

# THE PASCAGOULA DEMOCRAT-STAR.

BY P. K. MAYERS & M. B. RICHMOND.

"PEACE, GOOD WILL AND PROSPERITY TO ALL MANKIND."

TERMS—\$2 50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XXVIII.

PASCAGOULA, JACKSON COUNTY, MISS., MAY 3, 1878.

No. 6.

## PROFESSIONAL.

**J. J. Harry, M. D.,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
Ocean Springs, Miss.  
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Ocean Springs and surrounding country.  
Office—Opposite the Methodist Church, April 26, 1878.

**Dr. M. C. Vaughan,**  
SURGEON DENTIST,  
Biloxi, Miss.  
Having located permanently, respectfully tenders his services to the people of Biloxi, and surrounding country. All work done in accordance with the latest improvements, and satisfaction guaranteed.

**W. A. Champlin, ELLIOTT HENDERSON,**  
**Champlin & Henderson,**  
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,  
Pass Christian, Miss.  
Will practice in all the Courts of the Seventh Judicial District.

**R. Seal,**  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
Mississippi City, Miss.  
Practices in all the Courts of the Seventh Judicial District.

**C. D. Lancaster,**  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
Pass Christian, Miss.  
Will practice in the Courts of the Seventh Judicial District.

**Lewis H. Champlin,**  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
Pass Christian, Miss.  
Prompt attention to the Collection of Claims in the Sea Shore counties.

**J. C. Heidelberg,**  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,  
Pascagoula, Jackson County, Miss.  
Will practice wherever he may have business. Will give special attention to Collections and Chancery business; such as settling Estates, examining Land Titles and giving Legal Opinions, "quieting" Titles to Land, obtaining Divorces, &c.

**C. H. Wood,**  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
Hoson Point, Miss.  
Practices in the Courts of Jackson, Harrison, Hancock, Perry and Greene.

**J. P. Carter,**  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
Asquatch, Perry County, Miss.  
Will practice in the Courts of the Seventh Judicial District.

**Dr. A. K. Northrop,**  
DENTAL SURGEON,  
Office at Pass Christian, Miss.  
Will visit all points upon the Coast, giving notice whenever he moves, at present at Pass Christian.

**Joseph R. Davis,**  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
Mississippi City, Miss.  
Will practice in all the Courts of the Seventh Judicial District.

**W. G. Henderson,**  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
Hoson Point, Miss.  
Will practice in all the Courts of the Seventh Judicial District. Prompt attention paid to all collections of claims.  
References—Roderick Seal, Mississippi City.

**S. Moore, M. D.,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
Pascagoula, Miss.  
Office and residence near the Seashore Hotels, residences and post-office.

**F. N. Blount, M. D.,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Pascagoula, Seranton and Moss Point.  
Office—On Pascagoula street, opposite the railroad crossing, Seranton. Hours—10 a. m. to 2 p. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. Residence at the Sea-shore.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**B. TUOL,**  
**BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,**  
Corner Pass Christian Road & Delaney St.,  
Biloxi, Miss.  
Offers his services to the public as a first-class Boot and Shoe Maker. All styles and prices. A perfect fit guaranteed. Repairing a specialty.  
Nov. 4, 1877. 26-1y

**JOSEPH KOTZUM,**  
**MACHINIST,**  
OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.  
He will repair all kinds of Fire-arms, Sewing Machines, and general Blacksmith work done on short notice.  
Also pays the highest cash prices for WOOL, BEEF, HIDE, FURS, IRON, BRASS, COPPER, LEAD, ZINC, AND OLD IRON.  
Has on hand Cook Stoves, which he will sell at New Orleans prices.  
April 26, 1878. 56m

**A. J. RAMSAY & CO.,**  
STONEWALL, MISS.  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN  
Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing,  
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hardware, etc.  
The highest cash price paid for WOOL, and all country produce.  
April 19, 1878. 46m

**THE SEA-BREEZE**  
**Exchange,**  
PASCAGOULA, MISS.  
R. P. & J. S. Black, Prop'rs.  
The most complete and thoroughly equipped establishment in the city. The very purest and choicest Domestic and Imported Wines, Brandy, Rum, Gin, Whisky, Champagne, Ale, Beer, Porter, Stout, Cordials, Mineral Water, etc., kept constantly on hand.  
If no better or pure liquors can be obtained, Visit the Sea-Breeze and see for yourself.  
Oct. 12-77-1y.

