

MISCELLANEOUS.
Andrew Johnson is the only surviving ex-President of the United States.
Patrons of husbandry—Mothers with marriageable daughter.
Female fowls are best for dyspeptics because they sit best on the stomach.
Gen. Jos. E. Johnston and Col. R. A. Ford have a charter for the St. Mary's and Allapaha Canal, in Georgia.
One peculiarity of the woman's temperance movement at the west is the tolling of bells when they make the whiskey-seller a visit.
A man should never be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong, which is but saying in other words, that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday.
An Indiana paper says girls should be taught that God made them in His own image, and that no amount of tight lacing will improve the model.
Emerson says: "The way to make the world better is by reforming number one, then there is surely one less villain in the world."
A person's character determines what he loves; therefore make your character what you want it to be, and you will love what belongs to it.
Church goers of Salem, Oregon, will be compelled to behave themselves correctly hereafter, for the deacons have been appointed special policemen.
A Western editor puts above the door of his sanctum: "Ladies visitors are requested to go to the devil when they wish to obtain an interview with the editor."
Mrs. Carrie Jessup, a New Haven lady has invented a compartment pot in which potatoes, corned beef, codfish and plum-pudding can be simultaneously boiled.
The name of the Chinese plant which changes its color three times a day is the Hibiscus Martialis and a specimen has been sent to the garden of acclimation in Brussels.
"Why do you use paint?" asked a violinist of his daughter. "For the same reason that you use rosin, papa." "How's that?" "Why, to help me draw my bow!"
"The arrangements of nature are admirable," exclaimed a young lady during the late high winds. "The same wind which disarranges our dress blows dust in the eyes of would-be observers."
In Bonnington, Vermont, two sisters residing within six miles of each other have not met for about thirty years.—There is no ill-feeling between them; it "just happened so."
Mr. Charles Linn, president of the First National Bank, of Birmingham, has built a coke oven for the purpose of making experiments with coal from the different mines in that section.
Boston is agonized over the problem of a successor to Mr. Sumner in the United States Senate. A canvass of the Massachusetts Legislature showed a plurality for Hoar, a strong support for Dawes, and a small number for Adams.
The Irishman had a correct appreciation of the fitness of things when he asked by the judge, when he applied for a license to sell whisky, if he was of good moral character, replied: "Faith, yer honor, I don't see the necessity of a good moral character to sell whisky!"
A sailor dropped out of the rigging of a ship of war, some fifteen or twenty feet, and fell plump on the head of the first lieutenant. "Wretch!" said the officer, after he had gathered himself up, "where did you come from?" "An' sure I came from North of Ireland, yer honor!"
A few days ago a very handsome lady entered a dry goods house and enquired for a "bean." The polite clerk threw himself back and remarked that he was at her service. "Yes, but I want a bean, not a green one," was the reply. The young man went on measuring goods immediately.
A country paper exclaims: "Lives there a man with soul so dead, who never to himself has said, 'I'll pay, before I go to bed, the debt I owe the printer? Yes, there are some, we know full well, who never such a tale could tell, but they, we fear, will go to—well, the place where there's no winter!"
A young lady has the letters Y. M. C. A. engraved on one corner of her visiting cards, which she hands to certain gentlemen visitors. At first they suppose she belongs to the Young Men's Christian Association, but it is not long before they rightly construe the letters to mean, "You may come again!"
N. H. Gillett, Secretary of the Lindell Hotel Company in St. Louis, died in that city Wednesday night from an overdose of hydrate chloral. He had been suffering intensely from nervous disease, and it is believed that he took chloral to end his existence, as his physician had specially forbidden the use of that preparation.
A lady who had received a severe bite on her arm from a dog, went to Dr. Abernathy, but, hearing of his aversion to hear the statement of particulars, she merely uncovered the injured part and held it before him in silence.—After examining it, he said in an inquiring tone: "Scratch?" "Bite," said the lady. "Cat?" inquired the doctor.—"Dog," rejoined the lady. So delighted was the doctor with the brevity and promptness of the lady's answers that he exclaimed: "Zounds, madam, you are the most sensible woman I have met with in all my life!"

THE HERALD & TIMES.
J. R. ROGERS, Editor.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1874.

We are sorry to chronicle the fact that some of our planters are preparing to plant largely of cotton again. The same old trick, that has cost the South hundreds of thousands, yea, millions of dollars, since the war, will be played again this year. The newspapers, and patrons of husbandry, have been for six months advocating the policy of planting less cotton and more corn, and we are happy to say, have convinced a large number that this is the true theory for the country, and for each individual, even if only one man in each county should put the theory in practice. But there are those who, in their ignorance, think they will this year make their fortune by planting another large cotton crop. As every body (so they reason) will this year plant but little cotton and a great deal of corn, corn will as a necessary consequence, be cheap, and cotton will bring a good price. I will, therefore, plant for a large cotton crop.

Well, we have the consolation to know that if they pursue this course three years in succession they will be sold out by the sheriff. Whilst they thus indirectly injure the whole community, they directly inflict a much greater injury upon themselves, for their failure in the end is as certain as fate.

On the contrary we have the consolation of knowing that those who raise a little wheat, and oats, and potatoes, and ground-peas, cow-peas and sugar cane, all their corn, and what meat they can, are certain to succeed. Be of good cheer, therefore, brother farmers. The judicious cultivation of the soil is the most certain road to independence known to the world. It is God's chosen way. We know of one man who at the close of the war, was three thousand dollars in debt, and had nothing except his land and stock. He determined that he would raise his family supplies, and what cotton he could in addition. That man loaned at interest, last year, \$30,000. We know of another in the same county, who began with his land and stock and \$10,000 in cash. He started out on the theory that he could buy corn cheaper than he could raise it. In two years his money was all gone.

