THE
ATHENS POST.

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THE POST,
Athens, Ala.

The Athens Post.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

EAST.

The jury in the Challis libel suit against Woodhull & Claflin returned a verdict of not guilty. Judge Sutherland characterized the verdict as one of the most outrageous he had ever heard.

When the German mails, by the steamship Moselle, were opened at the postoffice in New York, it was found that at least twenty packages, each containing from two hundred to three hundred letters, were in a broken and ruinous state, nearly all damaged. The letters were enclosed in thin, flimsy envelopes, and the packages were tied up in weak brown paper.

WEST.

The whisky war has fairly opened at Omaha.

Gen. Marmaduke is the granger candidate for governor of Missouri.

A bill has passed the California legislature advancing women to educational offices.

Dispatches from Northwestern Iowa report continued suffering among the settlers in homesteads in Osceola, Lyon and other counties in the extreme northwest, caused by the failure of the crop.

All the freight trains on the Central Pacific railroad, caught in the snow blockade, have been abandoned for the present. At Summit valley the snow is twenty-five feet deep on the level. Several engines and snow-plows are off the track. One eastern-bound passenger at Reno. The other westward passenger trains lie at Loano. Another eastbound lies at Halleck. At Cisco over six feet of snow had fallen during the storm.

SOUTH.

An unprecedented influx of northerners is reported from Florida.

The steamer Edgar Stuart has been seized upon a libel for seamen's wages.

Hon. A. H. Stephens is still confined to his bed, and is in a very feeble condition.

On the morning of the 14th, the hanging of Sid Wallace, at Clakkesville, Arkansas, passed of quietly, except that Sid gave a few unceremonious kicks.

Archie Danson, a well-known dwarf of Page county, Va., is dead. His weight would not exceed twenty-five pounds at the time of his death.

John E. Bassieux, of the Richmond, Va., Dollar Savings bank, has been arrested on a criminal charge in connection with his management of the institution.

It is estimated that fifty thousand bales of cotton have been shipped from Nashville via the Nashville and Decatur, and South and North roads, since September 1.

A New Orleans telegram says the ship Atlas, with a cargo of 3,000 bales of cotton, has partly been burned. The loss is about $100,000 on cargo and $5,000 on the vessel; insured in foreign offices.

A large portion of the finest cotton-lands below Memphis are under water, and, owing to heavy rains, breaks are constantly occurring in the levees, especially between Memphis and Helena, on both sides of the river.

The union passenger depot at Denison, Texas, the Adams and Texas express offices adjoining, thirty freight cars laden with merchandise and lumber, and a number of valuable sample trunks, were consumed by fire on the 14th. Loss $40,000.

A deficit of at least $37,000 has been found in the account of Adolph Rammers, late tax receiver of Louisville, Ky. Rammers had considerable property besides an insurance of $150,000 on his life, which will probably be contested.

During a riot in South Wheeling, Va., a man named Blattner received two pistol balls through the lungs. He is still living, but no hopes of recovery. Two other persons were severely injured. The disturbance arose from evidence given in court.

A crevasse is reported in a levee on the Mississippi side of the river at Sunflower landing, forty miles below Friar's Point. Capt. Lee, of the steamer Phil Allen, says the overflow is not so bad as reported between Memphis and Helena, and thinks the damage will be comparatively light.

A dispatch from Brownsville, Texas, says: A band of twelve Mexicans, well armed, drove through a thickly populated ranche, about 200 head of cattle on the night of the 5th. Depredations of this sort, since Cortina's reign at Matamoras, are becoming more frequent than before. The United States troops are too few in number to protect persons and property.

FOREIGN.

A dispatch from Berlin states that the condition of the emperor's health causes uneasiness.

The steamship Glasgow has been wrecked off Tarfa, Spain. Fourteen persons were drowned.

The latest dispatch from the Ashantee expedition states that the British loss in the war was sixteen killed and 368 wounded.

It is said that Gen. Concha will succeed Jovelar as captain-general of Cuba. Several prominent Carlists have been expelled from Madrid.

The King of the Ashantees has sent in his first indemnity instalment of 1,000 ounces of gold, and Gen. Wolseley is getting along comparatively well.

Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia, will make a tour around the world next summer. He goes eastward through Russia, Siberia, and Japan, lands at San Francisco, traverses the United States, and returns to Berlin by way of London.

News received from Havana states that a train from Nouvitas, with volunteers for the defeated districts, was fired into by insurgents. Twenty seven volunteers were killed and a large number wounded.

A dispatch from Berlin says the German Reichstag has defeated the government proposition fixing the strength of the army on an offensive peace footing at 401,557 men. The national liberals propose to fix the minimum strength of the army at 300,000.

Stanley, the Herald correspondent, cables from Lisbon as follows: Negotiations between Sir Garnet Wolseley and king of the Ashantees have been completed. The king agrees to pay 50,000 ounces in gold, and renounces all claim to Adansi and other territory specified. He consents to withdraw from Appolloma and the coast; promises to keep the road free of bushmen from Coomassie to the river Prah; to protect commerce, prohibit human sacrifices and keep the peace forever. If circumstances permit, a garrison will be kept at Prahsn.

GENERAL.

The snow blockade on the Central Pacific is raised.

Oliver Ames was chosen president E. H. Rollins secretary of the Union Pacific railroad company.

General Sheridan is in receipt of dispatches from Texas, which report that twelve or fifteen Comanches were recently killed out of their reservation while marauding.

Mr. Sumner died comparatively poor. The public money never stuck to his fingers. About all he had were his books, his pictures, and a dwelling which was given to him.

The Missouri state grange has a membership of over 100,000. Kansas reports 1,000 granges, and North Carolina 235, with 7,000 members. There is great enthusiasm in the order at present.

Ex-President Millard Fillmore died at his residence in Buffalo on the night of the 8th. He was conscious to the last. In reply to a question by his physician, he said, "The nourishment is palatable." These were his last words. Death was painless.

There is already an active discussion of the claims of prominent men to succeed Mr. Sumner, and the selection must take place on the second Tuesday after notice of the vacancy has been received. It is probable that the choice will be made on the 24th.

The secretary of the interior has asked that troops be sent to the Ute reservation in Colorado, with instructions to notify all authorized white persons that no one will be permitted to go upon the reservation, and that those who are trespassing must abandon it immediately or be forcibly removed.

The last acts of Mr. Sumner in the senate were to present a petition praying for the appointment of a commission of inquiry concerning the alcoholic liquor traffic, a remonstrance against the extension of patents, and an effort to defeat the centennial appropriation bill. He left his supplemental civil rights bill still pending.

Archbishop Purcell, of Ohio, as well as Rabbi Wise, of Cincinnati, has taken public position against the women's temperance movement. Like Dr. Wise, the archbishop expresses the opinion that the moderate use of stimulants is not, in itself, a sin or crime, and that, at all events, it cannot be prevented. He declares that he is in favor "of imposing as heavy a fine, or license, on the venders of wines and liquors as they can bear, and of inexorable closing, by all the penalties known to the law, the vile bar-rooms where bad liquor is sold."

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the senate, on the 9th, Mr. Fenton announced the death of ex-President Fillmore and moved an adjournment. The motion was agreed to.

In the house, on the 9th, resolutions were introduced as follows: A joint resolution of the Illinois legislature for a law against unjust charges and discrimination by railroad companies; authorizing the issue of int restbearing treasury notes for payment of works of internal improvement; for the payment of all claims for property taken and used by the United States troops during the late war, without regard to loyalty of the claimant.... Mr. Dawes announced the death of ex-President Fillmore, and said the death of a man who had held such an exalted position in public and in private life made it the duty of the house to arrest its further proceedings, and take some proper notice of such an event. Mr. Cox then moved the following resolutions: First, That the members of this house, of which he was a distinguished member, unite in honoring the integrity of his private character, probity, ability, and the patriotic motives which illustrated his public career, and the grace which marked the retirement of the latter years of his life. Second, As a token of honor for the many virtues, public and private, of the illustrious statesman whose death, in the ripeness of his age, has arrested the attention of the nation, the speaker of the house is authorized to appoint a committee of congress to attend the funeral of Mr. Fillmore on behalf of the house, and to communicate a copy of these resolutions to the relatives of the deceased. The resolutions were agreed to, and the house adjourned.

In the senate, on the 10th, house bill to provide for issuing commissions to postmasters appointed by the president was passed. ....The bill to equalize the distribution of the national bank currency was taken up, and Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, spoke in favor of free banking on the national banking system.

In the house, on the 10th, a resolution was presented of the Patrons of Husbandry of Missouri, appealing to congress to secure the improvement of navigation of the Mississippi river and its tributaries, by ample appropriations; also remonstrating against appropriations of public land to aid private schemes or corporations, and recommending that the proceeds of such sales be given to the states for a school fund....A bill was passed for the apportionment of Wyoming territory for legislative purposes; also, to prevent the useless slaughter of buffalo in the territories.....The house then went into committee of the whole on the legislative, executive and judical appropriation bill, and was addressed by Mr. Beck. A running debate took place between Messrs. Beck, Butler, Dawes, Garfield and others, and the house adjourned.

In the senate, on the 11th, after the reading of the journal, Mr. Schurz said: "One of our number lies ill, and perhaps dying. I therefore move to adjourn." Agreed to, and the senate adjourned.

In the house, on the 11th, Mr. Sypher asked unanimous consent to introduce and have passed a bill appropriating $30,000 to improve the mouth of the Mississippi river, to be expended immediately. He stated the pressing necessity for the immediate passage of the bill. Objected to, and the bill was referred....A resolution reciting that an alleged grave abuse exists in the government printing office, and requiring the joint committee on printing to report whether the government printing office cannot be discontinued, and whether large sums of money cannot be saved annually by a change in the method of doing the public printing, with power to send for persons and papers, was adopted....The bill to amend the act of the 18th of February, 1872, giving pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and to restore to the pension roll those persons whose names were struck therefrom in consequence of disloyalty, after discussion, passed. Also, a bill granting thirty dollars for artificial eyes to soldiers who have lost an eye. Also, a bill to amend section 13 of the pension law of March 3, 1873, by providing in case of death or remarriage of a soldier's widow having a pension, or the death of a soldier's orphan children, the pension shall revert to the dependent father, mother or other relative of the soldier, from the date of such death or remarriage.....The house then went into a committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill. The debate was interrupted by the committee rising, the speaker announcing that Senator Sumner had died at ten minutes before three. Mr. Dawes moved, in view of that sad intelligence, that the house anjourn, and the house thereupon adjourned.

United States Railway Signal Code.

One whistle signifies "down brakes." Two whistles "off brakes." Three whistles signify "back up." Continued whistles signify "danger." Rapid, short whistles "a cattle alarm." A sweeping parting of the hands on level of the eye signifies "go ahead." Downward motion of the hands with extended arms signifies "stop." Beckoning motion of one hand signifies "back." Red flag waved upon the track signifies "danger." Red flag stuck up by the roadside signifies "danger ahead." Red flag carried upon a locomotive signifies "an engine following." Red flag hoisted at a station is a signal to "stop." Lantern at night raised and lowered vertically is a signal to "start." Lantern swung at right angles across the track means "stop." Lantern swung in a circle signifies "back the train."

NORAH'S VOW.

Hear what Highland Norah said:
"The carlie's son I winna wed;
Should a' the race o' nature dee,
And none be left but I and he,
For a' the goud, for a' the gear,
And a' the lands, lairds far and near,
That ever valor lost or won,
I wadna wed the carlie's son."

"A maiden's vows," auld Callum spoke,
"Are lightly made, and lightly broke.
The heather on the mountain's height
Begins to bloom on purple light;
The frost-wind soon shall sweep away
That lustre deep frae glen and brae;
Yet Norah, ere its bloom be gone,
May blithely wed the carlie's son."

"The swan," she said, "the loch's clear breast
May barter for the eagle's nest;
The Awe's fierce stream may backward turn,
Ben-Crashan fa' and crush Kilchurn;
Our killed clans, when blude is high,
Before their foes may turn and fly;
But I, war a' these marvels done,
Wad never wed the carlie's son."

Still in the water-lily's shade
Her wonted nest the wild swan made;
Ben-Crashan stands as fast as ever;
Still downward foams the Awe's fierce river;
To shun the clash o' foeman's steel,
No Highland bourge has turned the heel;
But Norah's heart is lost and won—
She's wedded to the carlie's son!

TWO GREENBACKS.

One led a useless life, and was guilty of enormous sins in the way of omission. The other passed through an honorable career of real service and well-doing. To be sure, greenbacks are not endowed with life and free will; yet how people bow to them, and strive to get them, and submit to their power.

The two particular greenbacks, the adventures of which it is the purpose of this story to relate, were each of the denomination of $10. One was a bright new one, and was one of a thick pile that lay in the desk of a fat old fraud in the shape of a wealthy citizen, whose small eyes sparkled complacently as he contemplated his hoard, and whose false tongue pleaded poverty in reply to requests for the payment of honest debts. That greenback's life was a very monotonous one. If it had had a tongue to speak it would have lifted up its voice in loud protest at being penned up in such a lonely place, and beg to be allowed to see something of the world instead of being doomed to the dreary, useless life it was leading.

Greenback No. 2 was a creature of more fortuitous circumstances. It was not so crisp and clean as the one that was kept in confinement, but its scars were honorable ones, won in a life of activity and hard service. We first behold it passing over the black-walnut desk of a large manufacturing establishment into the hands of an honest-looking man with soiled clothes and a dust-begrimed face. For convenience sake we will give the man a name—we will call him Luke Preston—though that is a matter of little consequence as regards the adventures of his greenback. The first thing he did was to call at Skettle's grocery on his way home and pay his week's bill. This amounted to three dollars and forty cents, and handing over his ten-dollar greenback he received six dollars and sixty cents in change. Further along he stopped at the meat market and settled up, paying out two dollars and ten cents, having then remaining four dollars and fifty cents. With these two debts off his mind he went home and sat down to a good supper which one of the best of wives had prepared for him.

"Lucy, did old Garland saw that wood this afternoon?" he asked.

"Yes," was his wife's reply.

"Then I'll go around and pay him after supper."

"It is so cold and stormy to-night I wouldn't go out. He can probably just as well wait until some time when you happen to see him."

"No," was Luke's reply. "He has earned the money and may want it. It would be too bad to keep it from him. All he has comes from little jobs like this, you know."

And after the meal was finished Luke made his way through the driving snow straight to the home of old Garland.

"Good evening, Mr. Garland. I thought I would step around and pay you for sawing that wood. It's a dollar, I believe."

