

Amherst and Mail.

Montgomery Thursday Evening April 23, 1874

GRANGERS' COLUMN.

The National Agricultural Congress.

We are reminded, by printed circular, from the office of President W. H. Jackson, of Nashville, that the third session of this Congress takes place at Atlanta on the 13th proximo. Among other interesting topics for discussion, the order of business includes "Agricultural Statistics—J. R. Dodge, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Industrial Education—what its present standing, and what it shall be—Hon. A. D. White, President Cornell University, Ithaca, New York; American Forestry—Dr. John A. Warder, Cincinnati; What are the Draybacks to American Agriculture, and what are the Remedies Needed—Col. J. B. Killebrew, Nashville; Transportation, how far is legislation practicable, and what is the relative jurisdiction of Congress and the State Legislatures—Hon. W. E. Flagg, Chicago, Illinois; American System of Taxation as affecting Agriculture—Hon. David A. Wells, Norwich, Connecticut; Co-operative Business Systems in buying and selling—Hon. D. W. Adams, Wauken, Iowa; American Pomology—Col. Marshall P. Wilder, Boston, Massachusetts. Committees are to be appointed at the close of the debate upon each several topic, to draft and give expression to the views of the Congress as developed by these discussions, the result of which will be a valuable fund of information to the farming community.

THE GRANGERS.

One writer says: "The word grange is Roman by birth, English by association and American by adoption. It signified a corn-farm where tillage and rearing of domestic animals were kept."

The Maryland State Grange requests manufacturers and dealers in agricultural and farming implements of all kinds to discontinue the practice of demanding exorbitant pay for separate pieces or parts of such, when needed for repairs.

Nashville (Tenn.) Banner: "At the last regular convention meeting of the Granges in Sumner county, it is said they agreed that a certain business in Gallatin was 'bogus,' and that all Grangers were warned against having any business with 'bogus.' So much for bogus business."

The Master of the Missouri State Grange in answer to a correspondent asking if Grangers should take stock in railroads, discounts the idea as antagonistic to agricultural development and prosperity. He urges that all Grangers keep aloof from entangling alliances with such monopolies. Indiana Granger: "About the 20th of February, 1874, the Grangers of Monroe township, Macon county, had a house and his entire stock of provisions for the year burned, together with his farming implements. The fire had not been out by the time the Grangers of the vicinity had commenced to rebuild. They had soon cut and hewn logs enough to build a two-story house, 18x24. The roof is being finished now. Let those who have heretofore sneered at the Grangers take a lesson in practical charity from this. It has been charged by some of the enemies of the order that selfishness was the motive that actuated the Grangers in no class is there a greater amount of the milk of human kindness than in the agricultural."

Gallatin Tennessee: "Some really good and intelligent people in our midst are considering the expediency of causing the Grangers to exercise care that they fear the Grangers secretly intend to take a hand in the politics of the country. We assure these gentlemen that they need not trouble themselves about this. The part of the Grangers will take the politics of the day, will be taken as common citizens of a common country, and openly. Each one will follow his individual convictions, and vote for such men and for such measures as he thinks will best subserve the interests of the country and promote its progress. While the Grange is no political organization, the matters and questions that come before it for solution require the exercise of thought, and this exercise of thought and the investigations of facts incident to it, have educated the members, and the result of their own study, and not the interested deductions and wishes of so-called leaders."

The Executive Committee of the National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry are maturing a plan for the formation of a statistical bureau in connection with the National Grange for the collection and dissemination of information in regard to the condition of crops throughout the country. The new bureau will be located at Washington, D. C., and in charge of D. W. Allen, Secretary of the State Grange of South Carolina and Chairman of the National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry. Subordinate Granges will report direct to the State Granges all information of interest relating to the crops, and the different State Granges will report by telegraph to the statistical bureau at Washington, which will compile and summarize these reports into a monthly report, and will simultaneously transmit a report by telegraph monthly to all State Granges which in turn will furnish to every subordinate Grange within their jurisdiction. This information will not be furnished to the press for publication, it being intended exclusively for the benefit of the members of the order.

