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The following are our rates of advertising:

Column	First Week	Second Week	Third Week	Fourth Week	Per Cent Extra
1st Column	10.00	8.00	6.00	5.00	50
2nd Column	8.00	6.00	4.00	3.00	50
3rd Column	6.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	50
4th Column	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	50
5th Column	3.00	2.00	1.00	.50	50
6th Column	2.00	1.00	.50	.25	50
7th Column	1.00	.50	.25	.10	50
8th Column	.50	.25	.10	.05	50
9th Column	.25	.10	.05	.02	50
10th Column	.10	.05	.02	.01	50

Transient advertisements, except from business houses with which we have current accounts, must be paid in advance.

Personal articles, when admitted, will be charged full rates, and must be prepaid.

Recommendations and announcements for office will be charged regular rates.

Fire and Military Companies, one-half regular rates.

Young Men's Christian Association and other religious notices, free.

Condensed minutes of proceedings of Town Council, free.

Obituaries, Tributes of Respect, &c., regular rates.

Postal Regulations in Force on and After July 1st, 1878.

1. Franking privilege with official stamps.
2. Postage stamps must not be used except for official business.
3. Stamps of one department cannot be used for correspondence of another.
4. No matter can pass through the mails free of postage.
5. Postage must be collected on newspapers where delivered.
6. Exchanges not free; Publishers must pay postage on each exchange received.
7. Postal cards uncolored for are not sent to the Dead Letter Office.
8. Postal cards cannot be used a second time.
9. Ordinary cards can be transmitted through the mails by affixing a one-cent stamp, provided the entire message is printed. The address may be written.

LETTERS.—Three cents for every half-ounce or fraction thereof.

Drop LETTERS.—Where delivered by carriers, two cents for each half-ounce or fraction thereof.

PRINTED MATTER.—Two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Seeds, bulbs, cuttings, roots, scions, one cent for each half-ounce or fraction thereof.

MECHANICALS.—Two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof, limited to twelve ounces. When any of the above matter is mailed wholly unpaid, and by inadvertence, reaches its destination, double rates will be charged and collected.

Laws Relating to Newspaper Subscriptions and Advertising.

In response to a request, we give the law as it stands relating to newspapers and subscribers:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered willing to continue their subscription.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrears are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered them discontinued.
4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The Courts have decided that "refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncollected, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud."
6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.
7. If subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice to the publisher, at the end of their time, if they do not wish to continue taking it, otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it, and the subscribers will be responsible for its cost, with payment of all arrears, is sent to the publisher.

County Officers.

JAMES G. COWAN, Sheriff. THOS. H. MANN, S. R. Tax-Assessor. SOLOMON McCALL, Tax-Collector.

CHANCERY COURT.—Hon. B. B. McCraw, Chancellor. R. A. Fleming, Register.

ORPHAN COURT.—Hon. J. McCulloch Wiley, Judge. George Williams, Clerk. Hold the Fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.

CRIMINAL COURT.—C. J. L. Cunningham, Judge. Held on the Second Monday in January and first Monday in May.

GOVERNMENT COURT.—Hon. W. H. Black, Judge. Held Tuesday after third Monday in every month.

COMMISSIONERS COURT.—W. H. Black, ex-officio Judge. P. B. Baldwin, Lewis Christian, Thomas Phillis and Malachi Ivey, Commissioners. Meets the first Monday in April and November, and second Monday in February and August.

JUSTICES COURT.—N. McPherson, 1st Monday and H. H. Smith, second Monday in each month.

STATE OF ALABAMA—BULLOCK COUNTY.

IN PROBATE COURT.

Special Term, January 8th, 1874.

Susan J. Baskin, deceased, Estate of.

This day came W. J. Lewis, Adm'r de bono non of said estate, and filed his application in due form and under oath, praying for an order of sale of certain lands described therein and belonging to said estate, for the purpose of paying debts, upon the ground that the personal estate is insufficient therefor.

It is ordered by the court that the 23d day of February, 1874, be appointed a day for hearing such application, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the same, if they think proper.

W. H. BLACK, Probate Judge.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, That Letters of Administration were granted to the undersigned by the Hon. W. H. Black, Judge of the Probate Court of Bullock County, on the 28th day of November, 1873, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of G. M. Merriweather, deceased.

All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are required to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. Persons indebted to the same will make payment to me.

B. F. MERRIWETHER, Administrator.

UNION SPRINGS HERALD.

