THE GALLUP FAMILY

AN EVENING OF ONE SIDED TEARS AND LAMENTATIONS.

Mrs. Gallup Gives Her Silent Husband Some Instructions and Advice About Her Own Funeral and the Wife That Will Succeed Her.

[Copyright, 1900, by C. B. Lewis.]

Mr. Gallup had gone down town after supper to hear the political news, and it was 9 o'clock when he got back home. He had left Mrs. Gallup clearing away the dishes and singing "Happy Day," but when he returned she was lying on the lounge with her eyes closed and the house quiet as a graveyard. He sat down after a glance at the figure and laboriously untied his shoes and pried them off and then picked up the family almanac to see what time the moon would be in her last quarter. Ten minutes passed, and Mrs. Gallup uttered a long drawn sigh. Two minutes later she groaned. A minute after the groan, as Mr. Gallup had paid no attention to her, she sat up and said:

"Samuel, you've come here jest in time. I was afraid I'd hev to go without biddin you goodby, but you are here. You hadn't been gone from the house ten minits when I went to carry the milk down cellar. I wasn't thinkin of death or anything of that sort when all to once I heard a voice sayin, 'Git ready to soar away and become an angel.' You may tell me, Samuel, that it was the vinegar bar'l workin or that it was a-gurglin from the soft

"I'VE HAD THIRTY-TWO FITS OF SICKNESS."

soap, but I know better. It was my summons to go, and I come right up stairs and begun to git ready. It won't disturb you much if I die tonight, will it?"

Mr. Gallup didn't reply. He had found the moon's last quarter and was deeply interested.

"I've never bin no hand to make you trouble, Samuel," she continued, "and I shan't begin now. If you'd rather I'd die in the daytime, I'll try and hold on, though I s'pose one ought to die when the hour comes. Mebbe you've bin thinkin that when I died you'd hev to pay out a great lot of money over the funeral, but I want you to know different. I've never bin an extravagant womap, and I kin git along with a cheap funeral. I was reckonin it up t'other day, and I was surprised and pleased with the figgers. Do you know, Samuel Gallup, that the hull thing, from fust to last, won't cost a cent over $30?"

One of Mr. Gallup's eyebrows was slightly raised in a questioning manner, but he made no verbal reply.

"Only $30, Samuel, and that includes one of the best lots in the graveyard. If you wanted to bury me out in the back yard, the cost would be reduced to $25, and I don't think any husband on earth kin complain of that. There are wives who'd kick ag'in bein buried in the back yard, but I shan't say a word. And I've arranged other things fur you, Samuel. While you've bin busy with politics and lawsuits I've bin arrangin fur death. In about an hour from now, when I breathe my last, you'll go over and rap three times on Mrs. Watkins' door. Three raps mean that I hev soared away, and she'll be over in ten minits to take charge. Then you kin go right to bed and go to sleep, same as usual. The funeral will take place the day after Mrs. Green will lend you 14 chairs, and Mrs. Taylor will pick out the hymns to be sung. Mrs. Jordan will milk our cow and strain the milk, and Mrs. Johnson will come over and git your meals. Are you listenin to me, Samuel?"

If he was, there were no signs of it. He had got through with the moon and passed on to the medical testimonials, and he seemed to be reading with bated breath.

"All you'll hev to do," she continued after a sob or two, "is to move about kinder sorrerfullike and shed a few tears. I've had 32 fits of sickness since we was married, and sometimes you've had to hire the washin done fur me; but, after all, you'll be kinder sorry when I'm gone. You'll remember how I made one teakettle last 14 years and how I allus made the tea and sugar last longer than any other woman in town. I shan't ask you to break down and weep, Samuel, but if I was you I'd shed tears. I not only deserve 'em, but all the folks will be watchin you to see if you are affected. You've got six handkerchiefs almost as good as new, and you won't run short even if you shed tears from both eyes. Don't you think I'm right, Samuel?"