The Value of Sunflowers.

In the first place, the flowers abound in honey, and furnish food for bees. The seeds contain oleaginous matter and yield oil at the rate of one gallon to the bushel, which is but little inferior to olive oil. One acre will produce fifty bushels of seed. It is also a valuable food for horses and poultry. It has been used for bread by the American Indians and also in Portugal. The leaves are excellent for cattle. The stalks while they are growing may be utilized as bean poles where they are scarce and difficult to be obtained, or set up against the fence to form a wind-break. They contain a large amount of pectin, and are excellent for kindling. The seed has also been recommended for fuel. The reputation of the growing sunflower to absorb malarious vapors and prevent fever and ague is well known. American Farm Journal.

An Innocent Granger.

How Farmer Smith, of Madison, Outwitted a Money Lender.

From the Lexington Gazette.

A farmer—we will call him Smith for short—lives in Madison county, and would be known, at least by reputation, to many of our readers as his right name given. But the incident we now relate, though coming to us in a reliable way, was known to few outside of his neighborhood. Farmer Smith lives in a quiet way, and was supposed to have accumulated something ahead besides having a pretty good farm. After his second son had been married about a year, he concluded to visit the old man's place if he could run the place.

Hearing of this, Mr. Thompson—again we withhold the true name—thought there might be a chance to sell certain place on pretty fair terms. Mr. Thompson was a money-lender, and nothing suited him so well as good interest, backed by good security; and he was moreover generally considered a pretty shrewd trader. He rode over to see old man Smith, but the farmer said he did not feel able to buy—he might buy on credit if the price was low enough and the interest was not too high. His son, who was a good farmer, and he thought it would be all right at least that time, and he there, and would be good for what remained unpaid if his son should fail. What seemed to startle the old fellow was twelve per cent. interest that Thompson wanted.

Farmer Smith, after a great deal of talk the price was agreed on at twenty thousand dollars, one-fifth cash, and notes at one, two, three, and four years, with twelve per cent. interest. The contract was drawn, and they were about to sign, when the farmer suggested that if he should at any time get any more money than was due on the contract, he would like to be allowed to pay it, and count off the twelve per cent. The proposition seemed reasonable enough to Thompson, and he could not object to its insertion in the contract, and the document was signed in duplicate. The deed was to be ready, the notes drawn, and the first payment made on the following Saturday.

On the time arrived, both were punctually on hand, the first \$4,000 was paid, and the notes were ready for signature. "Mr. Thompson," said Farmer Smith, "I've been thinking about this interest, and it seemed very, so I thought I'd gather in some little money I had out, and pay part of it, and—pulling from his breast-pocket a roll of money—just count that." The money was counted, and was twelve per cent. off, the first note was paid.

When Thompson had pocketed the money, again Smith said, "I've got a son who is in Missouri, Mr. Thompson, and as soon as he heard I was buying a farm for Jakey, he sends me a little money"—pulling a roll from his right side breeches pocket—and to whatever it is well credit it on the next note, if you have no objection." Again the money was counted, and with the twenty-four per cent. off, just paid the note to a cent.

"Well, that's luck," resumed the old man; "and now, Mr. Thompson, the old woman has been selling right smart of butter and eggs, and some chickens now and then, when they come round the country, a buying, and she told me this mornin' that I had better take what she had, and maybe it wouldn't come amiss." A roll was produced from the left side of the pocket, and when counted, just paid the third note after the thirty-six per cent was deducted, and Thompson said not a word. Smith seemed to be satisfied for some minutes, and then, raising his head, said, as though a sudden thought struck him: "You know my darter Sal, didn't ye? Leastwise you've seen her. Sal was a fine gal. About five years ago, at hog-raising time, she and my handsome son, and what does Sal do but turn in and help us, and I tell you, she could sling a hog across her shoulder equal to any man on the ground. Well, you know, Sal and my handsome son, and her husband Hibbel—you know Hibbel—is doin', they tell me, as good a grocery business as any man in Kirksville. They went over to see old man Hibbel, and he told them they was a talkin' about this here interest business, and Sal says to Hibbel, says she—