## THE COURTS.

REGULAR TERMS.

**CIRCUIT COURT—SEVENTH DISTRICT.**  
JAMES S. HAYM, Judge.  
THOMAS S. FORD, District Attorney.

In the county of Lauderdale on the second Monday of February and August, and continue twelve days.

In the county of Kemper, on the first Monday of March and September, and continue twelve days.

In the county of Clarke, on the third Monday of March and September, and continue twelve days.

In the county of Wayne, on the first Monday of April and October, and continue six days.

In the county of Greene, on the second Monday of April and October, and continue six days.

In the county of Jackson on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of April and October, and continue twelve days.

In the county of Harrison on the third Monday after the fourth Monday of April and October, and continue twelve days.

In the county of Hancock on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of April and October, and continue twelve days.

In the county of Marion, on the fourth Monday in April and October, and continue six days.

In the county of Perry on the third Monday of April and October, and continue six days.

**CHANCERY COURT—7TH DISTRICT.**  
GEORGE WOOD, Chancellor.

In the county of Jackson, on the first Monday of March and September, and continue six days.

In the county of Harrison, on the second Monday of March and September, and continue six days.

In the county of Hancock, on the third Monday of March and September, and continue six days.

In the county of Pearl, on the fourth Monday of March and September, and continue six days.

In the county of Marion, on the fourth Monday in March and September, and continue six days.

In the county of Perry, on the first Monday in April and October, and continue six days.

In the county of Greene, on the second Monday in April and October, and continue six days.

In the county of Wayne, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of March and September, and continue six days.

In the county of Clarke, on the third Monday in May and November, and continue six days.

In the county of Lauderdale, on the second Monday of May and November, and continue six days.

In the county of Kemper, on the fourth Monday of May and November, and continue six days.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**ALL KINDS OF BOOK AND JOB PRINTING**  
EXECUTED AT THE  
**DEMOCRAT-STAR**  
Printing Office.

**RED STORE**  
—AT—  
**PASS CHRISTIAN, MISS.**  
CHEAP FOR CASH.

**Largest Assortment and Cheapest Prices on the Coast.**

The Red Store will take Cotton at the highest market price, in trade, or for the cash, or will ship the same to New Orleans, for parties and advance for receipt of its value, and pay the balance on receipt of account sales.

WOOL, GAME, HIDES, TALLOW, WAX, &c., &c., taken also, and goods sold as cheap as ever. Call and see for yourself at  
**JORDY'S RED STORE.**  
May 20, 1877. 3-1y

**CRESCENT HOTEL,**  
(Front street near the Railroad.)  
BAY ST. LOUIS, MISS.  
**John V. Toume, Proprietor.**

This well-known and popular Hotel, is open year round for the accommodation of permanent or transient boarders. The table is always supplied with the best market affords.

Prices to suit the times. 23-4f  
September, 23, 1876.

**C. & N. Butchert,**  
PASS CHRISTIAN, MISS.,  
DEALERS IN  
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, LIQUORS,  
Fruits, Feed, Lumber, Shingles, Lime,  
Plaster, Cement, Laths, Nails, &c., &c., always on hand.  
June 20, 1877. 8-4f

**Private Boarding at ROSEDALE,**  
Bay St. Louis, Miss.

The Rosedale House, Bay St. Louis which was destroyed by fire, has been rebuilt and is now open for the reception of visitors. No pains or expense will be spared to keep Rosedale up to its usual standard. Families will find all the comforts of a home and the best table the market can afford.  
Mrs. ELLEN ULMAN.  
June 20, 1877. 8-4f

**Tailor Shop,**  
LAMUSE ST., BILOXI, MISS.  
**F. CARAU,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR.

Will keep on hand a small stock of ready made clothing.  
May 13, 1878. 50-1f

**JOHN A. JANSSEN,**  
FREIGHT BROKER,  
62 Beaver St., New York.

Orders for timber vessels to arrive promptly attended to.  
Oct. 12-77-1y.

## MAY.

BY JOHN VANCE CHENEY.

When beehives brighten early May,  
And young grass shines along her way;  
When April willows meet the breeze  
Like softest down among the trees;

When smell of Spring fills all the air,  
And meadows bloom, and blue birds pair;  
When Love first bares her sunny head  
Over the brook and lily-bed;

Nothing of sound or sight to grieve  
From clothing worn to quiet ease,  
My heart will not, for all its ease,  
Forget the days to follow these.