Home-Made Hay.
On Tuesday last, several wagons loaded with hay, baled up in the usual form, passed by our office. On making inquiry, we ascertained that the hay sold for \$1.25 per hundred pounds. It was made by Mr. N. W. Vinson, who is farming with Major Clay Armstrong. The total amount harvested was about eighty tons, and worth, at the price for which it sold, \$1,250 per hundred, \$1,800, equal in value, now, to twenty-seven bales of cotton. This hay did not cost one cent, except for harvesting and baling; and the harvesting and baling did not cost one-half what it would cost to pick out, gin and pack twenty-seven bales of cotton.

Some of this hay was cut from land which was, last season, too wet to cultivate, and the balance cut from land off of which a crop of oats had been harvested. Let us institute a comparison, and see the relative value of these two crops, hay and cotton.

Value of hay crop, \$1,800 00
Harvesting hay crop will require 10 hands 2 weeks in June and 2 weeks in August, 4 weeks, \$12 each, 120 00
Profit on hay crop, \$1,680 00
To make twenty-seven bales of cotton will require, upon an average, eight hands and four mules. This will give 32 bales to the hand, and seven bales to each mule, weighing, each, 486 pounds, value, \$1,800 00
Wages for hands, each, \$100, 800 00
Necessary food for each, \$20, 240 00 1,040 00
Profit on cotton crop, \$ 760 00
Profit in favor of hay crop, over cotton, \$ 820 00

We will now make a calculation from another standpoint: To make the hay spoken of above, there was no preparation of the land, yet the yield was from 1 to 1 1/2 tons per acre. Suppose we take 108 acres of land, which, allowing 4 acres to one bale, will make 27 bales of cotton, and give one thorough plowing with a long diamond-pointed scythe, and then pass over it with a harrow, or heavy brush, to break the clods and make it smooth. Such land, thus prepared in April, will yield two tons and upwards per acre of good hay, or 216 tons, which will be worth, at \$1.25 per 100, \$5,400 00

Four mules and two hands, with gang plows, can prepare the land in 4 weeks, \$ 50 00
Harvesting and baling, 350 00 400 00
Net profit of hay crop, \$5,000 00
Profit on cotton crop, 760 00

This is one of the most certain crops that can be grown in the South; far more certain than cotton. Doubtless some are ready to say there is not the same ready sale for hay that there is for cotton. In answer we say, if you sell one-sixth of the hay you will have as much money in pocket as the cotton will bring. By shipping your hay, as cotton is shipped, to Columbus, Montgomery, Atlanta, Savannah, Augusta, or Mobile, you can sell more than can be raised

here in this generation; because not many can be found who will raise hay. Their fathers did not do it; neither will they. The large majority will carry a "pumpkin in one end of the lag, and a rock in the other," as long as they live. Let every planter prepare at least from one to twenty acres for hay this year. And here we would caution them not to use a turning plow. Most persons think that there will be no trouble in getting a stand of crab grass. If such want to test the matter, let them turn the land six inches deep with a turning plow, and they will learn the truth when it will be too late to profit by it. A narrow diamond-pointed scythe is the plow to use, made of iron or steel, three-fourths to one inch thick, and two and one-half inches wide. We say now to all farmers, as we have said before, plant a diversity of crops. It is an absolute necessity for you to do so, if you would prosper in your calling.

A good thing is told of the Bishop of Montreal. It seems that the good Bishop has prohibited dancing, and two officers, wishing to obtain permission to dance the polka at a military ball, danced it together to show the Bishop how it was done. After the exhibition the Bishop gave his permission in these terms: "You can dance the polka as long as you please—with each other."

The answer given by the Bishop is a condemnation, into two lines, of the argument against dancing. We have never seen anything more forcible and appropriate. Men will play at Chess, or Backgammon, or Billiards, or Cards, by the hour, with each other, because the games are fascinating. Ladies will sing, and play upon an instrument of music, either in a mixed company of ladies and gentlemen, or in a company of ladies alone. Gentlemen will do the same. Why? Because they love music for itself. Both ladies and gentlemen will read a good book either together or alone, with unflagging interest. And so with a hundred other things that one might mention. But who ever saw a "stag" dance kept up from 9 o'clock at night until 2, 3, or 4 o'clock in the morning? Who ever knew ladies, old or young, to dance five hours at a time when no gentlemen were present?—Probably such a thing never did occur except in a dancing school, where the pupils were preparing to dance in public. The dance then has nothing in itself that is fascinating, else men could enjoy it, and would engage in it with each other, and the same is true of ladies. There must be something to give zest to whatever men or women do, else they will not voluntarily engage in it. And it is not necessary that they should be conscious of what the charm is. We all do things that we are not prepared to give a reason for, except that we like it, but why we like it, has never been definitely settled in our own minds. If men and women would always scrutinize their motives and impulses, the world would be far better than it is.

Now we ask, What is it that gives zest to the dance?

That was a very neat retort of Senator Schurz the other day when Senator Logan, losing his temper and Senatorial dignity, exclaimed: "That he regretted to perceive that the opinion entertained of himself by the Senator from Missouri, was not appreciated by the people." Schurz replied: "I am gratified to discover that the Senator's opinion of himself is appreciated by the people."

It was obvious that the German had a better idea of the force of an English word than the Illinoisian, and that the valiant General was floored in this interchange.

A like fate happened to the burly Morton, who ruthlessly engaged in a colloquy with Schurz, who gradually led him by the light of his (Morton's) financial idea into a quagmire, where he left him.

Schurz wields a Damascene blade.

A painting in the Wiertz Museum, near Brussels, represents Napoleon I. in the other world; not to put too fine a point upon it—in Hades. He is surrounded by those whose lives he caused to be sacrificed in his attempts to conquer the world. Bloody hands are thrust out toward him, and horribly mutilated bodies and dismembered limbs, still dripping with gore, strew the ground. Clinging to him, with faces expressive of anguish or fury, are the wives and sisters of those whom he has slain; yet he is represented standing in the well known attitude, with folded arms, calmly gazing into futurity, and heeding naught of the scene about him: His face betokens deep thought. The whole picture is terrible in its significance.