She wiped her tears and held back her sobs and waited for a reply, but none came. Mr. Gallup was reading how the life of a man who had fallen on a pitchfork had been saved by Persian stomach bitters, and his ears were closed.

"As to buryin me in the back yard, of course you kin do as you think best. In one way it will save you $5, and in another it'll take up ground fur cabbages. You'll marry ag'in, of course, and your second wife will want a hammock out under the trees. Mebbe she'll object to my grave. If I was your second wife, I wouldn't object to your first wife's grave, but I'm different from most women. You'd better think the thing over purty seriously. And there's another thing, Samuel. A long time ago I told you that if you ever got married ag'in I'd haunt you. I was mad and said more'n I ought to. Of course I could come back as a ghost and roost on the footboard of the bed and keep you awake nights, and I could hide down cellar and skeer you most to death when you come down after cider, but I'm not that kind of woman. Right here and now I want to tell you that I'll never haunt you nor your second wife. Don't you think I'm purty good, Samuel?"

Mr. Gallup had finished the pitchfork testimonial and struck one where a man had been blown up with a stump, and he was so interested that he didn't hear her question. She wept for three or four minutes and then said:

"No, don't go to any unnecessary expense to lay away my mortal remains, Samuel. As my speerit will be flyin around in heaven, it won't make no great difference about my body. When Mrs. Thompson died, she wanted a funeral to cost $250, but I'm not Mrs. Thompson. You'll marry again, of course, and you'll need all your money to flam out with. Second wives allus flam. Yours will want a new dishpan, new curtains, new knives and forks and as many as three new tablecloths the very fust thing. Speakin of tablecloths, Samuel, I've made the last new one last seven years. I don't expect any praise fur it, but when your second wife shakes one all to pieces in six months you'll see a difference. What kind of a second wife are you goin to marry, Samuel? You needn't be afraid to tell me, fur there isn't a jealous hair in my head. Will she be old or young?"

Mr. Gallup yawned and stretched and thrust out his legs, but he had nothing to say.

"Mrs. Roedecker says you'll probably marry a young chit of 17, and Mrs. Jackson says you'll probably look fur a widder with as many as five cows, but I ain't goin to find no fault in either case. On the contrary, I kinder pity you. Second wives allus smash and break and bust things, and if you say anything they'll sass back and pull hair. You'll be rid of me and my trubbles, Samuel, but there'll be times when you'll sit down on the wash bench outdoors and wish I was back. Yes, you'll acknowledge to yourself that I was hardworkin and savin and that I was no hand to gad about, but I'll be an angel, and you'll hev to plug along the best you kin without me. That's all, Samuel, and I will now die and hev it over with."

She stretched out on the lounge and folded her hands and closed her eyes, and for ten minutes there was silence. Then Mr. Gallup yawned again, looked around and saw her there, and as he rose up to wind the clock and go to bed he observed:

"You'd better turn the cat outdoors and see if the kitchen window is fastened up."

M. QUAD.

Wanted to Warn Him.

Sir Algernon West tells this story in his "Recollections:" One day the late Sir George Campbell, who had a very strident, loud, rasping voice, called on Sir Algernon, who was then secretary to Mr. Gladstone, to talk over the land question.

After he had been in conversation about three minutes the office keeper appeared, bearing the card of an M. P. who, he said, was very anxious to see Sir Algernon. The latter said he was sorry to be engaged. In another minute he appeared with the card of a well known peer who was most desirous to have a word with him. Again the latter said he was too busy to see him just then. In another minute the man again came in with a huge card saying the lord mayor and sheriffs of London wanted to speak to Sir Algernon West very urgently in the next room.

Sir Algernon apologized to Sir George and went out to such great dignitaries. When he got out of the room, the office keeper startled him by saying, "There ain't nobody here, sir, but I was afraid a madman had been shown in to you by mistake, and I wanted to warn you.

