Southern Reveille

PORT GIBSON, MISS.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1890

COUNTY DIRECTORY

Circuit Court, two terms, 18 days each. Opens 2nd Mondays in January and July. J. D. Gill and, Judge 9th Judicial District. J. M. Gibson, District Attorney.

Chancery Court, two terms, 12 days each. Opens 3rd Mondays in April and September. L. McLaurin, Chancellor 4th Chancery District.

Senator, 28th District Stephen Thrasher.
Representative, E. M. Barber.
Sheriff, N. S. Walker.
Chancery Clerk, A. K. Jones.
Circuit Clerk, W. D. Patterson.
Treasurer, S. Bagnell.
W. H Benton, Assessor.
R. G. Siddon, Surveyor.
Superintendent Education, C. K. Began.

Board of Supervisors meet 1st Mondays in January, March and August, 5th Monday (30th day) in September. Members: N. McDougall, dist. No 1; W. J. Pearson, dist. No. 2; J. A. Regan, dist No. 3; T. Y. Richmond, dist. No. 4; D. J. Cannon, dist. No. 5. Clerk, A. K. Jones.

PORT GIBSON DIRECTORY.

H. M. Colson, Mayor. Aldermen, J. A. Shreve L. A. Smith, R. C. Kelley, C. A. Gordon, J. A. Osborne, T. Richardson. Clerk, F. H. Foote. W. P. Traylor, Chief of Police. L. T. Newman, City Treasurer.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CATHOLIC—Rev. Francis Lennan, Pastor. Service 1st Sunday each month, at 10 am.

CHRISTIAN—Rev. P. Vawter, Pastor. Service 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school every Sunday at 10 a. m.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL (St. James)—Rev. Arthur Howard Noll, Rector. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m., N. S. Walker, Supt. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7:30.

WEEK DAY SERVICES.

Morning prayer and Litany Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Evening prayer and lecture Friday evening at 7:30. Special services on Saints' days and other holy days.

METHODIST—Rev. E. H. Mounger, Pastor Service at 11 am every Sunday, and 8 pm first and third Sundays of each month. Sunday school at 9:45 am, E. S. Drake, Supt. Prayer-meeting Thursday afternoon at 4:30.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. H. H. Brownlee, Pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 every Sunday morning. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Service every Sunday forenoon at 11 o'clock, and every 2nd and 4th Sunday at half-past seven in the evening.

COLORED METHODIST—Rev. J. A. Davis, pastor. Service every Sunday at 3 p. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m. Board meeting every Monday night. Class meeting every Friday night at 7 p. m.

POST OFFICE HOURS

From 8 A. M. ..... To 6 P. M
Sundays from 9:30 ..... To 10:30 A. M
South Mail closes ..... 8:50 A. M
North Mail closes ..... 4:15 P. M
Night Mail closes ..... 8:00 P M
O. A. HASTINGS, P M., Port Gibson.

Horses in Dark Stables.

The pupil of a horse's eye is enlarged by being kept in a dark stable; he has a harness put on him and is suddenly brought out into glaring sunlight, which contracts the pupil so suddenly as to cause extreme pain. By persevering in this very foolish and injudicious as well as cruel practice, the nerve of the eye becomes impaired and if continued long enough loss of sight will ensue. To see how painful it is to face a bright light after having been in the dark, take a walk some dark night for a short time till the eye becomes used to the darkness, then drop suddely into some well lighted room and you will scarcely be able to see for a few moments in the sudden light. You know how painful it is to yourself, then why have your horses repeatedly bear such unnecessary pain?—*Field and Farm.*

How to Make Good Paste.

A transparent mucilage of great tenacity may be made by mixing rice flour with cold water and letting it simmer gently over the fire. Another way is to dissolve a teaspoonful of alum in a quart of water. When cold stir in as much flour as will give it the consistency of cream, carefully beating up all the lumps. Stir in half a teaspoonful of rosin. Pour on the mixture a teacup of boiling water, stirring it well. When it becomes thick pour in an earthen vessel. Cover and keep in a cool place. When needed for use take a portion and soften it with warm water. It will last at least a year. If you wish to have a pleasant odor stir in a few drops of oil of wintergreen or cloves.—*New York Journal.*

DON'TS FOR GIRLS.

