingers, tightly rolled up and pinned in a due position; a pins set to leave mark behind it in unsightly holes.

MILK AND LARD—This is composed of sweet milk, or, rather, milk brought to boil, and coffee, half and half. Have ready a cup, put in sugar to your taste, take a spoonful of the hot milk in one hand, and a pot of the hot coffee in the other, and, holding them eight or ten inches high, pour each at the same time into the cup, so as to make a foam on top.

TO MAKE A LAURENCE.—Have fifteen oil-boiled eggs, separate the whites from the yolks. Chop the whites with a knife of the later. Prepare a stiff cream, put the chopped eggs into it, pour it into a dish. Strain the whites of the yolks through a sieve, add salt on the others and pour some coffee over; add a pinch of salt, in a hot oven. The eggs must cook under browning.

PLAQUE recently painted by a lady from New York is scarcely distinguishable from Limoges ware. Upon the old blue ground water lilies with brown leaves are strongly and effectively outlined, and the finish is particularly fine.

The stage for tambourines may be raised by drying out an unfortunate in this absurd fashion. It is unfortunately followed by a still more ridiculous adaptation of guitars and violins to purposes of decoration.

Make a wall splasher, cut a piece of white cloth the shape of the top envelope. Work an abal stitch, and fill with crewel all around. Add pockets, one on each side for toothbrush and nail brush.

THEY were a Boston couple who had been married but a few weeks, and had just gone to housekeeping. As the husband stood at the area door one morning, with the market basket in his hand, his bride threw her arms around his neck and said: "Do you indeed love me so very, very much, Bradford?" "Bunker Hill Monument may fail," he answered, with enthusiasm, "but my love will always stand." "Well then," she exclaimed kissing him, "don't forget the beans."

Never interrupt any conversation with a hacking Cough; it creates a bad impression. Better invest a quarter of a dollar in a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and cure it.

A MINER fell in love with a girl at first sight, she was equally smitten with him, and the entire courtship was: "My pet!" "You bet!"

"Tough on Rats."
Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists

CARAMEL.—To make caramel, put into a porcelain sauce-pan, say half a pound of sugar and a tablespoonful of water. Stir it constantly over the fire until it has a bright, dark-brown color, being careful not to let it burn or blacken. Then add a teaspoonful of water and a little salt; let it boil a few moments longer, cool and strain it. Put it away in a close corked bottle, and it is always ready for coloring soups.

Vegetine

JUST WHAT I NEEDED.
BALTIMORE, Md., May 4, 1879.
Dear Sir: I have, in the spring of the year, a terrible, sinking feeling in the stomach, and this spring have been so weak that I felt the need of something. A friend who had used VEGETINE advised me to take some, I did so, and it proved to be just the medicine I needed. It built up my system up, and makes one feel like a new person.
Yours respectfully,
Mrs. ELIZABETH PORTER,
126 Chestnut Street.

Rheumatism, Indigestion.
BALTIMORE, Md., April 29, 1879.
Dear Sir: I have been suffering from Rheumatism and indigestion for over two years, and since have commenced taking your VEGETINE I have experienced great benefit. I have taken out two bottles, and I think with the aid of a few more I will be restored to my health again. I can recommend the VEGETINE for what I have done for me.
Respectfully yours,
Mrs. E. J. LEWIS,
129 N. High St.

Loss of Appetite, Lassitude and General Debility.
BOSTON, Mass., May 11, 1879.
Dear Sir: Your cordial recommendation of your Spring Medicine and Food Purifier induced me to give it a thorough trial, and I am exceedingly gratified that in my experience it is all you claim for it. My daughter has always been afflicted with Scrofula humin in a very severe form, and particularly in spring was badly troubled with loss of appetite, lassitude and general debility. The VEGETINE had the desired effect and she is never without it. Its success was so apparent in this case that many of my friends and acquaintances have also tried it, with general satisfaction. Any further information will be cheerfully given by me.
Yours truly,
GEO. L. WILLIAMS,
Health Department City Hall.

Vegetine.
IS THE BEST
SPRING MEDICINE.
Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

DR. BULL'S
COUGH SYRUP
FRAZER
HAIR GREASE

Best in the world. Get the genuine. Every package has the name on it. Sold in marked Frazer's. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

AGENTS make 15c per unit profit selling Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Write for particulars to P. H. BULL, 104 N. 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

100 SHEETS fine writing paper, in blotter, with calendar, by mail for \$50. Agents wanted. ECONOMY PRINTING CO., Newbury, Mass.

DR. SILL'S
ANAKESIS
G. S. Sill's External Pipe Remedy Gives instant relief and is an infallible CURE FOR ALL KINDS OF PILES. Druggists everywhere. Price, \$1.00 per box. Sold by mail for \$2.00. Agents wanted. Write for particulars to Dr. Sill, 104 N. 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BOOK AGENTS
WANTED. TALK OF THE HOGS. A most captivating narrative of early border life. A treatise for Old Agents and a splendid opportunity for new ones. Agents are now selling on commission. Send for Illustrated Circular of Testimonials. Address CHARLES A. WOOD & Co., 17 N. 2d St., Phila., Pa.

Day selling for \$2 Sample Free. Gen'l Agent, 159 Hudson Street, N.Y.

PARADES
SALON
USE IT
Invited at once Burns, Piles, Chapped Hands or Lips, Itching from any cause, Soreness of face, head and scalp, or send to 310 Fulton Street, N.Y. for your free trial.

ONLY \$20
for a PHILADELPHIA SINGER of this style. Equal to any in the market. Residing member, you save 40% on the cost before you pay for it. This is the same style and other companies retail for \$30.00. Send for Illustrated Circular of Testimonials. Address CHARLES A. WOOD & Co., 17 N. 2d St., Phila., Pa.

310
A WEEK, \$4 a day at once ready made. Costly work. Address THUR & Co., 200 Ave. C, New York.

are answering an advertisement
and a favor upon the advertiser.

[illegible][illegible]

Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1883.

WHOLE NO. 2406.

THE REPUBLICAN.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

Terms of Subscription:

For one year in advance, \$2.00
If not paid in advance, \$2.50

Terms of Advertising:

One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion, \$1.00

Each subsequent insertion, 50c

Over one square counted at advertising rates.

Marriage notices, 50c

ANNUNCIATION OF CANDIDATES.

For County Offices, \$5.00

For State Offices, \$10.00

Communications affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Rates of Advertising:

One square of 10 lines, three months, \$3.00

One square six months, \$5.00

One square one year, \$7.00

One-half column three months, \$2.00

One-half column six months, \$3.00

One-half column one year, \$4.00

One-third column three months, \$1.00

One-third column six months, \$1.50

One-third column one year, \$2.00

One column twelve months, \$10.00

A. WOODS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Special attention given to the collection of debts, the getting up of pension and land warrants, claims, the making out of homestead or tract lands, and the execution of old forfeited homestead entries of lands. Office in the southwest corner of the court-house, opposite the Circuit Clerk's office.

W. W. WOODWARD,

Attorney at Law

Solicitor in Chancery,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will practice in all the courts of the 12th judicial district and the supreme and federal courts of the State.

W. W. WOODWARD,

Attorney at Law

Solicitor in Chancery,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will practice in all the courts of the 12th judicial district and the supreme and federal courts of the State.

M. J. TURNLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will practice in all the courts of the 12th judicial district and the supreme and federal courts of the State.

ELLIS & MARTIN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Alabama.

Have associated in the practice of their profession, and will attend to all business connected with the courts of the 12th judicial district, and adjoining counties in the supreme court of the State.

B. L. STEVENSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

J. D. ARNOLD,

SURGEON DENTIST

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

All work executed in the most durable and scientific manner.

JOE BORDEN

PRINTING

FROM

SMALL CARDS

TO

MAMMOTH POSTERS

EXECUTED

Neatly.

Cheap,

Promptly,

AT THE

REPUBLICAN OFFICE

A LULLABY.

Sleep, my child the shadows fall;
Bird and bloom are fast asleep;
Bird and bloom are fast asleep;
Bird and bloom are fast asleep;

Breath thou softly! Rest is sweet
For tired hearts and aching feet;
No dull care nor toil is there;
Nor sin, thou blessed child of mine;
In quiet slumber thou art here,
While all the world is fast asleep.

Birds are sleeping, close their eyes,
Taken with a soft surprise;
Greet the morning with thy smile,
And sweet prattle without guile,
Scent the morning with thy breath,
Slumber till the daylight hours.