"Thank ye, sir, thank ye," exclaimed old Garland, while his wife looked up over her spectacles from a pair of socks which she was darning. "Yes, sir, that's right. Much obleeged!"

"Not at all. It belongs to you."

"Yes, yes. You're right. But it ain't all of them as looks at it in that way."

"Is that so?"

"Yes; there's lots of little debts standin' out that I can't collect; and there's 'Squire Clinch, in particular, as had ten cord of wood in his yard, which I took the sawin' of. I jest finished the job yesterday, and of course asked for my pay. But he allowed that he'd been doin' me a great favor in givin' me such a big job, and said I'd have to wait a week or two, as he was hard up."

"'Squire Clinch too hard up to pay for his wood-sawing! That sounds like a joke."

"Tain't much of a joke for me, for I need the money. I had to borrow three dollars of John Brady the other day to buy some coal with, and he ought to be paid. But I had only enough to get a little flour with to-night, and I was wonderin' how I'd put John off. Howsumever, I'll give him this dollar, and perhaps he will wait for the rest. I was going to get a pair of new boots, too. These old things let most too much cold in when a man stands still all day sawin' wood. But I'll have to wait till 'Squire Clinch isn't so hard up."

"Squire Clinch doesn't act on the right principle," said Luke, turning to go. "I hope he will pay you before long. Good night."

"Good night, and many thanks to you."

On his way home Luke saw a light across the way in the village printing office. He crossed the street and entered.

"Good evening, Mr. Quill," he said; "my time for your paper is just out, I believe, and I wish to pay for another six months ahead."

"Ah, thank you, Luke; I wish all my subscribers acted on your plan."

"Don't they?" asked Luke.

"No, indeed. You would be surprised if I should mention the names of some of our most wealthy men who owe for from two to five years back."

"Well, I hope that won't ever be said of me. The rich ones, I suppose, think such small sums make no difference."

"There's where they are mistaken," replied Mr. Quill. "The life of trade is in these small sums. And a poor man's dollar is worth more than a rich man's promise, any time; for material and labor cannot be obtained without money."

Before returning home Luke bought some delicacies for a Sunday dinner, a weekly literary paper and his wife's religious magazine. Besides, he gave ten cents to a little beggar girl, who held out a hand blue with cold from under the shreds of a tattered shawl. When he finally reached home his pocket-book felt considerably lighter, but his conscience was clear. Of the trifle over two dollars which he had left he laid aside two dollars to deposit in the savings bank, where there was already quite a respectable sum to his credit.

Meanwhile the various divisions of his ten dollar greenback, now scattered about in different hands, began to chuckle. They said, with one voice: "This is what I like, I'll see something of the world, and in all probability do some good."

Let us see how it was. The three dollars and forty cents which he had left at Skettle's grocery went to help make up the quarterly rent which Skettle owed, and which was due that very night. He paid it to Mr. Balcolm, who, in turn, promptly handed it over to some workmen who had been making repairs. It so happened that a portion of it went to a carpenter who had a sick child, and who was thus enabled to purchase some needed delicacies, thereby, perhaps, saving the child's life. A dollar and a half of it went to a hod-carrier, who immediately took it and bought of Skettle sundry small packages of sugar, coffee, flour, etc. Skettle took this same dollar and a half and gave it to his wife, who wished to pay a woman for doing some little jobs of cleaning and scrubbing. Now, this woman was the hod-carrier's wife; and so this dollar and a half of Luke's greenback went first to Skettle, and then to the hod-carrier, then back to Skettle again, then to his wife, and then to the hod-carrier's wife. It is not presumable that it lay long idle in her hands. Curious, wasn't it?

And the two dollars and ten cents that went to the butcher? Why, this was paid to the boy who tended shop, who handed it to his mother, who in turn paid it to Carpenter Bailey for some repairs done on her little cottage. Bailey settled up his coal bill, the coal merchant paid one of his teamsters, the teamster walked straight to the butcher-shop and paid for his week's meat, and the butcher put the money with another pile and paid it to a farmer for a good, fat cow. And what did the farmer do? Why, he went and bought a wagon at the factory that had paid the ten-dollar bill to Luke Preston over its black-walnut desk.

And the dollar that went to old Garland? He did as he had told Luke he should—paid it to John Brady as part of the borrowed sum. John Brady said he had need of the whole amount, but would get along the best he could. Of the dollar, fifty cents went for provisions, and the other fifty to a poor old cobbler for mending Johnny's shoes. This had to be expended at the hardware store to replace a broken awl, and the hardware dealer paid it to a boy for shoveling the snow off his sidewalk. The boy ran home in exultation to his rheumatic mother to inform her of his good luck.

And the dollar that went to Editor Quill? He paid it to his "devil," from whose hands it went to a poor woman who had been making him a coat, and who held body and soul together by the earnings of her needle. The beggar girl to whom Luke had given ten cents bought a loaf of bread, and thus allayed the pangs of hunger that were torturing half a dozen brothers and sisters.

And the thirty-odd cents expended at the newsroom went into a box of small change which was subsequently counted over and pinned in neat packages of one dollar each and sent to the news company where the supplies of papers and magazines came from. These small sums from five to forty cents enabled the dealer to maintain his little stand, greatly to the convenience of those who depended on it for their periodical supplies of reading matter.

The two dollars remaining Luke deposited, as has been mentioned before, in the savings bank.

"Ah, ha!" exclaims some surly, short-sighted reader, who begins to see the point of this sketch, "so Luke Preston hoards up money too. Isn't it just as bad, in proportion, for him to consign his two dollars to idleness as for the 'fat old fraud' to keep his money so close?"

But pause and consider for a moment. The savings bank pays Luke five per cent. interest on his deposits, and how could it do that if the money lay idle in its vaults? No, such is not the case. The savings bank took Luke's money, put it with that of a few other depositors, and lent it to a well-to-do farmer who wished to make some improvements in the way of building fences and barns and purchasing choice breeds of stock. The farmer laid out the money to good advantage and paid the bank seven per cent. interest, the extra two per cent. going to defray the running expenses of the institution and affording its stockholders a small dividend.

Now about the time the farmer was ready to begin his improvements business was slack in the establishment where Luke worked, and there was a prospect of his being thrown out of employment for a month or more. But he chance l to learn that the farmer required some labor that was in his line, and straightway entered into an engagement with him. And so the money that he had put in the savings bank was loaned to the farmer and by him paid into Luke's own hands again, and Luke still receiving interest on it all the time.

And now we must leave Luke Preston's greenback to its fate. We have of course related only a tithe of its entire history, but we have seen it fairly launched on the tide of life, and the prospect is that its career will continue a busy one.

Now let us take a look at the idle greenback that lay in the desk of the "fat old fraud." The individual was none other than the same 'Squire Clinch that had refused to pay old Garland for sawing his wood. If he had paid this debt promptly, Farland could have paid Brady in full and on time, and bought the boots he so much needed. As it was, he had to go without the boots and, in consequence, his feet were severely frost-bitt n while on a bitter cold day he was engaged in sawing wood. This was a great misfortune, for he was disabled, except to a limited extent, from following his usual avocation, and forced idleness brought with it a winter of hardship and dependence on charity.

But the ten-dollar greenback, along with its fellows, lay in 'Squire Clinch's desk for some time. The 'squire had in tow a grand stroke of business. He held a mortgage on a certain piece of valuable property, whose owner was embarrassed in his financial matters. The mortgage would soon become due, and then he meant to offer to buy the property at a price far below its real value, and in the event of his victim's refusing to come to his terms to threaten instant foreclosure. With this transaction in view (and he almost always had some similar scheme ahead) he kept his cash in readiness in his own private desk, preferring not to deposit it in a bank, as the times were rather "panicky," and the tighter and scarcer money was the more the 'squire thrived. He was a cautious, safe man—this 'Squire Clinch—and yet a bold and successful one, too. His wealth increased year by year, for he was ever on the lookout to turn the misfortunes of others to his gain. Still the money lay in his desk, waiting for the accomplishment of its selfish purpose, while it ought to have been in circulation, and a portion of it, at least, paying honest debts.

But few there are who are without an hour of disaster at some time in their careers, and 'Squire Clinch was no exception to the general rule. There was a burglary one night. The 'squire's house was entered noiselessly, and while all the inmates slept, his desk was silently and quickly opened. In the morning he found the lock on the floor, the lid tipped back and the greenbacks gone! A great alarm was raised and detectives set to work, but no clue to the money or robbers could be found. His money that had lain so secluded and, as he imagined, so safe, was gone beyond recovery. And with it went the ten-dollar greenback which we have mentioned. Instead of accomplishing the good it might have done, it was now serving bad purposes in thieves' hands. What a fate!

Which greenback was the more to be envied—that of Luke Preston, whose career carried it over so many checkered scenes, and whose passage in its multiform divisions from hand to hand was in every case a message of gladness, a token of honesty, and a promoter of prosperity, or that of 'Squire Clinch, whose only change from the dull monotony of its useless, selfish life was such a disastrous one?

Let those in whose care the destiny of greenbacks may be placed take warning from these two cases, and so act on the lesson taught as to make the world prosperous, their neighbors glad, and themselves richer in the return sure to follow!

The Girls of New Orleans.

A correspondent who went to see the Mardi Gras festivities at New Orleans saw something else. He writes: "New Orleans belles, by the way, would have been fit welcomers of the ancient Minnesong. I have heard much of their beauty, but never studied it with occasion until now. It is up to its fame. These women of the southern metropolis are the most superb-looking in America. They are brunettes, the most and best of them, with an elegance of carriage and figure, a contour of feature and a *pose* of manner that are matchless. They say that the peasantry in certain districts of Spain carry yet in their faces the grandeur of the faded Castilian *noblesse*. These New Orleans beauties, lifted tenderly down a dozen generations of close blood, are more queenly than the portraits of their French mothers, that have hung for centuries in their parlors. Some of them are like chiseled penciled figures out of marble, with the soft dash of Guido's brush or of Petrach's song in their faces, and the ripe southern blood flushing up to their temples, under the pure surface of their veins. The exquisiteness of their style take your breath with an exclamation of admiration, and a sigh of relief as you pass. Their native and city state are the horizon of society and of the world to these superb creatures; they are reared under the solemn shadow of Catholicism; they are local in their attachments as Venitians; their culture is narrow, but they gather in their loins the gate of empresses, and in their eyes that glance filled with the wisdom, the cunning, the refinement, the magic of womanhood. The Boston beauty offends you with her look of intellectual pertness; New York puts on the face of her charming favorite the stamp of their eager extravagance; in the west we have not settled to our features yet, and feminine comeliness is without a type. The New Orleans belle stands alone as far from the placid demeanor of the "Future City" as from the "lilies and languors" of the south, and offers the eye the satisfying compliment of taste. There is but one drawback. Her manners impose. You must see her in position. The lifting of an eyelid or the glitter of her teeth may be disenchantment."

Immigration Into South Carolina.

At the recent tax-payers' convention of South Carolina, Gen. Gary, chairman of the committee on immigration, reported that eight hundred immigrants have been introduced into South Carolina during the past four months, and that over two thousand were introduced during the past year. This has been done by a subscription of lands in quarter-section tracts to each head of a family who will become a permanent settler. The vast quantity of land lying idle, and the expectation that the quarter-sections adjoining those of the settlers will more than double in value, have induced a liberality on the part of landowners which we recommend to the consideration and imitation of the people of Louisiana. Agencies have been established in New York and Germany, and arrangements have been made with the lines of steamers for transportation at a low rate. Gen. Gary has demonstrated that the south can secure emigrants of the best class with reasonable exertion. The first step, however, in all such enterprises is to guarantee to the settler a farm in fee simple.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

A Burglar Caught by a Skeleton.

A burglar in Greensburg, Pennsylvania, was recently caught in a remarkable manner. Breaking into the closed office of a physician of that town, the burglar opened a closet (while his companion, with a dark lantern, was in another part of the room), and, feeling for clothing at about the height of closet-hooks generally, got his hands between the jaws of a skeleton, which being adjusted with coil spring and kept open with a thread, closed suddenly on the intruding hand by the breaking of the thread. A sudden thought striking the burglar of his being caught by a skeleton in the doctor's closet, so terrified him that he uttered a faint shriek, and when his companion turned his lantern toward him and he beheld himself in the grim and ghastly jaws of Death himself, he became so overpowered by fear that he fainted, fell insensible to the floor, pulling the skeleton down upon him, and making so much noise that his companion fled immediately, and the doctor, alarmed at the noise and confusion, hastened into the office and secured the terror-stricken burglar, still held by the skeleton.

NEW YORK brides are introducing the London fashion of wearing bonnets at the ceremony when it is to be performed in church.

SUMNER.

Some Interesting Points About his Habits and Character.

Washington Special to Courier-Journal.

Mr. Sumner has been frequently in the senate this winter. He was very much excited in regard to the nomination of Simmons as collector of Boston, which he regarded as being mainly inspired by the president's personal hostility to him (Sumner). The president he considered as implacable. He had, on his part, in deference to the opinions of his Massachusetts friends, who felt differently from himself about General Grant, refrained for a long time from assailing him in his conversation; but he had been informed (he said) that the president had, on passing near his house, remarked: "There is a man who spends his whole time in denouncing me."

The nomination of Simmons was confirmed in spite of Mr. Sumner's protest, but, for this disappointment, he was in part consoled by the action of the Massachusetts legislature in rescinding their resolutions of censure upon his course for proposing to strike from the army flags the references to the late civil war.

Whatever the proximate cause of Mr. Sumner's death may be, it is certain that the attack of Mr. Brooks upon him had nothing to do with it. It is simply the familiar story of hearty and full living, severe habits of study and a sedentary life, without a particle of exercise. In the summer season Mr. Sumner occasionally rode in a carriage, but never walked or rode on horseback, nor did he take any out-door exercise. He went to the capitol in a street car and returned the same way. The wonder is that, with such habits, he survived as long as he did; but, as he once stated to an old friend, he had a perfect digestion and physical organization.

There can be no doubt that his death was accelerated by the wounded feeling and disappointment on finding himself repudiated and denounced by his own party, after helping to build it up, and also by the negroes, and that even in Massachusetts, the president, for whom he had a hearty contempt, was stronger than himself.

Mr. Sumner was a close and constant student. Though a capital off-hand debater, he usually prepared his speeches with the greatest care and pains. His life was divided between his library and the senate chamber. He never went to amusements or lectures, or to parties, levees or receptions. Sometimes, but very rarely, he went out to dinner. He had a number of friends who habitually visited him, and to these as well as strangers he was especially courteous and hospitable, carefully avoiding anything in uttering his own political views which might give offense.