OUR COMPLEX BRAIN

HOW NERVE MESSAGES ARE CONVEYED TO AND FROM IT.

It Is a Signal Box Which Records and Transmits All Sensation—Self Control the Key to Preserving Its Equilibrium.

The science of medicine is year after year becoming more and more perfect. Its diagnoses are more reliable, and its method of treatment is more rational.

Although the brain is the chief part of the animal man, yet there are many things about the brain which scientists have not yet fathomed.

But great strides have been made in that knowledge which has only within recent years been discovered and which reveals to us what the cranium really contains. Shelving what has gone before and what has been taught as medical law, the following interesting data on how the brain works are now what is accepted at the present time as the correct theory:

The cerebrum—front and top—is the chief part of the brain and the immediate source of all our mental action. The gray matter of the outer surface is made up of layers of nerve cells. These are the thinking centers. Experiments have clearly demonstrated that each convolution has a special function, and if destroyed it cannot be replaced.

It has also been found that the left side of the brain is more active than the right.

How has that been found out? Well, if an epileptic commences a fit by twitching the right thumb or hand one would find its cause in its nerve center on the left side of the brain. It is only within the past few years that medical men are now able to make a map of the surface of the brain according to the various functions performed.

All impressions received from the outer world, whether through the medium of sight, smell, hearing, taste or touch, are carried direct to the surface of the brain and recorded in the brain cells of their respective areas, while all movements are the result of impulses from the cells in the different motor areas.

Now, there are five large sensory areas in the make up of the brain. First, sight, which is the largest, at the back of the brain. Smell, taste and hearing have their positions at the side of the head in the temporal (temples) region and inner surface. Touch has its domicile at the top of the brain, while the large motor (giving motion) area takes up the bulk of the middle brain.

These are so splendidly arranged by nature that the motor cells of the lips are in front, then those of the hand, arm and so on to the foot. To give you an example how the sensory and motor nerves work: If you touched anything hot or sharp, the impression would be conveyed to the sensory area along the nerves connected with it. The sensory cell which received the message would immediately communicate with the motor cells to pull your hand away.

Why is it easier to remember an object than, say, a mathematical formula or a poem? The reason of this is that whereas the former has impressions stamped on several brain centers, such as sight, touch, smell, taste and the rest, the latter are stamped on centers which are not nearly so retentive as the former.

In repeating poetry, for instance, it is the sound of the last line which suggests the next line, but an object presents itself to the brain centers concerned immediately. You know an apple or an orange when you see it because you are aided in distinguishing it by a set of centers which are not only more numerous, but quicker in perception. Though poetry is revived in the sight and sound centers, it is not so well fixed there as in the other case, because it calls up fewer centers.

An apple, for instance, is stamped twice in the optic center, once as a green fruit and once as the printed word. There is an optic word center and a pictorial or photographic center. The poem is only stamped in the former, as of course it is not an object which can be pictorially represented.

The brain is nothing less than a big album of photographs and other sensory impressions. The prefrontal region may be compared to a registry office where certain records are kept. In the brain that particular part is the starting place for the memory. If we wish to recall a subject, the stimulus must pass to the prefrontal or registry office of the brain, whence the stimulus is sent to the brain cells containing the sensations to be recalled. It is like a signal box on a railway.

Now, unless your blood be in good order the active life of the brain will be affected. Blood is the nourishing agent, and if it be of a poor kind the work it does in the way of nourishment will be of a worthless character practically. Poor blood is an enemy of the brain, but happily it is not so disastrous a foe as worry. In that you have the real enemy of the brain. Worry disorganizes the machinery of the brain and mind and is little inferior to shock, which usually paralyzes both.

Worry causes irregular nerve action, and if it be continuous it produces a confusion of ideas. This depresses the cells of the brain, and the usual result is if there is no abatement in the worry complete failure of the brain's action and consequent mental disturbance.

Self control is the key to preserving the equilibrium of the brain and to maintaining its natural healthy state.—Pearson's Weekly.