Sleep! Thy Father guards thy rest;
Lay thy head upon his breast;
Safe from all these anxious cares,
His dear love will firm enfold thee,
Higher love than mine shall be,
Give, beloved one, to thee!

Sleep! The waves have long been sleeping;
O'er the sea the watch is keeping;
O'er the sea the watch is keeping;
O'er the sea the watch is keeping;

Slumber, innocent and light,
Fall from heaven on these to-night.

HAUNTED BY A FACE.

Only one glimpse of it was all that Julian Chestwick caught in the swaying crowd that filled the rooms on the night of Mrs. Pelgrove's masquerade ball, yet it struck on his consciousness like a new sensation, a revelation of untold capacities and possibilities within his heart.

Julian Chestwick had always laughed at the idea of love.

"Love is such a thing," he said, "Love is such a thing, people marry because it is a natural convenience, an established custom!"

But when he saw the case at Mrs. Pelgrove's masquerade ball, he felt his banners and sent in his letters of capitulation to the little blind girl with the bow and arrows.

Julian Chestwick in spite of the theories of a lifetime, fell in love with a Marquise of the time of Louis the Fourteenth, with big black eyes, a pale oval face, and a mouth whose sweet archedness corresponded not only with powdered jetty locks, patches, and dainty high-heeled boots.

It came and went like a shadow—the haunting face—and Julian Chestwick hastened to his room with a heart that throbbed and cheeks aflame with the fevered quest.

"Tell me, Mrs. Pelgrove, who is the Marquise in the velvet trained dress and the red-heeled boots and the diamond stomacher?"

"My dear Mr. Chestwick, there are at least half a dozen Marquises here."

Julian bit his lip. To him, there was but one in all the world.

He haunted the rooms like an unquiet spirit all the evening, until people began to believe that the Hungarian Prince, with the tawny moustache and the velvet blue eyes was an ubiquity; but the face shone upon him no more.

"So you won't marry Miss Pearlfield?" quoth his uncle, a choleric old gentleman who was particularly fond of two things in this world—nutty-flavored port, and his own way.

"No, sir," said Julian recklessly.

"And what the—the reason is the reason?"

"Because I love somebody else."

"Who?"

Julian looked awkward; he could not very well say, "a face," nor yet could he describe the quaint loveliness of the days of Louis Quatorze. So he said nothing at all; and in consequence thereof his uncle went home in a passion and altered his will.

Miss Pearlfield married somebody else, and Julian Chestwick worshipped at the shrine of the oval face, contented with its remembered smiles as they haunted his dream.

"I shall see her some day," he told himself, "and until then I will wait patiently."

He haunted the galleries of photographic artists—he pored over the albums of the various friends and acquaintances—staked up and down the sunny side of Broadway at times when the tides of fashionable promenade inundated it most overwhelmingly, starting persistently into every feminine face that passed—but all in vain.

"I shall see her," he kept repeating, "I only bid me time!"

When Mr. Field Pakenham invited him down to a Christmas party at Pakenham Court, an old-fashioned place with wide-throated chimneys and groves of holly and laurel and nodding evergreens, Julian Chestwick hesitated.

New York was a great human beehive; in New York the changes of old things, the dream of his life-time were five to one, compared with any other place, and yet Julian Chestwick was too good a chess-player not to comprehend that the tide of luck needs a change now and then.

white silks and blue merinos, but there was no look or feature in all the gay assembly which might suggest the French Marquise, and Chestwick, with himself, agreed with the great philosopher of old, "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity!"

"I wish I had stayed at home," thought our self-absorbed hero.

But Lucia Dallas took him in hand and made him talk, whether he was willing or no.

"It's all nonsense about your being a Diogenes," said the sprightly young lady. "Where's your tub and your lantern?"

"They're coming down by the next train," said Chestwick, with the utmost gravity.

"Well, then, until they come, I shall make the most of you," said Lucia, nodding her curls. "Do you dance?"

"No."

"Do you sing?"

"No."

"My goodness gracious!" said Miss Dallas, putting the tips of her plump fingers together; "what do you do?"

"That's precisely what you must find out for yourself."

Lucia looked at him meditatively. "Are you fond of pictures?"

"Yes. Did you bring your album?"

"No; I was thinking of the old picture gallery up stairs. Only imagine it—the portraits of the Pakenham ancestry for two hundred years back!"

"They must look awfully ancient!"

"Oh, they do. I'll show them to you to-morrow."

Lucia Dallas kept her word. She was not one lightly to let off a captive knight, to write Julian's pleas of "letters to wife" met with no consideration in her eyes.

"At all events," thought Julian, as the spied little daisy dragged him off, "I'm glad it isn't leap-year!"

The Pakenham picture gallery, however, was well worth seeing. A long, lofty room, lighted by a dome of glass, its walls lined with portraits, it reminded one of the same old baronial hall in England.

Julian Chestwick looked dreamily round and shuddered a little. "I prefer the future to the past," said he briefly.

And then turning his eye fell upon a pictured face which thrilled him through and through. A dimpled, smiling face, with black eyes which seemed to melt and glow, even against the opaqueness of the meaningless canvas, a mouth of arch expression, and a dress of full time of Louis Quatorze. Julian's chest stood staring as if he had seen a ghost.

"Field," he said, turning to his host, with features as pale as if they had been carved in ivory, "who is that lady?"

"Who was she, you mean?" laughed Field Pakenham. "Why, you know she's been dead these two hundred years or more!"

Julian Chestwick felt an odd, icy tremble through his veins. Was he then in love with a ghost? He remembered the vow he had registered in his secret heart to wed none but the Marquise whose fair face had haunted him so long. Could it be possible that this shadow should rise from the grave of centuries to claim his vow?

"It is Marie de Roudise, of Normandy, France, afterwards married to Gerald Pakenham, who died in Jerusalem two years after his marriage; my great-grandmother—and a very good-looking woman too," added Field, rather irreverently.

Julian Chestwick listened silently. He was not superstitious, yet there was something in all this that he regarded almost as an omen. Lucia Dallas' gay chatter had lost all interest for him now.

The jeweled finger of the beautiful Marie de Roudise seemed to beckon him—her arched, jetty brows to contract frowningly. "You are mine," the dimpled lips seemed to syllable, and the haunting eyes, all of strange meaning, filled his heart with a vague dread.

Had it then been a ghost whose beauty had gleamed on him once, at Mrs. Pelgrove's masquerade ball? And was it possible for men to look on the face of a woman who had been dead two hundred years, and yet live?

And then he told her how, when and where he had first fallen in love with her!

"Yes, I have!"

Dear me—I didn't know there was so much constancy in man!

"Man is too often a misjudged individual," said Julian sentimentally. "Nor was he altogether in the wrong."

With the Lion Tamer.

"Lalla Rookh is seventy-five years old and yes, upon over 100," said George Conklin, the lion tamer, smilingly, "the lion horse and we'll take 'em into the ring and show how to break elephants."

Lalla Rookh only came back to me three weeks ago, and she's a little cranky from the accident which happened to the Kiriafoh."

"You remember that about a month ago there was a collision in which four train men lost their lives, and Lalla had her head projected through a freight car, which blew knocked her silly, but she will soon be all right, I guess. That tickling her I use to teach them to stand on their heads. I make Tom lie down and my assistants hold that chain and pulley to his hind legs, after which another elephant is put in harness and hauls Tom's feet up into the air and makes him balance on his head. All the elephants shed their milk teeth when about twelve years old. Here's one that I brought out about two weeks ago. Samson is a heavier elephant than Jumbo, but not quite as tall. He is, however, the largest Asiatic elephant in America to-day. I come of a circus stock. My brother, Pete Conklin, is a clown, John is a Hercules, or cannon ball manipulator, and my father was a tamer of wild beasts."

"Is your life insured?"

"No; the agents never bother me, and those to whom I have applied for insurance, refer me to the company, who invariably decline the risk. Bitten? I'm not bitten as yet, but I am not insured as yet, so you see, I'm a lion cub up here all right the other day, and shall begin to perform them as soon as possible, but I'm afraid that fellow with his eye partially scratched out ain't going to make much of a trick lion. I put him in the ring with those two lions yesterday after putting up a pedestal and on him, and you oughter seen the wool fly for ten minutes, but he got enough and is quieter now."