Among his special personal friends were Longfellow, Whittier, Wendell Phillips, Carl Schurz, Senator Fenton, Montgomery Blair, Caleb Cushing, the Marquis de Chambrun, Mr. Boutwell, Mr. Hooper, and most of the Massachusetts delegation, Ben Butler being a notable exception. Recent political events had severed Mr. Sumner's friendship with many prominent representatives in congress; and, on the other hand, cordial relations had grown up with a number of such democratic senators as Thurman, Bayard, Casserly, Stockton and others. For Mr. Bayard he frequently expressed the warmest admiration to gentlemen of the press.

Mr. Sumner was unusually accessible, courteous and communicative, giving his own views with the utmost frankness. No man was more keenly solicitous to know all important political events or movements in progress. Mr. Sumner was connected with no church, and if he had any special religious views your correspondent never heard them expressed.

Elder Jacob Knapp, the Revivalist.

The death is announced of Elder Jacob Knapp, at Rockford, Illinois, at the ripe age of seventy-four years. Mr. Knapp was born in Otsego county, in New York, December 7, 1799. His parents were members of the Episcopal church, but when young Knapp arrived at about his twentieth year he joined the Baptist church, against the wishes of his father and friends. After being some time engaged in teaching school, at Springfield, in his native county in the spring of 1822 he joined the ministry, and in 1825 obtained his first pastorate in that town. In 1830 he removed to Watertown, New York, where a revival was then in progress. During the three years of his ministration there he added 200 converts to the church. Mr. Knapp soon after resigned his position, determined to start as an independent itinerant preacher. For many years his labors were confined to New York, but subsequently extended to New England and other Atlantic states, and 1849 found him in Chicago. He visited St. Louis in 1858, and in two years after returned to Boston. He published a curious autobiographical volume some years ago, in which he gives some statistics of his labors. Up to 1867 he held about 150 protracted meetings, many of them extending over weeks, preached 1,360 sermons, and received during thirty-six years an average compensation of little less than $600. More than thirty years ago he gave up counting the persons converted under his ministration; at that time they amounted to about 100,000. Elder Knapp was a very eccentric person, and was celebrated as a revivalist.

The Negro Exodus.

The emigration of negroes westward continues to attract public attention. The tide, it seems, starts with diminished volume in Georgia, gathering immense additions in Alabama, to pour its black flood into Mississippi, Louisiana or Arkansas. The spirit of unrest seems to permeate the whole race. For while the Georgia and Alabama blacks are moving into Mississippi and Louisiana, a new tide starts westward from those states to lose itself on the immense plains of Texas. In this way it is claimed by those conversant with the matter, that the blacks of Louisiana or even Mississippi are not increasing, at least not faster than the white population. The movement, can work no injury politically inany state, and in one it is full of cheerful significance. But the hegira, even moderately as we feel it in Georgia, is full of harm if we cannot gain an equivalent. If we lose labor in one way, we must acquire it in another or feel the loss. And that way lies in the establishment of manufactories and in the encouragement of white immigration. Virginia and the Carolinas are actively engaged in securing white labor, and the marked success which attend their efforts indicate the course we must in the end pursue.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

IT is suggested that the Centennial celebration be spread out all over the country like an ordinary Fourth of July, and not confined to Philadelphia. There is no reason why it should not be so. The country is wide and great, and Oregon has as good a right to celebrate as Pennsylvania or New England, for the hardy pioneers of the west include many descendants of the men of '76. Let the rejoicings and the fun be national, and not crammed up.

The Indian Box-Trick.

The celebrated box-and-bag mystery, which has bewildered all London, put New York in a fever of excitement, and for a few days puzzled the knowing ones of San Francisco, has by accident come to an untimely end. The cat was let out of the bag recently at the California theater, in San Francisco. The trick is to overcome an apparent impossibility. A person securely tied in a sack is to pass from that confinement to the inside of a locked box, additionally secured by strong cords wound around, and the knots of the cords tied and sealed. The bag is similarly secured by the mouth being tied with ropes, and the knot of the rope sealed with wax. How, then, is it possible to effect an exchange from a secure bag to a still more secure box? That is what the professor does—in the dark—and leaves for the audience to bring to light if they can. Some of them did so on Monday night. Those who were seated on the right-hand side of the parquette, near the stage, saw the vigorous investigation made by one of the inspectors—he wore number nines, double soled, and investigated with his foot—disturbed it in such fashion that the beholders dropped on the little trick. How? Why, the solid piece of wood at the end, securely nailed and screwed, was bogus as to size and securing; instead of taking up the whole space at the end, and apparently held by strong screws, it was in two parts, with a space of an inch between, and this vacant space hid by the broad iron bands securing it; the screws are only heads and do not penetrate; by lifting this board it comes out of a socket in which it fits snugly, and in which it is held by a spring—when lifted, it swings like a gate, pushing to the inside of the box. Now, with this aperture discovered, it is only necessary to find the person who can push aside the ropes, crawl in, and replace the ropes and push the wood back into place, making it appear like the solid end again. The seals have not been disturbed, nor the rope cut, nor the knots untied nor the locks picked. Granted. Now, how does the person escape from the sack, leave the knots undisturbed, the sack uncut, and take advantage of even the simple plan of getting into the solid wooden box? Not very easily, even by the plan suggested in the New York papers, but with very little difficulty, if the person has concealed in the Turkish costume a duplicate bag, with duplicate knots, and duplicate seal; then it is only necessary to cut asunder the confining sack, hide it in the recesses of the garment from which the other one is taken, crawl into the box and await the result. This latter discovery was made at the previous exhibition, when the bag was returned from the audience—a careless throw sent it just to the foot-lights, and before it could be rescued was slightly scorched by the gas flames. When the trick was completed, the bag remaining was not at all scorched. And thus is exploded a mystery that was incomprehensible until a kick of a number-nine brogan revealed it.—*Alta-Californian.*

Grange Matters.

It is claimed that 1,000 granges will be established in Georgia by Jan. 1, 1875.

Fourteen hundred and fifty granges have been formed in the state of Indiana up to this date.

The Patrons of Husbandry in Wisconsin have started a newspaper entitled the Mowing Machine.

The number of granges in Wisconsin is reported by the secretary of the state grange to have increased to 306. In January last there were 346. When the organization of those that have applied for recognition is complete there will be 430 granges.

The Missouri state grange is discussing the utility of establishing exchange and discount banks, to assist farmers in holding their products, as well as manufactories of agricultural implements, and depots and warehouses where grain can be stored until the market justifies a sale.

The state grange of Nebraska is putting in machinery at Plymouth for the manufacture of plows, cultivators, headers, harvesters, and other agricultural implements. The building is a two-story brick, 40 by 140 feet. Thirty heads of families are employed to commence with. Steam and blast power of the necessary quantity will be furnished.

The grangers of California demand that the salary system for public officers, both state and county, shall be extended over the whole commonwealth. In San Francisco county the salary system was established in 1858, and, although the wealthiest county in the state, its sheriff has a smaller income than the sheriffs of Calaveras and other counties, who receive from $10,000 to $14,000 a year in fees.

"And the Colored Troops Fought Nobly."

An exchange tells of a colored troop who did not fight nobly. In fact he ran away, and was reprimanded by his lieutenant, who sneeringly asked if he thought his company would have missed him much had he have been killed. The discreet darky replied: "Not much, boss; dey don't miss de white folks, much less a poor nigger. But den I would hab miss myself—and dat's de p'int wid me!" This was reasoning worthy of old Jack Falstaff himself. It was some such practical and personal argument as was used by a peace-loving Confederate whose story was current at the close of the war. He belonged to an artillery company whose guns were captured by Federal raiders. Smarting under the disgrace, the commanding officer called upon his men to recapture those guns or perish in the attempt. If any member of the company, the captain added, was not willing to share in the effort to retrieve their honors and their loss, he might step out of the ranks. A pale, stuttering reb stepped forward, saying, "C-c-aptain, if th-the l-l-oss isn't very gr-great, why can't we t-t-ake up a col-l-lection, and p-pay for the d—d old guns?"

FROM the fact than when the body of a man of average size is reduced literally to ashes by fire, only about ten pounds of said ashes remain, it is shown that the

The Athens Post,

PAID IN ADVANCE.

WM. S. NELSON, Editor.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27th, 1874.

FOR CONGRESS,
From 4th Congressional District;
HON. L. E. DAVIS,
OF LIMESTONE.

LIMESTONE COUNTY.
Democratic Ex. Committee.
C. W. Raisler, Chairman,
M. C. Ramsey. Gaines C. Smith,
Wm. R. Christopher. George Gilbert,
Jas. Yarbrough, Porter Bibb,
T. J. McClellan. Dr. Wm. Millhouse.
J. M. Townsend. J. N. Malone.
Hugh W. Tisdale.

The Committee will please meet in Athens, on Saturday the 4th of April, for general consultation. It is hoped all will be present, as business of vital importance will be transacted. If any of the above named gentlemen do not wish to serve, they will please send in their resignations before the day appointed, so that others may be elected to fill their places. By order.
C. W. RAISLER, Chairman.

On the third page of our paper, to-day, will be found the Cotton Tax refunding bill, introduced in the House of Representatives, by Mr. White, of our State. It is useless to comment at length here upon the great injustice of the tax upon our people, which all know to be one of the most flagrant violations of the Constitution ever known. The provisions of the bill lately introduced are just and equitable to all parties concerned, and should receive the hearty support of every Southern Congressman. The members from Alabama cannot better please their constituents than by supporting with a hearty good will this measure of justice to our people when it shall come up. On the other hand, should they not stand firmly by it to a man, our section will feel the bitterest disappointment.

Grangers' Statistical Bureau,

The Executive Committee of the National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, is maturing a plan for the formation of a statistical bureau in connection with National Grange for the collection and dissemination of information in regard to the condition of the crops throughout the country. The new bureau will be located at Washington, D. C., and in charge of D. W. Aiken, secretary of the State Grange of South Carolina. The subordinate Granges will report direct to the State Grange all information of interest relating to the crops and the different State Granges will report by telegraph to the statistical bureau of the order at Washington.

The bureau will compile and summarize these reports into a monthly report of the crops in all sections of the country, and will simultaneously transmit the report by telegraph monthly to all State Granges, which in turn will furnish it to every subordinate Grange within its jurisdiction. This information will not be furnished to the press for publication it being intended exclusively for the benefit of members of the order.

How are we to get it?

Suppose the currency to be increased to the amount desired by the inflationists, how is the South to get her share of it? There are but two ways—one is to buy it with our products; the other is to steal it. We have got the products to buy it with, and we are not smart enough to steal it. At the North they are sharper—more far-seeing and far-reaching. They have already developed a nice little plan for a National railroad to be built from the Atlantic coast to the Rocky Mountains, through the great States of Pensylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to which the redundant currency can be applied. Thus inflation will make the North richer and the South poorer. Perhaps we shall never get even with our Northern brethern until we have more educated rogues.—Nashville Commercial Reporter.

The Clarksville Chronicle puts it thus: "Ireland wants local self government. So do Louisiana and Arkansas; but Old England will not permit it in the first case, nor New England in the two last cases."

The Albany Argus shows from the town returns in New York State that the Republicans who elected 500 Supervisors in 1872, this year elect only 370; while the Democrats, who then elected only 273, this year elect 330, leaving 35 to the Liberals and Independents.

Gerrit Smith thinks the Civil Rights bill will fail to become a law, and its failure will be the death of the Republican party.

The Negro Exodus.

The emigration of negroes west still continues to attract public attention. The tide, it seems, starts out limited volume in Georgia. The numerous additions in Alabama to pour its black flood into Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas. The spirit of unrest seems to permeate the whole race, for while the Georgia and Alabama blacks are pouring into Mississippi and Louisiana a new tide starts westward from the States to lose itself on the immense plains of Texas. In this way, it is claimed by those conversant with the matter, that the blacks of Louisiana, or even of Mississippi, are not increasing, at least not faster than the white population. Politically, the movement does not affect Georgia, while it affords a much needed opportunity in Alabama to take the state from the plunderers who now control it. Louisiana and Mississippi remain unchanged in politics, and Texas is safe, although not less than 100,000 negroes have moved in since 1870. An accession of 300,000 whites during the same period keeps that great empire in honest and capable hands. The movement, therefore, can work no injury politically in any state, and in one it is full of cheerful significance. But the higera, even moderately as we feel it in Georgia, is full of harm if we cannot gain an equivalent. If we lose labor in one way, we must acquire it in another, or feel the loss. And that way lies in the establishment of manufactures and in the encouragement of white immigration. Virginia and the Carolinas are actively engaged in securing white labor, and the marked success which attends their efforts indicates the course we must in the end pursue.

Curiosity has occasionally been attracted by the question of what becomes of all the cancelled railway tickets. The average number in Boston is about 20,000 daily, making an annual total of 10,000,000, and the figures of the whole of the United States is calculated at 40,000,000. The weight of each morsel of card board is one grain, and the sum realized by the companies selling them to the wholesale paper makers, to be re-made is from $2000 to $3000 per month.

Over 2,500,000 votes were cast in late parliamentary elections in Great Britain. The total number of voters in the United Kingdom is about 3,000,000. Fifty years ago there were only 200,000 voters.

Two sons of the Siamese twins left Philadelphia lately for their home in North Carolina with the remains of their parents. They deny that the family intend to exhibit the remains, and say that they are to be at once decently interred. The sons have obtained from the physicians a statement denying that the bodies were given to them for an autopsy as the result of a pecuniary arrangement.

The Financial Question.

WASHINGTON, March, 21.

A comfortable financial measure has been agreed upon in committee and will be reported next Monday. It will fix the amount of circulation at $[illegible],000,000, including the $44,000,000 legal tender reserve. The amount to be issued and now outstanding is $26,000,000. The bill will also authorize free banking on the national system, and require the retirement of legal tender notes proportionally as the new National bank notes are issued. This latter is a concession to the contractionists, but the provision with respect to the $26,000,000, is regarded as a victory for the inflationists, who will claim that the principle having thus been admitted, the whole of the $44,000,000 should be placed in circulation.

New Advertisements.

Final Settlement.

State of ALABAMA—LIMESTONE COUNTY.

PROBATE COURT March 26, 1874.

This day comes Jas. H. Malone, administrator of Maria Sledge, deceased, and files accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of his administration.

It is ordered by the Court that the 18th day of April be a day appointed for making such final settlement and that 3 weeks notice be given by publication in the "Athens Post," a public newspaper printed in the town of Athens, notifying all persons in any way interested to appear and contest the same if they think proper.