J. R. ROGERS, Proprietor.

UNION SPRINGS, ALA., FEBRUARY 4, 1874.

Vols. IV. 14: VIII. 40.

THE HERALD AND TIMES.

Communications intended for publication must be written only on one side of the sheet, and, in every case, be accompanied by the name of the writer.

[FOR THE HERALD & TIMES.]

RANDOM RECOLLECTIONS OF THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE, 1867-8, 1869-70.

BY S. S. SCOTT.

There were many able men in the Legislature, during the times here treated of. A few—only a few, however—allied themselves with the Radicals since the war, and having given that party all of its brains in Alabama, have done the poor old State an immense deal of injury. Among the older members of ability—some of whom at the time would have honored any position in the country—were Forsyth, Jemison, Percy Walker, Meek, Lindsay, S. F. Hale, W. G. Jones, Patton, Stone, Hubbard, Rice, Parsons, Whitfield, Powell, Gilchrist, Williamson, Bulger, Chamberlayne, Echols, Smith, Cooper, McIntire, Jackson, Byrum, etc. etc., and among the younger were Bullock, Herndon, Clithero, Chambers, Clayton, Caldwell, J. B. Martin, Geo. D. Johnson, Hobbs, W. H. Forney, Newborn, Brown, Irby, Sam. Adams, Rather, Nabors, Alberto Martin, Drummond, McSpadden, Sheffield, Felix Tait, Clarke, Burnett, Lowe, Woods, and many others. The names are given from memory.

There were also some who fell within the interesting class popularly termed characters.

The Parliamentarian

was one of these. At times he offered much amusement to his confederates. He was looked upon as one of the clever boys of the House. Everybody liked him and enjoyed his youthful eccentricities. With a face and manner expressive, in a high degree, of a frolicsome disposition, it was no easy matter, in some of his legislative manœuvres, to decide when he was in earnest. Some of these performances had very strongly the poetic merit of "abruptness." Now and then he startled the House by suddenly jumping to his feet, and taking issue with the Chair upon some point of its rulings so clearly correct as not to admit of a doubt, and proceed to give it—the House, I mean—the benefit of a whole page and a half of Jefferson's Manual, which, he contended, bore directly upon the point at issue, and made good his objection. No one, however, could see it, as he did, for, despite the ingenuity of his reasoning, backed by the authority of Mr. Jefferson, the Speaker always stupidly insisted upon his decision; and, upon the appeal, which instantly followed, the House as stupidly always sustained him—invariably with but a single "not content." Mazzepa says: "One refusal is no rebuff."

This parliamentary "dissonance" went beyond the old Hetman of the Cossacks. He did not think a man ought to be cast down by many refusals. Although never successful in these attempts upon the chair, he was never discomfited, but came back again to the charge, when called back again to the charge, when the spirit moved him, with the same liveliness and vigor that he manifested in the beginning.

The Poor Man's Friend

was another. He was a tall, angular gentleman, from one of the lower counties—kind hearted and sensible. He was an efficient member, being always at his post, and especially attentive to the wants of his immediate constituents. He had his hobby, which was a good one, when not pushed to an extreme: Economy in the management of State affairs. He rode it rather heavily at times, but not quite so much as one or two others upon the floor, who were similarly mounted.

He claimed also to be, *par excellence*, the representative of the bona and sine of Alabama. And he showed, by all his actions, that the claim was well founded. It was evidently not made for effect, but was expressive of his true and honest feelings. When he took any decidedly active part in the advocacy of a bill, it was because it was beneficial to the interests of the poor of Alabama, and vice-versa. Those interests were his main subject of comment in making any speech—so much so, that sometimes, when taken in connection with the character of the measure under consideration, his remarks appeared rather ludicrous. This propensity of the honest old member gave rise to the following bon mot. It should be promised that he had but one eye. In mock session one day at the Capitol, the annexed resolution was introduced:

"Resolved, That the gentleman from C. has an eye single to the interests of the poor of Alabama."

He readily forgave the one-half of the double entendre, referring as it did to a bodily infirmity, for the compliment embraced in the other.

The Fancy Talking Member.

was still another. He was one of the members of the House from La., and was dubbed the "Fancy Talker" by a new paper correspondent. And not a few

speeches did he make; but justice requires it to be added, they were generally short, and sometimes sprightly and pointed. The great drawback, however, to the good ones was, that like the best of G. P. R. James' novels, they were provided by the author with too much indifferent company. He was not wanting in intelligence, and his parts were good; but a man has to be something remarkable to talk much and not talk much nonsense.