Don't notice men who stare at you on the streets, even if it is a well-bred stare. Doubtless they think themselves irresistible and you very much smitten with their appearance.

Don't stand at street corners talking though they are acquaintances of your people.

Don't be shamed to help your mother with the housework. A practical knowledge of breadmaking, cooking, and the general management of a house is worth more than a smattering of music or painting. To know how to "set" sponge for bread is an accomplishment that no girl need despise, and the kneading of it is grand exercise.

Don't come down to breakfast in a soiled wrapper, slovenly shoes, "bangs" done up in curl papers, and back hair in a cracker knot on the top of your head. You will never see any one better to dress for than those in the home circle. They are the ones to be cheered by your sweet, wholesome appearance, and not strangers.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

A Mania for Cheapness.

The desire to get everything as cheap as possible is a characteristic of many of our countrymen.

To use diligence to procure needful things at a fair price is a duty; but beyond a certain limit cheapness is to be discarded. The spectacle is often witnessed of men, who demand a fair price for their own wares, seeking to procure what they need from others at ruinously low figures. The man who is loud in his demand for fair wages is often seen passing by the honest tailor who sells clothing at a fair price, and purchasing of a cheap tradesman who has come into the community to undersell regular business men.

There are three ways in which one may undersell those who carry on an honest business. He may sell so low that he cannot live, wind up his establishment, and leave his creditors to carry his losses.

He may also oppress the toilers in his factory by giving them starvation wages, in order that he may sell at unreasonably low prices. This is worse than dishonest.

There is a third way. He may palm off an inferior article on his customers and persuade them that it is genuine. This is the most common method. Such enterprises ought not to be patronized by honest men.

He is a public benefactor who conducts an honest business, and considers integrity more valuable than wealth; and he is wise who cheerfully pays the full value of every purchase, knowing that manhood is worth more than money.—*Exchange.*

IN MEMORIAM.

For the REVEILLE.]

W. H. McElveene departed this life February 5th, 1890, aged twenty years one month and one day.

He joined the church and was baptized by the writer in August, 1887, at Pine Bluff, Copiah county. He moved with his parents to Claiborne county in 1888, and joined the Hermanville Baptist church by letter, of which he was a member at the time of his death.

He lived a faithful servant of God since he first united with the church. In character he was gentle, and true to the right; as a son, loving and devoted, being the first born and of such character he was the life and joy of the home. He was passionately fond of singing, and how lonely that home must be since his voice is hushed in death.

The church and Sunday school have lost a punctual attendant, and zealous member; the pastor an ardent friend; the community an exemplary young man; none knew him but to love him. It is hard to give him up, but our loss is his eternal gain.

S. R. YOUNG.

How to Cook Eggs.

Many people believe an egg to be properly cooked when boiled violently for from three minutes to three and a half minutes. In reality, by such boiling the albumen of the egg is hardened and rendered indigestible, and the time is not long enough to allow the heat to pass to the centre of the egg. By repeated experiment, it has been found that the temperature that will coagulate the albumen of an egg to just the right degree is not 210°, the temperature of boiling water, at which it will become dry and horny, but 160°, at which point it will become a tender, delicate, trembling, semi-solid mass that is digestible and inviting.

The eggs cooked in this fashion should be placed in a vessel, well covered with boiling water, tightly covered up, and then moved to the side of the stove or the hearth, where it will not boil, but be at a temperature of 160° for about ten minutes. Some prefer the eggs, they may remain fifteen to twenty minutes, becoming jelly, which is an indigestible.

either at a friend's home, in the park, or at any place but your father's house.

Don't expect to have exclusive use of the parlor for yourself and callers. Your conversation ought not to be of so private a nature that the presence of a third person is felt to be a restraint.