This loveliness shall be betrayed,  
This happiest of music played  
From field to field, by stream and bough,  
Shall silent be as tuncful now,  
The silver launch of thistles sail  
Adown the solitary vale;

That bide the solitude of sky  
Bent over beauty doomed to die,  
With fifty mist shall witness here  
The yielded glory of the year.

**One of My Letters.**

Three score and ten is not a very green old age, as astronomers assert, the period of life in which this earth will be inhabited is as a minute to eternity of its actual existence. And yet some people readily forget that they were ever young.

There she stood, the apple of their eyes, trembling with suppressed weeps.

Their brows deepened as the mother wiped her glasses preparatory to reading a letter found in the girl's pocket. It began, "Angel of my existence."

"What?" howled the male parent, "you don't mean to say it begins like that? Oh, that a child of mine should correspond with—but proceed, my dear."

"Hem! existence spelled with 'a' too!" exclaimed the maternal parent.

"Why, the lunatic can't even spell," chipped the old man, savagely.

"It is impossible for me to describe the joy with which you prescibe has filled me."

"Then why does he attempt it, and pray go on. Let joy be unconfined."

"I have spent the whole night in thinking of you" (that's picturesque, any way) "and in bitterly deploring the obstinate, besotted old whelp who will not consent to our union."

"Oh! let me get at him. Whelp. Is thy servant a toad that he should thus be spoken of?"

"But, Theodorus my dear," interrupted his other half.

"Yes, yes, one moment; I was about to observe that the hand that could pen such words would not hesitate to sculp the most cherished relative."

"Theodorus, I didn't see this over the leaf."

"Oh! let me see; hum! hum! Yours with all the love in my heart, Theodorus, May 10, 1855? Why, bless my eyes, it's one of my letters."

"Yes, pa, I found it only yesterday—you wouldn't let me speak."

"You may go to the park my child. We've made nice mess of it."

"Yes, love. Next time we will look at the date first."—Boston Times.

**How to Hire a Loving Wife.**

If you would have a loving wife, be as gentle in your words after as before marriage; treat her quite as tenderly when a matron as when a Miss; and don't make her the maid of all work, and ask her why she looks less tidy and neat than when you first knew her; don't buy cheap, tough beef and scold because it does not come on the table "porter-fashion"; don't grumble about squalling babies if you cannot afford to keep a nursery, and remember that baby may take after his papa in his disposition; don't smoke and chew tobacco; don't snatter your nerves, spoil your temper and breath a nuisance, and complain that your wife declines to kiss you; go home joyous and cheerful to your supper, and tell your tired wife the good news you have heard, and not sullenly put on your hat and go out to the club or lodge and let her afterward learn that you spent the evening at the opera, or at a fancy ball with Mrs. Dash. Love your wife; be patient; remember you are not perfect, but try to be; let whisky, tobacco and vulgar company alone; spend your evenings with your wife; live a decent, Christian life, and your wife will be loving and true—if you did not marry a heartless beauty without sense or worth; if you did, who is to blame if you suffer the consequences!

**He Didn't Take Risks.**

At a happy spot where a number of negroes reside, an old negro was heard calling out to his wife:

"Mandy, is you got dem chickens shut up in the smoke house, like I tole yer?"

"No, an' I'd like ter know what's the matter with you, dat you're so ticular bout dem chicken all at once."

"Nebber you mind. I know what's de matter and dat's nuff till dem chickens' housed. When I hear dat dem niggers ober dar, in de next yard, is gwine ter hab a party to-morrow night, I wants ter be shore my chickens don't tend."

## FEDERAL QUARANTINE LAW.

HOUSE BILL REPORTED BY MR. CONKLING TO THE SENATE.