Mr. Conklin then opened the door of the den and entered, after jokingly inviting the reporter to join him. He performed the old lion taming, placing his hand in their mouths, but the green fellow who left England but three weeks ago would accept none of his overtures, and growled ominously.

"Can a zebra be broken to tricks?"

"Yes, but we don't do it because the people don't like to believe other than that it was a painted trick mule. Ostriches can be broken, and Barnum will have boys ride them around the ring for races. The rhinoceros, which lost its horn a few weeks ago, is sporting another, you see. I'm going to teach that fellow to stand on one pedestal and dance, but he's got now for nothing but showing his lungs through that big jaw of his. The most interesting animal here is that kangaroo, which has a daughter six months old that she carries in her pouch yet. Look down in there and you'll see a young one peeping out, and the older lions, placing his head in their mouths, but the green fellow who left England but three weeks ago, it committed suicide by drowning."

"How?"

"Laid down on the platform and put his head in the water until he died; you see it had heart disease and was very weary of life. Sea lions are often afflicted with heart disease."

New Ways of Curing Consumption.

A good story is told of a well-known Boston physician who was called upon to know how to treat consumption. Learning that the disease was unknown among the lumbermen of Maine, he instituted an inquiry as to diet and habits of the wood-choppers. To his surprise he found that their chief diet was pork, and their principal drink was whisky for his Boston consumptive patients, not however, with happy results. The real secret of the immunity of the lumberman was that he lived in the pine woods and had abundant exercise in the open air. Two Paris physicians gradually and rapidly increased the large portion of six hundred grammes is daily given, which is equivalent to about four pounds of lean meat. How large this quantity really is shown by the fact that one pound of meat is quite sufficient for an ordinary working man, and two times as much for a man whose work is required in the administration of the dose.

The report is that the consumptives, if not too far gone, have rapidly gained in weight under this process, their daily average increase having ranged from eight to one hundred grammes. The cough is less frequent, and the lungs gradually heal under this forced feeding, which, it is added, works as well in dyspepsia as in phthisis, never producing nausea or vomiting, the food being passed down the throat without any objection on the part of even hysterical women. No doubt the experiments of these French physicians will soon be tested in this country.

Panic Among Cattle.

Last fall, a large herd of big steers for market were being driven across the country from Muskegon to Billings, on the Northern Pacific railroad, where they were to be shipped on the cars for Chicago. There were about 2,000 head, I should judge, the property of a Mr. De Hass, a very young man. One evening a military camp had been made just ahead of the cattle, and on the same side of the creek with them, up which the herd was being driven. A storm was coming up, and the cattle exhibited some signs of uneasiness. Mr. De Hass sent word to the military officer that he had better get his men, weapons and animals on the opposite side of the creek and out of the way, as he feared there was going to be a "night run." The herders were instructed to keep their horses saddled and be ready to mount at a moment's notice. The cattle were very uneasy, stamping, lying down again, and shifting about.

At last, about midnight, there came a sharp flash of lightning, followed by a heavy peal of thunder, and in an instant the whole herd were upon their feet. "Mount and whip out!" cried De Hass, and the herder who was at the head of the column drove off a few of the leading steers in the direction they were to go. All the others followed, and the herd was soon in full flight. The herders made no effort to check or control them further than to keep them going straight; they rode at the head of the column, one on each side of them, and the herd was soon in full flight. The herders made no effort to check or control them further than to keep them going straight; they rode at the head of the column, one on each side of them, and the herd was soon in full flight. The herders made no effort to check or control them further than to keep them going straight; they rode at the head of the column, one on each side of them, and the herd was soon in full flight.

In this way they were obliged to stand until morning, the herders riding round and round them, and keeping them completely tied up. At daylight, they were obliged to "open out."

First, the outer edge scattered, then layer after layer, until the large pile of beef was a herd grazing as quietly as if nothing had happened.

"Going to the Ball."

A New York letter says: I remember, a good many years ago, when one of the millionaires of the city was to give a fancy ball, that I was at Bryant's Minstrels, when Dan Bryant and Nelsie Seymour discussed their costumes and their probable reception at the great event.

"What shall you go as?" asked the middle-man of Seymour, who was about the size of seventy-four inches of gas-pipe.

"Well," said Nelsie, "I was thinking of braiding my legs and going as a coach whip."

"Chalk, put in Dan and go for a billiard power, you in Dan."

"I suppose you are going to the ball yourself?" said the interlocutor to Dan.

"To be sure I am," responded Dan; "I am going to put some red pepper on my brow, carry a piece of lemon in one hand and a cracker in the other."

"It's going as a very oyster."

"Now, all this chat was extemporaneous 'patter.' The ball was a local topic, and every night for some time the house screamed at the new fashions perpetrated by those lost favorites."

In the new piece called "A Muddy Day," by Harrigan and Hart, there is an air, summer-night, festive, and which all the actors and singers, and public people go in procession. The heads and masks are perfect, and the audience will roar as John McCullough escorts Billy Birch and Lawrence Barrett brings on P. T. Barnum.

Harrigan, who is always thinking out new "gingles" or "whoozers" as he terms them in his peculiar phraseology, wants to introduce into the procession towards its close, a few bars of "Auld Lang Syne," and the dearly loved forms, the forgotten faces of the mighty dead—Edwin Forrest, Charles Fether, Dan Bryant, the big, bulgy-eyed head of George Christy.

Why, the house would rise to receive the cherished semblance of George Fox. I can imagine no greater sensation than this transition from gay to grave would make, for New York holds warm and fresh in its heart the memory of those bright spirits who contributed so largely to its happiness, and who have been displaced by equal ability in other actors.

Remember my Son.

Remember my son you have to work. Whether you handle a pick or a pen, a wheelbarrow or a set of books, dig out ditches or edit a paper, ring an auction bell, or writing funny things, you must work. If you look around you, son, you will see that the men who are the most able to live the rest of their days without work are the men who worked the hardest. Don't be afraid of killing yourself with overwork, son. It is beyond you power to do that. Men cannot work so hard as the sun on the sunny side of thirty. They die sometimes, but it is because they quit work at 6 p. m. and don't get home until 2 a. m. It's the interval that kills, my son. The work gives you an appetite for your meals, it lends solidity to your slumbers, it gives you a perfect and grateful appreciation of a holiday. There are young men who do not work, my son; but the world is not proud of them. It does not know their names, even; it simply looks at them as old-so-and-so's boys. Nobody likes them; nobody hates them; the great busy world doesn't even know that they are there. So find out what you want to be and do, son, and take off your coat, and make a dust in the world. The busier you are the less devilry you will be apt to get into, the sweeter will be your sleep, the brighter and happier your holidays, and the better satisfied will the world be with you.

Vest Pocket Dynamite.

Prior to his departure for Europe, about a week ago, to attend the coming coronation of the Czar, Professor Mezzroff had a long conversation in his laboratory with a reporter, in which he explained to him the wonders and beauties of science as illustrated in the destructive power of some of his recent inventions.

"The progress of invention in this department of science," said the great dynamist, "has been so rapid that it is difficult to know where to begin, but if there is any special point that you wish to suggest, I am prepared to give you the desired information, scientifically, of course."

"I should like to be more fully informed about your new 'No. 50,' which dynamists have so frequently referred to."

"That is tri-nitro-glycerine with fifty times the power of gunpowder. It explodes at the rate of 200,000 miles a minute. To get a more comprehensive idea of its power or momentum, suppose you take 100 pounds of it. The momentum of this, which is found by multiplying the weight by the velocity, will be found to be 20,000,000; that is to say, 100 pounds, when exploded has the same force that 20,000,000 pounds of any other material would have moving at the rate of a mile a minute; that is as quick as a fast express train. Just imagine the explosion this enormous mass of rock, say, would do moving through the air at that rate and coming in collision with any ordinary object, such as a house or a fortress. Then you will have some idea of the latent power that dwells in 100 pounds of tri-nitro-glycerine."

"And this, you say, can be handled in any quantity, large or small, without risk. Will you explain how this is?"

"I shall, in so far as I can do so without giving away the secret. The explosive is perfectly harmless, or, paradoxical as it may seem, it is as explosive until another substance is brought in contact with it."

"What is that substance?"

"That is just the part that can't be given for publication, and that, as you are aware, is the quality that gives it value as a secret."

"Can it be applied without danger or suspicion?"

"You can. This is the beauty of it. You can carry it in your vest pocket, and if it should be found with you, nobody would suspect what purpose it was for, and it would not injure a fly unless it is brought in contact with the other compound, which is also harmless when alone."

