

Clarke County Democrat.

VOL. XIX.

GROVE HILL, ALA., TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1874.

NO. 1

The Democrat.

ISAAC GRANT, Proprietor.

TERMS:

For One Year, in advance, \$2 00
Advertisements inserted as follows:
Per square, for first insertion, \$1 50
Each subsequent insertion, per sqr 75
For Letters of Administration \$5 00
Final or Partial Settlements, \$6 00
Announcing Candidates, \$5 00
Obituaries and Tributes of Res.
pect charged as advertisements.
By the year, per square of ten lines
or less, \$12; six months, \$8; three
months, \$5.
Lower rates for long notices.

Professional Cards.

THOMAS J. FORD,
Attorney at Law,
GROVE HILL, ALA.

Will practice in the courts of Clarke
county, and faithfully attend to all
business entrusted to his care.
April 22, 1873, y

H. C. GRAYSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GROVE HILL, ALA.

Will practice in Clarke and the ad-
joining counties, and faithfully and
promptly attend to all business entrusted
to his care.
Feb 24 40y

JOHN Y. KILPATRICK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
— AND —
Solicitor in Chancery.

Camden, Wilcox County, Alabama.
Will practice regularly in all the
Courts of Clarke, Monroe and Wilcox
counties, in the Supreme Court of the
State and in the United States District
Courts.
June 24, 8y

JAMES S. DICKINSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GROVE HILL, ALA.

Will practice in the various Courts
of Law and Equity in the Counties of
Clarke, Wilcox and Monroe; and in
the Supreme Court of the State.
He will promptly and faithfully at-
tend to all business entrusted to his
care. June 24, 1869 8y

JOHN W. PORTIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SUGGSVILLE, CLARKE CO., ALA.
Dec. 9, 1869, y

WALTER H. GRANT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
— AND —
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Will practice in the Courts of Mar-
engo and the adjoining counties, and in
the Supreme Court.
Office, Linden, Marengo co., Ala.

STATE OF ALABAMA—CLARKE COUNTY.
Probate Court, May 25, 1874.

J. D. Guy, dec'd. Estate of.

THIS day came D. J. Dawson, the
administrator of the estate of said
estate and filed his statements and re-
ports setting forth that said estate is
solvent and praying that it may be
so declared:

It is ordered that the 20th day of
June, 1874, be appointed for hearing
and determining the same, when all
persons interested can appear and con-
test the same if they think proper.
JACK R. WILSON,
May 26th Judge.

Notice of Administration.

M. S. York, deceased, Estate of.

LETTERS of administration, upon
said estate having been granted to
the undersigned, by the Probate Court
of Clarke county, on the 18th day of
April, 1874, notice is hereby given
to all persons having claims against
said estate to present them legally au-
thenticated within the time prescribed
by law or they will be barred, and those
indebted to the estate will make pay-
ment to the undersigned.
J. O. YORK,
April 21, 1874, 6w Adm'r.

Marion Lodge, No. 12, meets at
Suggsville, on the 2d Saturday in each
month.

Coffeeville Lodge, No. 122, meets
the 4th Saturday in each month.

Volume XIX—No. 1.

This is the first number of the 19th
volume of the CLARKE COUNTY DEMO-
CRAT. In an humble way, this little
paper has labored eighteen years for
the moral, political and material good
of this people. During its existence
the dark days have been greatly in ex-
cess of the bright. Its first political
contest was that which resulted in the
election of James Buchanan to the
presidency of the United States. We
trust it may live to participate in many
presidential campaigns, and that the
successful candidates may hold prin-
ciples similar to those which were held
by Mr. Buchanan. Then would our
country regain its former prosperity,
honor and morality, and be again what
it once was—"The light of all nations,
the hope of the world."

Shall It be a Primary Election?

Our correspondent, "Candidate," is
in favor of a primary election as the
surest, most efficient and most satis-
factory manner of uniting the conser-
vative voters of this county in oppo-
sition to the colored or radical party in
the November election. This is well,
and we are glad to know that some of
our candidates are wise enough and
unselfish enough to see that there is not
the ghost of a chance for success while
we are divided on six candidates and
the radicals united on one. They are
about equal to us in strength anyway,
and, to succeed, we must unite as they
are united. This is too evident to ad-
mit of clearer demonstration, and, for
the life of us, we can see no reason
why a Democratic candidate should
object to the test of a fair primary elec-
tion. By it he may succeed; without
it defeat is certain. If any are hang-
ing their hopes on negro ballots, their
trust will prove delusive in the end.
The negroes of this county are well
aware of their strength, and, as else-
where, they are aware of their eligi-
bility to office; and, reasonably, they
prefer to bestow their favors on those
of their own color. This is natural,
and it is a distinguishing characteristic
with the African race. No beings of
Earth are more sympathetic toward
each other or more strongly united by
the ties of race, color and condition.
Their tickets will very likely contain
names that were unknown to the con-
servatives in the canvass; and they
vote the "paper," with the names it
contains—no scratching or adding. It
sometimes happens that they get tick-
ets prepared for other counties, but the
paper is voted, and no other "paper"
will do unless coming from some true
and trusted member of their party. So,
if you are not sure of getting your
name on the regular Radical ticket—
and what good Democrat would have it
there?—your best chance is to submit
your claims to the action of your own
party, your own race and color, and
be governed by such action. The
prosperity of the county and the best
interests of both races—white and col-
ored—demand that the offices be filled
by good and competent white men.
Those who pay the taxes know better
how to take care of the public funds,
and right, justice and economy demand
that they should administer govern-
ment—county, state and national.

If the party decides upon the prim-
ary election system, every man who is
certain to vote the Conservative ticket
in November should be allowed to vote,
and if some desire to vote for one or
more names on the ticket, and not the
entire ticket, then he should be per-
mitted to vote for that or those names.
We think the election should be about
the middle of September—not sooner.
Give every man a chance who is, or
who may become, a candidate, to get
himself properly before the people of
the entire county, and to enlist the in-
fluence and active support of every
friend in his behalf. Then there can
be no grounds of complaint of unfair-
ness nor of want of time.

The steamer Clara has been raised
and taken back to Mobile. We are
glad to hear that she is up again.

Capt. Robert W. Mathews, of
the steamer Hale, will accept our
thanks for a late Mobile Register.

The Radical party of Mobile has
divided. The negroes against the
carpet-baggers.

The supreme court of the state is in
session again and a decision of the Mo-
bile mayoralty case is expected very
soon.