ELASTIC STONE.—According to the St. Louis Republican, a piece of elastic stone was recently exhibited in that city, which had been quarried near Goldsboro, North Carolina, and has been presented to the St. Louis University. It is a bar of white sandstone, one foot in length by one inch in width and thickness; it is easily bent in any direction, returning with a spring, when suddenly loosed, to its proper axis. It may also be compressed with a slight pressure, or extended, and it recovers its shape as readily as caoutchouc or India rubber.

An editor at a dinner-table, being asked if he would take some pudding, replied, in a fit of abstraction, "Owing to a crowd of other matter, we are unable to find room for it."

Clay's Joke on Adams.
Henry Clay had a standing joke which he never failed to perpetrate at John Quincy Adams' expense, when he caught his Massachusetts colleague in a congenial crowd. Adams was afflicted during his whole life with a disease of the lachrymal duct; which caused his optics to be constantly watery. The two occupied the same department, and a rosy and buxom Swiss damsel attended the room. Clay's story was that, upon his attempting to snatch a kiss from his handsome chambermaid he was bluffed off with, "Oh, Mr. Clay, you must not, for Mr. Adams a few minutes ago begged me, with tears in his eyes, for a similar favor, and I refused him!"

The fountain of perpetual youth, it is thought, has been at last discovered.—By buttermilk! we all to live everlastingly. At least a member of the French Academy read a paper before that great and learned body the other day asserting that this product of the churn contains an acid which destroys the incrustations that form on the arteries, cartilages and valves of the heart, and that a constant use of it would prolong life far beyond the allotted three-score-and-ten years.

DEATH OF PROF. F. A. LIPSOMB.—We record, with profound sorrow, says the Southern Christian Advocate, the death, at Auburn, Ala., on March 31st, of this most excellent and esteemed Christian scholar and gentleman. Prof. Lipscomb was the son of the distinguished chancellor of the University of Georgia, and was himself a member of the faculty of that institution.

A gawkey saw for the first time, a school girl going through some of her gymnastic exercises for the little ones at home. After gazing at her with looks of interest and commiseration for a while, he asked a boy near by if that girl had fished. "No," replied the lad contemptuously, "that's gymnastics." "Oh, 'tis, hey?" said the verdant; "how long has she had 'em?"

A FATHER'S ADVICE.—A young man, leaving home to try his fortune in another country, took leave of his father, and asked his benediction, which he gave him with the advice: "At thy birth thy friends rejoiced whilst thou didst weep. Live virtuously, and at thy death they will weep whilst thou wilt rejoice."

A stoical Scotchman was addressed by his sick wife: "Oh, John, I shan't leave this bed alive."
"Please yourself, Betty, and thee'll please me," returned John, with the utmost equanimity.
"I have been a good wife to you, John," persisted the dying woman.
"Middlin', Betty, only middlin'."

Small potatoes, if boiled and fed when nearly cold, with some brown or meal, are an excellent food for cows. Fed raw, they sometimes produce irritation or looseness of the bowels, which considerably reduces the flow of milk.—[Herald of Health.]

Rev. Mr. Loyson, better known as Pere Hyacinthe, recently visited Rome with his wife and child, a visit that would have resulted fatally were times in Rome as they were a decade ago.

The colored people of Macon, Ga., celebrated the birthday of Lincoln on last Wednesday. This is only the third time since October.

An old Scotchman of Boston used to say, "I'm open to conviction, but I'd like to see the man that can convince me."

NEW GOODS!
The Public will please take notice that my Spring Goods have arrived, containing an assortment of all articles usually kept in a

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
Latest styles received, and dresses made up to suit customers.
MRS. E. A. OLIVE.
April 1st, 1874. 2w

MILLINERY.
MRS. E. J. HOGAN would be pleased to have the ladies of Union Springs and vicinity to call at their room, at Mrs. E. J. HOGAN'S, on the corner, upstairs, opposite the office of Dr. Evans, Dentist, and examine their HATS, RIBBONS, BONNETS, etc., including everything usually kept in a

MILLINERY STORE.
Their goods were bought for cash, and will be sold low. Will do all they can to give satisfaction, in quality and price.
april-1m

BROADSTREET HOUSE, COLUMBUS, GA.,
W. & G. R. R. CAR SHED.
Has established the greatly reduced charges following:
Meal, (single) \$ 50
Bed, 50
Supper, Lodging and Breakfast, 1 00
Fare as good as any in the city.
E. G. RAIKORD, Proprietor.
april-y

STATE OF ALABAMA, HULL COUNTY.
Celia Hultine, deceased, Estate of.
The said estate having been declared insolvent, the 27th day of April, 1874, has been appointed for J. C. Thompson, the administrator of said estate, to appear and make a settlement of his accounts.
All persons interested are hereby cited to be and appear at my office in Union Springs, Ala., on said day, to contest the same, if they think proper.
Witness my hand, this 22d day of March, 1874.
J. W. BLACK, Probate Judge Hull County.

DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.
THE BEST ADVICE that can be given to persons suffering from Dyspepsia, Bilious Complaints, Colic, Constipation, Sick Headache, Fever and Ague, Nervous Debility, or of any disorder affecting the stomach, liver or kidneys, is to tone, cleanse and regulate them by DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS. They act very mildly, yet they thoroughly restore the functional action of the digestive organs and the liver, and renovate the whole system. They produce neither nausea, griping or weakness, and may be taken at any time without change of diet or occupation. Price 25c. a box. Sold by all Druggists.

Dr. Tuttle's Hair Dye
Possesses qualities that no other dye does. Its effect is instantaneous, and so natural that it cannot be detected by the closest observer. It is harmless, easily applied, and is in general use among fashionable hair dressers in every large city in the United States. Price 25c. a box. Sold by all Druggists.