"What is the chemical cause of this tri-nitro-glycerine being so enormously powerful?"

"The chief reason is that it contains oxygen within each molecule. This renders its combustible force quick and irresistible, making the explosion instantaneous."

"How did you make the discovery for exploding so readily?"

"As all great discoveries have been made—while trying to find out something else, I discovered it in Germany a few years ago, while working at some experiments on Bunsen's lamp. Through the substance was in a very diluted form, I had a very narrow escape from a fatal blow in the first accidental experiment. I saw its power again tried at Plevna on a pretty large scale, with terrific effect, where the gallant Skobeleff barely escaped with his life. On that occasion I saw dynamite that was supplied by the chemists of Disraeli freely used by the Turks."

"What object have you in view in the manufacture of this infernal compound, as the newspaper terms it?"

"My first great object is humanitarian. I am convinced that it will eventually destroy the art of war, and that nothing will be left of it but a game of hide-and-seek. What have all the congresses amounted to since the movement began? Do you think the ruling powers of Europe have any faith in permanent peace? Von Moltke, whom I take to be a pretty fair exponent of the minds of the governing classes in Europe," said Mezzroff, "think, last performance of one's duty and the spirit of devotion; the soldier offers his life. Without war the world would begin to rot, and would lose itself in materialism."

Ninety Days.

When William Foster came out into the Mayor's office at Detroit, he looked round him in the greatest astonishment and after a time turned to the desk and signified by signs that he was deaf and dumb.

"Well, you are a pretty subject to get drunk, I must say!" exclaimed his Honor. "Where do you live?"

The prisoner shook his head. "What are you doing here?"

Another shake.

Then the court wrote the first question on a slip of paper and handed it over, and the prisoner took the pencil, ran out his tongue, and after a great effort, wrote in answer, "I live in Taverton."

"Oh, you do? They ought to have learned you how to spell before they let you travel. You were not only drunk, but ugly, and something ought to be done in your case."

Then came a period of silence as the court looked the man over. The prisoner stared around him in a stupid manner, but gave a start of surprise as a spectator rose up and called out:

"Your Honor, can I speak?"

"Yes, sir."

The prisoner then is shambling on you."

"You are a liar!" promptly replied the deaf and dumb man. He tried to take it back, but the jig was up and he went to the Work House for ninety days.

The St. Bernard Dogs of Rome.

In Rome there

SATURDAY, May 20, 1883.

The Alabama State Teachers Association will meet in Talladega July 5th and be in session three days. The welcome address will be delivered by Col. John Bishop, of Talladega, to which the President of the Association will respond. The following named teachers have been programmed for essays or addresses: Prof. DuBose, of Gadsden; Prof. Groe, of Greensboro; Dr. Moore, of Prattville; Prof. Caldwell, of Rome, Ga.; Hon. W. Y. Tice, of Pollard; Miss Fanny Griffin, of Montgomery; Prof. Borden, of Jacksonville; Prof. Goodsey, of Talladega; Prof. Smith, of Auburn; Prof. Graves, of Talladega. Discussion of topics treated by all these will be had by teachers, and on the last day of meeting, general discussion will be had of any and all questions that may come up. The meeting promises to be interesting and we hope the teachers of Calhoun will attend generally.

We had the pleasure of attending the County Sunday School Convention, held in Cross Plains last week. It was a most enjoyable occasion. The citizens of Cross Plains were lavish in their hospitality, and every visitor to their beautiful little city was welcomed and provided for with a degree of cordiality which made them feel perfectly at home. The Convention was a splendid success. The interest manifested was truly a most flattering indication of the progress, development and future advancement of the great cause of religious education among our people. The harmony which characterized the deliberations of the convention was unbroken. The utmost good feeling prevailed throughout. This convention was doubtless productive of great and permanent good, and its efforts will be powerfully felt in the impetus which it will give to the Sunday school interest in the county of Calhoun. We were never entertained by a more kind, generous people, and the recollections of Cross Plains hospitality will outlive the corroding touch of time.

The Effect of Prohibition in Anniston

For the Republic.

Saturday is a big day in Anniston. Our country friends, farmers, colliers, wood choppers and in fact everybody, white and colored visit us on that day. Prior to May 1st, the date on which Prohibition went into effect in Calhoun County, Saturday was not a day anticipated with emotions of pleasure by the sober, quiet and orderly people of the magic city and surrounding country; for while our efficient Chief of Police, W. P. Hunter, will always, by his commanding presence and inflexible courage, in some way, to preserve order, still, on account of the fighting qualities of the whiskey heretofore so freely imbibed by the crowd on Saturdays, it kept him busy and worried to accomplish the task. Now, however, everything is happily changed. We have the same people to visit us; but instead of the drinking, bound-to-fight sentiment prevailing, we have a crowd of sober, quiet, clear-headed, contented men, and I have yet to hear the man say he is sorry Prohibition is in force. And the ladies, dear creatures, God's best gift to man, without whose love, and enabling influence man would soon become a brute indeed; they now add the charm of their presence on Saturdays, instead of remaining at home for fear of witnessing some drunken brawl, or having their ears greeted with profane language.

So much, Mr. Editor, for the first fruits of Prohibition on the side of peace, law and order. And, while we notice these good effects, we must not forget that many good women, who heretofore have spent this off-day of the week in anxiety and forebodings of evil as they waited at home for the return of husband, father or son from town, wondering, with alternate hopes and fears, if the dear ones would withstand the allurements of the tempting saloon. Now they can either accompany them with pleasure and confidence, or remain at home and work cheerfully and contentedly, knowing that the absent one will return with a pleasant word and loving smile, bringing many little tokens of kind thoughtfulness, such as new dresses, shoes, a toy for baby, a piece of furniture, some ornament to make home more attractive, together with plenty of food for the week; and now and then some luxury hitherto unknown; all purchased, perhaps, with money that heretofore bought that which not only took away reason, and obliterated for the time at least, all the nobler instincts of his nature but which lowered his self-respect, lessened his love for home and the dear ones at home, and which was gradually but surely destroying mind and body, both for time and eternity. Such being the alternative tendencies already noticeable from the effects of Prohibition in Anniston and Calhoun county, we may hope for grand possibilities in the future, a lessening of crime, an increase of thrift and prosperity; the growth of love for our neighbor; an interest in humanity generally, and above all a strengthening of domestic ties; of love for the brave wife who kept her post, it may be, through stormy times in the past, and affection for the children, who, secure nearer and dearer to the father now that he is no longer a bondsman paying whiskey tribute to a hateful tyrant; but a sober, industrious, happy, honest freeman—able and willing to provide for the comfort and happiness of his family. In conclusion, I would say, let any mischief-making violators of the Prohibition law be promptly and summarily dealt with, and we will have a continued increase of the peace and prosperity so auspiciously begun in Calhoun County. ONSERVANT.

Are You Exposed

The material influences that protect your system by using Parker's Ginger Tonic. It strengthens the liver and kidneys, throws off material poisons, and is good for general debility and nervous exhaustion.

Want Dogberry Saw and Heard at the Sunday School Convention.

For the Republic.

On the morning of the 18th inst., in company with Prof. E. D. Acker, we left our home to attend the County S. S. Convention, held at Cross Plains. We arrived there early and found those good people active in their preparations for the entertainment of the expected delegates, and everybody else. As we passed leisurely up the streets our olfactory organs were greeted with the sweet, savory smell of delicious viands and, we felt happy. Soon learning that the Prof. had been assigned quarters and that one word said about Dogberry, he, therefore, "whereas" and resolved himself into a committee of one and found a place to anchor.

The Convention assembled at the Methodist church on Friday night and was called to order by the Hon. John D. Hammond. Prof. Stark opened the exercises by a speech of welcome to the delegates in behalf of the citizens of Cross Plains. It was written in scholarly style, and filled with kindly sentiments of cheer and welcome.