Four thousand women of Salt Lake
City have petitioned for prohibition of
the sale of intoxicating liquors. They
believe a man with several wives and
two score children has no time for
drunkenness.

A bill providing for a canal from
the Mississippi river, near Fort St.
Philip, to Lake Borgne, not to cost
more than \$8,000,000, and to be di-
rected, constructed and maintained by the
Government, passed the house on the
5th by a vote of 146 to 86.

The Montgomery Advertiser learns
that the sale of the Alabama and Chat-
taanooga railroad, the other day, was
not so advantageous to the state as that
once made by Governor Lindsay. It
was bought by Bostonians, and it was
thought possession would be given in
a few days.

Primary Election.

Mr. GRANT—Dear Sir: As you
have earnestly desired all candidates to
express their views on the convention
question, I will briefly state my posi-
tion. I propose that there shall be a
primary election held in all the pre-
cincts of the county, and the person
receiving the greatest number of votes
for any one of the offices shall be de-
clared the nominee of the Democratic
party. I am in favor of sending dele-
gates to the convention to be held at
Montgomery to nominate suitable per-
sons for the different state offices. I
propose that the primary election be
held on the first Monday in August, by
the white voters of the county. There
seems to be so much opposition to a
convention, I believe that a primary
election would give more general satis-
faction. No man could possibly have
an excuse to stay away from the polls
when so near at home, and if we are
beaten by the stained tribe of white
folks, the fault will lie at our own
door.
CANDIDATE.

Independent Candidates.

If there is an independent movement
in this county next fall, in opposition
to the regular nominees of the Demo-
cratic party, the people should see to
it that it is independent in fact as well
as by profession.

Such a movement impliedly asserts
that the movers can be elected outside
of the Democratic organization. If so,
let them be elected without Democratic
votes.

The people should have no patience
with such movements in the next cam-
paign. They should indignantly frown
upon them. If made at all, they will
be made by men whose greed for office
is superior to every other considera-
tion; by men who are willing to risk
the defeat of the Democratic party in
the impending struggle simply to grati-
fy their own selfish aims; by men
who decline to co-operate with the De-
mocracy, but ask that Democrats add
enough to the negro vote to elect them.

The doors of the Democratic party
are wide open to all who oppose Rad-
ical corruption and Radical efforts to
degrade our people. The platform is
broad enough for every white man in
the State to stand upon, and if there
are any who refuse, they cannot assert
as the basis of their refusal that they
were not invited to enter the ranks, to
participate in the great struggle.

We understand these independent
movements, and it is surprising to us
how Democrats can countenance them
much less aid them.

They have two arguments. One

they keep to themselves, the other they
show to the people. Their private ar-
gument is this: "We want office; we
doubt whether we could secure a Demo-
cratic nomination; as independents
we can secure the negro vote, and
enough white votes from personal
friends among Democrats to elect us.
We will not risk our chances with the
Democracy." To the public they say:
"Conventions are humbugs; there is
wire-pulling, trickery, fraud; they
don't express the true wishes of the
people, and we are going to run on
our own merits. We are just as good
Democrats as the nominees of the Con-
vention, and we intend to see whether
a few men can dictate to the people of
Lee county."

Do we not state their position truly?
And if so, will Democrats assist any
such game? Conventions would be
the very thing with these gentlemen if
they were the nominees. But conven-
tions of all other kinds ought not to be
tolerated.

Gentlemen, stop your efforts at di-
viding the Democratic party; submit
your claims to the people through the
regular channel which they may adopt.
Let go the negro vote and take your
stands with the Conservatives in their
great battle for a white man's govern-
ment.—[Op-lika Times.

By Telegraph.

[Mobile Register.]

Mobile Election Cases in the Supreme
Court.

MONTGOMERY, June 5.—By agree-
ment the cases of Reid and Semmes
were heard together. The argument
commenced to-day and will conclude
to-morrow. The decision may not be
rendered before the last week of the
term.

McKinstry, in a speech to-day, charged
fraud in a manner which made
Semmes think him personal. Semmes
asked the court to protect him, and
said if not he would protect himself.—
McKinstry disclaimed any reflection
on Semmes, and Justice Peters lost his
temper.

Smith, Boyles, Semmes and Hamil-
ton appear for Reid, et als, and Dargan,
McKinstry, Elmore and Turner for the
usurpers. Smith opened and Hamil-
ton will close the argument.

JUNE 6.—The argument is progres-
sing and will probably close this eve-
ning.

In conversation with a gentleman
present in court yesterday, I learn
that rumor exaggerated the Semmes
and McKinstry difficulty somewhat.
Admiral Semmes did not ask the court
to protect him. The colloquy between
himself and McKinstry was sprung by
the latter making the charge that cer-
tain parties, if not engaged in fraud,
profited by it. Admiral Semmes asked
if he meant a reflection on him.
McKinstry disclaimed. Justice Peters
interlarded, and suggested that matters
of that sort should be settled outside.
The Admiral made some reply, which
nettled Peters, who ordered the Mar-
shal to arrest him, but immediately
afterward countermanded the order,
and all went merry again. S.

Duskin—Speed.

These professional office-seekers
made speeches in the court-house, last
Saturday, to a small bunch of negroes.
The Civil Rights bill, now before Con-
gress, was their text. We learn from
good authority that all they said was
much calculated to inflame the passions
and prejudices of the negroes against
the whites. They both favor the pas-
sage of the odious and infamous law
now being urged in Congress by Beas-
t Butler. The passage of this bill will
effectually demolish the free public
schools in the South. Such leaders as
Duskin and Speed are denounced by
the Buffalo "Commercial Advertiser,"
a Republican paper of New York, as a
set of systematic public plunderers who
do not deserve decent treatment in any
honest community.

So long as Duskin, Speed or any
other mischievous office-seeker shall
advocate the Civil Rights bill, let them
stand on one side of the line, and all
decent people on the other—we mean
politically and socially.—[Marion
Commonwealth.

Those who feel that their proper
sphere is in colored society ought to be
permitted to move in it without any
special legislation or enabling acts.
If the negroes should take no offence,
then all would be right.

A Capital Suggestion.