A bill was introduced by Hobbs to establish, at some eligible point in the State an asylum for the blind. His support it by a few characteristic remarks, which were followed by something more elaborate from the talking member. The body of the speech was rather seemly; but it was finished off—that magnificent humbug of Doosticks, Niagara Falls, supplying the material—with a flourishing tail in the way of peroration, like unto the following:

"Look, Mr. Speaker, at Niagara Falls! See the castellated rocks piled so majestically on either hand—the stately motion of the heavy current above—its arrowy swiftness in making the terrible leap—the waving, sparkling lines of light shooting from the vast abyss far upward upon the surface of the tumbling waters—the seething and surging vortex below, from which issue, like the multitudinous howlings of a host of infernal demons, a mighty and thunderous roar, and above which roll, in ever shifting folds, clouds of spray, sullen and sombre in shadow, but gleaming in the light with a soft filmy transparency resembling the finest veil of silver gauze; and you are ready to exclaim, sir, with every other beholder, a grand picture! But, sir, that picture in the physical world of America is not grander, than are, among men, the outcroppings of public sympathy and charity evidenced by the building and endowment, by government, of such institutions as the one under consideration."

At a dining given the same day, at the residence of one of the first citizens of Montgomery, the son of a gentleman who had most worthily filled almost every office within the gift of the State, while the guests were seated around the table laughing, talking, and sipping their wine, one of them suddenly arose, not as he said—replying to the enquiring and expectant looks with which his action was greeted—to make a speech, for, as all were aware, he held postprandial speeches a bore, but simply to propound a weighty interrogatory to his friend, the junior member from M. He desired to ask how the gentleman from L. managed to get in all that big talk about Niagara Falls with remarks upon a Blind School bill. "The answer is easy," was the reply. "It was the highest degree appropriate. There is an intimate connection, you know, between a cataract and blindness."

Lightning.

The length of a flash of lightning is generally greatly underestimated. The longest known was measured by M. F. Petit, at Toulouse. This flash was ten and a half miles long. Arago once measured a series which averaged from seven to eight miles in length. The longest interval ever remarked between a flash and the report, was twenty-two seconds, which would correspond with a distance of fourteen miles. Direct researches have shown that a storm is seldom heard at a greater distance than from seven to ten miles, while the average are barely heard over four or five miles off. This is the more curious as cannon may be distinctly heard double or treble that distance, and in special cases much further. During the bombardment of Paris, in the winter of 1870, the Krupp guns, which had been left over from the Exposition of 1867, were heard at Dieppe, a distance of eighty-four miles. Arago states that the firing at Waterloo was audible at Creil, one hundred and twenty miles distant.

Rotation of Crops.

An intelligent correspondent of the "Southern Cultivator," says the practice of the best farmers is to plant different crops in rotation. Experience has taught them that land planted in the same crop for a series of years fails rapidly in productivity, but that a succession of crops may be grown upon the same land with profit for a much longer time. This difference is accounted for by admitting that every crop requires a preponderance of particular elements for its growth, and that continuous planting of the same crop exhausts these elements.

It has also been ascertained by experience and observation, that those crops having fibrous roots, which grow mainly in the surface soil, such as corn and the cereals, grow best following those crops that have long tap-roots, such as cotton, peas and clover, and vice versa.

If one crop exhausts certain elements of fertility, and another, certain other elements, it is obvious that a gradual exhaustion of all the fertilizing elements of the soil will take place. We must therefore institute measures in every rotation not only to keep up, but to increase, if possible, the fertility of the soil from year to year. This, no doubt, can be done most economically by growing and turning under green crops for fertilizing purposes. At the same time every good farmer will not neglect to make all the manure possible upon his place, and when necessary, to purchase commercial fertilizers to supply any deficiency of home-made manures.

An Insane Woman and a Faithful Dog.

A lawyer in San Francisco has a wife, a nurse-girl, a whole house full of small children, and a large Newfoundland dog as a playmate for the little ones. It was not known until lately that the dog had any other merits than a dog's attachment to the family, a kind, playful disposition, and a good appetite. The lawyer has a near neighbor whose wife is afflicted with a mild type of insanity. The unfortunate woman was supposed to be perfectly harmless. She was an object of mournful interest in the neighborhood; and her vagaries sometimes amused the children. One day when the lawyer was at his office, and his wife was out shopping, and the children, left in charge of the nurse-girl, were romping with the dog, there was a violent knocking at the door which startled the whole house. The nurse-girl went to the door, and the children crowded around her; and the dog was there too, with an expression of interest on his countenance.