CARL DUNDER'S SAYINGS.

A Wholesome Combination of Fun and Philosophy.

[Copyright, 1900, by C. B. Lewis.]

Some people vhas born dot way und can't help it. Last week my brudder-in-law goes oudt in der woods to kill a rabbit. He doan' find no rabbits, but he kills a fox und den comes home und kicks about his hard luck.

In my time I haf caught some fish dot weighed 20 pounds apiece, but dot doan' satisfy me. I vhas always mourning after dose fish which weighed 22 pounds apiece und got avhay from me.

I haf had men pick my pockets, und I haf had friends borrow my money, und I can't quite figure out why der pickpocket should be sent to jail und der odder party go free. It vhas all der same to me—I got nothing back.

If a man comes to me und doan' say nottings, mebbe he gets feefty cents, but if a man comes to me und says he vhas a squar' man und can't sleep nights if he doan' pay his debts I shust walk off und leave him to talk mit der gatepost.

Der man who calls me oop at midnight to tell me dot my henhouse door vhas open thinks to do me a favor, but if he vhas a philosopher he would

CARL DUNDER.

see dot if der door vhas open some thief must haf taken der fowls, und of what use to break oop my sleep? It vhas better for all of us dot we stop a leetle.

You vhill always find men who vhas in troubles because of not knowing a good thing when it vhas put at dem. I once offered a thief $2 in cash to keep avhay from my chickens, but one night he goes to steal an old rooster worth feefty cents und vhas lamed for life mit a charge of buckshot.

Nopody can depend upon der pooblic. Vhen I vhas an honest aldermans, eaferybody believes I vhas dishonest und make ten t'ousand dollars out of some shobs. Vhen I goes by der legislature und makes $20,000 in one day, der people hurrahed for me und called me "Dot Honest Dootchmans."

One night Mrs. Dunder wakes me oop und says a burglar vhas in der house.

"Vhell, how vhas it?" I says.

"You must drive him out."

"Dot vhas no policy. If I drive him out, he comes back some other night. If I let him look aroundt und find nottings to steal, he not only walks avhay by himself, but he feels it vhas no use to come again."

Vhen I vhas going home in a crowded street car der odder eafnings, I gif oop my seat to a fat man.

"How vhas dot?" said one of my friends. "Haf you got some pity for dot man?"

"Not a bit," says I. "I simply gif oop my seat to revenge on my fellow men. Doan' you see dot he takes oop twice my room und squeezes twice as many folks together?"

M. QUAD.

NOTICE OF MASTER'S SALE.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE MADE BY THE Circuit Court, Second Judicial Circuit of Florida, in and for Leon county, in chancery sitting, entered October 15th, 1900, in a certain cause entitled John P. Cottrell and Beekman F. Ilsley, as Trustees, complainants, and Georgia and Florida Investment Company, and others, defendants, the undersigned, Master in Chancery of said court, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house of Leon county, in the City of Tallahassee, in said county, State of Florida, on Monday, the 3d day of December, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, all and singular the lands and premises in said decree described as follows, to-wit:

All those tracts and parcels of land situate in Leon county, State of Florida, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

In township 1 south range 1 west, the S½ of the SW¼ and the N½ of the SW¼, lying south of Forbes' Purchase line, less right of way of Carrabelle, Tallahassee & Georgia Railroad, of section 20.

In township 1 south, range 2 west, section 33.

In township 1 south, range 4 west, sections 22, 23, 24, 31, also E½ and SW¼ and E½ and SW¼ of the NW¼ of section 32. Also section 35 and section 36, except 20 acres.

In township 2 south, range 2 west, section 6, the S½ of section 13, the S½ of section 14, the SE¼ of section 15.

In township 2 south, range 3 west, sections 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.

In township 2 south, range 4 west, section 1, except 10 acres; sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17; the N½ of section 7, section 8, except the SW¼.