JOSHUA P. COMAN,
mar 27, '74 3-w. Judge P. C.

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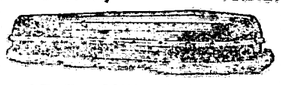
JOSHUA P. COMAN,
mar 27, '74, 3-w. Judge P. C.

M. V. IRVIN.
CABINET MAKER AND FUNERAL UNDERTAKER.
ATHENS, ALA.



In addition to keeping on hand the latest styles of FURNITURE, he is furnished with Metallic Burial Cases, Burial Robes and everything necessary for Funerals.—All orders promptly and faithfully attended to.

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch, FOR THE MONEY DOWN.

Geo. Mason & Co.
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods,
Boots,
Shoes,
Hats,
HARDWARE
Notions, Etc.
North-East Corner Public Square;
ATHENS, ALA.
10, 26, '73, 1y.

Blacksmithing.
NEW FIRM!

HINKLE RESPECTFULLY INFORMS the citizens of Athens and surrounding country, that he has returned to this place and formed a co-partnership with Mr. THOMAS K. STRUNK, in the above business. We have opened a shop in the rear of Mr. S. R. Grigsby's wagon Shop, where we are prepared to do all kinds of work in Iron, in the very best style, and on short notice. We will do all kinds of small jobs, such as repairing Guns, Pistols, Locks, Edge Tools and all kinds of

MACHINERY.

We will also make HORSE-SHOEING a speciality, and guarantee it done in the best style, EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH!

We will also contract to do all kinds of Buggy & Wagon work, Smith work, Wood work, Trimming & Painting. Also all kinds of Plows and Agricultural Implements made new or repaired.

We will also furnish and shoe all round for $1. Wagon tyre cut and set all round for $3, or 75 cents per tyre. All other work done at the VERY LOWEST prices.

Please do not ask for credit.
HINKLE & STRUNK.
Jan. 23 1874. 1y.

CHANCERY SALE NO 166.

Luke Matthews admr. of John D. Malone dec'd vs. Jefferson C. Moreland } In Chancery at Athens for the 4th District of the Northern Chancery division of Alabama.

By virtue of a decree rendered at chambers in vacation in the above entitled cause on Feby 17th 1874, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash in front of the Court House door in the town of Athens on Monday the 6th day of April 1874 the following described Real Estate, to wit: The s w ¼ of section 2 township 4 range 5 west, also the east ½ of the south east ¼ of section 3 township 4 range 5 west, also the east ½ of the north west ¼ of section 2 township 4 range 5 west, also a slip of the west side of the North east ¼ of section 2 township 4 range 5 west containing twenty-five acres, and containing in all three hundred and forty acres more or less, situate in the county of Limestone state of Alabama.

B SANDERS.
March 6th 1874 30d. Register.

Admr's Sale of Personal Property.

By virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Limestone County, Alabama, I will, on Saturday, the 28th of March, 1874, proceed to sell, at the town of Mooresville, for cash, to the highest bidder, the property of the estate of Wm. J. Tucker, dec'd, consisting of 1 cow, 1 sow and pigs, and all the household and kitchen furniture.

JAMES W. MARTIN,
Special Adm'r. of Wm. J. Tucker.
m. 6, '74,3 w.

Wholesale CANDY Manufactory and CONFECTIONERY.
Importers, Wholesale and Retail dealers in
FOREIGN & MALAI FRUITS & CO
NUTS, PICKLES, PRESERVES, SARDINES,
CIGARS, WINES, LONDON PORTER & SCOTCH ALE,
NO. 252 MAIN STREET
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Under Odd Fellows' Hall,
Dec. 12, 3m.

No. 47 NORTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE,
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.
Jan. 9, '74.

Fall Opening.
Fall Opening.
Fall Opening.
MILLINERY
AND
FANCY GOODS
Douglass & Reese,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
MILLINERY
AND
S. F. Douglass.
Ed. Reese.

Special Notice.

Taken from the subscriber while in Athens, a day or two before Christmas, a light bay horse, one eye out; yellow mane, with star in the face; has the appearance as though one joint of the back bone had been shot or taken out. A liberal reward will be given for his recovery.

feb.20,3-w. CLAY STINNETT.

1874! TO 1874!
MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS!

THE UNDERSIGNED will advance three-fourths the value of Cotton

IN CASH

on consignments to his correspondents in Mobile, New Orleans, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati and New York; and charge

ONLY ONE PER CENT

per month until the cotton is sold. He will also buy Cotton at the various Depots along the Railroad paying within one cent per pound of the Nashville Market.

Athens Alabama Oct 3 6m. JNO. T. TANNER

HOLDING, WILKES & HANCOCK,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
No. 13 Broad Street, Nashville Tenn.

FULL stock of BAGGING, TIES and ROPE always on hand

Cotton Handled Exclusively on Commission.

Represented by T. J. COX.
Athens Sept 5 tf. OFFICE at Holt & Cain.

Pay Cash For Your Drugs!

That cry last year brought many to buy drugs from us. We wonder what it would take to bring them *all* up to pay for what they bought?

A young gent said the other day that Hoffman & Co. had been making him presents all through the year, and he thought, as Christmas had come, that he ought to make them one. (He meant pay his account.)

Reader, have you any thoughts like this?

If you have not paid your accounts to date, you ought to have them

But cotton is too low; you cannot afford to sell at present prices, and you won't.

If your debts are paid, it is nobody's business when you sell. If they are not, you are speculating on other men's money without their consent.

But as everybody does not see it thus—we have sent away our Book-keeper, and intend to sell Drugs for cash until we get money enough to hire another one.

3-3m HOFFMAN & CO.

DOCTORS
Richardson & Hoffman
Have associated themselves in the practice of medicine. The patients of either can, when necessary or desirable, have the services of both without extra charges.
Jan 20 '74, 1 y.

FEMALE COLLEGE
ATHENS, ALA.
Will open its next session on the 1st of March, 1874.
Tuition $10 to $20 per session.
Board $8 per month.
Rooms furnished free.
Fuel furnished at cost.
Pupils can enter at any time, and in the Commercial Department can select either branch, and remain at pleasure without extra charge.
Board to be had at from $12½ to $15 per month.
For further particulars address,
J. L. SMITH
Principal.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Much serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the *Pills* with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by *Ayer's Pills*, and stimulated into action. Thus incipient disease is changed into health, the value of which change, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar-coating makes them pleasant to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable. Although searching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution or diet or occupation.

Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Physic, and for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor,** and **Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action, or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa,** but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back,** and **Loins,** they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings,** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression,** a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill,* take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion, and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

CORLAN
MALE INSTITUTE
Athens Alabama,
The SPRING SESSION of the above named institution will commence on
MONDAY JAN. 26th 1874.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

Primary Grade	$15 00
Intermediate	20 00
High School,	25 00

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Double-entry Book keeping	$30 00
Commercial Law,	20 00
" Arithmetic	10 00
Incidental Fee.	1 50

TERMS.

half in advance; balance at close of Session. Pupils can enter at any time, and in the Commercial Department can select either branch, and remain at pleasure without extra charge.

Board to be had at from $12½ to $15 per month.

For further particulars address,
J. L. SMITH
Principal.

1874, ATHENS
A varied assortment of goods of the latest and most approved styles, will always be kept on hand, and to which she most respectfully invites the attention of the public, generally. Having facilities for receiving, constantly, the latest fashion plates, the closest attention will be given to DRESS MAKING, which will be made a specialty.
MRS. M. & MRS. E. BROWN'S
MILLINERY STORE
ATHENS, ALA.

Cash for subscriptions to the "Post"

CHARTER OAK STOVES CHARTER OAK STOVES

FRANKLIN.

PRINTING HOUSE
—AND—
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY
S. C TOOF, Proprietor,
No. 15 Court Street, Memphis.
ORDERS FOR
JOB PRINTING
AND
BLANK BOOKS
Filled in the best manner, at reasonable prices, and most perfect satisfaction guaranteed. All Business Men are respectfully requested to call and examine specimens and prices.
Jan 2 '74

Ayer's
Cherry Pectoral,
For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping-Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are of more real value to mankind than this effectual remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A vast trial of its virtues, throughout this and other countries, has shown that it does surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact, that CHERRY PECTORAL will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power; and cases of **Consumption,** cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing Coughs, the forerunners of more serious disease, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unprecelved attacks of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become inmanable, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tender lungs need this defence; and it is unwise to be without it. As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, CHERRY PECTORAL is invaluable for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued from premature graves, and saved to the love and affection centred on them. It acts speedily and surely against ordinary colds, securing sound and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer troublesome Influenza and painful Bronchitis, when they know how easily they can be cured.

Originally the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, no cost or toil is spared in making every bottle in the utmost possible perfection. It may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures as memorable as the greatest it has ever effected.

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

COUSSENS'
LIGHTNING LINIMENT.

Many a poor human being has been saved from an incipient grave by the timely use of that great all-healing pain reliever, "Coussens' Lightning Liniment." His effects are simply electrical. For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, cuts, Old Sores, Lame Back, Sore throat, Contracted Muscles, Stiff Joints, Corns, Bunions, etc., on the human frame, Spavin, Ring Bone, Galls, Sprains, Cuts, Scratches, etc., on anima's, it has no equal. For stiff joints and contracted muscles it stands without parallel. It penetrates the pores and loosens the fibrous tissues, promoting a free circulation of the blood, thereby giving the muscles a natural elasticity. In LameBack, Rheumatism Sore Throat, etc., it opens the pores and draws all inflamation to the outside surface, thus allowing all poisonous substance to pass from the system through their natural channels. No inflamation can exis when Lightning Liniment is used. Says an eminent physician: "It is a thoroughly scientific combination, composed of the most powerful agents in the most powerful agents in the vegetable kingdom." During the three short years of its existence it has found its way to every State in the Union, and nearly every city and town in the Canadas. The Press of the country are loud in their praise of it. No family should be without a bottle of it. When once used no one can be induced to use any other liniment. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by Lightning Liniment which have been pronounced incurable by the most prominent physicians in the country. This remedy has become so popular that it may be found in every city, town or cross roads in the country. Do not be deceived by unprincipled persons who are offering worthless preparations, but ask only for *Cossens'* Lightning Liniment, and take no other.

Manufactured only by
A. H. COUSSENS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
J.9'73-6m. Nashville, Tennessee.
For sale by HOFFMAN & Co., Athens Ala.

Cash for Subscriptions to the "Post."

Athens, Jan. 26, '74-1y.

Dr. W. R. McWILLIAMS,
DOES THE
DENTAL WORK
ATHENS, ALABAMA.
NITROUS Oxide Gas used in the extracting of teeth.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The advertisers below refer you to the Publishers of this paper as regards their perfect reliability, and when writing to them, please mention you saw their Advertisement in this paper.

PERSONAL.—TICKNOR & CO., the renowned Merchant Tailors and Clothiers of the West, 601 & 603 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo., will, on application, send free their accurate rules of self-measurement, Illustrated Circular, and Price List, with a full line of samples, enabling you to order Clothing direct from their House, which will be made in the best style, shipped by express, C. O. D., with the privilege of examining and returning at their expense, if not satisfactory.

SHIRTS! Rules of self-measurement sent free Orders solicited. Fit guaranteed.

BOYS and Youths' Clothing a specialty. Send for Illustrated Styles and Prices.

FARBOX'S PATENT COMBINATION STENCIL ALPHABET, for marking Show Cards, Boxes, Barrels, Bags, Trunks, &c., &c. All sizes, from ½ inch better upwards. Write for descriptive price list, or remit only $1 for the popular (inch letter) size. Sent prepaid. Will pay for itself in a month. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Agents wanted. Address H. C. Farbox & Co., 311 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

BERKSHIRE HOGS. The Best Hog in existence. Send for Circular and Price List. E. TUCKER, St. Louis, Mo.

The Cheapest and Handsomest Agricultural and Family Journal in this country is the ST. LOUIS MIDLAND FARMER. Eight pages Forty Columns, only 50 Cts. a year, six months 25 Cts. Clubs of ten for $4. Address HOWARD & MATTHEWS, Publishers, 414 N. Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Hill's Patent Improved Spring Stamp, for stamping Linen and 100 other articles. A silver-plated stamp of fine finish and perfect construction, with bottle of best indelible ink, Ink Pad, and three entire Alphabets, enclosed in a neat box, with full instructions, all prepaid for only $1 50. The best thing for the price ever invented. Agents wanted. H. C. Farbard & Co., 311 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

WIDE AWAKE AND FAST ASLEEP. A beautiful pair of French Chromos, handsomely mounted, sold everywhere for $8. Sent prepaid on receipt of $1, or 50c for either. Agents wanted everywhere, who can make large profits. Liberal discounts to the Trade. Map and Chromo Publishing Co., 218 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Ayer's
Hair Vigor
For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. It soon restores *faded or gray hair to its original color, with the glow and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will present the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit, but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

MRS. M. L. RODNER,
Manufacturer and Importer of all kinds of
Human Hair
GOODS
And Dealer in
MASKS, INDIA RUBBER GOODS, Combs, Brushes and all kinds of Childrens' TOYS.
Old Hair made up in the new style.
333 Main Street, near corner Union,
Memphis, Tennesse.
Dec. 12,3-m.

Partial Settlement.

STATE OF ALABAMA—LIMESTONE COUNTY.

Probate Court, February 26th 1874.

THIS day comes Wm. P. Tanner, administrator de bonis non of J. Haywood Jones, dec'd, and files his accounts and vouchers for partial settlement and distribution of said estate.

It is ordered by the Court that the 31st day of March 1874 be appointed a day for making such partial settlement and distribution, and that 30 days notice be given by publication in the "Athens Post," a public newspaper printed in the town of Athens, notifying all persons in any way interested to appear and contest the same if they think proper.

JOSHUA P. COMAN,
eb,27 '73, 30d. Judge P. C.

At COST!
At COST!!
In view of making room for our Spring stock, we will offer from now until April the first our entire stock of
Dry Goods,
Clothing,
HATS,
Boots & Shoes,
positively at cost.
D. HYMAN & CO.
North side Public Square;
ATHENS, ALA.

John M. Townsend,
IMPORTER
OF Thread Lace
BTTT

The Athens Post.

Local Intelligence.

Agents,

☞ All persons indebted to us for advertisements passing through the Probate and Chancery Courts, will find their accounts in the hands of C. M. Mayes, Esq., who is authorised to receive and receipt for the same.

Persons desiring local notices or advertisements to be inserted in the POST *will please hand them in by Wednesday morning in order to insure insertion.*

Limestone County Court Directory.

Probate Court, Second Monday in each month.