The New York Herald concludes an
article on the President's proclamation
recognizing Baxter as the Governor of
Arkansas, as follows:

One thing remains to be done in this
case, and it should be done as if gov-
ernment were a reality—not a game
that anybody and everybody may play
at in the State, and as if order and law
and the sanctity of human life were
more than mere names. Brooks and
his abettors remain to be punished.
Until a good example is made in the
punishment of some of these bogus
Southern Governors there will be no
end to insurrection. One "Governor"
well placed at the end of a halter be-
tween two stout upright posts would be
a spectacle better calculated to give
peace to the Southern States than any
other human ingenuity could contrive.
Our lenity in regard to political offen-
ces goes altogether too far. It gives
absolute immunity to outrages that
keep whole communities in a constant
condition of turmoil and uncertainty.
We sincerely hope that the murders
done in the name of "Governor"
Brooks will not be forgotten, and that
some of the organizers of the insurrec-
tion may find out there is law in the
state, and be the worse for it.

That motion will meet with a unani-
mous second from every decent man in
the country. We regret, however, that
the Herald did not make it sooner so
that some other of these bogus execu-
tives might have had a chance to share
the benefit of it. If Brooks takes a
notion to vanquish and can't be caught,
we name Moses as the very man to il-
lustrate the Herald's suggestion. As
they have already cornered him for
plundering, two birds can be easily
killed with one stone by placing him
at one end of the halter. That would
be the most gracious spectacle ever
witnessed in South Carolina and worth
a tramp to Columbia to see. If there
is to be a hanging, Moses is our candi-
date.—[Macon Telegraph.

Coming to Alabama.

We are pleased to learn that the ac-
tive exertions made by the Gulf City
Grange to attract hither western farm-
ers promise to be crowned with success.
Induced by the representations made
them by the Patrons of Husbandry of
Gulf City Grange, a number of well-
to-do farmers of Illinois, who had pro-
posed to move to Arkansas in the fall,
have appointed one of their number to
visit Mobile county, and report to them
what advantages it offers. Should he
be satisfied with the prospects, in the
fall quite a number of families will
come on and settle. We are further
informed that another person from a
different part of the state will come,
also with a like intent of viewing Mo-
bile county lands. These persons will
probably be among us by the middle
of next month, and we bespeak for
them a cordial reception by our people
generally.—[Mobile Graphic.

Read This.

We invite particular attention to the
following standing notice in the Mont-
gomery Advertiser. Take due notice
thereof and govern yourself accord-
ingly. The Mobile Register adopts the
same rule:

In all legitimate demands of the De-
mocratic party, or of the great inter-
ests of the general public, upon our
columns, the ADVERTISER will not fail
of its duty; but where mere individual
schemes or interests are to be promo-
ted, it will be done as advertising, and
20 cents per line will be required for
all communications calling upon per-
sons to become candidates or commending
those who are candidates.

The shipments of cotton from Oko-
lona, Miss., this season, amount to
9,447 bales.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's fa-
ther, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. J.
H. James, Dr. G. W. FILES, of Clarke
county, to Miss LAURA L. DANIELS, of
Baldwin county.

With the above announcement we
received a large, beautiful and elegant
piece of cake and a bottle of splendid
supper wine for which we tender
our hearty thanks. May the happy
couple be blessed with long lives and
prosperity, and may the greatest enjoy-
ments of earth attend them.

THE DEMOCRAT.

ISAAC GRANT, Editor.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF CLARK COUNTY.
Grove Hill, Alabama.

THE BEAUTIFUL "BY AND BY."

By the shining shore of life's beautiful river,
Where the morning gleams on its bright waves
Quiver.
A bark lay rocking upon the tide;
We stood on the white sands, John and I,
And he whispered, "Dear heart, shall we sail to-
gether,
All the long, long day, with its changeable weather,
Till we land by and by on the other side?"
My heart and my voice made swift reply,
"We will sail together, love, you and I,
Over the tide to the other side,
To that beautiful 'by and by'!"
Through all the day, with its sweet, bright morn-
ing,
Its darkening noon with its clouds of warning,
Its evening of falling, dreamy rest,
We have trodden the billows, John and I,
And I whisper, "Dear heart, shall we land to-
gether,
Unharm'd and unchill'd by the changeable weather;
See, our sun goes down in the golden west!
Hath not the storm that beat so high
And left on the sands of yon nightless land
Is our beautiful 'by and by'?"

CORA'S DELUSION.

Cora Depeyster pined for a prince.
Not a common prince like the snuffy
old Russian we used to see on Broad-
way, wearing a greasy fur-collar, and
long overcoat, eating garlic and drink-
ing brandy three times diurnally, and
growing at everything American in the
most detestable English. Nothing of
the kind.

She pined for a prince such as we
read about in the fine old sentimental
novels that amused our fathers and
mothers in the flower of their youth; a
Thaddeus of Warsaw, all talent, and
pallor, and tenderness, and musical
voice, and fine, rolling eyes, and pedi-
gree, and that sort of thing.

For my part I don't believe in such
princes. The Prince of Wales isn't one
of that species, and I'm afraid the breed
has gone out with the fine old sentimen-
tal novels. Nothing else, however,
would suit Miss Cora Depeyster. Being
not totally unlike other fair damsels of
twenty or thereabouts, she desired to
experiment upon the state matrimonial,
and had plenty of opportunities, but
common clay would not do. A prince
she must have or single she would re-
main.

Now, a real good writer of sentimen-
tal stories could create such a being es-
pecially for the emergency, and, after
the customary amount of tantalization
through the medium of an obstinate
parent or what not, marry off Miss Cora
and her prince in the most satisfactory
style. But I never was good at senti-
mental creation. I must write about
people I know and see. I am sorry
for the Coras. I've seen lots of them;
but what sort of princes did they mar-
ry? One now pours tea for a sharp-
nosed, red-haired life-insurance agent—
Another is the spouse of a strapping
farmer, who sits with hat on and eats in
his shirt-sleeves. Another wedded a
subdued German who plays second
clarinet in a cheap orchestra, and has
to move monthly because he can't pay
his rent. Still another—but the cata-
logue grows melancholy. Thus with
all the Coras. They go on pining for
princes that never come; marrying all
sorts of people instead; and, dying,
give way to a fresh race of Coras, who
follow in their mamma's footsteps with
a disregard of experience that savors
of the sublime.

One of the sweetest of watering-
places is Happy Valley. It is romantic
and comfortable at once. There is de-
lightful bathing, rowing, sailing, and
fishing in the lake itself, and the shady
groves that line its shores are cool and
green and mysterious, and suggestive of
dryads and nymphs and fairies and
things. That is, if you happen to be of
a poetic turn of mind. If not, they
only suggest flirtations.

