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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE HERALD & TIMES will be charged as follows:
One year, \$3.00
Six months, 2.00
Three months, 1.00
One month, .50

TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS who will pay in ADVANCE, we will furnish the HERALD AND TIMES at the following low rates, viz:
One year, in advance, \$2.00
Six months, 1.50
Three months, .75
One month, .30

The following are our rates of advertising:

| RATES OF ADVERTISING | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Spots | Per cent. |
| 1st | 100 |
| 2nd | 75 |
| 3rd | 50 |
| 4th | 25 |
| 5th | 10 |
| 6th | 5 |
| 7th | 2 |
| 8th | 1 |
| 9th | .50 |
| 10th | .25 |
| 11th | .10 |
| 12th | .05 |
| 13th | .02 |
| 14th | .01 |
| 15th | .005 |
| 16th | .002 |
| 17th | .001 |
| 18th | .0005 |
| 19th | .0002 |
| 20th | .0001 |

Transient advertisements, except from business houses with which we have current accounts, must be paid in advance.
All 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, 1873.
1. Franking privilege abolished.
2. Postmarks supplied with official stamps.
3. Official stamps must not be used except for official business.
4. Stamps of one department cannot be used for correspondence of another.
5. No matter can pass through the mails free.
6. Postage must be collected on newspapers where delivered.
7. Exchanges not free; Publishers must pay postage on each exchange received.
8. Postal cards unaltered for use are not sent to the Dead Letter Office.
9. Postal cards cannot be used a second time.
10. 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.

POSTAGE.
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.—One cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Seeds, bulbs, cuttings, roots, seedlings, one cent for each half-ounce or fraction thereof.
MERCHANDISE.—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 should be charged and collected.

Laws Relating to Newspaper Subscriptions and Arrears.
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 wishing 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 or 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 entitled to send it, and the subscribers will be responsible until an express notice, with payment of all arrears, is sent to the publisher.

County Officers.
JAMES G. COWAN, Sheriff. THOS. H. MASON, Sr., Tax-Collector. SOLOMON MCOWAY, Tax-Collector.
CLERK OF COURT.—Hon. B. B. McGraw, Chancellor. R. A. Fleming, Register.
CIRCUIT COURT.—Hon. J. McCaleb Wiley, Judge. George Williams, Clerk. Held the first 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 August.
COURT OF CHANCERY.—Hon. H. Black, Judge. Held Tuesday after third Monday in every month.
SOLICITOR GENERAL.—W. H. Black, ex-officio. Judge. J. B. Baldwin, Lewis Christian, Thomas Patten and Malachi Ivory, Commissioners. Meets the first Monday in April and November, and second Monday in February and August.
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—N. McPherson, 1st Monday and H. H. Smith, second Monday in each month.

AWAKE AND ASLEEP.
Three Oil Chromes will be sent mounted complete for framing on receipt of fifty cents. Two new Chromes, SMILES and TEARS, same price. A Beautiful Bouquet of Flowers for 50 cents, or two different subjects for 60 cents. For those in need of business, we have the brightest and best selling Chromes in the market. If you would secure an independence, send \$5.00 for a portfolio and a stock of Chromes, and commence work at once. Particulars free, or illustrated circular on receipt of three-cent stamp.
CHROMES, BROWN FRAMES AND CHROMO CO., 292 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

IF YOU VALUE YOUR SIGHT, USE THE ARUNDEL PEBBLE SPECTACLE.
THESE LENSES have the power of protecting the eye from irritation arising from light reflected from heat. Sold by JOHN EGGER, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller, No. 80 Market Street, Montgomery, Ala.
Special attention paid to repairing of Watches, etc. All work warranted. feb18-5m

UNION SPRINGS HERALD.

J. R. ROGERS, Proprietor.

UNION SPRINGS, ALA., APRIL 22, 1874.

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THE HERALD AND TIMES.

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

SNOW PLOWS.

How Snow Blockades are Broken on the Central Pacific Railroad.