When the door was opened the insane woman forced her way into the hall, looking very much excited. She talked loud and looked wild, and was evidently raving mad. The dog knew her; and appearing also to know that there was something wrong on foot, he crowded in between the affrighted children and the visitor, and commenced barking. The nurse-girl not being alarmed, told him to "get out." The maniac woman, it seems, took the remark as addressed to her, seized the girl by the hair, and dragged her down, and finally clutched her throat and commenced strangling her. The girl was powerless in the hands of the maniac, and the children ran screaming. The dog, not liking the course matters had taken, sprang at the mad woman with open jaws, and fastened upon her. She loosened her hold of the prostrate girl, and made her way to the door in charge of the dog. She stepped outside, and the animal let her go.

The nurse-girl then bolted the door; and the now doubly-enraged woman began to throw stones and break the windows, and finally got an axe and commenced hewing down the door. The house was in the suburbs, and no policeman was near. The girl looked the terrified children in a back room, and, leaving the dog to guard the house, went out by a back door, and hastened to the lawyer's office.

The mad woman, hearing the children shrieking in the back part of the house, left the front door, and went around to the rear of the house. She saw the children's faces huddled together in the window, and made a fresh attack. She broke the window all to pieces, and tried to get in by it; but the opening was a little too high, and she had no ladder. Presently, the maniac made her way through the back door with her axe, and stood face to face with the dog. He lay crouching at the children's door, and there the lawyer found him when he came with a sufficient force to raise the siege.

The Pottery Tree.

One of the most remarkable trees is the *Morulea utilis*, or pottery tree, of Brazil. The wood and bark contain a large amount of silica, and the latter is much used in making pottery. In preparing the bark for potter's use, it is first burned, and the residue is then pulverized and mixed with clay in varying proportions. With an equal quantity of the two ingredients, a superior quality of ware is produced. It is very durable and will bear almost any amount of heat. The natives employ it for all manner of culinary purposes. When fresh, the bark cuts like soft sandstone, and the presence of the silica may be readily ascertained by grinding a piece of the bark between the teeth. When dry, it is generally brittle, though sometimes hard to break. After being burned, if of good quality, it cannot be broken up between the fingers, a pestle and mortar being required to crush it.

Promises Broken.

The marriage vows are not the only promises left unkept. There are others made and broken every day. Promises to children, oh! what hosts of them; countless ones to our fellow men; to the poor widow—to the orphan—oh! what an array! Among these are so many promises which, upon after thought, seem to us too trifling to carry out, but to those awaiting the fulfillment, they mean more than we can possibly comprehend. When that Charles-boy of your youth, "Papa bring me a shoeder rabbit!" as you hurry away in the morning, and you shout back, "Yes, yes," as you toss through the door a kiss, don't let that sugar rabbit stand between you

and your boy's faith. "Too busy to buy sugar rabbits!" Then don't promise them! Don't go home to that eager, questioning face pressed against the window pane—don't go home to him empty-handed—even though a "nice story instead" will cause temporary forgetfulness. Teach him that a promise is a promise—that promises are made to be kept—that with you they amount to something more than mere effervescence. —[Woods' Household Magazine.]

Good Readers.

There are very few good readers either in or out of the pulpit. Let those who think themselves perfect read the following:

EMPHASIS.

Some years since there was a student at the theological seminary at Andover, who had an excellent opinion of his own talents. On one occasion he asked the professor, who taught elocution at the time:

"What do I especially need to learn in this department?"

"You ought first to learn to read," said the professor.

"Oh, I can read now," replied the student.

The professor handed the young man a Testament, and pointed to the twenty-fifth verse of the twenty-fourth chapter of Luke's Gospel. He asked him to read that.

"Then he said unto them, O fools, and slow of heart to believe all that the prophets have spoken."

"Ah," said the professor, "they were fools for believing the prophets, were they?"

Of course that was not right, and so the young man tried again:

"O fools, and slow of heart to believe all that the prophets have spoken."

"The prophets, then, were sometimes liars?" asked the professor.

"No. 'O fools, and slow of heart to believe all that the prophets have spoken.'"

"According to this reading," the professor suggested, "the prophets were notorious liars."

This was not a satisfactory conclusion, and so another trial was made:

"O fools, and slow of heart to believe all that the prophets have spoken."