Don't rebel if the visits of a certain gentleman are disagreeable to your mother, and she says so. She knows best, and can see faults and deficiencies that your youth and inexperience would never discover.

Don't use loud tones in talking, nor call men by their last names without the usual prefix. Men may treat you as a comrade, but they very rarely marry such girls.

Don't be ashamed to help your mother with the housework. A practical knowledge of breadmaking, cooking, and the general management of a house is worth more than a smattering of music or painting. To know how to "set" sponge for bread is an accomplishment that no girl need despise, and the kneading of it is grand exercise.

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over demanded their money. The men began to parley and one of them succeeded in striking one of the revolvers to the ground. The holder of the other revolver then shot twice, one ball striking Marsh in the hat. The robbers fled, pursued by their victims, who ran them down. When caught they proved to be two women, wives of reputable citizens, but who have not borne very good names. They acknowledged their identity and made a full confession, including several other robberies that have taken place lately, and which had never been explained. They said that home life was too tame for them. Both women are very strong and masculine. Their arrest has caused a sensation, but it is not thought they will be prosecuted.

SOMEWHAT FACETIOUS.

He had been postmaster for most of his life and the end was at hand. "Are you resigned?" kindly inquired the minister. "Never," cried the old man, fiercely. "I may die, but I will never resign." And he passed away as he had lived.

"And is that Liberty?" asked the immigrant, pointing to the statue as the vessel entered the harbor. "Yes," said the sailor, "that is Liberty." "Then give me death," cried the immigrant, and he jumped overboard.

Meeting an Old Acquaintance: Mamma and little Helen were seated in the crowded street car. The small girl was eying the floor intently, and the passengers were eying her with considerable curiosity. "Mamma!" she piped out. "What is it, dearest?" "Mamma, I believe I see a bedbug."

"Why don't you run a paper like that?" a country merchant said to his editor, throwing him a Chicago daily. "For the same reason you don't run a grocery store like that," the editor replied, turning to a half-page advertisement of a Chicago house, showing a twelve story building.

Parishioner (troubled with doubts)—Mr. Honeyman, I should like to hear you preach a sermon next Sunday or the Sunday following on "How to Become a Christian," "Is Salvation Necessary?" or some such topic. Popular Clergyman (reflectively)—Let me see. Next Sunday morning and evening I expect to preach on "Economic Problems" and "Influence of Egyptian Art on Modern Civilization." My subjects for several successive discourses in regular order will be "The Illusions of Philosophy," "Relative Importance of Dogmatism and Science," "Are Secret Societies Commendable?" "Bellamyism," and "Are We Not a Sporting Nation?" I don't think I can get around to it, Mr. Brownson, for a month or two yet."

If a man must drink, the best thing he can take with his meals is a little claret or light Rhine wine, and if he wants something a little stronger, pure Scotch whisky is the best thing he can have. The habit of taking a drink early in the morning—we mean by a drink a cocktail or stimulant of that kind, commonly called an eye opener—is one of the worst things that can possibly be done. The effect of alcohol is to inflame the stomach, and it will do this even when diluted with food or anything else, and will do so a great deal more when taken on an empty stomach early in the morning. Men should not maintain their strength throughout the day by taking stimulants. To keep up by means of alcohol is very bad, and by and by the system will break down under it. The best drink that a man can possibly take is milk. Milk, though, is hardly a drink. One can live longer on it than on any one thing. Milk is more nearly a perfect food than anything; it contains more elements that go to build up the system than any other article. Early in the morning the best drink to take is water. That is, if one must drink; but if he can get along without drinking, so much the better. Some drink hot water, some cold, and some hot and some cold milk. All of these are good in their way. Tea and coffee drunk in moderation will not hurt anybody, although they are both stimulants.—*American Analyst.*

WIRE FENCE BUILDING.

Cut this out and paste where it can be found when wanted.

It takes 400 pounds of wire to run one strand of fence a mile, or about 1,600 pounds for a four-wire fence.