AN ACT to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That no vessel or vehicle coming from any foreign port or country where any contagious or infectious disease may exist, and no vessel or vehicle conveying any person or persons, merchandise, or animals, affected with any infectious or contagious disease, shall enter any port of the United States, or pass the boundary line between the United States and any foreign country, contrary to the quarantine laws of any one of the said United States, into or through the jurisdiction of which said vessels or vehicles may pass, or to which it is destined, or except in the manner and subject to the regulations to be prescribed as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. That whenever any infectious or contagious disease shall appear in any foreign port or country, and whenever any vessel shall leave any infected foreign port, or having on board goods or passengers coming from any place or district infected with cholera or yellow fever, shall leave any foreign port, bound for any port in the United States, the consular officer, or other representative of the United States at or nearest such foreign port, shall immediately give information thereof to the supervising surgeon general of the marine hospital service, and shall report to him the name, the date of departure, and the port of destination of said vessel; and shall also make the same report to the health officer of the port of destination in the United States; and the consular officers of the United States shall make weekly reports to him of the sanitary condition of the ports at which they are respectively stationed; and the said surgeon general of the marine hospital service shall, under the direction of the secretary of the treasury, be charged with the execution of the provisions of this act, and shall frame all needful rules and regulations for that purpose, which rules and regulations shall be subject to the approval of the president, but such rules and regulations shall not conflict with or impair any sanitary or quarantine laws or regulations of any State or municipal authorities now existing, or which may hereafter be enacted.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of the medical officers of the marine hospital service, and of custom officers, to aid in the enforcement of the national quarantine rules and regulations established under the preceding section; but no additional compensation shall be allowed said officers by the reason of such services as they may be required to perform under this act, except actual and necessary traveling expenses.

Sec. 4. That the surgeon general of the marine hospital service shall upon receipt of information of the departure of any vessel, goods, or passengers from infected places to any port in the United States, immediately notify the proper State or municipal and United States officer or officers at the threatened port of destination of the vessel, and shall prepare and transmit to the medical officers of the marine hospital service, to collectors of customs, and to the State and municipal health authorities in the United States, weekly abstracts of the consular sanitary reports and other pertinent information received by him.

Sec. 5. That wherever, at any port of the United States, any State or municipal quarantine system may now, or may hereafter exist, the officers or agents of such system shall, upon the application of the respective State or municipal authorities, be authorized and empowered to act as officers or agents of the national quarantine system, and shall be clothed with all the powers of United States officers for quarantine purposes, but shall receive no pay or emoluments from the United States. At all other ports where, in the opinion of the secretary of the treasury, it shall be deemed necessary to establish quarantine, the medical officers or other agents of the marine hospital service shall perform such duties in the enforcement of the quarantine rules and regulations as may be assigned them by the surgeon general of that service under this act; Provided, That there shall be no interference in any manner with any quarantine laws or regulations as they now exist, or may hereafter be adopted, under State laws.

Sec. 6. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Why do newspapers speak of "bouncing babies?" We've seen a good many babies fall, and not one of them ever bounced much to speak of—they're soft.

## The Silent Captain.

"Stonewall" Jackson's troops and his enemies believed he never slept; the fact is, he slept a great deal. When he had nothing else to do he went to sleep, especially in church. I remember during the invasion of Maryland on Sunday night he rode three miles in an ambulance to attend church in Frederick, and then fell asleep as soon as the minister began to preach; his head fell upon his breast and he never awoke until aroused by the organ and choir. He could sleep anywhere and in any position, sitting in his chair, under fire, or on horseback. On a night march toward Richmond, after the battles with McClellan, he was riding along with his drowsy staff, nodding and sleeping as he went. We passed by groups of men sitting along the roadside and engaged in roasting new corn by fires made of fence rails. One group took us for cavalrymen, with an inebriated captain, and one of the party, delighted at the sight of a man who had found whisky enough to get drunk, sprang up from the fire, and brandishing a roasting ear in his hand, leaped down into the road, and, seizing the general's horse cried out, "I say, old fellow, where the devil did you get your liquor?" In an instant, as the general awoke, the fellow saw his mistake; and then, bounding from the road, he took the general at a single leap, exclaiming, "Good God, it's old Jack!" and disappeared in the darkness. Yes, Gen. Jackson slept a great deal, but he was never caught napping.