"I see now," said the professor, "the prophets wrote the truth, but they spoke lies."

This last criticism discouraged the student, and he acknowledged that he did not know how to read. The difficulty lies in the fact that the phrase "of heart to believe" applies to the whole of the latter part of the sentence, and emphasizes on any particular word entirely destroys the meaning.

The value of accent in reading is finely illustrated by the following interrogatories and answers:

"Will you ride to town to-day?" "Of course, I will."

"Will you ride to town to-day?" "No; but my brother will."

"Will you ride to town to-day?" "No; I will walk."

"Will you ride to town to-day?" "No; I shall go to the country."

"Will you ride to town to-day?" "No; I shall go to-morrow."

Here are five different meanings to one sentence of a half dozen words, and all expressed by the accent. Of those the first relates to the will, the second to the individual, the third to the manner of going, the fourth to the place and the fifth to the time.

Personal Preaching.

When the sinner is faithfully portrayed, the spirit of God makes the application, as in the case below:

Old Father Andros was accused by some of the young members of his church of being personal in his preaching.

"Why," said one of them, "last Sabbath morning he preached directly at me."

"We visited the old pastor, and he, alluding to the disaffected ones, asked:

"What do they say?"

We replied, "They say you preach at people, and last Sabbath morning, Mr. H. says, you preached at him."

"Well," said the old pastor, "I preached that sermon *verbaliter* before he was born," and on examining the manuscript, it was so dated.

The Power of Cold.

Most people have read in their "Natural Philosophy" how an engineer in Belgium brought together the strained walls of a building by means of cross rods of iron through each wall, secured outside. These being heated, and then shortened by screwing up the end plates outside, drew the walls together as they cooled and contracted. The opposite kind of application has been made to reduce the dimensions of a tubular section of an arch, in the great bridge at St. Louis. The temperature of the day affecting the construction unfavorably, forty-five tons of ice were packed around the tube by means of gunny-bagging. In a few hours the expansion of the tube had been reduced two inches, and a successful fit was the result, completing one arch of the bridge.

An Encounter With a Gorilla.

BY PAUL DU CHAILLEU.

He was about twenty yards off when we first saw him. We at once gathered together; and I was about to take aim and bring him down where he stood, when Malouen stopped me, saying in a whisper, "Not time yet."

We stood, therefore, in silence, gun in hand. The gorilla looked at us for a minute or so out of his evil gray eyes, then beat his breast with his gigantic arms—and what arms he had!—then he gave another howl of defiance, and advanced upon us. How horrible he looked! I shall never forget it.

Again he stopped, not more than fifteen yards away. Still Malouen said "not yet." Good gracious! what is to become of us if our guns miss fire, or if we only wound the huge beast? Again the gorilla made an advance upon us. Now he was not twelve yards off. I could see plainly his ferocious face. It was distorted with rage; his huge teeth were ground against each other, so that we could hear the sound; the skin of the forehead was drawn forward and back rapidly, which made his hair move up and down, and gave a truly devilish expression to the hideous face. Once more he gave out a roar which seemed to shake the woods like thunder; I could really feel the earth trembling under my feet. The gorilla, looking us in the eyes, and beating his breast, advanced again.

"Don't fire too soon," said Malouen; "if you do not kill him, he will kill you." This time he came within eight yards of us before he stopped. I was breathing fast with excitement as I watched the huge beast.

Malouen said only "steady," as the gorilla came up. Then he stopped. Malouen said "now!" and before he could utter the roar for which he was opening his mouth, three musket balls were in his body. He fell dead almost without a struggle.

He was a monstrous beast indeed, though not among the tallest. His height was five feet six inches. His arms had a spread of seven feet two inches. His broad, brawny, chest measured fifty inches. The big toe of his foot measured five inches and three-quarters in circumference. His arms seemed like immense bunches of muscle only; and his legs and claw-like feet were so well fitted for grabbing and holding, that I could see how easy it was for the negroes to believe that these animals, when they conceal themselves in trees and watch for prey, can seize and pull up with their feet, any living thing, ox, or man, that passes beneath.

The face of this gorilla was intensely black. The vast chest, which proved his great power, was bare, and covered with parchment-like skin. His body was covered with gray hair. While the animal approached in its fierce way, walking on its hind legs, and facing us as few animals dare face man, it really seemed to me to be a horrible likeness of man.—[Stories of the Gorilla Country.]

Detective Children.