DR. TUTT'S EXpectorant
A distinguished clergyman of New York, speaking of this remedy, characterizes it as "one of the special blessings of the nineteenth century. The certainty of its healing effect, said he, 'and the immunity from danger which administered to children or to adults, adapt it for the widely popular use of lung complaint.' None would long after from lung complaint if they knew how easily they could be cured by this remedy. By its timely use all pulmonary diseases may be arrested, and consumption—the scourge that sweeps away thousands every year—would be checked in its commencement. Persons with a sore throat, which breaks their rest at night, will find, by taking the Expectorant on going to bed, they will be sure of undisturbed sleep and refreshing rest. Possessing very pleasant taste, it is readily administered to children. Sold by all Druggists.
Laboratory, 48 and 50 Courtland st., New York. feb-25-y

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BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY
from \$1 to \$8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood, and is strictly honorable. Particulars free. Send for circular. Several dollars that will enable you to go to work at once, will be sent on receipt of fifty cents.
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THE UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.
Basis of premiums, 25 to 33 per cent. less than other Companies.
Think of the facts detailed here before you insure.
At the age of 40 years, \$250 will purchase insurance as follows, in the Companies mentioned:
The Mutual Life, \$7,014.40
Southern Life, 7,036.30
Carolina Life, 7,416.40
Life Association of America, 7,087.22
Fidelity and Arlington, 7,087.12
New York Life, 7,087.22
Equitable, New York, 7,087.22
Knickerbocker, 7,850.16
Connecticut Mutual, 8,007.08
Mutual Life, New York, 7,087.22
Barn Life, 8,105.10
UNIVERSAL, 10,265.98
Some of these are standard Companies.
Do not be deceived about the promised Dividend. The Universal Life Insurance Company of New York pays a larger Dividend, in FOUR PROPORTIONS, at the beginning, than you will ever realize upon an average, at the end of the year, in any of these others.
Policyholders participate in the profits of the Universal.
Losses paid in 30 days.
Call and see J. R. ROGERS, Agent, HERALD & TIMES Office, Union Springs, Ala.

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THE UNION SPRINGS PLANING MILLS is prepared to furnish Lumber of all Grades, at very short notice; and will keep on hand all kinds of

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well seasoned, dressed or undressed; and will fill all orders entrusted to us for Framing, Finishing Work, or other purposes, at the

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Parties desiring anything in this line can do as well at this YARD as at any other point. Besides, by their patronage they will help to build up a home enterprise which this country has long been in need of.
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M. M. TEE, Proprietor.
Sep. 17, 1873. 6in

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Rosewood and Metallic Burial Cases AND CASKETS.
Also, just received, a new lot of WALNUT FURNITURE, which I will sell cheap for cash. mar-6-w

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MASONIC TEMPLE STORES!
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Our Stock is unusually full and unprecedentedly attractive. Buyers are respectfully solicited to examine, as they cannot fail to be satisfied with either Variety, Style or Price. Samples sent by mail, and orders are promptly and carefully executed.
Strangers passing through the city, are cordially invited to visit our Stores.

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In this Department our Stock is much larger and more complete than heretofore, and Merchants will find it greatly to their interest to call upon us before buying.

LeGrand & Co.,
Jobbers and Retailers of Dry Goods, TEMPLE STORES, COMMERCIAL & BEEB STREETS, MONTGOMERY, ALA.
December 3, 1873. 3m

N. J. BUSSEY, President.
G. GUNBY JORDAN, Secretary & Treas'r.
OFFICE OF THE
EAGLE AND PHENIX Manufacturing Company,
COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.
Paid up Capital, - - \$1,250,000.
TO INDOCTRINATE THE HABIT OF SAVING ON THE PART OF THE OPERATIVES, and to provide a safe and reliable arrangement for the beneficial accumulation of the earnings of artisans and all other classes, this Company has established, under SPECIAL CHARTER FROM THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

A SAVINGS DEPARTMENT,
In which the following advantages are offered to Depositors of either large or small amounts:
1. PERFECT SECURITY. The assets of the Company were, on the 1st of January, 1873, \$1,704,169 48 and are steadily increasing.
The Reserve Fund is - - \$207,706 92
All of which property is especially pledged by act of the General Assembly for the protection of Depositors; and in addition, by the same act, the Stockholders are made INDIVIDUALLY RESPONSIBLE in proportion to their shares, for the integrity of the Savings Department and its certificates of Deposit.
2. LIBERAL INTEREST. Rate allowed, Seven per cent. per annum, compounded four times a year.
3. DEPOSITS can be withdrawn at any time, without notice. Depositors residing out of the city can draw deposits by checks.
4. RULES AND REGULATIONS of this Department furnished upon application, and all desired information given.
5. BOOKS CERTIFYING DEPOSITS given to depositors.
6. All accounts of Depositors will be considered strictly private and confidential.

DIRECTORS.
N. J. BUSSEY, W. H. YOUNG, W. E. FARRAR, ALFRED I. YOUNG, of New York, CHARLES GREEN, Pres't Savannah Bank & Trust Co. mar-4-ly

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 20th day of February, 1874, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of J. J. Richardson, deceased.
All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent, 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.
RILEY JENKINS, Administrator. mar-6-w

HOUGHTON & LASSETER.
Union Springs Ala.

The Farm, Garden and Household.

Cutting Timber.