I will not further expatiate upon the
delights of Happy Valley, lest it should
be fancied that I have lots for sale in
the vicinity, whereas I have none any-
where—not even a burial lot; and that,
I believe, is the common lot of all.
Neither did Cora Depeyster have any
real estate to dispose of, but she
thought just as I do and passed much
of the time every summer in the fair
demesne that lies smilingly adjacent to
the Happy Valley Pavilion.

Notwithstanding the round of pleas-
ures in which she every summer took
prominent part she could not stifle her
inward and continuous yearning for the
music of a princely voice, the glance of
devotion from princely eyes, the touch
of a princely hand in the dance, and the
sweet envy of all maidens who had to
go princeless through life. She sighed a
great deal, and began to think the
great world a cold, hard, unromantic
sort of an arrangement.

Of course, you and I know better. I
never wrote a romance yet half so won-
derful as the simplest life would make
were it truly told. The only trouble is
that the simplest life cannot be truly
told. It seems easy, but you try it
once!

Though there was no prince among
the Pavilion boarders, there was a poet,
Arthur Bayne was there. It is barely
possible that Cora might have fallen in
love with him; there is something very
fine and hyalutin—pardon the expres-
sion—in a young lady's idea of a poet.
But then Arthur Bayne was altogether
different from her ideal. He knew the
world too well to believe in its hollow-
ness. He had found it in fact a very
round, hard, and stubborn sort of
thing. I notice that men who have
really been shaken up a bit in the mer-
ry-go-round we call life are not apt to
presume the outside show of sentiment-
alism to any great extent. We all start
off, some time or another, with our
long hair, our turn-down collars, our
stable suits, our brigand hats, and our
little hidden sorrows; but when we

have cut our eye-teeth and learned
something about other folks' trouble we
always come back to reason, to plaid
neckties, to stove-pipe hats and the
barber.

Arthur was too matter of fact for Cora
and she too sentimental for him from
any hymeneal point of view, yet they
somehow became very excellent and
very intimate friends. One evening they
sat on the shore of the little lake to-
gether. Cora was gazing at the moon,
of course. She was one of that kind.
She had been telling Arthur what kind
of a hero she had imagined for her
heart-history, and described the prince
with his melting eyes and musical
voice, his generous nature and magnifi-
cent air, his mild melancholy and inex-
haustible affection, his irrefragable
morals and aristocratic birth. Arthur
listened with due gravity until she had
finished.

"Why don't you take me?" he asked.
"I am not very rich, but then poverty
is romantic. I can't play the guitar, but
I know a fellow who is splendid on the
banjo. As for a fine antique family,
my father was Mr. Bayne, son of Old
Bayne; I believe he never went to state
prison."

"Now, Arthur, you are too bad! You
make fun of everything."

"Well, to be serious, child, you'll
never find your prince."

"And why not?"

"Because they don't make 'em. Most
men are tolerably human, and human-
ity is not perfection. If a man has no
other small vices he is sure to chew to-
bacco, write poetry, or keep a dog. We
are fair but frail, my men."

"Ah, Mr. Bayne! what a world it is!
I wish there might be some place where
one might go and hide away and dream
in peace."

"There is; and I am going there now.
I refer to my bed."

The next morning the belles of Happy
Valley were in a twitter. The late train
the night before had brought a new
young man, and young men were not a
drug at the Pavilion. The new 'comer
had taken the finest suite in the estab-
lishment, and a great pile of trunks
with his initials stood in the vestibule
where they were jealously regarded by
the other young men, heartbroken with
the consciousness of possessing but a
single trunk, and that, perhaps, a small
one. When it became known that the
unknown was really on the piazza, smok-
ing a cigar, all sorts of diplomatic ma-
neuvers were resorted to to get a fair
sight of him on the part of the young
ladies. Cora Depeyster denounced it
as an exhibition of brazen ill-breeding
in others. As for herself, she only
stood at the window, which commanded
the piazza, and scrutinized him through
an opera glass.

Montgomery Smythe—for such was
the name which appeared on the regis-
ter—in three days' time found himself a
favorite with the ladies. He was of the
conventional type of magnificence—the
black-haired, black-eyed, red-cheeked
style, with small feet, dyed moustache,
and eye-glasses. In the matter of scarfs
and neckties, with the jewelled pins
thereto devoted, he was truly gorgeous.
If a man has the least taint of vulgarity
let him beware of his neck. Too much
thoracic decoration ruins one.

A great change came over Cora. She
was sad and gay by fits; irritable,
changeable, and incomprehensible.
There is no use wasting words about it.
She was in love. Her prince had come.

As the days wore on this regal person
developed. He gave suppers in his
room to the young bloods, and organ-
ized picnic parties in the woods there-
about, which made the belles of the
Pavilion quite miserable with happi-
ness. To Cora's intense delight he made
her in some sort the central figure in
these last charming affairs, and held
profound consultations with her con-
cerning the details. They thus became
associated in a certain degree before
the public eye, and when rumor whis-
pered an engagement, Cora did little
more than blush and stammer a denial
that sounded ever so much like a con-
firmation.

She gave herself up to a sort of blind
adoration of Montgomery Smythe. She
made a prince of him first, and put
all her trust in him afterward. He told
her of his ancient family; of his late
father, Judge Dewey, twice United
States senator, and son of Commodore
Smythe, of the war of 1812. The
Commodore's father, he said, was Gen-
eral Smythe, of revolutionary fame,
and brother to Governor Smythe, of one
of the colonies under George III. He
talked of the magnificent old country-
seat his father had left him, with its
picture-gallery full of the portraits of
the old worthies just mentioned and
their wives; all uniforms and brocades
and gold braid and laces; of the long
drawing-rooms, the grand dining-hall,
the library, the grounds—all in true
baronial style, till Cora, rich and
luxuriously reared as she was, began to
look up to him as a being of an alto-
gether different and higher sphere.

One day they took a walk in the grove
in the rear of the Pavilion. It was the
closing up of the season, and the next
day there was to be a general exodus of
the Happy Valley boarders to their
homes. Cora felt that the decisive mo-
ment had arrived; and it had. The
hitherto pent-up devotion of Montgom-
ery Smythe found vent at last in a de-
claration and a proposition. He vowed
his love in a perfectly princely style,
and having been accepted with a good
many blushes and tears, just as is the
case in all well-written novels, he in-
formed her that letters just received
from his confidential agent in Europe
compelled him to start immediately for
Paris, and urged her to marry him at
once without waiting to go through the
form of asking the permission of her
grandparents or consulting her friends.
Was he not Montgomery Smythe? and
who could possibly object to such an
alliance?