Hon J. P. Coman, Judge, P. C.

County Court—Third Monday in each month;

Hon, J. P. Coman, Judge, P. C.

Commissioners Court—Second Mondays in February and August and first Monday's in April and November.

Hon. J. P. Coman, Judge, P. C.
Thos J McClellan, H. W Kimbell,
Luke G Bullington, B W Maclin
Commissioners

Chancery Court,
4th Monday in May and 3rd Monday in Dec., Hon Wm Skinner, Chancellor, B. Sanders, Register.—Office south west corner court house, Athens, Ala.

Circuit Court,
4th Mondays after 4th Mondays in March and September, Hon James S Clark, Judge, J H Malone, Sheriff, J A Moore, Clerk, J J Turrentine, County Solicitor.—Clerk's office, North-west room in Court house—Sheriff's office, south-east room of Court house.—Solicitor at the Law office of Jones & Turrentine, over store of R Hine & Co.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

Council Fire Kindled First and Third Thursdays in each month.

Wigwam Basemene M E Church.

L. & N & G. S. R R.

GOING SOUTH.
Passenger 9:28 A. M. | Exp, 9:37 P M
GOING NORTH.
Passenger 7:43 P. M. | Exp, 8:41 A M

Special Notice.

Tributes of Respect, obituaries, calls on persons to become candidates, their replies, and all communications of a personal nature, will be charged for at the usual advertising rates. We will, in no instance, deviate from this rule.

For announcing candidates names for county offices, $5; for Senatorial, Congressional and State elections, $10, invariably in advance.

Advertisements in local column charged 20 cents per line.

All advertisements due when called for.

Laws Governing Subscribers.

If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and order them discontinued.

If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and newspapers are sent to the former direction they are held responsible.

Notice

X

A cross mark opposite this notice on your paper, denotes that the time for which you subscribed has expired and if you do not renew, the paper will be discontinued,

Masonic.

Athens Lodge No. 16 A. F. & A. M. Meets 1st Monday in each Month.
Clinton Chapter No. 9 R. A. M. Meets 2nd Monday in each Month.

FREE LUNCH!

Given at the Lager Beer Saloon, from 7½ O'clock until 9½ O'clock at night, by J. O. CLAY.

☞ BLANK MORTGAGES in any quantity, for sale at the office of the "Athens Post" cheap for CASH

—We regret to learn that Thos. H. Feild, of the Limestone News, had the misfortune to lose one of his children, the past week.

—The announcement of John A. Hurn, appears to-day under the proper head as a candidate for Tax Assessor.

—Col F. W. Bynum, an old former citizen of Tuscumbia, and a brother of Hon O. H. Bynum of Lawrence Co, died at his home in Arkansas, on the 11th inst, aged 64 years.

—After the recent rains, the wells about town were so filled with water, that in some cases the water could be reached with a dipper, without using the well buckets.

—Press Tanner will go to Memphis about the 1st proximo, where he will engage in business and be connected with one of the leading grocery houses of that city.

☞ The Editor has been unable to give his usual attention to the columns of the "Post," this week, in consequence of the illness of his grand-father, the late Samuel Tanner, Sr. We trust our readers will bear with us.

Prof B. Melville Bonham, on Monday evening last, gave one of his very interesting Literary entertainments at the City Hall to a good audience. We were not present but learn that all were highly pleased with the entertainment of the great reader and delineator. We, having heard Bonham on two previous occasions in our town believe that, to day, he stands without a peer, and is eminently deserving of the high encomiums everywhere lavished upon him. We are led to hope he may again visit our town at no distant day.

Death of Samuel Tanner, Sr.

This venerable and beloved citizen, so well known and so intimately identified with the early history of our town, has passed from the walks of men, and is no more. He died calmly and peacefully, with mind unclouded to the last, on Wednesday, surrounded by friends, a number of his children, grand children and great grand children. There were few who did not know him; men who, now far past the meridian of life and are themselves bending towards the tomb, knew him when they were prattling children. Having for some months been sick and confined to his room, his death was not unexpected. His remains were followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of the citizens of Athens and surrounding country, as well as the teachers and pupils of the Female Institute; all the stores and places of business being closed as a mark of respect. We cannot, in the short space which is left us, give more than a hurried notice of the death of the venerable citizen, who, in going, ripe with years, to reap the rewards of a well spent and christian life, has left behind so bright an example for imitation. In our next an obituary notice and a sketch of his life will appear.

—The lecture of Paul L. Jones Esq, will be delivered at the Court House, to night (Thursday) and the well known ability of the speaker, and the cause to which the proceeds are to be applied, should draw to the court room, a large audience. (As our paper will be "up" before the lecture comes off, we shall have to refer to it in our next.)

The residents in the vicinity of Bald Mountain, in Western North Carolina, are very much excited about a "rumbling noise that is almost constantly going on in the mountain, jarring their houses so that the dishes rattle on the shelves. It has been going on nearly a week, and there is about one-half acre of land on the mountain that the snow would not lay upon. This mountain lays in McDowell county, in the bend of Broad River, just opposite the Chimney Rock."

The correspondent of the Ashville Spectator gives these facts and adds: Every person you see from this section gives this statement. Could some scientific man give those people some light on the subject? They are going to leave it it is not stopped.

Old Landmarks going.

As will be seen, two of the oldest citizens of our county have died the past week, and in a few days of each other, while on the 20th "Aunt Dolly" Holt, aged about 75 yrs, and who was beloved by all, joined the numbers in the grand army which is marching on towards the silent shore. Truly, are the old landmarks, which connected us with a past generation, being removed from our midst. But we can revere their memories and dwell lovingly on the good deeds performed in their long and eventful lives.

☞ FORTY MEN DROPPED IN A WELL

ASSORTED DRUG STORE, kept by Walter F. Davis, and they advise all persons wanting anything in his line to give him a call. Dr. Ruffin Coleman makes his office at the above store. M.20,1-m.

A California farmer has just completed a fence around his forty-five-thousand-acre farm. It isn't painted yet.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens is now in a fair way to recover his health, and is expected to take his seat in the house in a few days.

Says the Moulton Advertiser: In a melee, near Courtland, on Monday last, Cal Bettis was killed by King Morris, receiving two or three fatal stabs, and Jack Williams was so badly cut as to leave no hopes of his recovery.

The dead body of a man was taken from the Tennessee River, a few days ago, at Speake's Island, supposed to have been foully dealt with. The body appeared to have been in the river 15 or 20 days.

The Talladega Watchtower draws a vivid picture of Clay county prosperity: "The people of Clay sow wheat and oats; they raise their own corn and pork; have plenty of cattle, milk, butter, eggs, and poultry. They have not forgotten how to weave jeans nor lost the music of the spinning wheel. They owe but little, have very few mortgages, and are today among the most prosperous and independent people in Alabama. Population almost exclusively white and conservative."

A Thompson, Conn., clock company has shipped a curious clock to San Francisco to be placed in the tower of the greatest hotel on the continent, where it will furnish the time for 500 dials, which are to be operated by compressed air carried in pipes all over the building. The building has 500 rooms, and there is to be a dial in every room.

—Governor Allen, of Ohio, with a commendable antipathy to deadhead-ism, refuses to accept any free passes.

A Significant Fact.—The Jacksonville "Republican," referring to the municipal election which recently came off there, says that the negroes generally voted the Democratic ticket, though there was an opposition ticket having on it the name of a leading Radical. The colored voters had a grand jollification over the success of the Democratic ticket. Can any sensible man believe, after giving due weight to this, and other like facts, furnished by the numerous counties in the State, that the race issue would strengthen the Democratic party?

The Cotton Tax Bill

As nearly all cotton planters are more or less interested in the bill for refunding the cotton tax, the following synopsis is published for their information.

The bill provides for refunding the tax levied on raw cotton after June 24, 1865, for a commission of three persons to examine all claims and to direct all payments, and for the rules of evidence. The fifth section, which is the most important one, declares that in all cases taxes shall be refunded to the parties who actually sustained the burden of the tax, as follows: First, the producer or owner in such cases as he may prove the payment of the tax; and secondly, to the merchants or factors who in all cases where they have paid such taxes as agents in their own name may collect the same for the benefit of their principals and hold it subject to reasonable settlement of their respective accounts. Provided that in such cases the producer or principal may come into court at any time before the hearing of the case, and may file written objection to the money being paid over to the agent or factor. The court is then to hear and determine all questions in controversy between the parties litigant as to the just disposition of the amount upon the principles of equity held in the highest courts of chancery, and the amounts so awarded shall be paid over to the parties so adjudged to be entitled to the same. No claim is to be paid until after three months notice of the organization of the commission shall have been published for ninety days, as often as once a week, in one paper published in each Congressional District of the cotton growing states. All cotton monies unclaimed at the expiration of three years are to be paid over to the states in which it was collected, to be used for educational purposes. A good deal of care has been taken by the authors of the measure as they confidently assert that such a bill can be passed in the present session of Congress.

Congressman at Large.

It will be seen from the following to the Huntsville Independent that our talented friend Hon Wm Richardson, of Huntsville, is called upon to be a candidate for Congressman, at large. The call reads as follows;

Among the many important offices to be filled this fall, we will be called upon to elect two Congressman for the State at Large, one of which, we think should be chosen from North Alabama. We want a man whose record is untarnished—a man of good sense a man whom the people would take a pride in supporting and who could be elected. We believe that Capt. Wm. Richardson, of Huntsville, is pre-eminently the man for the place, and would receive the united support of the people. We therefore suggest him for the position, feeling confident that in the event of his nomination, victory will be ours in November,

NORTH ALABAMA.

—The information we get from the surrounding country is to the effect that plantation work is being vigorously prosecuted in every direction. Planters have taken a new departure in planting, the negroes are working splendidly, and may we not hope that a new era is about to dawn.—Selma Times.

A bill has been introduced in Congress, providing that all claims for subsistence furnished to the United States Army during the war, or seized and actually used, shall be paid without regard to the loyalty of the claimant.

—A Nebraska journal invitingly says; "Who says farmers cannot get rich in this state? Fifteen years ago a young man came to this State without a dollar in the world. Last week he went out of the State carrying with him the sum of one dollar and thirty-eight cents, the savings of fifteen years of frugal life. Come West young man, come West."

The editor of the Danville (Va.) Register announced the return of the robins and the frogs, and before night the snow was seven inches deep on the surface of Danville.

Some one has wittily remarked that Shakspeare's Seven ages of Man is—Mess-age, lugg-age, sus-age, camp-age, marri-age, parent-age and dot-age."

It is proposed to prevent the nuisance to railroad travelers arising from the smoke and fine ashes from the locomotive by attaching a pipe to the smoke stack to carry the smoke to the end of the train.

—Whenever a man meets you on the street now-a-days, and gives you a hearty grip, and inquires feelingly after your health and the health of your family, set that man down as either a candidate or a brother-in-law to a candidate.

Cyon, a Russian, has invented an apparatus which he calls the cardiograph, or heart-register. It is warranted to disclose the real feelings of the heart of the person to whom it is applied. Young men will at once see the advantage of supplying themselves with a cardiograph before popping the question.—Exchange.

ALL AROUND THE PUBLIC SQUARE;

HERE, THERE and EVERYWHERE.

Several bright days the past week.

See Two Final settlements on second page.

Gen Higgins is making some improvements around his residence.

—E. J. Russell, left on Wednesday for the Eastern cities.

We are informed that Thos. N. McClellan Esq is to be a candidate for mayor in the coming election.

—"Bismarck," lately with Messrs Rosenau & Bro, is now living in Galveston, Texas.

—The tenderest sympathy of this whole community goes out to our friend Dr. W. R. McWilliams.

—Mrs J. H. Doan, of Iuka Miss, arrived Wednesday night.

—Tit for Tat—The Boys say the girls love to chew gum.—The girls say the Boys love to chew cloves.

—W. B. Vaughan, arrived from Huntsville on Tuesday night, and left for St Louis, on Wednesday morning.

—Circuit Court next month and the boys are even now thinking of "How can I snake that thing of getting on a jury!"

—Capt Geo Mason, and Dr P. F. Crenshaw, are, doubtless by this time in New York, and are engaged in making their purchases.

—The Philadelphia Centennial seems to be getting cold comfort in the way of appropriations, and will likely play out. The people smell a rat.

—Gov Kemper, of Va, was burned in effigy the other day at Petersburg, on account of his vetoing the charter for that city.

—Johnny Evans, the polite and affable little gentleman, who, until recently has been with Messrs Skinner & McGavock, will likely go to Huntsville to live. He is a No 1 young man and will make friends anywhere.

—A Denver minister was marrying a couple, when a dog-fight interrupted, and the bride called out: "Drive ahead, the yaller pup has got him by the fore-paw."

One of the oldest, ablest and best known members of the Suffolk, Mass. bar once dryly said that there was no such thing as knowing what law was until the Supreme Court had had its opportunity to guess at it.

—A friend says, Aleck Hunt is surely and even tempered man, and takes the world easy, and "if he should awake some fine morning and find the sun rising in the West, it would be all the same."

—Ben Hill, of Georgia, says there are enough generals, colonels, majors and captains in Congress to form a respectable army, but not enough statesmen to make a good committee.

—The Civil Rights Bill will now, of course, soon be brought up, and its passage demanded by Northern fanatics as a just compliment, and national monument to the late Chas Sumner.

—Archbishop Purcell is catching it from the Northern Temperance people on account of his recently expressed views on the Woman's Temperance movement. He contends that the Bible sustains drinking in moderation but not to excess.

—We have received a little paper published at Cherokee, Colbert co, called "Our Sunny Clime." It is perhaps the smallest journal in the world, being about six inches long with two columns to a page, but it is filled with good reading matter. We hope this infant paper will grow to immense proportions.

—"Father, did you ever have another wife besides mother?" "No, my boy, what possessed you to ask such a question?" "Because, I saw in the old family Bible that you married Anna Domini, 1862, and that wasn't mother for her name was Lucy Jenkins when she was a girl,"

—A man at Carlisle, Ky, was recently fined $2 50 for shooting another man. The magistrate said there was so much crime and lawlessness in the town that it was his imperative duty to "make an example of him."

A clergyman being invited to open a Legislature with prayer, offered the following ambiguous petition; "May corruption and sin of every form be as far from every member of this Legislature as thou art.

—The friends of Rev Mr. Brandon, Pastor of the Methodist Church in this place, gave him a pleasant surprise on Monday last. It was a Donation party and was heartily joined in by many of the citizens of Athens irrespective of denominational views. It was a success and the heart of the Reverend genteman was no doubt made glad at the manifestation of esteem.