Once in a while when the storm would lighten up, we could catch a glimpse of the great snow-plow, with its six engines, around some bend, driving into the drifts with a force that it would seem would move the world. These snow-plows are a curiosity, both in their construction and the manner in which they do their work. They are immense structures—I say structures, for they are as big as a two-story house—and weigh from 45,000 to 65,000 pounds. In front they are shaped like the iron prow of an iron-clad frigate, only the sharp vertical portion of this prow changes into a flat surface where it approaches the ground. Attached to this flat or horizontal prow is what is called an "apron." This apron is attached to the prow by means of hinges. It lifts up and lets down directly on the track at pleasure, and when down it is held there by large steel springs. When in motion this apron slides right on the rails, pressing hard on them, but from the rounded surface which it presents to them it glides over the joints and any other little irregularities with ease. The long prow is pushed under the snow, the apron scraping it clear from the rails, and lifting it up bodily it meets the vertical section of the plow which divides it, and hurls it off on either side. When running at a high rate of speed, as is often the case, these plows sometimes hurl the snow into the air fifty feet, and plunge it in huge masses into the deep chasms and canons. Some such scene as this was presented the other night when Mr. Fillmore, the division superintendent, brought the eastern-bound express train through with eleven engines. The scene was one of the wildest and grandest that has ever been witnessed on this road. It had been storming all day and all night and all the next day, and the snow had fallen and drifted in some places ten and fifteen feet in depth. The train started out from Colfax with three engines, but at Alta it took a fourth. A snow-plow, with seven heavy 55 ton engines, went on ahead to clear the way, but at Blue Canon stuck in a huge drift, and the whole force of the seven engines could not budge it an inch ahead. After shoveling a while the express train and the snow train were coupled together, making a team of eleven engines, a snow-plow and six cars. Such a sight was never seen. The long chain of puffing monsters backed down for a mile or two and then, taking a fresh start, came at the drift at the rate of forty miles an hour. The only wonder is that the plow was not crushed into sawdust. It not only stood this enormous strain, but it kept to the track and cut an eleven-foot passage in the drift with the precision of a surgeon's knife. With the power so increased the plow cut its way through to Emigrant Gap. At one point near there the spectacle was magnificent. On a sharp curve on a steep embankment the snow had been piled up to the very height of the smokestacks of the engines for a distance of 1,000 yards. The curve was so situated that it was in full view of the station at the gap. The weather had cleared off and the moon shone brightly on the snow. In the distance, slowly forging ahead, were the eleven black and begrimed leviathans, while in front of them was the great plow throwing up snow in huge masses like ocean billows, and rolling it down the mountain sides thousands of feet into the yawning chasm below. The smoke and fire from eleven funnels, the tops of which could just be seen above the drifts, the horrible noise and din of the puffing steam, and the great glaciers being thrown high in the air and tumbling down the mountain side, all furnished a scene which none but those who have witnessed it can ever appreciate. [San Francisco Chronicle.]

The Iron Age.

It matters little what were the early modes of iron-making. The Bible tells us that one Tubal Cain was "the instructor of every artificer in brass and iron"—a sort of blacksmith-general in his neighborhood. Classic history points out Vulcan as the half-divine and half-human prodigy, who made shields, chains, spears, swords—in short, nothing beyond the needs of a barbarous people; but to-day—mark the change! Iron is the most valuable of the metals, because it is the most useful. While it is one of the lightest, it is by far the strongest, and has the widest range of application. It is also the most widely distributed, no part of the earth being without it. In the mechanic arts, it is the right hand, and indeed, has furnished to every man a hundred hands. That in modern days a person can be a Vulcan and Briareus at the same time. It combines a thousand uses, and has a vast residue latent, which will be easily evoked by the dextrous cunning of man. It does anything—everything. It serves everywhere—anywhere. Let any one name, if he can, any implement or article of food or clothing that has not been fashioned with iron fingers. With iron plow-shares we turn a soil, rich in iron, for food that must contain iron, or we die. We walk upon iron pavements and sit upon iron chairs. We live in iron houses, and sleep upon iron beds made soft with springs of steel. We travel on iron roads, in cars made of iron, drawn by iron steeds. We attend an iron church and occupy iron pews, listen to a sermon written upon iron paper with a pen of iron, and return to our iron hearths and fireplaces. From all domes and roofs an iron rod points heavenward, and renders harmless the fierce lightning of the passing storms. On the trackless ocean, an iron needle points out the way like an unerring finger. With iron wands we have annihilated both time and space, and made of all nations one neighborhood; and with iron ships we have changed the art of warfare, and fought and won the greatest battles of history. It would be instructive to show that labor is the chief element of value conferred upon iron. There is no material that can receive so high a degree of labor value and return its equivalent in usefulness. A bar of iron worth five dollars is worth \$10 fifties, made into horse shoes, \$55 when made into needles, \$3,285 into pen-knife blades, \$20,480 into shirt buttons, and \$250,000 into hair springs. The iron ore used in a locomotive costs, perhaps, \$100, but by the laying on of many hands it is worth \$20,000.