It is very possible that Cora might
have consented, so infatuated was she
with her prince, but she had read that
the regular thing was to demand time
for consideration, so she postponed her
decision, which really was already made,
until evening.

As they reached the piazza, he lazily
tapping his glossy boot with his bam-
boo, and she very tremulous and very
happy, a thickset, pock-marked individ-
ual, with black, heavy whiskers and a
glazed cap, came down the steps and,
nodding to Smythe, said:

"I'd like to say a private word to you,
young man."

Montgomery Smythe suddenly stop-
ped tapping his boot and, turning pale,
looked sharply at the stranger. A
slight vibration of that person's eyelid
made him turn still paler, and without
a word he walked several steps away
from the Pavilion. The stout man then
slowly drew a large pocket-book from
his breast, favored Smythe with a view
of certain documents therein contained,
immediately after which he said aloud:

"You're my prisoner, sir, in the name
of the law!"

Cora felt like fainting, but her curi-
osity was more than a match for her
weakness.

Smythe looked toward her, laughed a
little, gasping laugh, and tried to say
that this ridiculous mistake could be
easily explained.

"Let this person explain it, then,"
said Cora, trembling all over.

"Why, you see, miss," said the stout
man, "I'm a detective officer, and I've
been laying for this young gentleman
some time. I have his photograph here,
miss, if you'd like to see it."

And he produced a *carte de visite* the
very twin of one Cora had but that
moment stowed away among her treas-
ures.

"There ain't any mistake about him,
is there?" said the detective, grimly.

"But for what—for what is he—is
he arrested?" faltered the poor girl.

"Why, miss, you see, he left Cali-
fornia too suddenly, with all the spare
cash of the proprietor of the Pacific
Hotel—thirty thousand dollars—and a
matter of five thousand dollars more in
jewelry, belonging to the boarders of
the house."

"But, Mr. Smythe—"

"Smythe! that ain't his name, miss.
He's plain Bill Higgins, fancy bar-
keeper of the Pacific. I'm very sorry
for you, miss. I don't s'pose you had
any idea who you were with. Good
morning."

She looked at Montgomery Smythe,
but he did not raise his eyes, nor open
his mouth. Plainly, the detective had
told the truth. She turned to the ho-
tel. Happily, the whole affair had es-
caped notice.

Montgomery Smythe was already on
his way to the depot, arm in arm with
the stout man, and as they turned a bend
in the road Cora took a last, sad, fare-
well look at her prince. The shock
made her seriously ill, and when she
recovered the nonsense was pretty thor-
oughly washed out of her.

Arthur Bayne was not the man to tri-
umph over the fall of any one. On the
contrary, he was too generous, and
when the people began to make remarks
about this unfortunate episode in Cora's
existence he married her himself to
shut their mouths.

Who the Devil He Was.

Highlanders have the habit, when
talking their English, such as it is, of
interjecting the personal pronoun "he"
where not required, such as "The king
he has come," instead of "The king
has come." Often, in consequence, a
sentence or expression is rendered suf-
ficiently ludicrous as the sequel will
show. A gentleman says he has had
the pleasure of listening to a clever
man, the Rev. Mr. —, let his locality
be a secret, and recently he began his
discourse thus: "My friends, you will
find the subject of discourse this after-
noon in the first epistle general of the
Apostle Peter, chapter 5th and verse
8th, in the words 'The devil he goeth
about like a roaring lion, seeking whom
he may devour.' Now, my friends, we
will divide the subject of our text to-
day into four heads. Firstly, We shall
endeavor to ascertain 'Who the devil
he was?' Secondly, We shall inquire
into his geographical position—namely,
'Where the devil he was, and where
the devil he was going?' Thirdly, And
this is of a personal character—'Who
the devil he was seeking?' And fourth-
ly and lastly, We shall endeavor to
solve a question which has never been
solved yet—'What the devil he was
roaring about?'"

Moloch in America.

In Ohio a mound of novel character
has recently been cut through, in order
to make the approach to the Newtown
bridges near Cincinnati. It was evi-
dently the debris of a huge sacrifice of
children. A space twenty-five feet in
diameter had been covered with
an immense heap of wood, then it was
set on fire, and the children were prob-
ably tossed into it one by one, as in the
ancient sacrifices to Moloch. The heat
was evidently intense and long contin-
ued, as the ground plainly showed the
effect of violent conflagration. As soon
as the sacrifice was completed and the
fire had died out, the remains of the
victims were all raked together in the
centre, and then the mound was raised
in a very remarkable way. Soil was
brought, apparently by different tribes
from different localities, and each vari-
ety was carefully deposited by itself,
so that the differences were clearly dis-
tinguishable. The remains collected
consisted mostly of jaws and teeth, of
children. A pierced tooth of a rodent
was found, which had evidently been
used as an ornament. The remains
will be placed in a museum at Plain-
ville, O.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Bills Introduced.—New Finance Bill.—The
Freedmen's Bank, etc.

In the house the following bills have
been introduced: For the construction
of the Fort St. Phillip canal in Louisi-
ana, at a cost not exceeding the esti-
mate, the yearly installments not to
exceed four million dollars; granting
aid in the construction of a canal from
Rome, Ga., to Macon, and a canal con-
necting the Tennessee and Coosa rivers,
by guaranteeing the bonds of the com-
panies in the first case not to exceed
twenty-three million dollars, and in the
latter case fourteen million dollars.

Mr. Vance offered a resolution in-
structing the committee on ways and
means to inquire into the propriety of
repealing the tax on leaf tobacco and of
changing the character of the fines and
penalties for the violation of the inter-
nal revenue law. Adopted.

Mr. Sargeant introduced a bill relat-
ing to army distinctions. It provides
for repealing those sections of the act
of 1866, which limit the service of col-
ored men to a certain number of regi-
ments. It proposes to open all regi-
mental and company organizations, and all
other branches of the military service,
alike to all American citizens, regard-
less of race or color; makes it the duty
of the secretary of war to obligate their
transfer and assignment of all such ex-
isting distinctions, and provides that
the number of colored soldiers in the
army shall by enlistment be made to
correspond with the proportion of the
colored population of the United States.