Mr. Jas. A. Moore writes as follows to the Scientific American from Arkansas: I came here thirty years since, and began clearing land and building houses with hewn logs and boards split from the tree. After several years' residence I noticed very often that pieces of the same kind of timber decayed more quickly than others; and after much thought and observation, I came to the conclusion that timber felled after the leaf was fully grown, lasted the longest. I noticed that timber felled when the leaf first commenced to grow rotted the sap off very quickly, but the heart remained sound; that timber felled after the fall of the leaf rotted in the heart, even when apparently sound on the outside. When fire wood cut in the winter was put on the fire, the sap came out of the heart; but, when cut in the summer, the sap came out of the sap wood and next the bark. I noticed also that all our lasting wood had but little sap at any time in the heart: such as cedar, mulberry, sassafras, and cypress.

A cypress post cut in the summer of 1838 is still sound, although exposed to all weathers, while one of the same kind of timber, cut in the winter of 1856 and painted, has rotted in the heart. I saw yesterday a piece of gum plank, which I sawed in the summer of 1859, that has lain exposed ever since, and is perfectly sound; while oak timber that was felled in the winter before is now entirely rotten.

My conclusion, then, is: Cut timber after full leaf, say in July and August, to get the most last from it. The sap goes into the heart of the tree after the leaves fall, and causes decay.

The Pope and the Granges.

Conscientious members of the Catholic Church have heretofore refused to join the Patrons of Husbandry—except in spirit—because the rules of their church forbid the joining of any secret society whatever. Priests and Bishops have often urged their flock not to identify themselves with the Granges—excellent as they are—until permission could be obtained from the Pope.

His Holiness not long ago received the petition of a Minnesota legislator who wished to be a granger and with the grangers stand. This conscientious man first consulted Father Ireland of St. Paul, who in turn referred him to the Bishop of the diocese. Neither could do more than to recommend the petitioner to appeal to Rome. In laying the case before the Holy Father, he stated, at length, the objects contemplated by the order, and the means by which it proposed to accomplish them. The reply of Pius IX. "allows the petitioner to join the Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, if he find nothing therein conflicting with his conscience or the creed of the Catholic Church."

This decision takes the Order out of the rule that applies to other secret societies, and leaves every Catholic free to join a Grange if he considers it morally and religiously unobjectionable. It has brought a large accession of strength to the Order in Minnesota; and when it becomes known throughout the country, the Grand Master will be under deep obligations to His Holiness for an army of new recruits. [Atlanta Constitution.]

Deep Plowing.

A Minnesota farmer gives, in the St. Paul Pioneer, his experience for plowing a field; for wheat, one inch deeper every year. The first year he plowed four inches deep, harvested seven bushels of wheat to the acre. The next year one inch deeper, and took off twenty bushels per acre. Continuing to plow one inch deeper, the next he harvested thirty-one and a half bushels. He says in conclusion: "Last fall I did not go down for the extra inch. I feared if I kept on until I got fifteen or twenty inches, the straw would grow eighteen or twenty feet high, and that won't stand the storms of Minnesota; but if we want long straw and heavy wheat we must plow deep. One inch deeper each year is plenty, and if this rule is followed strictly our farms will be in good condition, in one hundred years to come."

Wash for Fruit Trees.

The following is a wash used by William Saunders, of the Government gardens at Washington: Put half a bushel of lime and four pounds of powdered sulphur in a tight barrel, slacking the lime with hot water, the mouth of the barrel being covered with a cloth; this is reduced to the consistency of ordinary whitewash, and, at the time of application, half an ounce of carbolic acid is added to each gallon of the liquid. Mr. Saunders says: "I generally apply it in the spring, before the leaves make their appearance, but I am convinced that it would be more effective if applied later; but then it is difficult to do so when the tree is in foliage." Mr. Saunders applies the wash not only to the stem of the tree, but to some extent, to the main branches.

California Products.

California has about ninety thousand persons engaged in mining gold and silver. The total product last year was \$68,000,000. California has but about 50,000 inhabitants engaged in agriculture. They fed the entire population of the State—received \$21,000,000 for what they exported, and, all told, produced over \$150,000,000 of agricultural products.

Grange Economy.

As it is one of the leading objects of the Patrons of Husbandry to save all the money possible to members, by combining for a material benefit, which no single individual can effect, or secure, I wish to suggest a plan by which I think the Patrons of this and every cotton State can save millions of dollars, by saving the storage and commission on our cotton, bagging, ties, farming implements, and machinery; which can be done by establishing depots in the different cities, where we wish to store our produce and receive our supplies. To make this plain you will allow me to illustrate, by introducing a plan to establish a depot in the city of Montgomery, where the Patrons last year paid directly or indirectly for storage on 60,000 bales of cotton, I will say \$60,000, for which they received no consideration except storage. Now, suppose, instead of paying for storage, each farmer had taken stock in a warehouse the amount paid for storage, which stock would secure to them, or whoever held his certificate of stock, the right and privilege of not only storing the amount of cotton but the right to have it stored and sold for an indefinite period of years free of charge; would he not make the storage and commission to that amount annual? Then would not \$60,000 pay for the warehouse? and would not the stock be worth as much, and a great deal more, to-day, than it was then? There are in the eleven counties around Montgomery, 5,000 to 6,000 Patrons who ship their cotton to Montgomery and receive their supplies here; if they would subscribe one share worth ten dollars to the warehouse it would buy the best house in the city. Then my information, from reliable sources, is that the outside storage, together with the storage and commission on 36,000 yards bagging, 36,000 ties, and farming implements and machinery, would defray the expense of running and keeping up the warehouse.

If this be logic it will apply to the State, and I leave the calculation to be made from the statistics to see the gain. I think I can demonstrate equally plain that the Patrons can save equally as great an amount, with but little trouble or cost, by establishing a factory for the purpose of manufacturing wagons, plow stocks and wooden wares, necessary for the use of Patrons; and still a further equal amount in a foundry to furnish Patrons with castings and tools.

If I am correct in the principle of my plan, it shows a net gain to the Patrons of the State of Alabama, annually, of over \$3,000,000, which can be secured with no cost, and is the greatest tangible benefit which the Patrons need and for the good of the order that I can perceive.—A. B. BRASSILL, in the Montgomery Ledger.