Never deceive a child; if you once do, he will never believe you again; and mischief will be done that years will not repair. Some silly mothers promise their children anything and everything "to make them good," (Heaven save the mark!) never meaning for one moment to fulfill the promise; indeed, in some instances it would be utterly impossible for them to do so! Now, all this is the quint-essence of folly! Be cautious, then, in making promises to your child; but, having once promised, perform to the very letter, for a child is observing and remembering. Let your child in after life be able to say: "Although the world has oft, my mother has never, deceived me!" Verily, a truthful mother is a blessing to her child.

On the 9th of November the people of La Chenotte in the French Department of La Gironde, witnessed the execution of Valentine Fouloir, for the murder of his sister, Annie Marie Fouloir, killed in 1852. Fouloir lived with her at La Chenotte for twenty-six years. Quite wealthy, she had been envied by him, as he was of dissipated habits. One day, being under the influence of liquor, he beat her until she seemed dead, and then after appropriating what money and valuables he found in the house, he ran away to South America. His victim, however, told before expiring who her assassin was. The assassin went to Rio Janeiro, thence to Valparaiso, where, under an assumed name, he opened a dry goods store. In 1863 he was worth several hundred thousand dollars. He married a beautiful Peruvian lady and was naturalized. In 1872, Fouloir, who then called himself Iruio, felt a desire to revisit France. He took his young wife and child to Paris, where he remained for several months. He then went to Bordeaux, where he was recognized by an old acquaintance. When Fouloir pretended not to know him, he informed the police. Fouloir was taken in chains to La Chenotte, where he was identified by a large number of those who had

formerly known him. His means, however, enabled him to stave off his trial until the 4th of June last. On that day he was sentenced to be guillotined. Fouloir cried like a child, and that night made an unsuccessful attempt at self-destruction. At 7 o'clock in the morning Fouloir was led out to the scaffold. Among the spectators was his young wife. Fouloir begged permission to embrace his young wife a last time. "No," said the headman, gruffly, "you can do nothing of the kind. You must die now. Step upon that plank!" Fouloir threw himself down, crying aloud to his wife. With a wild oath the executioner pulled him up and pushed him towards the fatal plank. Fouloir shrieked, "My poor wife! My poor wife!" The executioner cursed him aloud, and had considerable difficulty in tying him to the plank. He then turned it over, and lowered the oblique knife, which struck the neck of the doomed man with a dull thud. At the same time Fouloir's wife uttered a terrible shriek and fainted away. The tragedy was over.

Who Can Explain?

The "creeping" of railroad rails has attracted some attention of late, and while we do not attempt to explain it, we offer a point on the fact that on lines running north and south, the western rail "creeps" faster than the eastern rail; that is, this strange movement of the rail toward the south is more marked in one rail than the other in the same track. Furthermore, it has been noticed that on such a line the eastern rail wears out the fastest. Both of these points, we think, can be explained by the motion of the earth as it turns from the west towards the east. Everything that has free motion is dragged after the whirling globe; every wind that blows, and every tide that moves, feels the influence, and any train, going either north or south, is pulled over toward the east, and naturally presses the eastern rail most heavily. The western rail, being relieved of its share of the weight, "creeps more freely and quickly." It is also noticed that the wheel that runs on the eastern rail wears out the fastest, and we cannot but think that the earth's motion is the true cause.

The practical side of this is that the eastern rail and wheels should be stronger.—[Scientific American.]

1846. Twenty-Ninth Year. 1874.

THE HOME JOURNAL, ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

"The Best Literary and Society Paper in America."

ITS LEADING departments comprise Editorial and Reviews of American Literature, Reviews of new works in the works of Belles-Lettres, Painting, Sculpture, Science, Music, and the Drama; Original Essays; Ample Excerpts from the best European Writers; Spicy Letters from correspondents in all the great Capitals of the World; Choice Excerpts from New Books; and rare accounts of sayings, happenings and doings in the Beau Monde; embracing the very freshest matters of interest in this country and in Europe—the whole completely mirroring the wit and wisdom, the humor and pathos, the news and sparkling gossip of the times.

TERMS FOR CLUBS.