Mr. Goldthwaite introduced a bill to
aid the construction of a steamboat
canal from Gadsden to Wetumpka, Ala.
It provides for a government guarantee
of the interest of thirty-year bonds of
the company to the extent of \$30,000
per mile, and for a grant of eight sec-
tions of the public lands for each mile
of canal along the Coosa river, the
whole canal, 140 miles in length, to be
completed within six years, and is to
transport government troops and sup-
plies free of charge.

Mr. Stewart introduced a bill to re-
sume legislative control of the District
of Columbia and provide for the govern-
ment thereof.

Mr. Pease submitted a resolution re-
questing the house to return to the sen-
ate the bill of last week, appropriating
\$90,000 for the relief of persons suffer-
ing from the overflow of the Mississip-
pi river. He said his object in submit-
ting the resolution was to have the bill
again before the senate, that he might
move to increase the appropriation. He
had a telegram from the governor of
Mississippi, stating that at least 25,000
persons were suffering, and another from
the sheriff of a county stating there
were 5,000 persons in want of bread
there. He (Pease) had conference with
the secretary of war Saturday, and that
officer said the amount of the appropria-
tion would supply but a small number
of persons, not more than the number
in Louisiana alone. He appealed to
congress to be charitable to these suf-
fering people, and said he would call
the bill up to-morrow if the senate
should order its return. The resolu-
tion was agreed to.

Mr. Thurman introduced a resolution
instructing the finance committee to in-
quire and report whether the provision
of law forbidding the sale of tobacco
by the producer thereof to any person
not a licensed dealer, ought not to be
repealed.

The supreme court has decided the
confiscation case relative to the Slidell
property, and several other similar
cases, holding that the proceedings in
the district court, in pursuance of which
the property was sold, were regular,
and passed a full, indefeasible title to
the purchasers, notwithstanding the
repeal of the law under which the pro-
ceedings took place.

It seems to be settled that the expose
of the affair of the freedmen's bank
will lead to the winding up of the bank
and its branches. A bill has already
been prepared for this purpose by one
of the sub-committee on banking and
currency. This course seems to be a
necessity; and yet it is regretted, as it
is believed that the sale of its real es-
tate will show a large falling off from
the assessment at which it figures in the
assets of the bank.

It is stated that the senate finance
committee has virtually agreed upon a
bill embodying the following features:
1. Free banking. 2. Greenback re-
demption, as provided by the present
banking law, and that for every \$2,000,
000 of bank notes to be issued there
shall be retired \$1,000,000 of legal ten-
ders. 3. Abolition of the reserves to
protect bank circulation, except the five
per cent, required to be kept at the
United States treasury department for
redeeming mutilated currency. 4. Spe-
cie resumption in 1877 or 1879. It is
not probable that such a bill as this can
pass congress. The contractionists and
eastern men are just now very fruitful
of schemes, but they lead in no direc-
tion, and involve a contraction of green-
backs either now or some years hence,
so as to swell the profits of creditors
and capitalists, and make it hard for
the debtor class. The contractionists
profess now a readiness to have \$25,-
000,000 of bank currency redistributed,
and some say that if it be not done, it
will go hard with the republican party.
The president has signed the bill pro-
viding for the issue, temporarily, of army
supplies to the people on the Lower
Mississippi in danger of starvation.

According to the terms of the Louisi-
ville and Portland canal bill, which has
now passed both houses of congress, the
secretary of war is directed to take
possession of the canal thirty days after
its passage.

The senate select committee on trans-
portation has agreed to report a bill in
favor of the jett project of Capt. Eads
for the mouth of the Mississippi river,
with the object of bringing the subject
before the senate.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

—On the contrary—riding a mule.
—The smallest women look hopefully
to hymen.

—Forty-seven car-loads of Atlantic
oysters have been sent to San Francisco
for planting.

—A Jersey city horse broke into a
store and inflated himself to death eat-
ing dried apples.

—A plaster made of fresh slacked
lime and fresh tar is a sure cure for can-
cer, which, with all its roots, will come
out.

—A St. Louis art critic takes occa-
sion to remind the painters that they
could do a better business mending tin-
pans.

—It seems to be settled now, that
men who would avoid "seeing through
a glass darkly" should drink nothing
but gin.

—A tea made of chestnut leaves, and
drank in the place of water, will cure
the most obstinate cases of dropsy in a
few days.

—The season of the year has arrived
when if you swear you won't catch any
fish, but you can buy a big string for
fifteen cents.

—A crowd witnessing a row in Detroit
was dispersed by the announcement that
"a collection would now be taken up for
a poor widow."

—Any young man who will wear
shirt-studs, and then wear a necktie
long enough to hide them from gaze,
don't know the first principle of reason.

—The annual production of snuff is
about 2,000,000 pounds; the greater
part of which is said to be used in the
southern states.

—The Alabama State Journal repre-
sents that the negroes who have emi-
grated from that state to the west are
retracing their steps.

—A Texas man claims to have invented
a flat-iron that will smooth a sheet in a
minute, but it is too heavy to be used
as a domestic missile.

—A tea made of ripe or dried wortle-
berries, and drank in place of water, is
a sure and speedy cure for gouty and
difficulties, however bad.

—There is a man at Bay Ridge whose
pedal extremities are so large that the
urchins fill up his foot-prints with wa-
ter and sail boats in them.

—A Maine debating society is now
wrestling with the question: "Is a
Sabbath-school superintendent justified
in wearing a red neck-tie?"

—Navy officers are said to be very
popular in the matrimonial market at
Washington. Is it because they go on
such long and lonely voyages?

—Gen. J. B. Hood announces his in-
tention of replying to the reflections upon
his career contained in Gen. Joseph
E. Johnston's book on the military opera-
tions of the rebellion.

—"Good manners," says Swift, "is
the art of making those people easy
with whom we converse; whoever makes
the fewest persons uneasy, is the best
bred man in the company."

—Kansas judges are either very ge-
nerous or else they have little dignity.
One of them was called, "Old Skillet-
legs" by a lawyer, and he only imposed
a fine of 87 cents for the contempt of
court.

—What will the ladies think when
they are told that the Lamarque bush
will produce four thousand full-blown
roses and twenty thousand buds looking
at them. It is said such is the fact in
Florida.

—Husband—"If, as I said before,
Matilda, you still cherish that feeling
of affection for me which you once pro-
fessed, my wish would be lay to you.
I repeat it, Matilda—Law!" Matilda—
—"Lor!"