Prof. Acker, of Alexandria, then responded in behalf of the delegates. His address was very fine and most happily delivered. His remarks upon imagination, one of the "nobler faculties of the mind," were quite beautiful. All were delighted with the address of the brilliant young teacher. Upon the conclusion of his remarks the convention went into an election of officers, which resulted as follows: J. D. Hammond, of Jacksonville, Methodist Sunday school, President; W. W. Woodward, of the Jacksonville Episcopal S. S., and T. A. Wiggs, of Weaver's Methodist S. S., were elected Secretaries. The convention then adjourned until Saturday morning. When the hour for reassembling arrived, the delegates were promptly in their places and the business of the convention was resumed. A very large and appreciative audience was constantly in attendance during the entire day. The morning session was occupied in the discussion of topics relating to the interest of the Sunday school cause. Several good speeches were made. Mr. Milligan, of Weaver's, read a well written and interesting paper on the subject of "Influence to the great Sunday school work." The exercises of the evening session were conducted by Prof. Dodson, of Oxford. It is useless for Dogberry to speak in praise of this earnest, faithful teacher. All know that his talks are to the point and full of Christian love, impressing the mind and heart with purity and truth, thereby ennobling our lives with new resolves to be better men and women. The Prof. then called upon different members of the convention by name for addresses upon various topics. Mr. Milligan and Dr. LeGrand, of Weaver's, Col. Howell, of Oglethorpe, Mr. LeGrand, of White Plains, and Mr. Riley, of Jacksonville, responded. Their addresses were entertaining and replete with good, wholesome advice. Upon their conclusion, Prof. Dodson called upon your young townsman, Wallace Woodward, to make an address to the children. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Woodward had been busily engaged in discharging his duties as secretary, and the audience was becoming somewhat weary, he arose without any preparation and in a few minutes had the tentative ear of the house chained to the eloquent flow of his beautiful language. We speak but a fact when we say that Mr. Woodward is one of the best natural orators we ever heard. Upon the conclusion of his speech we heard a prominent Sunday school man say it was "one of the finest speeches ever heard in a convention."

After a recess of two hours the convention reassembled, when the following business was transacted: Rev. Mr. Stevenson and John M. Crook were elected delegates to the State convention, and Oxford selected as the next place for the county convention. A motion was made and carried, that the proceedings of the convention be published in pamphlet form, to the number of 500, and a collection was taken up for that purpose. The contributions were very liberal, and in a short time the necessary amount was raised. After the conclusion of business, the President, John D. Hammond, introduced Miss Montgomery, of Jacksonville, who read an essay as part of the regular programme. It was a splendidly written article, clearly and distinctly read in a voice of thrilling sweetness. It was so well received that a resolution was passed that it be incorporated in the minutes. After an affecting farewell from Mr. Woodward in behalf of the visiting delegates the convention adjourned, to meet for the last time Sunday morning to listen to a sermon by Rev. Mr. Lane, of Cave Spring, Ga. This sermon was truly magnificent. The large audience was deeply interested and often greatly affected. It was indeed a masterly effort.

We cannot close without noting the ability, efficiency and dignity with which Mr. Hammond presided. He is a fine presiding officer. Nor can we forget the elegant music given us by the Cross Plains choir; nor the wholesome hospitality of the citizens; nor despite Mr. A's laughable reference to their bangs, the girls, the prettiest in Calhoun. DOGBERRY.

A Remarkable Invention

A Fall River correspondent of the Globe writes: It is announced that Messrs. Robert L. Carr and George B. Durbin have perfected an invention which is destined to work an entire revolution in the manufacture of cotton cloth, and which, if its expectations are realized, will certainly earn for its inventors an enormous fortune. The invention is an ingenious device for the saving of the waste yarn, an important item of cotton manufacture, as any one acquainted with print cloth manufacturing especially will readily see. The amount of waste in a cotton mill, even with the best of cotton and the best of care, is enormous. In England, where the cotton used is generally of a higher grade than here, the waste is in most mills carefully gathered and used again in the manufacture of the cheaper grades of goods. During the war special machines were devised to chop the waste yarn and spin it over again for the cheaper goods. This machinery was cumbersome as well as costly, but its use was profitable. A Fall River mill, owing to a great measure to the quality of cotton used, the waste is very great, much greater indeed, than in England. An English manufacturer who visited Fall River not long ago, is reported as saying that he would rather have the value of the waste from the mills here than the profit, and he was pretty near right when it is considered that a certain mill in this city, and one which probably had as little waste as any, is reported to have lost \$20,000 during the past year. One thing is certain, the proportion of waste in almost every mill in the city is much greater than its percentage of profit; 250,000 bales of cotton are used here

annually, and many thousands bales are wasted. It will be seen, therefore, that the field is one which offers splendid opportunities for the skill of the inventor.

A Cotton Worm Reported.

The Selma Times of the 18th says: Capt. John White who has just returned from Greenboro, where he was looking after his farming interests, reports that while there a veritable cotton worm was discovered on a plant of the staple in the field. The plant had a growth of four leaves, and the worm was a full grown one. It was seen by over twenty people, who agreed upon its species as genuine and unquestioned. This can be admitted as true without any contradiction of the theory of the pest's habits or fear of its damaging work this year because of such earliness of appearance. Prof. Riley, the entomological authority, maintains that the cotton worm can be found at any period of the plant's growth, and that it increases in numbers as the plant does in growth, provided other circumstances are favorable. Our farmers need not, then, get blue because one worm has been found, and we are quite sure that fact will not affect the sensitive New York market.

The Beautiful Snow,

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 20.—A snow storm of five minutes duration passed over the city this afternoon. The thermometer ranged very low all day.

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 21.—Snow began falling here at noon to-day, at 3 p. m. it was still snowing hard with three inches on the ground.

A Blinding Snow Storm Prevailing in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, May 22.—At Muncie, Indiana, the ground was covered with snow last night. At Findly, Ohio snow fell several inches deep. At Wapakoneta, Ohio, the snow was so heavy as to break branches off of trees, and the thermometer fell to 35 degrees. At Hagerstown, Indiana, snow fell from noon to night. At Easton, Ohio, the snow covered the ground. At Lima, Ohio twelve inches of snow fell, and branches of trees broke with its weight. At Bellefontaine, Ohio, four inches of snow fell, and the thermometer fell to 34 degrees. At Marysville, Ohio, a blinding snow storm began in the forenoon and lasted all day.

AT CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 22.—Cold, windy weather prevails here. Trees, outhouses and unfinished buildings have suffered some. Snow is reported to be five inches deep in Logan county.

CASEVILLE, ILLS. ST. LOUIS, May 22.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Caseyville, Ills., says a severe frost fell here last night and damaged crops considerably; doing more injury than the cyclones.

SOUTHERN STATES. NEW ORLEANS, May 22.—Telegrams from all sections of Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Texas report unseasonably cool or cold weather. The mercury in New Orleans at midnight was sixty-two degrees.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA. Calhoun County. Office Circuit Court, May 9, 1883. List of Grand and Petit Jurors drawn to serve at the August Term 1883, of the Circuit court of Calhoun county, Ala., to wit:

GRAND JURORS.

Name.	Beat.	Occup'n.
1 J. R. Draper,	13.	Banker.
2 S. O. Smith,	6.	Farmer.
3 E. D. McCallen,	2.	"
4 W. V. Hanna,	11.	"
5 W. C. Martin,	14.	"
6 W. A. Cook,	1.	"
7 W. B. Skelton,	15.	"
8 W. A. Rogers,	23.	"
9 Thomas Stewart,	9.	"
10 J. O. T. Hughes,	"	"
11 P. O. Patterson,	10.	"
12 W. A. Anderson,	4.	"
13 S. P. Sherbert,	8.	"
14 T. J. Plesco,	7.	"
15 J. R. Scott,	12.	"

PETIT JURORS—1st WEEK.

Name.	Beat.	Occup'n.
1 Thomas King,	10.	Farmer.
2 A. C. Woodruff,	2.	"
3 C. A. Reeves,	8.	"
4 H. R. Langford,	2.	"
5 J. S. Canada,	5.	"
6 J. P. Ford,	4.	"
7 L. N. Downing,	5.	"
8 R. L. Allen,	13.	"
9 J. F. Crow,	5.	"
10 Thomas Vincent,	6.	"
11 W. W. Thomas,	7.	"
12 J. B. Clark,	4.	"
13 S. T. Carter,	13.	"
14 J. A. Ward,	8.	"
15 J. P. Burns,	10.	"
16 James Baggett,	1.	"
17 J. W. Ragan,	13.	"
18 J. A. Prater,	3.	"
19 H. G. McCallen,	2.	"
20 Jack T. Dempsey,	9.	"
21 J. J. Farmer,	9.	"
22 Wm. Skelton,	15.	"
23 J. G. Reeves,	23.	"
24 D. D. Nabers,	8.	"

SECOND WEEK.