To Kill Lice on Cattle.

The most effective remedy I have ever seen is, one-fourth mercurial ointment, mixed with three-fourths lard. Apply a piece as large as a pea, just above the udder, or anywhere out of reach of the cow's tongue, and the same just back of the horns, on her neck. Two applications at intervals of ten days, will send the lice to bugs. The same application in the fall will prevent their coming.

Another remedy: Petroleum mixed with four times its bulk of milk. Mix thoroughly, and rub along the spine and in all places where lice are found. This will not take off the hair, and will effectively kill the lice. It is a good application in winter, because cattle are not liable to take cold from its use.—[Ex.]

Kentucky Blue Grass.

Many of our farmers are sowing blue grass seed. It has been satisfactorily demonstrated that blue grass will grow as well here as it does in Kentucky. The seed should be sowed on the hard ground; and then let alone. Plowing the ground is ruinous to blue grass. The summer sun dries the loose dirt, below the roots, and the grass dies. Blue grass grows best in the old States, on the prairies, and in the timber, where a plow was never stuck, and it will grow here just as rank, if allowed to follow its own nature. Sow the seed on crab or prairie grass, and let it alone. It will flourish, and in time will drive out every other grass. This is the experience of those who have been successful in Collins county.—[McKinney Enquirer.]

Two Pictures.

An old farm-house with meadows wide, And sweet with clover on each side; A bright-eyed boy who looks from out The door with woodbine wreathed about, And wishes, his one thought all day: "Oh! if I could but fly away From this dull spot the world to see,

How happy, happy, happy, How happy I should be!"

Amid the city's constant din, A man who round the world has been, Who 'mid the tumult and the throng, Is thinking, thinking, all day long: "Oh! could I tread once more The field-path to the farm-house door,

The old, green meadow I could see, How happy, happy, happy, How happy I should be!"

A solution of either gutta-serena or charcoal, if thrown on a crayon drawing in the shape of spray, will soon form a transparent and durable coating, which allows the dust to be rubbed off occasionally with a wet cloth without damaging the drawing.

SCIENTIFIC.

Relations of the Moon to the Earth.

Our earth has a companion, the moon, says Prof. Proctor. We look upon it as a mere satellite, but it is another member of the inner family of planets. If you were a member of a world circling around some distant star, you would be enabled to distinguish the motion of the moon from that of the earth. It is only from our earth that it seems to go around us. It really goes around the sun. Every world must have that peculiarity, that it must seem to its inhabitants to be the centre of the whole universe. In Venus, Mars, in even the asteroids, each seems to be the center of the universe. Thus the astronomers of old fell into the mistake of thinking the earth was the center of the universe.

Mars, instead of being like Venus, is a planet, that we can study very fully indeed. We have here the orbits; here is that of the earth, there that of Mars. A portion of the time the face of Mars is turned toward the sun and is also turned toward the earth, and, thus illuminated, is studied to great advantage. You can therefore conceive how it is that astronomers have been able to take such pictures as these of the planet, having features resembling the earth. There is an appearance of two bright white points at opposite sides, which have always been called the snowy poles of Mars. Herschel was the first to perceive that they waxed and waned in size. He noticed that the axis was inclined very much like our earth, or rather more than our earth, but so nearly like it that the same sort of seasons prevail. He noticed that when the summer was in progress the polar regions seemed smaller than in winter. This was the first thing to show that the planet was like our earth. Our snowy regions do not cover more than the arctic regions, and they occupy about the same proportions as those of Mars's surface. Since the polar snows do not extend further, therefore the same sort of climate it seemed probable prevailed there. Other features corresponding to the idea of the inhabitants of Mars were noted. Some portions have a greenish hue, as though they were oceans. The planet's continents, or what we call continents, were ruddy; and white surfaces sometimes seemed to form over these continents or oceans, and to melt away during the day, as if clouds were being dissipated by the action of the sun.

Important Surgical Operation in Cork.

A young girl, fifteen years old, has just been discharged from the North Infirmary, after undergoing a surgical operation which was performed in her case, if not for the first time in Cork, at least for the first time with complete success. At five years old the child began to suffer from white swelling about the right knee, which occasioned a contraction of the limb, and made it impossible for her to set her foot fairly on the ground. In course of time she suffered so severely from the malady that it was found necessary to place her in the Infirmary, and on examination of the limb it was decided that either amputation should take place or the knee joint be cut out. The latter alternative was chosen, and the rare and difficult operation was performed, with complete success, by Dr. N. J. Hobart, visiting surgeon to the institution, assisted by the usual surgical staff. First, the natural covering of the knee was laid aside, the kneecap and joint were then cut out most skillfully, and the end of the thigh leg bones having been brought together and the leg thus straightened, the knee covering was replaced, and the limb bound up. It united perfectly, and all disease having disappeared, the child now walks with ease, the slight deficiency in the length of the limb being made up by the addition of a thick sole to her boot.—[Cork Examiner.]

Valveless Steam Engines.

An ingenious mechanic of St. Paul, Mr. A. B. White, exhibited in the Press office the other day, a small working model of a new steam engine invented by him, for which a patent has just been issued. The engine is, to all appearance, a *fac simile* of other engines, except that it is entirely without much of the expensive and complicated paraphernalia which is necessary to the successful operation of the old-fashioned machines. Mr. White's engine is without valves, and consequently without the machinery necessary to the working of these hitherto accounted indispensable attachments. His machine consists of a cylinder, piston and piston head, connecting rod, "gibs" or slides, crank, main shaft, and balance wheel, disposing entirely with the usual accompaniments—steam chest, cover studs, stuffing-boxes, gland, valves, valve rods and stems, rock arms, boxes and bolts, eccentric stops and rods, links, tumbling shaft and lifters, cylinder cocks, tallow cup, the use of tallow in cylinder, saving the expense of oil, wear and tear, and labor of repairs of the above-named parts of the engine. The model exhibited operated to a charm.