Township 2 south, range 5 west, the W½ of SW¼ and the E½, except 20 acres of section 14; section 13, except the NW¼; together with the rights, members, privileges and appurtenances, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof.

All those tracts and parcels of land situate, lying and being in the county of Franklin, and State of Florida, and more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

In township 5 south, range 3 west, the N½ of the SW¼, and the NW¼ of the SE¼, and the SW¼ of the NW¼ of section 32.

Township 6 south, range 3 west, 120 acres of section 3, and 200 acres of section 10, commencing at the northwest corner of said section and runs east along the line of said section to the railroad, thence down said railroad towards Carrabelle to a point where running a line parallel with the north line from said point to the west line of said section, and thence north on west line to the starting point, will make (200) two hundred acres.

In township 6 south, range 4 west, section 1, the W½ of section 12, sections 2, 3 and 11; NW¼ of section 13, section 30.

In township 6 south, range 7 west, section 28, the E½ of section 29, the W½ of section 30, sections 31, 32 and 33.

In township 7 south, range 3 west, section 6.

In township 7 south, range 5 west, section 26.

In township 7 south, range 7 west, sections 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29.

In township 7 south, range 8 west, section 12.

The undivided one-half (½) interest of, in and to that certain island in Apalachicola Bay known as "Dog Island," being the same and conveyed to Benjamin L. Curtis by Charles Allis, Receiver of the Apalachicola Land Company by deed dated the 7th day of January, 1859, saving and excepting therefrom, however, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter, of section 31, also that part of the western end of said island being five acres, more or less, reserved by the United States Government for lighthouse purposes; also all that parcel of land situate on the north side of said Dog Island in section (2) two, township eight (8) south, range four (4) west, and described as follows: Beginning at a stake at the water edge at mean high tide, and run thence at right angles to the line of the shore south, forty-five degrees and forty-five minutes east, four hundred feet, thence north forty-four degrees five minutes east, eight hundred feet to a stake; thence north forty-five degrees fifty-five minutes west, four hundred and forty-seven feet to a stake, at the water edge at mean high tide, thence along the line of the shore at mean high tide to the point of beginning, containing seven and forty-five one hundredths acres, more or less, together with the rights, members, privileges and appurtenances and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof.

All those tracts or parcels of land, situate in the county of Wakulla and State of Florida, which are known and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

In township 2 south, range 1 west, the NW¼ and N½ of the SW¼ of section 24; the W½ of section 33.

In township 2 south, range 2 west, sections 19, 20, 21; section 22, except plot number 194 in Hilliardville townsite according to the map thereof filed in the office of the Clerk of Wakulla county; section 23 except lots numbers 89, 188 and 191, and plots numbers 113, 114 and 181 in Hilliardville townsite, according to the map thereof filed in the office of the Clerk of Wakulla county; section 24 except plots numbers 149 and 165 in Hilliardville townsite according to the map thereof filed in the office of the Clerk of Wakulla county; sections 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34; section 25 except the NW¼ and the NE¼ of the NE¼; section 26 except the NW¼.

In township 2 south, range 3 west, section 22; section 23 except plot number 182 in Hilliardville townsite, according to the map thereof filed in the office of the Clerk of Wakulla county; sections 24, 25, 27, 34, 35 and 36.

In township 2 south, range 4 west, sections 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36.

In township 2 south, range 5 west, section 26.

In township 3 south, range 2 west, sections 6, 7, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 31, 32, 33.

In township 3 south, range 3 west, all of this township.

In township 3 south, range 4 west, sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; the E½ of section 8, sections 9, 10, 11, 15; the N½ of 16; the N½ of 17; section 18; except one hundred (100) acres, except also the S½ less forty (40) acres, except also the E½ of the NW¼ and the NE¼; section 20, the S½ of section 21; sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 except the E½ of the SE¼; section 28 and the E½ of section 29.

In township 3 south, range 5 west, SW¼ of section 1, the W½ of section 12, except 40 acres.