Name.	Beat.	Occup'n.
1 John M. Owens,	2.	"
2 J. N. Phillips,	6.	"
3 D. C. Shaw,	7.	"
4 W. M. Wilkins,	2.	"
5 William Allen,	17.	"
6 J. W. Ingher,	12.	"
7 A. Abney,	12.	"
8 Samuel Paul,	14.	"
9 J. H. King,	10.	"
10 J. A. Adams,	12.	"
11 T. A. Turner,	13.	"
12 Noah Bonds,	1.	"
13 S. L. Burgess,	3.	"
14 J. G. Morgan,	10.	"
15 Walter Dean,	1.	"
16 E. S. Emerson,	13.	"
17 Wiley McGinnis,	17.	"
18 W. A. Orr,	12.	"
19 C. H. Rogers,	7.	"
20 T. A. Wilkerson,	9.	"
21 John Watson,	6.	"
22 M. L. Landers,	1.	"
23 P. J. Hines,	1.	"
24 W. S. McKinzie,	14.	"

Time and Expense Saved.

Hard workers are subject to bilious attacks which may end in dangerous illness. Parker's Ginger Tonic keeps the kidneys and liver active, and by preventing the attack saves sickness, time and expense. Detroit Press.

Snakes as Family Pets

The following interesting observations on the intelligence of snakes shows, not only that these animals are well able to distinguish persons, but also that they possess an intensity of amiable emotion scarcely to be expected in this class. A writer to the London "Times" thus describes the behavior of some pet snakes kept by a gentleman and lady of his acquaintance:

"Mr. M., after we had talked for a little time, asked me if I had any fear of snakes; and after a timid 'No, not very,' from me, he produced out of a cupboard a large box constrictor, python, and several small snakes, which at once made themselves at home on the writing table among pens, ink, and books. I was at first a good deal startled, especially when the two large snakes coiled round and round my friend, and began to notice me with their bright eyes and forked tongues; but soon finding how tame they were, I ceased to feel frightened. After a short time Mr. M.—expressed a wish to call Mrs. M.—and left me with the box deposited on an arm chair. I felt a little queer when the animal began gradually to come near me, but the entrance of my host and hostess, followed by two charming little children, put me at my ease again. After the first interchange of civilities, she and the children went at once to the box, and calling it by the most endearing names, allowed it to twine itself most gracefully round them. I sat talking for a long time, lost in wonder at the picture before me. Two beautiful little girls and their charming mother sat before me with a box-constrictor (as thick as a small tree) twining playfully round the lady's waist and neck, forming a kind of turban round her head, expecting to be petted and made much of like a kitten. The children over and over again took its head in their hands and kissed its mouth, pushing aside its forked tongue in doing so. The animal kept turning its head continually toward me with a curious gaze, until I allowed it to nestle its head for a moment up my sleeve. Nothing could be prettier than to see this splendid serpent coiled all round Mrs. M.—while she moved about the room and when she stood to pour out the coffee. He seemed to adjust his weight so nicely, and every coil with its beautiful marking was relieved by the black velvet dress of the lady. It was long before I could make up my mind to end the visit."—Popular Science Monthly.

Canoe Creek Lumber Company.

The Canoe Creek Lumber Company have located a mill four miles west of Jacksonville, on the Gadsden road; in the heart of a very fine pine region, and are now ready to fill all orders for best classes of all kinds of lumber. Orders left at Crow Bros., will be promptly attended to.

\$25 Reward.

Will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to me, at Middletoe, Ala., or in any jail so that I can get him, George Hendrix, colored, who I took out of jail and am the bondsman for his appearance at the Circuit Court of this county. Said George Hendrix is about 5 feet 10 inches high, complexion very black—has a scrofulous scar on the left side of his neck and has a scar across one of his eye-brows, and weighs about 160 or 165 pounds, rather slow spoken. Broad across the chest and has a very flat nose. I will pay the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me as above or lodged in any jail, so that I can get him. The said George Hendrix wore off a cassimere coat of rather a peculiar color, and a low hat white on the outside and black under the brim, and had on striped cotton pants, and wears a No. 8 shoe.

may 12-13. A. L. HENDERSON.

Thomas Fahy.

DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS.

NOTIONS, &c.

Rome, Ga.

Slaughtering Prices!

The magnitude of the Stock compels me to slaughter Goods this Spring, and I guarantee the goods cannot be bought elsewhere at the prices I quote.

MOIR SILKS, (in colors only), \$1.00
A bargain in BLACK SILK, selling in New York at 2.00 1-25
BLACK SILKS @ 1.00—90c—80c—75c—60c

COLORS SATINS, worth 75c. 38c
BROCADE " " 1.00 75c
OTTOMAN " " 1.00 75c
ALBATROSS SUITINGS, 44 inches, worth 75c @ 60c
NUNN'S VELLINGS, 44 inches, worth 60c @ 35c
NUNN'S VELLINGS, 22 inches, selling everywhere @ 20c 25

A fine line of the latest styles in Laces, Fans and Hosiery.

BALBIGHU CLOCKED ROSE, @ 25 & 30c.
Lonsdale Bleached Muslin, 9c
Fruit of the Loom, 9c
Standard Prints, 9c

Samples sent on application.
Orders, by mail, promptly attended to.

THOMAS FAHY, 68 Broad St., Rome, Ga.

An Absolute Fact!

THE CHEAPEST

FURNITURE HOUSE

IN NORTH GEORGIA!

An Immense Stock to Select From!

My Undertaker's Department is fully up with the times, being complete in all its details. With 35 years experience in this department, I can confidently guarantee satisfaction.

J. G. DAILEY, Rome, Ga.

Bark Wanted at Germania.

500 Cord

MOUNTAIN OAK

AND BLACK OAK BARKS

Wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid.

GERMANIA TANNING CO., Ala.

NOTICE

To Those who Wish to Live Neat and Comfortable.

The undersigned, from long and sufficient service, also, more than twenty years experience in his profession, feels satisfied that his operations cannot be surpassed by any other Dentist in the State. Having now located in Jacksonville, he tenders his services to the people of the town and surrounding country. All diseases of the mouth, maxillary sinns and teeth treated in the most scientific manner. Natural teeth when decayed, thoroughly cleaned and filled with pure gold, or other material, will make them last through life. Childrens teeth regulated, and made to assume their natural position in the jaw. Artificial teeth inserted on plate, from a single tooth to an entire set, so as to be useful in mastication and look as natural as life. Old teeth and fangs extracted without pain. All work a tendency to short notice and warranted. Will be found in my office every Friday and Saturday, and will send proof with the following names: J. B. Farmer, Sheriff.

Sheriff Sale for July.

Will be sold on the 1st Monday in July, 1883, at the hour of twelve o'clock, before the court house door, in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest and best bidder, the following real estate, levied on to satisfy a \$1000 in favor of Rowan, Dean & Co. vs. W. J. Scott and Geneva Scott, issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, Ala., consisting of the following lands to wit: S E 1/4 of S E 1/4 of Sec. 13, T. 13, R. 8—40 acres; E 1/2 of N. W. 1/4, less 20 acres off of south end, section 30, T. 13, R. 8—40 acres; part of the S. W. 1/4 and part of the E. 1/2 of S. W. 1/4 of sec. 10, T. 13, R. 8—60 acres, making in all 160 acres more or less.

may 26-6t J. B. FARMER, Shff.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said county, special Term, May 22, 1883.

This day came M. M. Hannab, administrator de bonis non with the will annexed, of the estate of Daniel M. Hannab, deceased, and filed in court his application in writing and under oath, praying an order of this court to sell the lands of said estate in said petition described, for the purpose of division among the heirs of said estate, upon the grounds that the same cannot be equitably, fairly and beneficially divided by metes and bounds. It is therefore ordered by the court that the 2nd day of July 1883, be and is hereby appointed the day on which he and his detestors shall apply, and that notice thereof be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, as a notice to Robt. C. Hannab of Ellis county, Texas, and all others interested, to be and appear at my office in the court house of said county, on said 2nd day of July, 1883, and contest said application if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

WALL PAPER.

Fashionable Designs For Par-lors, Halls, Chambers &c.

SAMPLES AND PRICES

MAILED FREE.

H. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

125 & 130 West 33d St., NEW YORK.

CANE CREEK LUMBER Company.

The Canoe Creek Lumber Company have located a mill four miles west of Jacksonville, on the Gadsden road; in the heart of a very fine pine region, and are now ready to fill all orders for best classes of all kinds of lumber. Orders left at Crow Bros., will be promptly attended to.