—The Donation party, on Monday last, calls to mind the fact that the members of his church and citizens of Cleveland, East Tenn, a short time since, "stormed" the Rev J. S. Porter, who used to live here, took possession of his house and for a time had things their own way. He was presented with all kinds of delicacies and substantials, and in various ways was given proof of his popularity and of the regard of his people for him.

—Refering to the young volcano which threatens to belch forth fire and smoke, and is creating such excitement in North Carolina, the Charlotte Observer, says:

This terrible subterranean thunder has been heard distinctly at Marion and Old Fort, a distance of eighteen or twenty miles. Consternation prevails among the inhabitants of the section of the country lying around Bald Mountain. The editor is informed by "a reliable gentleman just from the front" that "an old blockade whiskey distiller, who had been making whiskey in contempt of revenue officers for five or six years, heard the rumbling of the mountain, and supposing the day of judgment had come, came out of his "hole" and abandoned his distillery and called in his neighbors to pray for him. For the last several days a grand prayer meeting and revival has been going on in the neighborhood of Bald Mountain. These whiskey sinners believe that the day of judgment is close at hand, and are praying fervently."

ATHENS COTTON MARKET.

Cotton at . . . . 12 @ 14c.

MAN LOST.

John Healy, aged 20 years, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighing about 165 pounds, with dark complexion, black hair and eyes, and a peddler of table linens, oil cloths, notions, &c., has mysteriously disappeared and his friends are very anxious concerning him. The last seen of him was on Sunday, the 1st day of March, in the barrens of Lincoln county, on the South side of Elk river. Information concerning him will be very thankfully received by Brice & Johnson No 16 Cedar St. Nashville, Huntsville, Athens and Fayetteville papers will confer a favor by copying this paragraph.—Pulaski Citizen, 19th.

—The New Orleans Picayune says that on the 2d instant one of the railroad corporations of that city threw into the Mississippi river forty-seven thousand counterfeit nickels, all of which had been received by its lines in payment of fares during the year. The spurious coins, it says, are manufactured in New Orleans, but the makers have not been discovered. The railroad companies offer a reward of one thousand dollars for the discovery of the counterfeiters.

—The truth is, and it might as well be acknowledged, that poor farming makes poor land. Let our farmers put their farms in good condition, and manure and cultivate properly, and we will have good average crops every year. It is a well ascertained fact that the manure, and good cultivation, forces the maturity of the cotton crop, and it hereby escapes much of the injury inflicted by the worms.

A Bachelors Test.

An old bachelor in Maine has been deterred from committing matrimony in a novel way. Thinking over the subject seriously, and particularly the expense of maintaining a family, he set the table in his lonely abode with plates for himself and an imaginary wife and seven children. He then sat down to dine and as often as he helped himself to food he put the same quantity on each of the other plates, and surveyed the prospect, at the same time computing the cost. The result of his examination was so discouraging that he resolved not to marry. But why he should think he was to have so large a family to provide for, we cannot explain. He should have remembered the old aphorism: "Never count your chickens before they are hatched."

A Grim Sequel.

The gay exercises of the carnival at New Orleans were followed by a tragical incident. The veritable "Rex" himself, in all the trappings of mock royalty, and the paraphernalia of mimic state, left the Mardi-Gras ball room on the morning of the 18th and returned to his residence. About 8 o'clock the same morning a member of his family entered the sleeping apartment of the masquerader, and found that a greater king than the poor discrowned "Rex" had invaded the chamber before, and asserted his sway over its tenant. Apoplexy had done its work in the night The king was dead.

The real name of the Rex of the carnival was Col. A.W Merriam. He was the proprietor of the largest billiard saloon in the world, and seems to have been held in much esteem, as his funeral was a magnificent pageant. His end was sudden and sad, especially when contrasted with the splendid ephemereal glories of the day just preceding in which so much of authority had been yielded to him. So end all the pageants, so passes all the power which may be enjoyed in this world of brief transit and of empty figures. The poor king of the carnival, like the proudest Emperor clothed with real power, treads the same way marked for all the sons of humanity towards the common refuge of the grave. But the incident of Rex's death is pregnant with a solemn lesson which should not be lost on those who having ears, should hear the warnings, and having eyes should see the examples, with which Providence reminds them that they too are of clay, and are doomed to return to the earth, their mother for the deep and dreamless slumber of the dead.

At a very successful seance in Cincinnati the other night, a man burst into tears when the medium described very accurately a tall, blue eyed spirit standing near him, with light side whiskers and his hair parted in the middle. "Do you know him?" inquired a man at his side in a sympathetic whisper. "Know him? I guess I do," replied the unhappy man wiping his eyes. "He was engaged to my wife. If he hadn't died he would have been her husband instead of me Oh, George, George!" he murmured in a voice choked with emotion, "why did you peg out?"

Henry W. Longfellow, Edward L. Pierce, and Francis V. Balch are the executors of Senator Sumner's will.

It is fashionable for Boston fathers to give their daughters checks for $50,000 when married, but it never goes any farther, because the Bank can't see it.

DIED.

At his residence near Prospect, Tenn, on Sunday, the 22d, Col John P. Grigsby, a well known citizen.

In this place on Saturday morning, the 21st inst, Mrs Mary McWilliams, wife of Dr W. R. McWilliams.

In this place on the 23 inst, Little Lawrence, infant son of Thos. H. and Malinda C. Feild, aged two weeks.

At his residence on Nubbin Ridge, in this county, on Saturday the 21st inst Mr Frank Blackburn, aged about 86 or 87 years.

At his residence, in this place, at 12 minutes to 1 O'clock, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., Samuel Tanner, Sr., the oldest citizen of Athens, in the 87th year of his age.

Athens Produce MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY G. MASON, & CO.

Provisions

Bacon—clear sides, ... 13½c lb; shoulders, ... 12½; hams, ... 15; Salt pork, 12 @ 13½; . . . lard . . . 15;
New wheat flour, $6.00 per hun'd; old wheat flour, ... none.
Meal . . . . . : $1.00 per bushel.
Salt $4.00 for 4½ bushel bbls. and $4.50 for 7 bushel bbls.
Potatoes—Sweet, $1.50 per bushel, Irish, ... $1.50 @ $3.00;
Eggs & butter—Eggs 15c per doz; butter, ... 25c ℔ lb.
Sugar—common brown, 15c ℔ lb, prime brown, 16⅔, A coffee, . . 16⅔; crushed, 20c ℔ lb.
Coffee—Rio, ... 40.
Molasses, . . 60c and $1.50 ℔ gal.
Candles—Star, 30c ℔ lb, tallow 25
Rice, ... 15c ℔ lb.
Cheese, Western Reserve, 25c ℔ lb.
Onions, ... $1.25 ℔ bushel.
Feathers, ... 50 @ 60c ℔ lb.
Beef, ... 6c @ 10c ℔ lb.

Announcements.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

We are authorized to announce CAPT. JNO. M. TOWNSEND, as a candidate for the lower House of the State Legislature.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce G. W. TANNER as a candidate for County Treasurer of Limestone County, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce G. W. CAIN, as a candidate for re-election as Treasurer of Limestone County, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce JNO. H. DAVIS, as a candidate for Treasurer of Limestone County at the ensuing election. *

FOR CIRCUIT CLERK.

We are authorized to announce JOS. A. MOORE as a candidate for Circuit Clerk at the ensuing election.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT L. REDUS, as a Candidate for Sheriff of Limestone County at the ensuing election. *

We are authorized to announce JOHN O MASON, as a candidate for Sheriff of Limestone county at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. TILLMAN as a candidate for sheriff at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce S. D. GLAZE as a candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing election. *

We are authorized to announce G. D MINGEA, as a candidate for Sheriff of Limestone County at the ensueing election.

Standing purely on the White man's platform

FOR PROBATE JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce BENTON SANDERS Esq., as a candidate for Probate Judge of Limestone County, at the ensuing election. *

We are authorized to announce Capt. CHAS. W. RAISLER, as a Candidate for Probate Judge of Limestone County, at the ensuing election. *Standing squarely* on the platform of the white mans' party. *

We are authorized to announce Judge JOSHUA P. COMAN, as a candidate for reelection as Probate Judge at the ensuing election.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

We are authorized to announce Wm. R. BAILEY as a candidate for Tax Collector of Limestone County at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce JOHN M. RUSSELL as a candidate for Tax Collector at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce J. W. TODD as a candidate for Tax Collector at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce Capt. SMITH C. TWITTY, as a candidate for Tax Collector at the ensuing election.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR

We are authorized to announce CHAS. A. ARNETT as a candidate for Tax Assessor at the ensuing election, subject to Democratic Convention.

We are authorized to announce R. B. PATTERSON, as a candidate for Tax Assessor at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce BROOKS S. McKINNEY as a candidate for Tax Assessor at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. HURN as a candidate for Tax Assessor at the ensuing election.

FOR TOWN MARSHAL.

We are authorized to announce HENRY J. CRENSHAW as a candidate for Town Marshal, at the ensuing election.

Read, and Avail Yourselves of the Opportunity.

We will from this date sell FAMILY GROCERIES EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH, and at LOWER PRICES than THEY ARE BEING OFFERED IN THIS MARKET. STAPLE DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c., will be sold for Cash at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, on and after the first of Jan. next, to those who are in the habit of paying cash, or on time to first of January next. We have promised to furnish the community with a good article of superior COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS, Viz:

—Also—

SEA FOWL GUANO, C. C. COE'S SUPER. PHOSPHATE,
BEADLEY'S Amer. Dos. BONE, and ROYAL GUANO COMPOUND.

To the celebrated NEWKIRK & GOODYEAR COTTON GIN, and SMITH COTTON PRESS, for sale on reasonable terms to the farming country for Limestone County.

F. S. The attention of the parties who are indebted to us for goods bought last year, are respectfully called to the payment of their acc'ts. We are compelled to have money to carry on our business, and we hope and believe that every sensible man will see this at once, and come forward and pay us.

N. W. Corner Public Square SKINNER & McGAVOCK. ATHENS, ALA.
Feb. 26, '74.-2m.

New Drug Store!

BRITTLE & Co.

Having re-fitted and re-furnished the house formerly occupied by J. R. Hoffman & Co., on the North side of the Public Square, we *have opened up a well selected stock, comprising everything usually kept in a First Class DRUG STORE.*

We will keep on hand the best brands of chewing and smoking Tobaccos, Cigars, &c., &c.

We invite the attention of ladies to our stock of FANCY and TOILET ARTICLES, Brushes, Perfumery &c., &c., &c.

Special attention paid to the compounding of *PRESCRIPTIONS,* and orders answered with care and dispatch.

We are selling for cash, which will enable us to sell for SMALL PROFITS and give satisfaction.

☞ To our friends we return thanks for aid they have heretofore given us, and will endeavor in future to merit a continuance of the same.

Dr N. D. Richardson has an office in our Store, where he can be found at all times, unless Professionally absent.

BRITTLE & CO.

Fall & Winter.

P. F. CRENSHAW, SAMUEL TANNER.

Crenshaw & Tanner,

—DEALERS IN—

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Clothing, Hardware, Queensware.

Also a large variety of

Getlemen's Furnishing Goods

EAST SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE.

ATHENS, ALABAMA.

We are now receiving and opening ge and well selected Stock of Spring and Summer Goods, which we are offering greatly reduced rates.

E. J. Russell & Co.

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS.

ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF A FULL STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER

STAPLE AND FANCY

Dress Goods

Boots and Shoes, Clothing,

Hardware, Queensware,

and a Superb Stock of

ALL KINDS OF GOODS

Usually kept in this market,

Planters and others would do well to call on us before purchasing.

☞ All kind of barter taken in trade

☞ ALL KINDS of JOB work done at the office of the "Post."

THE PRIEST AND THE MULBERRY TREE.

Did you hear of the curate who mounted his mare,
And merrily trotted along to the fair?
Of creature more trackable none ever heard;
In the height of her speed she would stop at a word,
And a pat with a word, when the curate said "Hey!"
She would put forth her mettle and gallop away.

As near to the gates of a city he rode,
While the glorious sun all brilliantly glowed,
The good man discovered, with eyes of desire,
A mulberry tree in a hedge of wild briar;
High up on a bough, might have tempted a brute,
Large, glossy and black, hung the beautiful fruit.

The curate was hungry, and thirsty to boot;
He shrank from the thorns, though he longed for the fruit;
With a word he arrested his courser's keen speed,
Then stood up erect on the back of his steed;
On the saddle he stood, while the creature kept still,
And he gathered the fruit till he'd taken his fill.

"Sure, never," he said, "was a creature so rare!
How docile, how true, is this excellent mare!
Say, here for I stand," as he gazed all around,
"As safe and as steady as if on the ground;
Yet how had it been, if some fellow this way
Had, dreading no mischief, but chanced to say 'Hey!'"

He stood with his head in the mulberry tree,
And he spoke out aloud in the height of his glee;
At the sound of his "hey!" the mare made a push,
And down went the priest in the wild briar bush;
He remembered too late, on his thorny green bed,
"Much ever well may be thought cannot wisely be said."

FUN AT THE PATENT OFFICE.

Unsuspected Geniuses Among Us—Specimen Letters to High Officials.

Mrs. Ames' "Ten Years in Washington."

With all its comprehensive cares, one side of the commissioner's official life tends to jollity, good digestion and long life. In no other position in the world, probably, could a man discover how many crazy people there are outside of the lunatic asylum. The born inventor is always a dreamer. For the sake of his darling, though, he is willing to sacrifice himself, his wife and his children, everything but the "machine" growing in his brain and quickening under his eager hand. How often they fail. How often the precious thought developed into form, is only a mistake—a failure.

Sometimes this is sad—quite as often it is funny. The procession which started, far back in the ages, with its machine of "Perpetual Motion," long ago reached the doors of the American patent-office. The persons found in that procession are sometimes astonishing. A doctor of divinity, well known at the capital, and not suspected of studying any machinery but that of the moral law, appeared one day in the office of the commissioner.

"I know I've got it," he said.

"What, sir?"

"Perpetual motion, sir. Look!" and he set down a machine. "If the floor were not in the way, if the earth were not in the way, my weight would never stop, and my machine would go on forever. I know this is original with me—that it never dawned before upon any human mind."

So enthusiastic was the doctor, it was with difficulty he could be restrained from depositing his ten dollars and leaving his experiment to be patented. The commissioner, quietly, sent to the library for a book—a history of attempts to create perpetual motion. Opening at a certain page, he pointed out to the astonished would-be inventor where his own machine had been attempted and failed a hundred years ago. The reverend doctor took the book home, read, digested and meditated thereon—to bring it back and lay it down before the commissioner, in silence. No one has ever heard him speak of perpetual motion since.