He gave to sleep many moments which other men would have given to conversation. He was essentially a silent man; not morose, but quiet. He smiled often, rarely laughed. He never told a joke, but did not discourage them in others, and if one struck his peculiar fancy he would smile in mild approval. He did not live apart from his staff, but liked to have them about him, and they were nearly all very young men. Universally polite in manner, he encouraged the liveliest conversation among them, although he took little part in it. He was not a man of words; they seemed to embarrass him. When he had ideas he put them into action, not into language. His military dispatches were as brief as if stilled, like the one he sent at the defeat of Milroy: "God blessed our arms with victory at McDowell yesterday." He never discussed his plans; indeed he never told them. The next officer under him never knew his intention or opinion. He never volunteered his advice to his superiors nor asked advice of his subordinates. He was as self-reliant as he was silent, and believed "he walked with speed who walks alone." He was reticent to a fault. "If my coat knew what I intended to do I'd take it off and throw it away," was one of his sayings. This reticence often led to embarrassment and complaint from the officer next in command, and might have led to disaster in case of his death; but he evidently thought it better to run that risk than the risk of having his plans discovered.—Philadelphia Times.

## Only a Boot-Black.

"Right! young gentlemen, I'm only a boot black; but you are a little mistaken if you suppose that all the cream of boy-hood is lapped up by such as you and all the skim milk left for such as I!"

"My father lived and died a gentleman; and it isn't his fault that I am blacking boots on the streets to-day, he stood a friend's security and had it to pay, it was a large sum of money and he had to sell his big house and all the grand furniture and silver, his horses and carriages—we moved into a little wooden house and sold all his jewelry to live on till he could get employment—would you believe it, he walked this big city for weeks and could not get any—you see he was brought up without a trade and no one wanted a clerk, secretary or editor. I mean to learn a trade and then if I need it I will have it, and for all father couldn't count his friends when he was rich, he actually did not have one when he was poor. If ever I am rich I won't call any one my friend who is not my friend now that I am only a boot-black."

"Well, father would not let mother or sister try to do anything and kept me at school, so the money did not last long, then his watch went and the same day he was taken very ill—with a broken heart mother says—he was ill so long that when he died all of mother's and sister's jewelry was gone and it took what pictures and such things as they had saved to bury him. I came from school and we all went to work in good earnest, we had better luck than father had, for it was not long before we all had employment. I think his old friends grew ashamed of their heartlessness, for one of them set me up in the boot blacking business, and others sent sister some music scholars, and that is how we live. You need not turn up your nose at it, for I am happy as a lord."

"Happy with patched coat and shoes?"

"Well, yes, clothes don't make a boy happy, they make him warm, and I will have new ones as soon as I have saved up money enough to buy them. I have had pretty good luck blacking boots and when I go home there is always a smile from two dear ones whom I would not vex for the world. I intend to grow up as you will be. I studied hard at school, for I liked it, and they teach me at home every spare moment; I don't think there is anything but what mother and sister know, and then our evenings! Father did not sell his library or sister's piano, and we have managed to keep them since; mother learned to knit when she was little and sits in a little wood rocker that's cushioned all over to make believe an easy chair and knits my stockings, and sister does, crochet work for a fancy store and I read aloud in a book, that is splendid; sometimes I stop in a nice place and we talk it all over and perhaps mother tells of something she has known or read like it—we always stop before bed-time and sister plays for us and I help her sing, and sometimes mother joins us in a sweet old ballad. Do you spend a happier evening than that? You need not smile at me as only a boot-black, for I am too happy to feel it."

"Only a bootblack out in the cold. Whose coat and shoes are patched and old! But as noble a heart in his shivering breast as ever was clasped to a mother's pressed."—C. W. B.

## Gov. Hampton Assailed.

In referring to a speech made by Gov. Hampton of South Carolina, in which that gentleman said "if an independent State or country, he is the worst enemy of South Carolina," the Okeola Statesman uses the following wild and ridiculous language:

"In this case, means Wade Hampton, who was to be governor of South Carolina again—Wade Hampton, who traded off Tilden for Hayes—Wade Hampton, who cringes at the feet of the freedmen for their votes—Wade Hampton, who is a blacker Radical today, than the blackest in the North. He may well turn pale and tremble when he hears of a counter movement to counteract the political villainy by which he has corrupted the politics of his proud, old State. The 'bonapartes' as he sneeringly calls them, have a little bill to settle with him in the near future, and they will settle it to the last dime, and demand interest into the bargain."

Fire-eating expressions like the above are not endorsed by a dozen men in the State, and it is a pity that any editor would allow such sentiments to be promulgated through his paper. They find no lodgment in the heart of the true Southerner, and deserve to be frowned down.