With posts thirty three feet apart it takes 100, thirty feet apart 117, and twenty feet apart 264 post to the mile.

It takes one-quarter of a mile of fence to enclose five acres in a square, one half for ten acres, three-quarters for twenty acres, and one mile for forty acres.

Eighty acres can be enclosed with one and one-half miles, 100 acres two miles, 330 with three, and 940 with four miles of fence.

People who don't take the trouble to post themselves before speaking are liable to regret their rashness. Now there was that Russian who invaded Gen. H. V. Boynton's office in Washington and called him a coward. Just one minute later he was outside with the red and angry imprint of a large Ohio boot-heel on that part of his person that gets over a fence last. Had he taken the time to question one of the soldiers who encountered him at Chickamauga, years ago, he would have spared his humiliation and saving his pants.

Tax-Collecting in Germany.

"When I was in Germany last year," said Prof. Fennel, "I paid particular attention to the mode of collecting taxes. It is true the burdens of taxation are heavy there, and there is no way of evading them. If a man owns a handsome block of buildings, say on a corner, it is taxed accordingly to the actual income it produces, and a man owning a rookery next door is compelled either to put up a good substantial building, or pay dearly for owning a poorly improved piece of property. If a man sells a stock of $50,000 worth of goods he is assessed for it. In this country a large firm could dispose of $50,000 worth of goods a year and pay no taxes if they did it at the proper time, and a man caught by the assessor with a stock of $2,000 on hand would pay more taxes; but not so over there. Three men doing business in the same block with a man from another district are selected to make the appraisement, and it is very near correct."

UTILIZATION OF WALNUT LOGS.

A practicing attorney of Sella, Ia, has made a large amount of money by buying up the stray walnut logs of the state and shipping them to Germany and England. Last year between 1,200 and 1,500 car loads were shipped, nearly all picked up in Iowa. Few among the early settlers of the state ever dreamed of the value that walnut trees would possess. Thousands of fine trees were cut down, burned, or allowed to rot on the ground, or split up for old fashioned rail fences. Now buyers rummage every mile of territory in the state to find logs, and ship them thousands of miles across the ocean to be worked up in fine furniture for European palaces.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

J. A. Williams has invented a machine for gathering corn. His harvester does not husk the corn, but gathers it from the stalk and delivers it into a wagon. Two horses are all that is required to run the machine.—*Chickasaw (I. T.) Enterprise.*

Such a machine here in the south would be of about as much practical service as an ice freezer in the dead of winter. We don't raise the corn to be gathered.—*Raymond Gazette.*

Citation in Chancery.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

To W. H. Lipscomb, J. E. Lipscomb, J. M. Lipscomb, Robt. Lipscomb, Richard Lipscomb, Labinda Lipscomb, Fannie Williamson, Bettie Moseley, Emma Lipscomb, J. P. Lipscomb Jr., Willie S. Cosby, E. H. Ferguson, J. J. Stamps, John Gatewood, Monroe Gatewood, J. E. Gatewood and Sammie Thompson:

You are commanded to appear before the chancery court of the county of Claiborne, in said state on the

Third Monday of April, 1890.

to show cause, if any you can, why the final account of N. S. Walker, administrator of the estate of Dr. E. McAllister, deceased, should not be allowed as stated.

A. K JONES, Clerk.

March 28, 1890.

No family in the South however poor can afford to be without that modern necessity, a newspaper. Subscribe for the Times-Democrat—Daily and Weekly. *It has the largest circulation.*

Do not delay, but send in your subscription to the Champion Paper of the South, The Times-Democrat of New Orleans—Daily and Weekly. *It has the largest circulation.*

The New Orleans Picayune has reduced the yearly subscription price of its Weekly from $1 50 to $1 a year. It is a splendid 16-page paper filled with the best reading matter. Sample copy sent free to any address.

Natchez, Jackson and Columbus R. R.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In Effect July 13, '89.

Going East read up. Going West read down. Daily, Except Sunday.