It would take a large volume to record all the preposterous letters and inventions received at this office. A very short time since a man sent a letter to the patent bureau describing a new process of embalming which he had originated. It was accompanied by a dead baby—"the model"—which he requested should be placed in one of the glass cases in the exhibition room. He considered himself deeply injured when his request was refused.

A letter was recently received by the commissioner of patents, from a man in Portsmouth, England, offering this government the benefit of an invention of his own for utilizing water-power, so as to force the water to a great height when confined in reservoirs constructed for the purpose. He offers the invention free of all charge, because, he states, it pains him to see "such mighty power as there is at the Niagara wasted." In addition, he offers his own services at the low rate of £1,000 per annum to build and operate the invention. He says in his letter that "if the mighty great power of Niagara was accumulated, it would move a great deal." He also says that he "has a good plan for a velocipede and a bicycle that he thinks would be a good thing for this country," but admits that "people in England don't like it."

Referring again to his water-power, he claims that if this government would build the road, he can take ships across the Isthmus of Panama, "in a box, water and all."

The commissioner recently received the following communication from the legation of the United States:

PARIS, Dec 3, 1872.

SIR—a very large number of inventions and discoveries are submitted to this legation, with the request that we shall transmit them to Washington. Most of them are, as you may suppose, worthless. We have had, for instance, serious plans for the extermination of all the lions and tigers in the United States by the use of catmint, the modus operandi being to dig an immense pit, and fill it with the herb. The well-known love of the feline race for catmint will naturally induce the lions and tigers to jump into the pit and roll themselves upon it; whereupon concealed hunters are to appear and slaughter the ferocious animals.

Another plan is for the destruction of grasshoppers on the plains by the use of artillery: it being perfectly well known that concussion kills insects.

A third is for the capture of a besieged city by the use of a bomb which, upon exploding, shall emit so foul a smell that the besieged will run headlong from the walls, and an easy prey to the besiegers.

The president of the United States receives many letters of like character, which are by him transmitted to the bureau of patents. I append verbatim copies (including orthography) of three which represent many thousands more of equal intelligence received at this department of the government.

AUGUST, 31st, 1872.

MR. U. S. GRANT Sir its is with pleasure I take this opportunity Of writing to You I am well at Present Hoping these few lines will find you enjoying Good health And prosperity I am doing all a can for you in this locality and I hope and expect you will be our next President Of the United States I would like to have an Office of Civilising the Indians What Salary will you give me per Annum please Write to me and let me know in fact I am in need of a little money at present Will you please send me 600 or 1,000 dolors to ——— Sumthing Aught to be done for the poor Indian And I beleave that I can civelize them. If you will give me 250 or 200 per month it will doo.

MARCH 13 1873

HON. SIR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA I announce to you that I am inventing Perpetual Motion I have once had my patents stolen or I should find the machine in running order before this and I have altered my plan so that it carrys and wheel and when constructed on a large plan it will move machinery. And being on a new and different from all others and I am sure of success which I hope to place before the world soon. Though in consequence of poor health, and not having the means to work with it, it will take some months longer to accomplish it. I might write you the plan, but I am not sure that you will receive this. And now I wink to answer a few questions which I hope you will answer by writing as soon as you receive this.

1st has there been a patent granted or applied for on perpetual motion

2nd has the Government a bounty offered to the inventor

3d when the machine is in perfect running order and Shure that it will go without stopping will you and a man from the Patent Office come on and grant me a patent and fetch me a bounty if there is one.

3th is there any way that I can have time to get the machine completed before others can have time to apply for a Patent

Please write soon and address—

MAY 1872.

HON FRIEND—*Solicitor of Patents* I have invented a secret form of writing expressly for the use of our gov in time of warfare the public demands it. It is different from eny other invention known to the publick in this or any other gov. It consists simply of the English alphabet and can be changed to eny form that the safety of our gov. demands it no higherglyphicks are employed but it is practicable and safe I prop se to sell it to our gov for the sum of one million dollars I will met any committee appointed to investigate the matter. If you will give me your influence in Congress and aid in bringing a sale of the invention about to our government or any other, I will reward you with the sum of ten thousand dollars (10,000). It is no illusion or whim of the brain, but it is what I represent it to be, scientific, practicable and safe. Wishing to hear from you on the suffi ject, I remain, yours most truly.

ABOUT DRESS.

What to Wear and How to Wear it—The New Styles.

Turbans of straw and felt will be among the spring fashions, and all shapes for the head will be more compact. Very light gray and brownish drab felt hats, light as cork and fine as velvet, will be the first change from midwinter bonnets and seal-skin, though velvet and straw will be worn into summer. Trimmings of soft colored, lustrous ribbons alone, or of fragile ornaments of yellow straw, mixed with black velvet, are seen on the models which have not left the hands of designers abroad.

The Paris fashion-makers decreed the downfall of the polonaise, but resuscitate it as the basque, paletot, etc., so the economical can cut over their last year's garb and be in the fashion easily. The chief characteristic of the new over-dress is, that its lower edge is always irregular. Sometimes the back runs down in two coat-tails, like a dress-coat; while, on the hips and sides, it is short. Again, the front is cut with long tab-ends, while the back is little more than a jockey-basque lying lightly on the tournure, where it meets the flounces that cover the back of the skirt. With these jackets, the skirts are trimmed a good deal, generally in different ways on the front and back. Nothing can be uglier than some of these combinations, or more inartistic than the fashion itself.

Napoleon blue is one of the fashionable colors, in Easter costumes, also mahogany-brown, which is shown in a dozen different shades. A modification of the redingote will be the most fashionable street garment. Embroidered sashes of black watered silk, embroidered with black floss and fine jet beads, or of black, embroidered in colors, are destined to be fashionable. Collars are more in favor, this spring, than mufflers or frills; the newest style is called the "Medias," and it is made of linen or lace, being high in the back or square, for evening or dinner dresses. Black and white bugles are worn on everything, and white bugle tunics are especially lovely when worn over black velvet skirts; another elegant novelty for corselets or tunics over these velvet skirts is silver filagree. Evening dresses are no longer made with very deep trains, and the over-skirt as it used to be is entirely done away with; all the trimming intended to be seen is concentrated on the front breadth, and the court train commences at the side seams.

The fashionable balls at Paris, this winter, give promise of several interesting innovations. The first is the decided tendency for long, tight-clinging dresses, which are called fourreaux, because they envelop the figure as closely as the sheath of a shut umbrella. The second is the "Middle Ages" bodice, a compromise with the fourreaux, and the puffs and drapings of last season. This bodice is intended for ladies who have not that matchless figure essential to a fourreau, but wish to adopt the prevailing mode. It confines the figure below the hips, and the skirts are caught up at the back underneath. A dress worn at the Elysee ball in this style was both graceful and novel. The skirts were of tulle, three in number, the first short, but all of different lengths, and round each was a row of lily of the valley, edged with drooping grass. They were all three caught up at the back under the bodice; the back skirts were also of different lengths, but were not trimmed. The bodice was of white corded silk, perfectly tight-fitting, and reached over the hips like corsets, with the neck, sleeves and hips edged with lilies of the valley and falling grass, and from under the bodice fell a silk sash, also edged with lilies and grass. The third fashion is a negative one, being simply an entire absence of neck ornaments, and it is said chains and necklaces are to be irrevocably doomed. But this caprice avenges itself by loading the arms with bracelets. From glove to elbow not an inch of flesh is seen, and bracelets are even worn over the gloves. The fourth fashion is the manner of dressing the hair in two braids, and therefore earrings are going out while hair braids are coming in. Gloves, too, at these balls reached nearly to the elbow, with but one button at the wrist. The velvet dresses worn at these balls were all *fourreaux*. Walking dresses, of course, follow the ball costumes, and though as yet this sheath style is seen only in the house, the waists of dresses and polonnises are made fearfully long, especially at the back, so that a mere shade divides them from the *fourreaux*. The "middle ages" bodice is also being worn over the *fourfrou* winter skirts for the street.

Horse-Hair Worm.

The history of the fresh water gordius—the "horse-hair" worm—is very curious. It is named from a common superstition growing out of its resemblance to a hair, and leading to the idea that a single horse-hair may be transformed into a worm. This worm lays about 8,000,000 eggs, and did all their eggs come to maturity, our brooks and ponds would be full of them. As with the delicate eggs of many of the lower animals, comparatively few of those which are laid survive, and these animals are very rare. They are hatched in the water from eggs, but after a time they leave the water; go on wet days into the grass; creep along the legs of torpid grass-hoppers; enter their abdominal cavities, and undergo further transformation as parasitic worms. From this living prison they then escape, return to the water, and end their varied existence as the long, thread-like worms which have been mistaken for living and moving hairs.

At a juvenile party a young Aberdeen gentleman, about seven years old, kept himself from the rest of the company. The lady of the house called to him, "Come and play and dance, my dear. Choose one of those pretty girls for your wife." "Not likely!" cried the young cynic. "No wife for me! Do you think I want to be worried out of my life like poor papa!"

The Coming Barber.

The golden age has come at last. Bliss lurks in the deadly razor and dances in the romantic lather-cup. The coming woman is to shave—not herself, but man. Indeed she has already come, and she shaveth in West Fourth street, New York. A reporter of the New York Sun, in the pursuit of his calling, called in upon the fair enshaver, and laid his reportorial head upon the block. He described with imaginative grace and with the soap-suds of eloquent embellishment, the beauty of her hair, which was the color of a Messina lemon, and rose, terrace upon terrace, from a frowsy little hedge to a mountain. Need we say she was twenty-five and pretty? "Will you haf ze shave, or ze hair cut?" said she, with bewitching smile. "Shave," said he, with that delicate grace that sits upon the reportorial cheek. She laid his massive brow softly on the guillotine, took up the razor, and began to stir up the lather in a fancy cup. She bent over him; her breath, and the soap-suds fell softly upon his face, and she said not a word upon the weather. Still she smiled, and he stammered forth something about the atmosphere. "Excooze me," said the barberess; "I am so sorry" (suds in mouth), "but, vat for you open your mouth?" Her hand was plump and smooth, and fell upon his hirsute stubble like the polish of a nutmeg grater, with a satin ring. He felt that he could lie there and be lathered for the rest of his life, which is scarcely to be wondered at when one considers the disagreeable things a Sun reporter has generally to lie upon. But the largest face will too soon be lathered, and the hair will vanish from the most collossal of chins. It was finished, and with a sigh the Sun reporter vowed he would come in there twice a day as long as he lived. It was a dream of bliss cut off too soon; a "soup"erific whose joy was all too suddenly brushed away.

A Sunbeam.

The greatest of physical paradoxes is the sunbeam. It is the most potent and versatile force we have, and yet it behaves itself like the gentlest and most accommodating. Nothing can fall more softly or more silently upon the earth than the rays of our most great luminary—not even the feathery flakes of snow which thread their way through the atmosphere as if they were too filmy to yield to the demands of gravity like gros er things. The most delicate slip of gold leaf, exposed as a target to the sun's shafts, is not stirred to the extent of a hair, though an infant's faintest breath would set it tremulous motion. The tenderest of human organs—the apple of the eye—though pierced and buffeted each day by thousands of sunbeams, suffers no pain during the process, but rejoices in their sweetness, blesses the useful light. Yet a few of those rays insinuating themselves into a mass of iron, like the Britannia Tubular bridge, will compel the closely-knit particles to separate, and vill move the whole enormous fabric with as much ease as a giant would a straw. The play of those beams upon our sheets of water lifts up layer after layer into the atmosphere, and hoists who e rivers from their beds, only to drop them again in snows upon the hills or in fattening showers upon the plants. Let but the air drink in a little more sunshine at one place than another, and it desolates a whole region in its lunatic wrath. The marvel is that power which is capable of assuming such a diversity of forms, and of producing such stupendous results, should come to us in so gentle, so peaceful and so unpretentious a manner.

COMMON SENSE REASONS why Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters should be used:

1st. They are an entire Vegetable Bitters, free from all alcoholic stimulants.

2d. They are the result of careful study, experiment and labor.

3d. The greatest care is taken to secure medicinal virtues, and exclude everything objectionable.

4th. They unite, as a life-restoring scientific tonic, the greatest strengthening and vitalizing principles.

5th. Persons of sedentary habits and over worked, find in them a specific for want of appetite, palpitation, debility, constipation, and many other nameless ailments.

6th. The aged find in them guarantee of prolonged health and life, and weak and delicate females and mothers find especial benefit from their use.

7th. They are the master of disease.

THE steward of the Prairie Bird committed suicide on the voyage from Havre to New Orleans. The extract from the captain's log which the newspapers publish is a mixture of the nautical and literal: "The steward went into the cabin with the dish-basket. Heard report. The carpenter sung out. 'My God, he has shot himself.' Laid him on the main hatch, and found a bullet hole in his right temple. Then laid him out on a plank in starboard gangway; hauled down fore and aft sails; laid yard aback; read funeral ceremony, and launched him into the deep."

An Outgrowth of Other Disease!

Catarrh sometimes exists alone, but is more frequently a symptom of other diseased conditions. This following letter explains it:

COLLINGWOOD, Onondaga county, N. New York, January 25, 1872.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, New York—Allow me to give you a brief history of the effect of your medicine called "Golden Medical Discovery" in my case. I am now in my seventy-fourth year, and naturally of firm constitution. Within the last few years, from over-exercise, I have been afflicted with a complication of diseases almost incredible to relate. In the first place, catarrh, to a degree that, to me, it seemed that my voice passed out at the ears, to which was added the natural asthma, bronchitis, to which, at no great length of time, were added neuralgic pains in the head and shoulders and bloating of the lower limbs, the most of which was superinduced by a torpid state of the liver. I had the advice of several eminent physicians, and tried almost every known remedy for such complaints without relief. A rapid loss of strength and waste of flesh, reminded me that I could not long withstand the combined force of disease, which was fast bearing me down. I gave up all business, made my will, had my gravestone placed in position and lettered except date of exit, and resigned myself to my couch to await events. Not long after this, I saw your advertisement, procured your remedies—I am now on the second half-dozen bottles of Golden Medical Discovery—have a good appetite, have gained fifteen pounds of flesh—no more talk out of my ears, no more bloating of the limbs, can walk two or three miles with ease, and feel that you have given me a lease of ten or fifteen years—subject, however, to the ratification of the court above. That you may live long to do good to suffering humanity, is the sincere wish of your unknown friend,

LUTHER COLE.