Wade Hampton a blacker Radical than the blackest in the North, call that the evidence—indeed, where is the evidence—indeed, the proof? Wade Hampton is a man of transcendent ability a purely, unswerving, sensible Democrat, the friend of his people, the idol of the South and the hero of the day. When, where or how has Governor Hampton played the political villain or corrupted the politics of his State? Let the States answer.—Brookhaven Ledger.

## A FLORIDA SENSATION.

A CONFESSION OF THE FRAUDS BY WHICH FLORIDA WAS CARVED FOR HAYES.

Jacksonville, April 23.—The daily Sun and Press announces that McLin, secretary of State under Stearns, and S. G. Dennis, the little giant of Alachua county, have made confessions in writing of frauds in 1876, by which Florida was carried for Hayes. Dennis covers fully all the details of the Archer prenet frauds, which played so important a part before the returning board. He says 214 names were put on the returns of Archer after the voting.

McLin's confession is said to cover all transactions before the State canvassing boards. These confessions are in the hands of the present secretary of State, Bloxham, and have been forwarded to Washington. After Dennis made the confession, 11 indictments against him for fraud in Alachua and Levy counties were nolle prosequi. McLin, it is said, was rewarded, but how is not known.

The daily Sun and Press, to-morrow morning, will close an editorial as follows: "These gents have unbosomed themselves and their written statements have gone to Washington. The Archer fraud is fully developed, and the little crookedness in Baker is laid bare, and also the secrets of the State canvassing board, at Tallahassee."

## Sheep-Killing Dogs.

We have read a statement somewhere to the effect that dogs can be broken of their love of fresh nut-brown in the following manner:

Wrap a narrow strip of sheepskin—one that has a considerable amount of wool on it—around the dog's lower jaw, the wool outwards, and fasten it so that he cannot get rid of it. By putting this on him a few times, it is said that he becomes so thoroughly disgusted with everything that wears wool that he will run and hide at its approach.

Another way we have heard to be a perfect cure. Tie the dog on the spot where the remains of the slaughtered sheep lie; then introduce to his acquaintance a savage old man. The acquaintance will not prove satisfactory to the dog and he will give all wool-bearing animals a wide berth thereafter.

Now we must not be understood as recommending either of the above named methods; though we think the second one might prove successful—if the old man was allowed ample time and not interfered with. We give them for what they are worth.

We believe it impossible to cure a dog of sheep-killing habits, after he once tasted blood. He will indulge the habit and show great cunning in hiding his crime. Once found guilty of sheep murder, no matter how valuable he may be, his owner cannot afford to keep him, and the property of neighbors, for miles away, becomes unsafe.

We would administer a strychnine powder, a 32 calibre pill, or amputate his caudal extremity, just in the rear of his aricular appendages. These are reliable cures.—Home Journal.

A good Cotswold sheep has a large, wide frame, with abundance of valuable wool, a large head, eyes wide from each other across the forehead, not long from the eye to the nose, jaw deep and tapering to the mouth, ears long and fine, the head well covered with wool, a grand arched neck, set on high-feeding up to the ears, ribs well sprung out from the chine, a prominent full, expanded chest, deep fore-flanks, wide back and loin, rump nicely formed all round from one loin to the other, heavy leg of mutton, good and full in the twist, moderate sized bone, feet small, clean and upright in the posterior or fetlock joints.—Home Journal.

The following letter is selected from hundreds on file in the office of Messrs. Ferslow & Co., Proprietors "Jurgelovitz's Anti-Rheumatic Mixture," P. O. Box 1406, New Orleans.

Mr. C. L. St. Cyr, 307 Bourbon street, New Orleans, says:

I had been a sufferer with Rheumatism for about four years, when my attention was called to the "Jurgelovitz's Anti-Rheumatic Mixture," and it produced a most wonderful cure. When I commenced using the medicine, I had been prostrated with the disease three months, for two months of this period in bed unable to move. The attack was in my left side above and below the heart, and my physician said that as soon as it reached the heart, which it might do at any moment, it would kill me instantly. On the third day of using your medicine I went to church in the morning and took a ride in the afternoon. This is now two years since. I have had several attacks since but they yield readily to the remedy and are getting further and further apart. I have had no attack for the last ten months. At least sixty sufferers with Rheumatism have used your medicine upon my recommendation, and in every instance have they been relieved.

Among the many surmises as to what will become of the last man, it is queer that nobody has yet discovered that he is destined to be talked to death by the last woman.