—Twenty-one freshmen were lately
suspended from an English college be-
cause a professor couldn't find out who
placed a ten-ounce tack in his chair.
He, however, knew all about what sat
down on it.

—Advices from Little Rock represent
Brooks' men as out of meat. When
those Arkansas fellows complain of being
out of meat you may rest assured that
the chickens of the neighborhood are
roosting uncommonly high.

—Mr. Phillips, M. C. from Kansas
lately received the following telegram:
"Your residence, valued at \$15,000, has
been totally destroyed by fire, by
through great exertions most of your
library, valued at \$10, was saved."

—A man has applied for a patent on
fountain pen, which, by the pressure of
the thumb on a small rubber ball, pro-
jects a stream of ink through the holder
into the face of the fellow who is look-
ing over your shoulder while you are
writing.

—The Government botanist who is
surveying in Australia mentions, in a
official dispatch, a fig tree which is
size far surpasses the far-famed tree
in the Yosemite country. This tree
three feet from the ground measures
150 feet in circumference, and at 4
feet—where it sends forth giant branches
—the trunk measures 80 feet round.

—Mrs. Anna M. Fitzhugh, who died
at her home at Alexandria, Va., a few
days ago, bequeathed the bulk of her prop-
erty upon the children of the late Gen-
eral R. E. Lee, relatives of her husband,
whom it was bequeathed to her. She
was worth two hundred thousand dollars
in bonds, stocks and money, in addition
to large landed estates.

—A small boy got another boy, son
what smaller than himself, down on the
ground, and got hold of both his ears
placing his knee in the small of the boy's
back, and asked him, in a very persi-
cacious manner, if he would give him the
affirmative. How easy it is to set
things when one goes about it the right
way.

SCIENTIFIC FRAGMENTS.

BROMIDE OF CHLORAL is a medicine that has been only discovered a few years ago to have valuable medicinal properties. Some years ago it was only to be found on the shelves of a few laboratories, where it was only kept as a chemical curiosity, whereas it is now extensively used in medicine, having to a great extent taken the place of assafetida in the treatment of nervous diseases.

The works of fiction published in England last year numbered only one-third more than the contemporaneous book-issues of science and art, from which it is inferred that popular taste for reading on the latter subjects is up on the increase—possibly because so many of the highest modern novelists and poets rather than such a taste by scientific and artistic touches in their own writings.

Nothing can convey a more impressive idea of the power of water as a general agent than the wonderful canons of Mexico, Texas, and the Rocky mountains, where the torrents may be seen rushing along through the incision it has cut for itself in the hard rock, at a depth of several thousand feet between perpendicular walls. The greatest of these canons, that of Colorado, is two hundred and ninety-eight miles in length, and its sides rise perpendicularly to a height of five or six thousand feet.

The island of Martinique is infested with a species of serpent called the iron lance. This reptile chooses the coolest and most delightful places in the garden for its retreat, and it is literally at the risk of one's life that one lies down on the grass, or even takes a rest in the arbor. The wound inflicted by the iron lance is very apt to be fatal, unless immediately cured for. It is said that on an average eight hundred persons are bitten every year, of which number sixty to seventy cases prove fatal, while many others result in nervous diseases almost as bad as death.

We do not much believe in stimulating sick folks, unless it is by air, sunlight, rest, proper food, and a healthy mental state. Many a person, sick with fever, or slow, lingering disease, is stimulated out of the world by beef-tea, brandy, champagne, ammonia and other nostrums, when he might have lived by good nursing and nutritious food. They die of starvation. The blood soon becomes impoverished, and, in addition it is loaded with noxious drugs, its character is greatly changed, and it becomes quite unfit to yield nourishment to the tissues through which it circulates.

The potato only came into general use one hundred years ago, and it is entitled to a centennial celebration. The Spaniards found the potato in Peru in the sixteenth century, and sent a few of them to the pope. John Hawkins first introduced the potato into England in 1565. Sir Walter Raleigh brought them there in 1584, and Admiral Drake in 1586. At first the English ate the seed balls, but at last, by accident, the root was baked and eaten. In 1600 the queen of England made the note in her household book that a pound of potatoes cost two shillings (about five cents). In France they are called *pommes de terre*, and in Germany *erd appel*.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Journal of the Society of Arts suggests that the Europeans learn of the Chinese a cheap and effectual process for the preservation of meat in the fresh state. He writes that some years since, when in Canton, he observed in several preserved-meat shops pigs cut in half, like a side of bacon, geese, ducks, etc., the latter being quite flat, and the whole covered over with a light-brown preparation, said to be lacquer, such as is used for tables, and it certainly smelled like it. The Chinese use these preserved meats extensively as provision in their sea-going junks, and on voyages which sometimes last for a year or more, and that in the tropics.

"The Lord Raleigh grape-vine," which was growing when Sir Walter landed at Roanoke island in 1610, and was then but three inches in diameter, is now spoken of as one of the largest vines in the world. It covers one and a half acres, and last year yielded forty-six barrels of wine—one thousand eight hundred and forty gallons in all, which sold for two dollars per gallon, yielding three thousand six hundred and eighty dollars. There is a Souppernong grape-vine in Torrell county, North Carolina, which is said to be much larger than the Raleigh vine, and to produce at least a fourth more wine. The vine from the vintage of last year measured two thousand five hundred and twenty gallons, and brought the handsome sum of five thousand and forty dollars.

Dr. Schuppert, of New Orleans, proposes a simple method of extinguishing fires on ship-board. He would place at various points in the hold of a vessel boxes filled with marble waste. Each box, communicating with the deck by means of lead pipes, terminating in a funnel. Should a fire break out in the hold, sulphuric acid is poured down the pipes, and this coming in contact with the marble, causes the active evolution of carbonic acid gas, which finds its way in quantity into the hold, through perforations in the boxes, and thus the cargo is "quickly surrounded by an atmosphere which will not permit combustion." As carbonic acid gas is much heavier than the air, it is anticipated that it will not escape in any considerable quantity until the hold is filled to overflowing.

The Caterpillar and How to Destroy it.