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J. G. DAILEY, Rome, Ga.

Bark Wanted at Germania.

[illegible]

Discovery of the Most Deadly Enemy of Mankind—The Bacteria and Its Ravages. The scientific world has been greatly startled and delighted by the discovery of the most deadly enemy of mankind with the microscope of the form of myriads of tiny, deadly parasites. The air we breathe and the water we drink are teeming with these deadly little growths in proportion as they are infected from various noxious sources. The recent experiments and research have shown that the cause of many of the diseases known, and the welfare and health of every individual depending so much on freedom from their destructive ravages, it is the duty of all the reports of recent investigators in this field of scientific inquiry should be widely read, and the public should be suitably instructed. At first received with some suspicion they have at length been thoroughly proven, and now the knowledge of the unqualified importance of the leading cause of disease throughout the world. But little else is talked of in the schools and clubs of science, and the newspapers and magazines are provided with the testimony of the most corroborative of the value of the marvelous discovery which is pronounced the greatest advance in medical science of modern times.

LYNDALL, with the aid of other eminent English investigators, made a number of examinations of the floating particles in the atmosphere, and found numbers of living germs capable of producing disease. In dry and healthy localities but few germs were found, and these of the harmless varieties, while in low damp places, crowded houses and unhealthy cities, the poisonous germs were extremely numerous everywhere.

describes it as a simple cellular organ-
ism belonging to the same order as the bac-
teria. When dried the germs may, without
losing their vitality, stand great extremes of
temperature. Being so hard, they are in-
visible to the naked eye, they may be
carried by any distance by the wind or carried
in the air in the dust. They may also
lie for months or years undisturbed
in the furniture, floor, carpets, curtains,
in the building, and only requiring
proper degree of moisture and
to be taken into life, develop and grow.
Thrive and live in the blood, lymph,
and secretions of the human
body. When the system is
attacked they attack the cells that make up
the animal frame. Any albuminous fluid
in the system is a good medium for their
growth, and a single drop is sufficient to
contaminate a whole system.
Examined with microscopes of great
power, and enlarged so that they can
be seen, they resemble little spheres ap-
parently of minute rod-like bodies hav-
ing some power of motion. They bond in
the blood, and below and stretch with it
in the arteries that send them to the
h. At the temperature of the human
body they are the most active.

[illegible]

...a weak or unhealthy state. For a
...ive and healthy, the liver, kidneys
...els have to a wonderful extent the
...t expelling these deadly animalcule
...ites from the system. And this fact
...an important indication for the
...ul treatment of all the long list of
...s caused by these parasites as will be
...s on another page.

large catalogue of apparently wide-spread diseases, but really all depending on common cause, and therefore naturally treated on the same principle, is, on the basis of the blood conditions revealed here, the use of glycerites, and, curiously enough, to observe a direct relation to the cause of the disease, a comparatively small number being prescribed in mild cases and a very large portion in the more severe. Under the use of this medicinal treatment which they give, it is substantially the same as that which is recommended later in this number, and we cannot be steadily diminishing day to day, until, with the restoration of the body's strength, they are in the frame.

great variety of symptoms were accompany their presence, due to the state of the constitution, the part of the system most affected, and the effect of the disease on the system generally. Among the most prominent symptoms were: general debility; anæmia; neuralgic pains; indigestion; poor or variable appetite; shortness of breath; hectic fever; irritability—wounds, cold sores, caries in ear, sore throat, etc. In some cases where the skin was sore—chann, boils, carbuncles, etc.—the disease was cured by the use of the Compound. Anthony's fire ointment was also used, and all cured with certainty were cured by these. The hectic fever so often accompanying the hacking cough, and the diarrhoea, were cured by the Compound.

The corrosive acids and mineral poisons are found to possess the power of killing the germs, but the heterogeneous nature of these powerful agents prevents their general use. For the purpose of expelling the germs from the system it is necessary to resort to vegetable acids, which are to cleanse the blood of the germs without injury to the patient.

The physician of large experience has observed the efficacy of crude arsenic, now conclusively shown to be a deadly arsenic life, for many years demonstrated much time and money to the cause of these affections, and in the treatment of many thousands of cases developed the fact that the combination of vegetable acids with arsenic was a most successful agent which he used with marvellous success in their cure.

Instead of wasting disease, as consumption or scrofula, the lungs and the bowels, and in all cases attended with weakness, it was found to exert the most powerful and restorative influences besides its nutritive properties. The influence of cod liver oil or any of the remedial agents resorted to by the medical profession in such cases, such as iron and quinine bear no comparison to the mild but the strength of the debilitated. The arsenic, has been used for years with the greatest success in vast and successful practice.

Sufferers from "liver complaint," giving rise to "bad blood," consumption, scrofula, and other affections and symptoms, the results of blood poisoning from the ravages of the deadly parasites or disease forms so briefly referred to, find in this remedy prompt relief and a permanent cure. The great and increasing demand for this long-given and peerless remedy for so many apparently different but really identical

not simply termed the "house-
holder of our health." Through the in-
creased action of the liver and other emun-
cinating organs of the system, all poisonous
elements are rendered inactive and gradually
eliminated from the system with other impuri-
ties. In some cases, where there are un-
healthy discharges, as from the nostrils in
cases of either acute or chronic catarrh, the
use of Dr. Sagar's Catarrh Remedy

the risk of repetition and by way of regulation. We may truthfully say that the Medical Discovery cures all humors, the worst scrofula to a common blotch, the eruption. Erysipelas, salt-rheum, sores, scaly or rough skin, in short, all diseases caused by disease germs in the blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying and purifying medicine. Great numbers rapidly find their long desired infirmity.

Especially has it been designed infirmity in curing tetter, rose rash, carbuncles, sores, scrofulous sores and swellings, white swellings, koker or thickening.

feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have a yellow color of skin, or yellowish brown face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat, alternating with hot flashes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular menstruation and tongue coated, you are suffering from indigestion, dyspepsia, and torpid liver action. In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects and radical cures.

drugs trifling when compared with the Medical Directory. It builds up the system and increases the weight of those who follow a standard of health by wasting no money on treatment that we have outlined in this article for the large chronic diseases of our age, has long been acknowledged to be the most useful it is upon the belief shared by skillful medical men of the day, that the case-producing the most trouble in man is through the liver. It is therefore that those agents known to act most efficiently in regulating the action of these organs are the best to rely upon. For this purpose Golden Noddy is the best.

The instrument operated upon
with a large surface, a razor,
sharpens best with a flint as
the three parts of glycerine to
alcohol.

Enamel marks so they will not
take well skimmed milk and
an equal bulk of water. Wash
marks (whether writing or
with this liquid, using a soft
brush, and avoiding all
Place upon a flat board to

The horse's stomach
is fast but he does not
eat the food where it
full that the food fails
lining of the large pro-
hog this is because of
of the mucus doubt
when fed grain, and

HAVE A PLAN IN FARMING.—The great fault of American farmers is a constant desire for change. The farm is rarely thought of as the home where the children are to occupy during their lifetime and then leave to their heirs. There is too much changing with the crops—first one thing and then another, the result of which is a shifting which is profitless. For a few years it may be that sheep-raising is the leading feature of the farm and then it is followed by rearing a breed of cattle, or fattening hogs, tobacco, or even rubber. The general management of a farm should be planned once for all, it only being subject to those changes that an improvement in agricultural methods suggest. The work of a farm should go on regularly year after year, so that even in mid-winter the farmer may make his arrangements, and complete his scheme of work, for the whole season. The man who is trying to sell his farm, has his eye on some other locality or business, and is not ready to devote his energies to some new crop or method, is seldom on the highway to success. It is well to try

structure, and is the only part that can be mutilated by cutting and burning, as is the common practice by men calling themselves shoers, by nails made too large and driven too deep. Every horse owner of experience will, when he has occasion for the first time to have a colt shod, select a smith who will do as the

SOME of the Western journals give an account of the extensive and well man-

of stock, then potatoes fed rank at 245; that is, it would take 245 pounds of potatoes to fatten as far as corn, or nearly 4 times as much. Beets are rated at 336 pounds on the scale; thus, theoretically, it would take 336 pounds of beets to fatten five times as many pounds as of corn; but fattening is not in question, but health. It is found in practice with farm animals that the rate of succulent vegetable food largely affects the digestibility of grain; and this is especially true with swine to

lands of Western Kansas; here regarded as worthless for farm uses, are to be irrigated and made productive. Water is to be retained in ditches from the spring floods on the Kansas River, and conveyed to ditch-lands. The experiment has succeeded. The experiment has succeeded on a small scale, and 3 companies have been organized with large capital

COO" says: "When farmers learn experience that by hosing their and thoroughly working it over with absorbents such as mifeek, road dust, leaves, etc., to take up acid and the ammonia set free, they doubt a what it now is, and, two, expense much less than the same of plant food could be obtained tificial fertilizer, a new era will be reached in agriculture, and see the fertility of our farms back to where they were fifty 50."

g, like the horse, has no extra to store away food, therefore twice a day and what he will overland his stomach, and if not pushed beyond the point will digest, the stomach is so a considerable portion of the to come in contact with the stomach, and thus a very portion of the environment in the st. Experiments prove that a fed wastes more than one-half given him. We have no same is true of the horse, large quantities of hay and fed bit twice a day.