In township 4 south, range 2 west, the SE¼ and the W½ of the NE¼ and the NE¼ of the NE¼ of section 5; the W½ of the NW¼ of section 14; all of sections 15, 16, 17 and 18 except sixty (60) acres, section 19 except the SW¼ of the SW¼, and except also one hundred and forty (140) acres; sections 8, 9 except the W½ of the W½ of SW¼, 10, 20, 21 except the SW¼ of the SW¼; sections 22, 27 except the NE¼ of the SE¼; section 28 except the NE¼ of the NW¼; section 29, section 30 except the W½ of the SW¼ and the S W¼ of the NW¼; section 31 except the SE¼ and the S½ of the SW¼; section 32; section 33, except the SW¼ and the W½ of the SE¼ and SE¼ of the NE¼; section 34 except the NW¼ and N ½ of the SW¼; the W½ of section 26 except the NW¼ of the SW¼.

In township 4 south, range 3 west, sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; the N½ of section 13; sections 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22.

In township 4 south, range 4 west, sections 1, 2, 3; also fractional section 6 east of the Ocklocknee River; the E½ of section 10, also sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 except SW¼, 23, 24, 25, 26; also the E½ of section 27, also section 35, also the NW¼ and SW¼ and NE¼ of section 36.

In township 5 south, range 3 west, the SW¼ of the SW¼, the S½ of the SE¼ of the SW¼, the E ½ of the NE¼, the W½ of the SW¼ of the NE¼, the E½ of the SE¼, and the E½ of the SW¼ of the SE¼ of section 13; the NW¼, the W½ and the SE¼ of the SW¼, the N½ and the SW¼ of the NE¼ of section 16; also section 17.

In township 5 south, range 4 west, all of section 2 except twenty (20) acres; also the S½ of the NE¼ and the NE¼ of the NE¼ of section 12.

Together with the rights, members privileges and appurtenances, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof.

It is provided in said decree, among other things: Said Master shall be at liberty to sell said mortgaged property as a whole or in two or more parcels, and said Master may either personally or by some person so authorized by him and in his name and behalf, adjourn said sale from time to time without further advertisement but only upon request of the complainants or their solicitors, or by order of the court or judge thereof, and said Master shall receive no bid at such sale unless the bidder shall first deposit on account thereof with him in money or certified check upon some responsible bank or trust company, the sum of ten thousand dollars, if the bid be for the whole, or ten per centum thereof if the bid be for any portion of the mortgaged property, unless such deposit shall be waived by the complainants or their solicitors. And such deposit or deposits shall be returned in the event that the bid is not accepted, but shall be forfeited in the event that, the bid being accepted, the bidder shall fail to make good the same and otherwise comply with the conditions of the sale and all orders which may be made in respect thereof. Also, that after a sufficient amount shall have been realized from the sale of any portion of said mortgaged property to liquidate the amounts decreed to be paid herein for all other purposes than the principal of and interest upon said hereinafter mentioned bonds and coupons; any purchaser at such sale of the remainder of said property or any portion of such remainder, may make payment therefor with the outstanding bonds and coupons of said company as cash, at such percentage only, however, of the amount due upon any such bonds and coupons for principal and interest, as such purchase price is of the whole amount required to be paid hereby for principal and interests upon all such outstanding bonds and coupons dated October 18th, 1900.

JESSE T. BERNARD,
Master in Chancery.

FRED. T. MYERS, Tallahassee, Florida.
CHARLES B. MEYER, 199 Cedar Street, New York.
Complainant's Solicitors.

34-6t.

In the Circuit Court of the Second Judicial Circuit of Florida in and for the County of Leon.—In Chancery.

Thomas A. Hill } Complainant
vs. } Divorce
Mary Hill } Defendant.