This has been a most serious enemy for the last few years to our fruit trees in all parts of the country. Some years it has nearly stripped the orchards of foliage to the great destruction of the fruit crops, and if left alone to accumulate and gather strength, it will finally very much enfeeble the tree. At this season of the year will be seen a small glutinous ring around the small branches, and at or near the extremities of these. This ring is composed of eggs in number from three to five hundred. In the winter the eggs are protected by a water-proof varnish which can be destroyed neither by frost nor rain. There is no trouble about detecting the little knots to which reference is here made. And now is the time for their speedy destruction. For this purpose it is best to select a cloudy day, as on a bright one, the continuous round of inspection which is carried on is painful to the eyes. Take a basket and ladder so that you may be able to ascend at pleasure. Scrutinize the branches closely, and cut off all those on which eggs are located and burn them. In this way, in one hour, more of the pests can be destroyed than in a whole day, further on in the season, when they are scattered about on the trees. If any of the eggs chance to be overlooked they will be hatched about the time the leaves begin to open. At this stage the most effectual method is to take a long pole, at the end of which attach a sponge. Then prepare strong lye, into which dip the sponge. Finally, swab the nest of caterpillars thoroughly, and every single insect that the sponge comes in contact with will be killed.—*Cor. Farmer's Home Journal.*

Pertinent Questions for the Southern Farmer.

Dr. Daniel Lee, whose pen is not blunted by his ripe age, but who writes with the same force and directness as he did forty years ago, thus puts the question of meat production before the people of the south in the columns of the Plantation:

Twice the corn for forage will grow on an acre in the climate of Georgia that can be raised in England or Holland in one year. In the hands of a wise farmer, if corn forage and grain don't mean meat, what do they mean? We want our young friends who read the Plantation to compare the productive forces of the cotton zone with an average fall of rain of twenty-five inches, with those of central Europe, with an average rain fall of twenty-two and one-half inches, and a temperature that will do about half of the growing part of a crop of cotton. The organizing power of the land, and people who introduced root culture into England some centuries past, is small compared with ours. The force that makes a bale of cotton on an acre can perform the exact equivalent in the growth of wool, mutton, horse flesh, cheese or beef. Agricultural force is as enduring as time and as reliable as the multiplication table. Why not put more of this force into grass, meat and other provisions for foreign consumption? Why perpetuate a wilderness in the south and call it peace?

A cremation society has recently been formed in Berlin. The society in Vienna has adopted the significant name of Urn. A lady seventy years of age has joined and subscribed \$12,000 towards the building of the cremation hall. The furnace for the Vienna association is to be constructed on the plan of Dr. Reklam, of Leipzig. At a late meeting of the magistrates of Nuremberg, Burgomaster von Stromes moved that the propriety of erecting a cremation hall be considered at the same time that the project for adding to the church-yard of the church of St. John's is taken up. No objection was made to this motion.

THOSE FAVORITE HOME REMEDIES,

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, ALLEN'S Lung Balsam,

And why they should always be kept near at hand.

- 1st. PAIN KILLER is the most certain Cholera cure that medical science has produced.
- 2d. ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM is a cure for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, asthma, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.
- 3d. PAIN KILLER will cure Cramps or Pains in any part of the system. A single dose usually effects a cure.
- 4th. ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM will cure that terrible disease, Consumption, when all other remedies fail.
- 5th. PAIN KILLER has proved a sovereign remedy for Fever and Ague and chill Fever; it has cured the most obstinate cases standing.
- 7th. PAIN KILLER as a liniment is unequalled for Frost Bites, Chills, Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, etc.
- 8th. ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM—Mothers should keep it on hand in case of Croup.
- 9th. PAIN KILLER has cured cases of Rheumatism and Neuralgia after years' standing.
- 10th. ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM has been before the public a period of ten years, and in that time has become known throughout this and large sections of foreign countries. It has found many rivals but no equals.
- 11th. PAIN KILLER is a purely vegetable preparation, safe to keep and use in every family. The simplicity attending its use, together with the great variety of diseases that may be entirely eradicated by it, and the great amount of pain and suffering that can be alleviated through its use, makes it imperative upon every person to supply themselves with this valuable remedy, and to keep it near at hand.
- 12th. ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM is largely endorsed by Physicians, Druggists, and the Public. Speakers and the Press—all of whom speak of it in the highest terms, and recommend its use in all cases of Coughs and Colds.

Every housekeeper should keep these two valuable remedies at hand with them, to use them in time of need. Many an hour of suffering and many a physician's bill will be saved. Directions accompany each bottle.

J. N. HARRIS, Proprietor, Cincinnati, Ohio.
For sale by all Druggists and Medical Dealers.
For sale by Richardson & Co., St. Louis; J. D. Park, Cincinnati; H. A. Robinson & Co., Louisville; G. W. Jones & Co., New Orleans; J. J. Hart & Co., New Orleans; G. W. George, Galveston.

It was an ancient custom of the Spartans, in order to inculcate among their youth an abhorrence of intemperance and its kindred vices, to make their slaves drunk with wine in the public market places, so that the rising generation, upon whom would some day devolve the honor and safety of the Lacedaemonian Republic, might see before them all the ghastly details of the drunkard's disgrace, his loss of reason, and of physical strength. "Twere well, perhaps, to-day, could some of our young men contemplate a similar instructive lesson drawn from the life, showing them, by a sharply drawn contrast, the advantages and true loveliness of abstinence and virtue.

For such as appreciate these, Vinegar Bitters is the beverage best adapted, it being purely a vegetable draught, devoid of alcohol or mineral poisons, and possessing all the virtues, but none of the damning curses, of the different poisons which year by year are sweeping away thousands of dollars and lives.

Symptoms of Catarrh.
Dull, heavy, headache, obstruction of nasal passages, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acid, thick and tenacious, mucous, purulent, mucopurulent, bloody, putrid, offensive, etc. In others a dryness, dry, watery, weak or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, sores from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, tickling coughs, etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time. No disease is more common or less understood by physicians. The proprietor of Dr. Sago's Catarrh Remedy will pay \$500 reward for an incurable case.

READ WHAT IT WILL DO.

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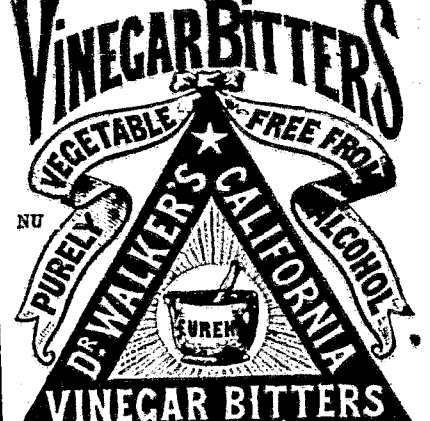
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