Health and Greatness.

It is true there have been men who, despite of frail and miserable health, have done immortal things. Great and heroic were the achievements of Paul, "in bodily presence weak;" of the blind Milton; of Pascal, a confirmed invalid at eighteen; of Johnson, bravely carrying through life the weight of a diseased and tortured body; Nelson, little and lame; of Channing, with his frail clayey tabernacle; of the pale Lawrence, weighing from day to day the morsels of bread which alone his dispeptic stomach could bear. It is true that Julius Cæsar was troubled with epilepsy, and never planned a great battle without going into fits; that the great Suvoroff stood but five feet one inch in his boots; that Pope was hunchbacked and an invalid; and that Aristotle was a pigmy in body, though a giant in intellect. But these are brilliant exceptions which only prove the rule. The general fact still remains that it is the man of tough and enduring fiber, of elastic nerve, of comprehensive digestion, who does the great work of life. It is Scott, with his manly form—it is Brougham, with his superhuman powers of physical endurance. It is Franklin, at the age of seventy, camping out on his way to arouse the Canadians, as our hardest boys of twenty now camp out in the Adirondacks. It is Napoleon, sleeping four hours and in the saddle twenty.

One Idea of Poverty.

It was Bulwer who said that in nine cases out of ten poverty is only an idea. Some men with ten thousand dollars a year suffer more want of means than others with three hundred. The reason is, the richer man has artificial wants. His income is ten thousand, and he enforces enough from being dunned for unpaid debts to kill a sensitive man. A man who earns a dollar a day, and who does not run in debt is the happier of the two. Very few people who have never been well believe this, but it is true. There are thousands and thousands with princely incomes who never know a moment's peace because they live beyond their means. There is really more happiness in the world among working people, than among those who are called rich—always providing that poor folks do not, in a similar way, emulate the prodigality of their rich brethren. Poverty is simply a question of the good or bad management of money in hand.

THE MIRROR LIBRARY.

JUDITH, OR THE PERA BOX.

BY EUGENE SIBIE.

CONTINUED.

"Gentlemen," said the little notary, when the third act of the *Huguenots* was concluded, "I suppose you are anxious to make out what has happened to our friend young Arthur, and above all, to discover who he is."
"You should have begun with that," said I.
"I have a right to arrange my story as I choose."
"And besides," added the professor, "one shouldn't be very critical on the conduct of a story at the *opera*—nobody attempts to it."
"A very lucky thing for the authors of the words," said the little notary, with a bow to me; and satisfied with his hint, he went on with his account.
Count Arthur de V— is descended from a very ancient and distinguished family in the south. His mother, left a widow very young, had no child besides, and was poorly provided for; but she had a brother who was immensely rich. This brother, Monsieur the Abbe de V—, was one of the most influential prelates at the court of Louis XVIII., and afterwards at that of Charles X.; and we know very well what was the influence of the clergy at that time; an influence that governed the kingdom, the sovereign himself, and even the army. The Abbe de V— was of a cold and haughty disposition, selfish and severe, but an excellent relation notwithstanding; for he was ambitious for himself, and for every one that belonged to him. He charged himself with his nephew's education, introduced him at court, and procured the restoration to his sister of some portion of the property that had been confiscated during the emigration. The mother died, blessing the name of her biptier, and enjoining her son to be obedient in all things to his uncle. Arthur, who adored his mother, swore obedience to her injunctions when she was dying; and it was the more easy for him to perform his vow, from the circumstance that, from his earliest years, he had always been accustomed to receive his uncle's commands with the most unhesitating submission.