For the convenience of persons making up their list of names and magazines for the year, the publishers of the HOME JOURNAL have clubbed with some of the best periodicals and offer them to subscribers (both new and old) with the benefit of a large discount in price. The HOME JOURNAL, and any 34 periodical (either Harper's Magazine, Harper's Weekly, Harper's Bazar, Atlantic Monthly, Scribner's Monthly, The Galaxy, Lippincott's Magazine, Appleton's Journal, Frank Leslie's Ladies' Journal, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Blackwood's Magazine, Westminster Review, or any of the English, Continental or American, will be sent for \$5; the full price being \$7. The HOME JOURNAL and St. Nicholas for \$1.25; full rate \$2.00. Home Journal and Little's Living Age for \$5.50; full price \$11. Subscribers (both new and old) forming clubs for the Home Journal, alone, will receive it at the rate of three copies one year, or one copy, three years, for \$9.00; six copies, one year, \$3.00. Single subscribers, \$5.00 a year. Subscriptions will take effect immediately, or at any time the subscribers prefer. Address the proprietors, MORRIS, PHILLIPS & CO., No. 3 Park Place, N. York.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Letters of Administration were granted to the undersigned by the Hon. Wm. H. Black, Judge of the Probate Court of Bullock County, on the 8th day of November, 1873, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of WILLIAM BOWWELL, deceased.

All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are required to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. Persons indebted to the same will make payment to us.

J. W. BOWWELL, Administrator.

Nov. 12, 1873. 6w

FOSTER S. CHAPMAN, DRUGGIST,

Randolph St., COLUMBUS, GA., Proprietor and Manufacturer of EPPING'S BUCHU.

HAS ON SALE the safe and reliable Monitor Agate Cure, &c., &c. Columbus, Ga., October 15, 1873. 6w

John M. Lightner, Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

CITY DRUG STORE, 7. UNION SPRINGS, ALA.

Chas. Rosenstihl, EXCHANGE BAR,

Montgomery, Alabama. Would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he keeps the best Imported Liquors, Wines, Cigars, &c., &c., constantly on hand.

BLANK MORTGAGES—CONTRACTS & CROP LINES

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Tax Sale.

IN PURSUANCE of the requirements of the Revenue Laws of the State of Alabama, I will, on the FIRST MONDAY in MARCH, 1914, in front of the Court House in Union Springs, Bullock county, Ala., offer for sale, upon the terms prescribed by said Revenue Laws, the following lands, upon which the taxes for the year 1913 remain unpaid, and for said taxes and costs on each tract or parcel as hereinafter stated, to-wit:

OWNERS UNKNOWN.

DESCRIPTION:

Section	Range	Block	Acres	Value
1	1	1	1.00	1.00
1	1	2	1.00	1.00
1	1	3	1.00	1.00
1	1	4	1.00	1.00
1	1	5	1.00	1.00
1	1	6	1.00	1.00
1	1	7	1.00	1.00
1	1	8	1.00	1.00
1	1	9	1.00	1.00
1	1	10	1.00	1.00
1	1	11	1.00	1.00
1	1	12	1.00	1.00
1	1	13	1.00	1.00
1	1	14	1.00	1.00
1	1	15	1.00	1.00
1	1	16	1.00	1.00
1	1	17	1.00	1.00
1	1	18	1.00	1.00
1	1	19	1.00	1.00
1	1	20	1.00	1.00
1	1	21	1.00	1.00
1	1	22	1.00	1.00
1	1	23	1.00	1.00
1	1	24	1.00	1.00
1	1	25	1.00	1.00
1	1	26	1.00	1.00
1	1	27	1.00	1.00
1	1	28	1.00	1.00
1	1	29	1.00	1.00
1	1	30	1.00	1.00
1	1	31	1.00	1.00
1	1	32	1.00	1.00
1	1	33	1.00	1.00
1	1	34	1.00	1.00
1	1	35	1.00	1.00
1	1	36	1.00	1.00
1	1	37	1.00	1.00
1	1	38	1.00	1.00
1	1	39	1.00	1.00
1	1	40	1.00	1.00
1	1	41	1.00	1.00
1	1	42	1.00	1.00
1	1	43	1.00	1.00
1	1	44	1.00	1.00
1	1	45	1.00	1.00
1	1	46	1.00	1.00
1	1	47	1.00	1.00
1	1	48	1.00	1.00
1	1	49	1.00	1.00
1	1	50	1.00	1.00
1	1	51	1.00	1.00
1	1	52	1.00	1.00
1	1	53	1.00	1.00
1	1	54	1.00	1.00
1	1	55	1.00	1.00
1	1	56	1.00	1.00
1	1	57	1.00	1.00
1	1	58	1.00	1.00
1	1	59	1.00	1.00
1	1	60	1.00	1.00
1	1	61	1.00	1.00
1	1	62	1.00	1.00
1	1	63	1.00	1.00
1	1	64	1.00	1.00
1	1	65	1.00	1.00
1	1	66	1.00	1.00
1	1	67	1.00	1.00
1	1	68	1.00	1.00
1	1	69	1.00	1.00
1	1	70	1.00	1.00
1	1	71	1.00	1.00
1	1	72	1.00	1.00
1	1	73	1.00	1.00
1	1	74	1.00	1.00
1	1	75	1.00	1.00
1	1	76	1.00	1.00
1	1	77	1.00	1.00
1	1	78	1.00	1.00
1	1	79	1.00	1.00
1	1	80	1.00	1.00
1	1	81	1.00	1.00
1	1	82	1.00	1.00
1	1	83	1.00	1.00
1	1	84	1.00	1.00
1	1	85	1.00	1.00
1	1	86	1.00	1.00
1	1	87	1.00	1.00
1	1	88	1.00	1.00
1	1	89	1.00	1.00
1	1	90	1.00	1.00
1	1	91	1.00	1.00
1	1	92	1.00	1.00
1	1	93	1.00	1.00
1	1	94	1.00	1.00
1	1	95	1.00	1.00
1	1	96	1.00	1.00
1	1	97	1.00	1.00
1	1	98	1.00	1.00
1	1	99	1.00	1.00
1	1	100	1.00	1.00