No. 1. 1st Class	STATIONS.	No. 3. 2nd Class
Ar. 10:00 pm	Jackson	Lv. 4:00 am
Lv 8:42 pm	Raymond	Lv. 5:16 am
Lv. 7:20 pm	Utica	Lv. 6:36 am
Lv. 6:00 pm	Carlisle	Lv. 7:40 am
Lv. 5:45 pm	Hermanville	Lv. 8:35 am
Lv. 5:15 pm	Mattia	Lv. 8:55 am
Lv. 4:00 pm	Harriston	Ar 9:48 am
Ar. 3:48 pm		Lv. 10:00 am
Lv. 3:40 pm	Fayette	Lv. 10:08 am
Lv. 2:00 pm	Natchez	am
No. 5. 2nd Class		No. 4. 2nd Class
Lv. 9:48 am	Harriston	Lv. 4:00 pm
Lv. 9:20 am	Fayette	Lv. 4:10 pm
Lv. 7:00 am	Natchez	Ar 6:15 pm
No. 6. 2nd Class	Sundays Only.	No. 7. 2nd Class
Ar 9:18 am	Harriston	Lv. 4:00 pm
Lv 9:35 am	Fayette	Lv. 4:10 pm
Lv 7:30 am	Natchez	Ar. 6:30 pm

T. J. NICHOLL, Pres. H. J ROCKWELL, Supt

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE.

Louisville, New Orleans & Texas Railway

TIME TABLE.

South.		EXPRESS.		North
10:30 am	Lv.	Memphis	Ar	4:30 pm
12:35 pm	Lv.	Lula	Ar.	2:14 pm
4:00 pm	Lv.	Leland	Ar.	11:43 am
7:15 pm	Lv.	Vicksburg	Lv.	7:30 am
8:00 am	Ar.		Ar.	6:00 pm
9:15 am	Lv.	Port Gibson	Ar.	4:48 pm
10:00 am	Lv.	Harriston	Ar	4:00 pm
2:03 pm	Lv.	Baton Rouge	Ar.	12:02 pm
5:55 pm	Ar.	New Orleans	Lv	8:05 am
South		FAST MAIL.		North.
4:50 pm	Lv.	Memphis	Ar.	8:55 am
6:57 pm	Lv.	Lula	Ar.	6:50 am
9:58 pm	Lv.	Leland	Ar.	4:00 am
12:48 am	Lv.	Vicksburg	Lv.	1:12 am
1:00 am	Ar.		Ar.	1:00 am
2:12 am	Lv.	Port Gibson	Ar	11:54 pm
2:52 am	Lv.	Harriston	Ar.	11:07 pm
6:22 am	Lv.	Baton Rouge	Ar.	7:39 pm
9:00 am	Ar.	New Orleans	Lv	5:00 pm

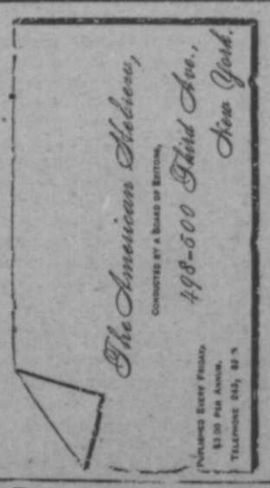
Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars run between New Orleans, Vicksburg, Memphis and Louisville without change. Close connection made at all junction points with diverging lines.

J. M. Edwards, E. W. How, P. R. Rodgers, V. P. & G. M. G. P. A. Asst. G. P. A.
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Reduction in Local Fares!

The Queen and Crescent System have adopted a "limited" ticket for their local business. This ticket will be sold at a considerable reduction from the regular local rates as it will be limited as to time.

It is expected that this reduction will induce passengers to purchase the "Limited," instead of the "Unlimited" local tickets, as the passengers will save money by doing so and not lose any privilege of any advantage to them. The object of the railroad company being to get tickets in as soon as possible after the date of sale in order to keep their accounts in better shape.



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