At the recent meeting of the Italian Scientific Congress, held in Rome, two Neapolitan physicians submitted for examination a liquid preparation designed for stopping instantaneously the flow of blood from wounds of every description. A commission of physicians, according to the Roman "Pantufa," have been experimenting with it in the anatomical theatre of the Santo Spirito, and have reported on it as one of the happiest of recent discoveries, and as particularly serviceable on the field of battle.—[Scientific Miscellany in Galaxy for March.]

A Delaware physician some time ago grafted a piece of his own skin (white) on the body of a negro. It grew, but at the end of three months was as black as the surrounding cuticle.

COLUMBUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH.
BOATRIFE & CLAPP,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
NEW SPRING GOODS!
Best SPOOL COTTON, 70c! Prints and Dress Goods at very low prices.
4-4 Bleached Goods, 10@12½c; worth 16c.
COLUMBUS, GA., March 25, 1874. feb11-3m

WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD!
SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, COLLARS, WHIPS, TRUNKS, SATCHELS, WAGON AND PLOW BRIDLES, HAMES, BACK BANDS, TRACE CHAINS,
And all other goods in my line, for sale AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. All of my Goods are hand made, made at home, and satisfaction guaranteed.
REPAIRING done cheap and good. Will make any kind of New Work to order.
I positively will not be undersold by any house. Will give time to prompt paying customers. Patrons of Husbandry buying from me, buy from first hands. My Goods are manufactured in Columbus, Ga.
W. R. KENT,
February 11, 1874. 6m
102 Broad Street, Columbus, Ga.

T. S. SPEAR, Agt.,
No. 99 BROAD STREET,
(Next door to Ennis' Hardware Store, and opposite Kyle's.)
COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.
GOLD WATCHES, JEWELRY and DIAMONDS.
SPECTACLES A SPECIALTY.
SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
ENGRAVING NEATLY DONE.
WATCHES, JEWELRY AND CLOCKS REPAIRED PROMPTLY. ALL ORDERS will receive prompt attention. SINGER SEWING MACHINE DEPOT.
February 11, 1874. 1yr

HOLSTEAD & CO.,
COLUMBUS, GA.,
HAVE A FULL STOCK OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
Manufactured Plow Hoes, from 40c. up;
SCOOTERS, SHOVELS, SWEEPS, HOES, ETC.

CHEMICALS for making up FERTILIZERS AT HOME!
Ammonia, Potash, Soda, Land Plaster, Flower of Raw Bone, Ammoniated Bone, etc.

SEEDS OF EVERY KIND!
GARDEN SEEDS, GRASS and CLOVER SEEDS, FLOWER SEEDS, &c.
AT CHEAP FOR CASH, at

HOLSTEAD & CO'S Agricultural Depot,
February 11, 1874. COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.
C. A. REDD. W. H. CHAMBERS. G. Y. BANKS. J. H. CHAMBERS.

REDD, CHAMBERS & BANKS,
LOWELL WAREHOUSE,
Columbus, Georgia.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having taken charge of the above-named Warehouse on the 1st of September, respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and acquaintances and the public generally.
REDD, CHAMBERS & BANKS.
October 10, 1873. 6m

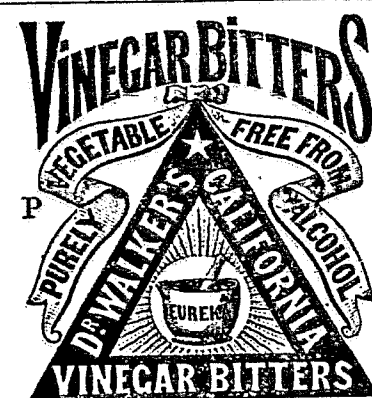
J. M. Bennett,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
STOVES, GRATES,
Tin-ware, Hardware,
Hollow-Ware,
And a full line of
House Furnishing GOODS.
All kinds of
TIN AND SHEET IRON WORK
Done to order.
Agent for the Southern Stove Works,
of Columbus, Ga.
Special attention of Merchants is called to our TIN-WARE and wholesale prices, as we make that a specialty.
J. M. BENNETT,
Feb 11-6m 143 Broad St., Columbus, Ga.

AT COST!
I OFFER, for THIRTY DAYS LONGER, my entire stock of
Dry Goods
At Cost for CASH!

Dress Goods, and many other things, at HALF PRICE.
Best Calicoes, at 10 cents.
All Factory Goods, at Factory prices.
5,000 yds 4-4 BLEACHED Cotton, at 12½c, worth 17c.
5,000 yds 4-4 SEA ISLAND Cotton, at 12½c, worth 16c.
Best Spool Cotton, at 70 cents per dozen.
Large line of Domestic Goods, bought recently at panic prices, and selling at cost.
20 pieces Black Alpaca, lower than ever.
Fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Gent's Furnishing Goods.
Heavy Stock of Shoes, made to order and WARRANTED.
Call early, and secure this advantage.
H. T. CRIGLER,
SUCCESSOR TO
CRIGLER & GORDON,
At old stand of Virginia Store, Columbus, Ga.
February 11, 1874. 1y

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED, with the view of arranging his business to close it up at an early day, offers his entire stock of
Saddles, Harness, Trunks,
And other GOODS in his line,
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES, For Cash Only!
and to be convinced, please call and examine stock and prices.
N. B.—All persons who are indebted to me are requested to call and settle without further notice.
H. MIDDLEBROOK,
COLUMBUS, GA., Feb. 11, 1874. 6m

Dr. C. J. MOFFETT,
Wholesale and Retail DRUGGIST,
No. 74 BROAD ST., COLUMBUS, GA.,
CELLS DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, GARDEN SEEDS, KEROSENE OIL, Lamp Glass, Perfumery, and all articles kept in a Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, very low to Merchants and Consumers.
February 11, 1874. 8m