"I never mind what they said, Mr. Smith broke in Thompson, 'just hand over the money you were going to say they sent you.' And sure enough the old man produced still another roll from some secret pocket, and when counted, proved to be the exact amount necessary to pay off the last note when the forty-eight per cent, had been duly taken off. Thompson pocketed the money, went at once to the court-house, acknowledged the deed, and handed it over with only this remark: "You are the d—st oldascal I ever saw!"

ICE CREAM SALOON.

NICROSI BROTHERS,

19 Market St. 19

PLEASE take notice in informing their friends and the public that they have opened their ICE CREAM SALOON for the season, on the 21st day of March, 1874, and will continue to operate until the 1st of September. The location is in the office of the Judge of Probate of Montgomery county, Alabama, at the corner of the city of Montgomery, fronting one hundred and fifty feet on the north side of the city.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under a power of sale contained in a mortgage executed to the Montgomery Mutual Building and Loan Association by Samuel Marx and Henrietta Marx, his wife, dated the 21st day of March, 1874, and recorded in the office of the Judge of Probate of Montgomery county, Alabama, at the corner of the city of Montgomery, fronting one hundred and fifty feet on the north side of the city.

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A FIRST CLASS

MERCHANT TAILORING

ESTABLISHMENT

IN MONTGOMERY.

GEO. DREHER & CO.,

27 MARKET ST.

HAVE JUST OPENED THE

FINEST STOCK

OF—

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

and DOESKINS

EVER OFFERED FOR SALE IN THIS CITY. CALL AND SEE

THEIR STOCK.

COTTON WAREHOUSE,

FARRIS, PHILLIPS & CO.

COTTON FACTORS.

RIBB STREET,

Montgomery, Alabama.

OFFER to the public this season improved facilities for the storage of cotton—having made arrangements for a First-Class BRICK WAREHOUSE, centrally located to the business centre—do not hesitate to call on us for a full and complete description of our stock of bagging, ties and Plantation Supplies. Same as other first-class Warehouses in this city.

COMMISSIONS FOR SELLING, ONE DOLLAR PER BALE. We make liberal advances on cotton, and are happy to receive from our friends in New York or New Orleans.

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S. BERWIN,

22 MARKET STREET

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

SILVERWARE,

SPECTACLES,

AND—

FANCY GOODS

AT—

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES!

FOR THE CASH.

—

WORK DEPARTMENT

Specialty attended to. All customers in this department can rely on having their watches repaired promptly and in the best manner. We have a large stock of the celebrated SWISS, one of the best of the kind, and of all other makes, which we make to order, and job work executed promptly and at low rates. This department will hereafter be conducted strictly on a CASH BASIS, from which positively no deviation will be made.

S. BERWIN,

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GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

—OF A—

LARGE STOCK OF HARDWARE AT COST!

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

J. P. STOW & CO.

WILL EXPIRE THIS YEAR BY LIMITATION. THE SENIOR PARTNER DESIRES TO RETIRE FROM BUSINESS. WE HAVE THEREFORE DETERMINED TO CLOSE OUT OUR EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

HARDWARE.

—CONSISTING OF—

IRON, STEEL, CUTLERY, CASTINGS,

WOODENWARE, FARMING TOOLS,

PARLOR AND COOK STOVES, TINWARE, Etc.,

AT COST FOR CASH.

A Rare Chance for Country and City Merchants, and all others desiring to avail themselves of

GREAT BARGAINS.

Those wishing Cook or Heating Stoves, Grates, Castings, Hoes, Axes, or Tools of Any Description, will do well to Call at once.

AT COST! A COST FOR CASH! FOR CASH!

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