ALMOND MILK.—Pour a quart of boiling water upon a quarter of a pound of shelled almonds, and when the skins are soft, rub them off the kernels with a clean towel; pound the almonds thus denuded, in a mortar, putting in three or four at a time and adding four or five drops of milk, so that the almonds are being pounded, to prevent sticking; about a table-spoonful of milk will be required for the quarter of a pound of almonds when the almonds are finely powdered mix them with a pint of milk, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, a level teaspoonful of salt and the yellow rind of a lemon, and place the milk over the fire to boil; when it has reached a good boil, add three beaten eggs smooth-ly, and strain the mixture at the milk then, straining the mixture at the milk is strained in; return it to the saucepan, and place it, in another pan of hot water, over the fire strain it constantly until it begins to thicken; then remove it at once from the fire, strain it and serve it. This is an exceedingly nutritious beverage, useful in most conditions of illness.

the latter of very light workmanship, and to ornament them with crystals and jewels of colored glass. The central portions, from which the branches radiate, is often beautifully enamelled and painted and adds greatly to the appearance of the chandelier. Even on stairways the branch brackets are of the same light

ception of cushions. Footstools to
atch are decorated in bright ribbons.
ery effective tidies are made in strips
fisherman's twine, crocheted in open
lank and joined together at regular in-
ervals. They are made very effective
y the insertion of gay satin ribbons of
very color. Spinal axes.

FASHIONABLE quilt is made of silk chen-work in every variety of colors. It can be embossed, shaded, and gross in silk of every possible shape are used together with gold silk in elaborate feather stitch, and form a square, which is edged with a very deep border of dark plush and lined throughout with quilted crimson satin.

shape of a Gothic gateway, brick-
work and ornaments being alike carved
in hard wood, oak, mahogany, or wal-
nut. The effect is singularly good,
and they are specially adapted for large
portraits to stand on a shelf or
table.

FASHIONABLE pterieres are now of
dark material in graduated shades, a
silver or gold thread dividing the
face from the hair.

regain their selves, each one decorated with a handsome railing in fine brass-work, and containing cushions large enough to hold a modern-sized piece of uric-a-brac.

Large square table-cloths for the dining-room of jute push, but are no longer in the centre. In addition to the same printed border in Moorish or arabesque design, they now have an arabesque circular design in the centre.

VELVET in screens is seen in the decoration of panels of matting. This takes oil color well and forms a desirable neutral background for any color.

SHADES are made in tinted glasses, and painted in floral design in vivid colors. Yellow, pink, green are the fashionable tints, and are admirable backgrounds for reds and violets.

[illegible]

detailed description of her costume. Please tell us what was the color of the horse," "I do not remember." "Well, was the woman white or black?" "I did not notice; she went so fast that I only had time to see how she was dressed."

While asleep at a friend's the house was blown over and the lady pinned to the earth by a heavy rafter. It was supposed that she was crushed, but when they dug her out, she opened her eyes and sleepily murmured, "Jane, I feel a little uncomfortable; unfasten my dress."

many of the best physicians, owing to great success in curing all diseases of its nature.

WHEN you see a prominent citizen, bright and shining light in society and an energetic man in business, and that sort of thing, pause in the sidewalk and gaze about him with a glassy look in his eye, you needn't think of complex and paralysis. He is simply inclined to remember an errand his wife told him to do.

and manly vigor.—Address as
e.—N. B.—No risk is incurred, as
days' trial is allowed.

There was a lisping drummer and had a
very good opinion of himself. He
told his partner at a dance in a town
near from Boston: "I wanth you'th
understan that I me no ordinary
drummer. I belong to the firm of Jones
and Sun. My father is Jones and I me

... telephone office for an hour and
... trying to get her husband's ear,
... him an important piece of news.
... she was put in communication
... him, all she had to say was: "Ba-
... to a tooth through."

Kline's Great Nerve Restorer is the
... of the age for all nerve diseases. All
... stopped free. Send to 301 Arch street,
... Memphis, Pa.

Cincinnati court room the other
... witness swore that he never saw
... other-in-law and did not know her
... It made the jury so wild with
... that they forgot all about the case
... could not

man with a receipted bill on his
to marry her. Now that he
taken the engagement, she stuns
pays and \$2,500 besides.

Another Swan's Worm Syrup.
ie, fescues, harmful, cathartic, for fe-
s, restlessness, worms, constipation, etc.

NDPA, does how make their own
"Yes, indeed they do, Johnnie,
they always put the yolk in the
"Guess they do, Johnnie."
they put the starch around it
the yolk from rubbing off?"
likely, my little boy." "Ar"
is the cover on?" This stumped
gentlemen.

divorce which she wanted because her husband kissed her pretty servant, I said she ought to be thankful that her husband had found a way to keep her servant-girl.

Never interrupt any conversation with a laughing Cough; it creates a bad impression. Better invest a-quarter of a dollar in a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and cure it.

A MISSOURI maiden's mistake; One of the sweetest-looking girls in the State of Missouri dislocated her shoulder the other day by kicking a cat. Handsome as is handsome does, but she should not kick with her right arm.

JENNETTE JUNE declares that there are no scientific dressmakers in this country. The trouble is, the fashionable dressmaker lavishes all her scientific attainment on making out the bill. There's where all the science goes.

"Tough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, beetles, bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

NEW YORK papers are busy assailing each other for using bad grammar. This looks like a move in self defence to distract the attention of the public from their other ounts.

something. A friend who had used VEGETINE
 advised me to take some. I did so, and it proved to
 be just what I needed. It builds the whole system
 up, and makes one feel like a new person.
 Yours respectfully,
 Mrs. ELIZABETH PORTER,
 126 Chestnut Street.

DR. J. C. WILLIAMS,
Health Department City Hall.

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SPRING MEDICINE.

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of months all gone, and
CURED

He is kindred. The most ex-
 traordinary cures by his
 great *Chemical Cancer*
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 No knife, caustics, loss of
 blood or fearful treatments
 required in removing the
 largest of Cancers or
 Tumors. For particulars,
 send for free literature or
 call on DR. KLINE, 931
 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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REMEDY FOR ALL KINDS OF PILES.
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all dealers, by P. C. Sillsbee, Box 3946,
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examined before you pay
for it. This is the same style
other companies retail for \$40
All machines warranted for 3
years. Send for free literature

[illegible]

Ask the most eminent physician of any school, what is the best he would give for curing the kidneys of the nerves and alleviating the nervous complaints, giving the childlike refreshing sleep, away. "And they will tell you unhesitatingly, "Some form of Hops!"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians "What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all the diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, such as dropsy, gravel, gonorrhea, diabetes, retention of urine, and all the diseases of the bladder?" "And they will tell you unhesitatingly, "Some form of Hops!"

Ask the same physicians "What is the best and only reliable remedy for curing all liver diseases, such as jaundice, dropsy, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, fever, ague, &c., &c." and they will tell you unhesitatingly, "Mandrake! or Dandelion!"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable and compounded into Hop Balm,

CHAPTER II.

"Almost dead or nearly dying"
For years, and given up by physicians,
of Bright's and another kidney disease,
complaints, severe coughs called
tion, have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy!
From agony of neuralgia, re-
vived by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

SAMARITAN
CURES AND

Is unfailing in
Cure of
Cyclic Fls.
Convulsions
Dance, Alu
Opium Eate
vous debility
and all Ner
Blood disea

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PURE COD LIVER
OIL AND LIME.

[illegible]