VINEGAR BITTERS
Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a living principle, a Restorative and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are gentle Purgatives as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious. Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and not be cured, without their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair. Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remaining by during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, purifying, and invigorating action upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored matter which clogs the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus equipped. Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Congestion of the Chest, Diarrhoea, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bitterness of the Tongue, Inflammation of the Liver, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the forerunners of disease. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Stuffed Nose, Gout, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, &c. In these and in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have a cure. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood. Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Engravers, Brass-workers, &c., are subject to paralysis of the bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS several times a day.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald-head, Eruptions, Erysipelas, Itch, Scourf, Decolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectively destroyed and removed. No system of medicine so verminous, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Bitters display a decided influence that improvement is soon perceptible. Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is sordid, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McCOMB, Agt.,
Druggists & Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal.,
and at all Wholesale and Retail Druggists.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Job Printing
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
PROMPTLY EXECUTED,
ON REASONABLE TERMS,
AT THE HERALD & TIMES OFFICE.
SEND IN YOUR ORDERS FOR
LETTER HEADS,
BLANK BOOKS,
POSTERS,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS, &c.,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS, &c.

BOARDING HOUSE!
KEPT BY
MAJOR BENJ. FIELDS,
Immediately in rear of the Exchange Hotel,
Montgomery, Alabama.
Day Board furnished to transient customers at 50 cents a meal. Jan 21-2m
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.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

WITHOUT A RIVAL!
A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STATE OF THE STOMACH, LIVER, AND BOWELS.

PREPARED BY
DR. E. C. HOOD,
Columbus, Georgia,
PROPRIETOR.

TESTIMONIALS.
Exon, Bullock Co., Ala., Jan. 16, 1873.
Dr. E. C. Hood, Columbus, Ga.—Dear Sir:—We take pleasure in saying that, after selling your Bureka Liver Medicine for three years, we have not found a single party but what prefer it to any other similar preparation before the public. It is certainly what it purports to be, the best Liver Medicine we know.
BANKS, CALDWELL & Co.
COLUMBUS, GA., Jan. 22, 1872.

This is to certify that I am using Dr. Hood's Bureka Liver Medicine in my family, with entire satisfaction, and I believe it to be superior to any other.
Geo. A. PEARSON.

LUMPKIN, GA., June 10, 1872.
Dr. Hood:—Up to two months ago I was greatly troubled about every meal with bilious attacks, and found nothing that acted like the Bureka, although I had taken Simmons' Regulator, Vinegar Bitters, and others. I now have no trouble with biliousness, and unhesitatingly say that the Bureka is the best Liver Medicine in the world.
J. R. CHRISTIAN,
Editor Lumpkin Telegraph.

Having tested the virtues of Dr. Hood's "Bureka Liver Medicine" in my practice, I have no hesitancy in recommending its use in those afflictions arising from a disordered state of the digestive organs. T. F. BREWSTER, M. D.
Columbus, Ga., Sep. 4, 1871.

Having used Dr. Hood's "Bureka" for some time, I can recommend it as an excellent medicine.
J. H. HAMILTON.

Dr. E. C. Hood—Dear Sir:—"Bureka" is the best medicine I ever used.
Respectfully,
Mrs. Wm. PERRY.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 1, 1871.
Dr. E. C. Hood—Dear Sir:—Your Bureka Liver Medicine is the best medicine I ever used for sick headache.
Yours truly,
JOHN W. HODO.

DADEVILLE, ALA., May 15, 1872.
Dr. E. C. Hood, Columbus, Ga.—Dear Sir:—Enclosed find \$12 to pay for Hood's Bureka Liver Medicine. Please forward me two doz. large size and 3 doz. small size Hood's Bureka Liver Medicine. It is taking the lead of all other Liver Regulators here.
Respectfully yours,
FRED A. VAUHAN.

Mr. Isaac R. Waller, of Florence, Ga., says: "Send me two bottles of Hood's Bureka Liver Medicine. I find it to be the best Liver Regulator I have ever tried. It has cured the chills of one month's standing, with one bottle, on myself. I take great pleasure in recommending it to others."

This Medicine is kept for sale at the City Drug Store, by
J. M. LIGHTNER.
July 23, 1873.—3m.

University of Louisville.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
Corner of Eighth and Chestnut Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

The 39th Annual Session.
FACULTY.
G. W. Bayless, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery.
J. M. Bodine, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, and Dean of the Faculty.
T. S. Bell, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine.
E. R. Palmer, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Histology.
T. S. Bell, M. D., Professor of Science and Practice of Medicine and Public Hygiene.
John E. Crowe, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
J. P. Holland, M. D., Professor of Medical Chemistry and Toxicology.
D. W. Yandell, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery.
K. O. Cowling, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Professor's Ticket, in full.....\$50 00
Demonstrator's Ticket..... 10 00
Matriculation Fee..... 6 00
Graduation Fee..... 20 00
Hospital Ticket (required by the city)..... 5 00

The regular session will commence on the first Monday in October, and continue until the first of March. A preliminary course of the first of March. The preliminary course of the second Monday in September, and continue until the opening of the regular term.
J. M. BODINE, Dean of Faculty.
For the annual circular, containing full particulars, address
E. R. PALMER, M. D., Secretary of Faculty.
August 6th, 1873.—12 mos.

L. BREWER & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers
DEALERS IN
Northern & Western Produce,
RESTAURANTS AND DEALERS IN
Domestic and Imported Wines & Liquors,
ALSO
COTTON FACTORS,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
CORNER COMMERCE AND ST. LOUIS STS.
Mobile, Alabama.

AGENTS OF THE
CHANG POWDER WORKS
HOMEBITTERS
FRENCH COGNAC BOTTLES
GOLD-NEAL CHAMPAGNE
September 24, 1873.