OWNERS UNKNOWN.

DESCRIPTION:

1	1	1	1.00	1.00
1	1	2	1.00	1.00
1	1	3	1.00	1.00
1	1	4	1.00	1.00
1	1	5	1.00	1.00
1	1	6	1.00	1.00
1	1	7	1.00	1.00
1	1	8	1.00	1.00
1	1	9	1.00	1.00
1	1	10	1.00	1.00
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1	1	12	1.00	1.00
1	1	13	1.00	1.00
1	1	14	1.00	1.00
1	1	15	1.00	1.00
1	1	16	1.00	1.00
1	1	17	1.00	1.00
1	1	18	1.00	1.00
1	1	19	1.00	1.00
1	1	20	1.00	1.00
1	1	21	1.00	1.00
1	1	22	1.00	1.00
1	1	23	1.00	1.00
1	1	24	1.00	1.00
1	1	25	1.00	1.00
1	1	26	1.00	1.00
1	1	27	1.00	1.00
1	1	28	1.00	1.00
1	1	29	1.00	1.00
1	1	30	1.00	1.00
1	1	31	1.00	1.00
1	1	32	1.00	1.00
1	1	33	1.00	1.00
1	1	34	1.00	1.00
1	1	35	1.00	1.00
1	1	36	1.00	1.00
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1	1	38	1.00	1.00
1	1	39	1.00	1.00
1	1	40	1.00	1.00
1	1	41	1.00	1.00
1	1	42	1.00	1.00
1	1	43	1.00	1.00
1	1	44	1.00	1.00
1	1	45	1.00	1.00
1	1	46	1.00	1.00
1	1	47	1.00	1.00
1	1	48	1.00	1.00
1	1	49	1.00	1.00
1	1	50	1.00	1.00
1	1	51	1.00	1.00
1	1	52	1.00	1.00
1	1	53	1.00	1.00
1	1	54	1.00	1.00
1	1	55	1.00	1.00
1	1	56	1.00	1.00
1	1	57	1.00	1.00
1	1	58	1.00	1.00
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1	1	69	1.00	1.00
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1	1	71	1.00	1.00
1	1	72	1.00	1.00
1	1	73	1.00	1.00
1	1	74	1.00	1.00
1	1	75	1.00	1.00
1	1	76	1.00	1.00
1	1	77	1.00	1.00
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1	1	79	1.00	1.00
1	1	80	1.00	1.00
1	1	81	1.00	1.00
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1	1	96	1.00	1.00
1	1	97	1.00	1.00
1	1	98	1.00	1.00
1	1	99	1.00	1.00
1	1	100	1.00	1.00

OWNERS UNKNOWN.

DESCRIPTION:

1	1	1	1.00	1.00
1	1	2	1.00	1.00
1	1	3	1.00	1.00
1	1	4	1.00	1.00
1	1	5	1.00	1.00
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1	1	87	1.00	1.00
1	1	88	1.00	1.00
1	1	89	1.00	1.00
1	1	90	1.00	1.00</