IT HAVING BEEN MADE TO APPEAR BY the affidavit of attorney for complainant that the residence of said defendant, Mary Hill is unknown; that there is no person in said state, the service of a subpoena upon whom would bind said defendant; and that said defendant is over the age of twenty-one years. It is therefore ordered that said defendant Mary Hill be and she is hereby required to appear to the bill of complaint herein on Monday, the 3d day of December, A. D. 1900; and that this order be published once a week for eight successive weeks in "The Weekly Tallahasseean," a newspaper published in the city of Tallahassee in said county.

Witness Council A. Bryan Clerk of said Court and the seal thereof this 3d day of October, A. D. 1900.

[SEAL] COUNCIL A. BRYAN,
Clerk.

State of Florida,
County of Leon. } I Council A. Bryan, Clerk of the Circuit Court in and for the county aforesaid, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true copy of the original order of publication in the case of Thomas A. Hill vs. Mary Hill, of record and on file in my office.

In testimony hereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court this 3d day of October, A. D. 1900.

[SEAL.] COUNCIL A. BRYAN,
Clerk.

32-2m.

STATEMENT.

Made Under Section 35, Chapter 4115, Laws of Florida, (1893.)

Showing the amount of taxes charged to the Tax Collector of Leon county, Florida, to be collected for the current year 1899, and the apportionment of the same to the several funds for which such taxes have been levied, including poll tax with county school fund.

Total amount charged for taxes 1899	$20,881 97
Total collected to July 3, 1900	17,315 61
Balance	$3,566 36

APPORTIONMENT.

General revenue	$6,699 46	
Am't paid to July 3, 1900	5,573 86	$1,125 60
Sinking and Interest Fund	558 28	
Am't paid to July 3, 1900	500 00	58 28
Fines and Forfeitures	2,791 41	
Am't paid to July 3, 1900	2,322 42	469 98
Roads and Bridges	2,233 13	
Am't paid to July 3, 1900	1,857 94	375 19
County School Tax	8,599 69	
Am't paid to July 3, 1900	7,061 39	2,538 30
		$3,566 35

Attest: COUNCIL A. BRYAN,
Clerk of the Circuit Court, Leon county, Fla.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WARRANT issued by the Comptroller of the State of Florida bearing date the 5th day of October, A. D. 1892 and directed to me as sheriff of Leon county, Florida, and therein and thereby commanding me as sheriff as aforesaid to collect from the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad Company formerly known as the Florida Railway and Navigation Company embracing the lines or divisions thereof, known as the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad, the Florida Central and Western Railroad, the Florida Central Railroad, the Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Railroad, by levy and sale of the shops, fixtures, rolling stock or any part thereof or the entire road or such part thereof as may be located in this State belonging to said company the sum of ninety-six thousand one hundred and eighty-one dollars and sixty-nine cents ($96,181-69) that being the amount of State and county taxes assessed against the Florida Railway and Navigation Company embracing the lines or divisions thereof formerly known as the Jacksonville Pensacola and Mobile Railroad, the Florida Central and Western Railroad, the Florida Central Railroad, and the Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Railroad, now constituting the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad, under the provisions of Chapter 3558, Laws of Florida, for the years 1879, 1880 and 1881, which amount is now due and unpaid, together with the costs and expenses of sale as provided by law, I have levied upon and will sell in front of the court house door in the city of Tallahassee during the legal hours of sale on Monday the 5th day of November, A. D. 1900, the following described property of the said Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad Company, to wit: The railroad from Jacksonville to Chattahoochee river with branches to Monticello and St. Marks, including the road bed, right-of-way, rolling stock, depots, shops and appurtenances; also the railroad from Fernandina to Cedar Keys and from Waldo to Ocala including the road bed, right-of-way, rolling stock, depots, shops and appurtenances. This 2d day of October, A. D. 1900.

JOHN A. PEARCE,
32-4t Sheriff Leon County, Florida.

The above sale postponed to Monday, the 3d day of December, A. D. 1900.

JOHN A. PEARCE,
Sheriff Leon County, Fla.

This November 5th, 1900.