SIXTY thousand dollars worth of apparatus and appliances for the cure of deformities, are annually made and applied at the National Surgical Institute, Indianapolis, Indiana. It has the greatest reputation of any institution in the Union for the successful treatment of all kinds of human deformities, paralysis, piles, fistula, catarrh, and chronic diseases. Their large journal will be sent free to any address upon application.

AN INFERIOR quality of soap is soft and spongy when fresh and wastes away rapidly when put in water, or should you keep it till it becomes hard it shrinks half its original size. Procter & Gamble's Extra Olive Soap does not shrink nor waste, but wears well, yet washes easy.

WE have seen it stated in various papers throughout the country, that agents for the sale of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* were authorized to refund the money to any person who should use them and not be satisfied with the result. We doubted this at first, but the proprietors authorize us to say that it is true.

The Coming Barber.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is, without doubt, the safest, surest, and best remedy that has ever been invented for internal and external use. It is applicable to a great variety of complaints, and is equally beneficial for man or beast.

EVERY one knows that a cold or cough ought not to be neglected. Use Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which can be had of any druggist. Dr. Wishart's Worm Sugar Drops are the best remedy for worms ever discovered.

THE best investment—SILEER TIPPED Shoes. Five cents laid out for Silver Tips adds one dollar to the worth of a pair of shoes. Parents try it.

Go to Riverside Water Cure, Hamilton, Ill.

BEST AND OLDEST FAMILY MEDICINE.—Sanfords Liver Invigorator—a purely vegetable Cathartic and Tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick headache, bilious attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS

will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors, No. 215 Fulton street, New York.

Sold by druggists and chemists, and dealers in medicines, at twenty-five cents a box.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of dysentery and diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by all medicine dealers.

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT.

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT.

Why Will You Suffer?

To all persons suffering from rheumatism, neuralgia, cramps in the limbs or stomach, bilious colic, pain in the back, bowels or side, we would say the Household Panacea and Family Liniment is of all others the remedy you want for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about it. Try it. Sold by all druggists

MARKET REPORTS.

Louisville.

TOBACCO—	LIGHT.	HEAVY.
Lugs, common	$ 3 75 @ 4 25	$ 4 00 @ 5 00
Lugs, good	4 25 @ 5 00	5 00 @ 6 00
Leaf, common	5 00 @ 6 50	6 00 @ 7 50
Leaf, medium	7 00 @ 8 00	7 50 @ 8 50
Leaf, good to fine	8 50 @ 9 50	9 00 @ 10 50
Leaf, fine	9 50 @ 10 50	11 00 @ 12 00
WHEAT—Red and Amber	$ 1 40	@$ 1 45
CORN—Sacked	70 @	72
OATS	58 @	62
BUTTER—Choice	25 @	30
HAY—Timothy	14 00 @	16 00
GINSENG	1 10 @	1 15
FRUIT—Apples, Green	4 00 @	4 50
Lemons, per box	6 50 @	7 00
Oranges	8 00 @	10 00
PORK—Mess	14 50 @	15 00
LARD	10 @	10½
BACON—Clear Sides	8¾ @	9
CHEESE—Choice	16½ @	17
FLOUR—Superfine	4 25 @	4 75
Extra family	5 50 @	6 50
Fancy	8 50 @	9 00
BEEF CATTLE—Best Grade	4 25 @	4 50
Medium	3 50 @	4 00
Common	00 @	2 50
HOGS—Good	3 60 @	75
Medium	4 30 @	4 40
SHEEP—Best Grades	4 00 @	4 51
Light	2 50 @	3 00
Common	1 50 @	2 50
WOOL—Tub-washed	48 @	50
Unwashed	25 @	31
WHISKY—Old Bourbon	2 00 @	8 00
Rye	2 50 @	4 50
Scotch and Irish	6 00 @	8 00
POTATOES—Irish, ⅔ bbl	2 62 @	2 75
Sweet	@	
COTTON—Middling	15½ @	6½
Good Ordinary	12¾ @	13
Inferior	6 @	10

Nashville.

FLOUR—Superfine	5 00 @	5 50
XXX	7 00 @	7 50
Family	9 00 @	9 25
CORN MEAL—Sacked	75 @	77
CORN	70 @	73
OATS—Loose	50 @	55
Sacked	64 @	67
WHEAT	1 30 @	1 35
HAY—Best	19 00 @	23 00
BRAN	16 00 @	17 00
PEANUTS	1 45 @	1 50
BACON—Clear Sides	8¾ @	9
HAMS—Sugar Cured	12½ @	13
LARD	9½ @	11
BUTTER	20 @	25
EGGS	10 @	12½
GINSENG	1 00 @	1 05
WOOL—Unwashed	25 @	30
Tub washed	35 @	40
WHISKY—Common	1 00 @	1 25
Robinson County	2 75 @	3 00
Bourbon	1 25 @	5 50
Lincoln County	1 75 @	2 25
HIGHWINES	1 00 @	
COTTON—Inferior	6 @	8
Ordinary	11 @	11½
Good Ordinary	12½ @	13
Low Middling	13½ @	14
SEEDS—Clover	6 25 @	6 50
Timothy	3 75 @	4 00
Orchard Grass	1 75 @	2 00
Blue Grass	1 50 @	1 75

New Orleans.

FLOUR—Extra	6 50 @	7 50
Family	7 75 @	9 00
CORN	77 @	78
OATS	61 @	63
HAY	16 00 @	18 00
PORK—Mess	18 50 @	19 00
BACON	8 @	9½
HAMS	12 @	13
LARD	9 @	10
SUGAR—Fair to Prime	7¾ @	8¾
WHISKY—Louisiana	90 @	98
Cincinnati	1 00 @	1 02
COTTON—Good Ordinary	13¾ @	14
Low Middling	14¾ @	15

Cincinnati.

FLOUR—Family	7 00 @	7 50
WHEAT	1 38 @	1 40
CORN—Shelled	60 @	62
OATS	46 @	54
PORK—Mess	14 25 @	14 50
HAMS—Sugar cured	8 @	9
BACON—Clear sides	7¾ @	8

Augusta, Ga.

WHEAT—White and Amber	1 85 @	2 00
CORN—Mixed	1 04 @	1 08
OATS	75 @	80
HAY—Timothy	16 00 @	23 00

St. Louis.

WHEAT—Red Winter	1 45 @	1 48
CORN—Mixed	55 @	60
OATS	45 @	46

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA AND CROUP.

As an Expectorant it has no Equal.

It is composed of the active principles of roots and plants, which are chemically extracted, so as to retain all their medical qualities.

Allen's Lung Balsam.

This Great Medicine was First Offered for Sale Ten Years Ago.

Its good qualities were soon made known at home, and very soon its fame was noised far and near; now it is sold in nearly every drug store in the United States. No similar medicine stands higher with the people. It is well known on the Pacific coast; and even from Australia, large orders are received for it. And throughout Canada it is well and favorably known; and sold everywhere.

Ministers and Public Speakers

Who are so often afflicted with throat diseases, will find a sure remedy in this Balsam. Lozenges and wafers some times give relief, but this Balsam, taken a few times, will insure a permanent cure.

Will all those afflicted with coughs or consumption give this Balsam a fair trial; they will be pleased with the result, and confess that the SURE REMEDY IS FOUND AT LAST.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

What the *St. Louis Journal* has to say:

READ AND REFLECT—To such as may desire a remedy for this curse of humanity, consumption, Allen's Lung Balsam gives the anchor of hope.

Allen's Lung Balsam has been tried by thousands, who give evidence, not only by writing testimonials, that they have been cured, but by their physical appearance.

The recommendations this valuable remedy has received from those who know the good it has done for them, place Allen's Lung Balsam in the front rank of the healing and life-restoring remedies of this century.

CAUTION.

Do not be deceived. Call for and be sure you receive Allen's Lung Balsam—try no experiment with worthless remedies.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio.

For sale by all southern druggists and general dealers.

How Weeds Migrate.

It is stated that there are now no less than 214 weeds which have been introduced into the United States from foreign countries. As a proof of the rapidity with which useless plants are accidentally brought over the seas, it is said that in 1837 there were only 137 foreign weeds known in this country. As far back as 1782 a curious little volume called "New England Rarities" gives a list of twenty-two plants, which the author considered had sprung up since the English had kept cattle in New England. The author mentions the 'plantain" which he says the Indians call the "Englishman's foot," as though produced by the tread of the white settlers. The common "yellow-toad flax," it is stated, was originally introduced into the province of Pennsylvania as a garden flower, by a Mr. Ranstead, a Welchman, residing at Philadelphia, from whom it has derived the name of "Ranstead weed.

In 1658 this weed had overrun the pastures in the inhabited part of Pennsylvania, and was the cause of very bitter complaints from the agriculturists of that day. Chicken-weed, oftener called chick-weed, was introduced into South Carolina as a food for canary birds, and in ten years spread fifty miles, and now occupies the outposts of civilization. The Scotch thistle is said to have been brought to America by a clergyman, who carried with him a pad stuffed with thistle-down in which some seed remained. Feathers, being cheap in the new country, were substituted for the down, which was soon emptied out, and the seeds springing up, filled the country with the thistles. Another account says some enthusiastic Scotchman introduced the thistle as an emblem of his country, which soon made itself at home and became a nuisance.

THE oyster beds of Virginia cover an area equal to 640,000 acres, and those great mines of submarine wealth are estimated to yield an annual money value of $18,000,000.

SAVE MONEY!

PAINTS, ready-mixed; Oils, Glass; SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, GLUE; Wax and Paper Flower, and Artist's Goods, of every kind.

CHAS. H. GAUTHIER, 15 N. College, Nashville, Tenn.

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Rich Farming Lands
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A handsome Illustrated Paper, containing the Homestead Law, mailed free to all parts of the world. Address O. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner U. P. R. R., Omaha, Nebraska.

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$40, $50, $75, & $100.
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Shipped Ready for Use.
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144 SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED.
TO engage, during the Spring and Summer, in a business in their own counties, paying $150 PER MONTH. Address ZIEGLER & McCURDY, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ANY ONE sending us the address of ten persons with 10 cts. will receive, free, a beautiful chromo and instructions how to get rich, post-paid. City Novelty Co., 168 South 8th St., Phila. Pa.

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PROF. FOWLER'S GREAT WORK
On Manhood, Womanhood and their Mutual Interrelations; Love, Marriage, etc.
Agents are selling from 15 to 25 copies a day. Send for specimen pages and terms to Agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address NATIONAL PUB. CO., Cincinnati, O., or Memphis, Tenn.

BEAUTIFUL PICTURES. 100 Decalcomania or Transfer Pictures postpaid for 50 cents. Heads, Landscapes, Flowers, Autumn Leaves, Birds, Animals, Comic, etc. They can be instantly transferred to any article, so as to imitate the most beautiful paintings. A variety of pictures, catalogue and instructions sent for 10 cents. Agents wanted. J. L. PATTEN & CO., 71 Fine street, New York.

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BOOK of Medical Wonders. Should be read by all. Sent free for 25 stamps. Address Dr. BONAPARTE, Cincinnati, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED. Three samples sent post paid for $1. Address J. A. MURRES, P. O. box 663, Pittsburgh, Pa.

$15 PER DAY. 1,000 agents wanted. Send stamp to A. H. BLAIR & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$72 EACH WEEK. Agents wanted, particulars free. J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo

BRUCE MORGAN, formerly clerk at Merchant's Hotel, Cincinnati, is now stationed at the Walnut Street House.

AGENTS WANTED—Twelve samples for $1 that will retail for $12. Address JAMES HARRON, Station D, New York city.

$25 PER DAY commission or $30 a week salary, and expenses. We offer it, and will pay it. Apply now. G. WEBBER & CO., Marion, O.

COSTAR'S EXTERMINATORS AND INSECT POWDER FOR Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed-bugs, Moths, &c. J. F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., N. Y., Sole Agents.

SPLENDID AND UNPARALLELED
TRIUMPHS
—OF THE—
WHEELER & WILSON
Sewing Machine Co.,
NEW YORK,
OVER EIGHTY-ONE COMPETITORS,
—AT THE—
WORLD'S EXPOSITION, VIENNA, 1873, &c.

1. The Knight's Cross of the Imperial Order of "Francis Joseph," conferred by his Apostolic Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, upon the Honorable Nathaniel Wheeler, President of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, as the founder and builder of Sewing Machine industry.
2. The Grand Diploma of Honor, recommended by the International Jury for the Sewing Machine Company only, for their important contributions to the material and social welfare of mankind.
3. The Grand Medal for Progress, awarded for their New No. 6 Sewing Machine, being for progress made since the Paris Exposition of 1867, at which the Grand Gold Medal for Sewing Machines was awarded to this Company. Hence the Vienna award marks *Progress* not from a low level or inferior medal, but from a Gold Medal, the highest award made at Paris.
4. The Grand Medal for Merit, for the development of Needle Industry and excellence and superiority of manufactured samples exhibited
5. A Grand Medal for Merit, for excellence and superiority of Cabinet work, the only award of the kind in this section.
6. Medals for Several Co-operators, of the Wheeler & Wilson Company for superior ability.
7. The Official Report, published by the *General Director* of the Vienna Exposition, signalizes the *supremacy* of the Wheeler & Wilson Company for quantity and quality of manufacture, and position in the Sewing Machine business, as follows:

OFFICIAL REPORT, VIENNA EXPOSITION, SEWING MACHINES, ETC.

[GROUP 13, SEC. 2, 11.]

"The greatest Sewing Machine Manufactory in the world is that of Wheeler & Wilson, New York, which alone has brought already over 500,000 of their Sewing Machines into practical use. The complete production of the parts by machinery is so regulated that each complete machine may be used as a sample for exhibition. This firm produces 600 well adjusted machines daily.

"The latest production of this firm, and which is the wonder of the Vienna Exposition, is their new No 6 Sewing Machine. This universal machine sews the heaviest leather harness and the finest gauzes with a truly pearl stitch.

"Wheeler & Wilson have received the highest prizes at all World's Expositions, and at the Vienna Exposition were extraordinarily distinguished.

FURTHER DISTINGUISHED HONORS.
THE GRAND MEDAL OF HONOR
—OF THE—
American Institute, New York,
Was unanimously recommended by the Judges of Sewing Machines for
WHEELER & WILSON'S
New No. 6 Sewing Machine,
as being "a decided improvement over all other machines in the market," and which "must revolutionize certain branches of industry, especially in Shoe and Harness Manufacturing."

"BALTIMORE, Md., October 31, 1873. The Maryland Institute has awarded Wheeler & Wilson the Gold Medal for their new No 6 Sew