Sedate, quiet, and bashful, yet full of courage and generosity, Arthur had always had a strong inclination for a military life: partly for the uniform and the epaulettes, but principally, perhaps, because in the palace of his uncle he saw nothing but gowns and cassocks. He ventured one day, but with great shyness, to make his uncle acquainted with his wishes; but the prelate knit his brows, and answered, harshly and decidedly, he had other views for him.

The Abbe de V— had been advanced to a bishopric, and hoped for more. He had a good chance for the hat of a cardinal; and he was desirous of making his nephew share in his good fortune, and felt sure of being able to secure him the highest dignities of the church. In short, the church was at that time the surest avenue to wealth and power. Arthur did not dare openly to resist the terrible ascendant of his uncle; but he secretly vowed that he would never be a bishop. The king, in the mean time, had been spoken of as the subject, and had expressed his warmest approbation. Arthur was to enter the seminary in a few months as a matter of form, to take orders, and go through the lower offices to the highest dignities of his new profession as rapidly as possible. He remembered the promise he had given to his mother, and, besides, everybody would have accused him of ingratitude if he ran directly counter to the wishes of his uncle; and as he therefore did not dare to oppose his designs at once, he endeavored to find out some method of forcing the bishop to resign them of his own accord. He could think of no better means to effect his purpose than some good dashing scandal, that might render him unworthy of the venerable profession into which he tried to force him against his will. But this was not so easy a matter as might be supposed. Whether it rose from Arthur's natural disposition or from his education, he had a kind of moral feeling that prevented him from being a libertine; and Arthur took as much pains to make himself a rake as might have sufficed to make him a bishop. But he had a number of friends who introduced him to their gayeties. The racking and sprees of his companions were insipid and disgusting; and he turned his attention to the ladies of the court, as a better means of gaining what he wished. But the ladies of that court avoided the slightest appearance of impropriety; not that they extended their dislike to any thing beyond appearance, and a glaring, unmistakable impropriety was all that Arthur desired. A ray of light broke in upon his despair, when one of his friends said to him,

"Take an opera girl for your mistress; everybody will know it."
"What!" exclaimed Arthur, flushing with indignation at the first thought of such a proceeding; "I mix myself up with such a set!"
"You need not have nothing to do with them. These matters are easily arranged. The *celat* of a mistress is all you require. Take one; you may do as you like afterwards, but your point will be gained at once."
"Well, I consent."
You know already how the matter was arranged between Arthur and the aunt. Measures were taken to have the bishop informed of the scandal. He took no notice. He was told that every night his nephew's carriage was stationed in the Rue de Provence; and Arthur hoped every day for a blow-up with his benefactor, when he had resolved to throw all the blame on an uncontrollable passion which rendered him unworthy of the sacred office, and he could by no means account for his uncle's *sans froid* and placid forbearance. It was the calm that precedes the storm.

One morning, his lordship said to him, "The king has been displeased with you for some time. I know not wherefore."
"I guess the reason," replied the nephew.
"I have no wish to know it, sir. His majesty has deigned to overlook it, but insists on your entering the seminary in two days."
"I! uncle? Imp—"
"They are the kings orders; and your objections must be made to him, not to me," said the prelate haughtily, and turned away.

Arthur, almost out of his senses with rage, hurried off to Judith—look her to the Tuileries—paraded her as his mistress before all the world, on the very evening before he was to start for the seminary. This time it was impossible to pretend ignorance of so very glaring a scandal, or to think of forcing the hero of it into the church—at any rate for a long time. The bishop wrote the letter I have repeated to you to Judith, and the king sent an order to the count to leave Paris within twenty-four hours. It was impossible to disobey. Luckily, he was acquainted with one of the sons of M. de Bourmont, and went off on the following night with the expedition to Algiers.

"Since the choice of the place of my exile," he said, "is left to me, I shall choose one where glory is to be gained."
"He went off at night with the utmost secrecy, for all his motions were watched; and if they had suspected his destination, he was afraid they would have hindered his departure. He wrote a few lines to Judith, to tell her, he was only to be absent a few days; but that, notwithstanding, as it was, was intercepted, and never reached her. The bishop had great interest with his police. A week afterwards, Arthur was at sea. On the twentieth day he disembarked in Africa, was one of the first at the storming of the fort, and was wounded at the side of his gallant friend, young de Bourmont, who was killed at the moment of victory. Arthur was for a long time in danger. For two months his life was despaired of; and when he recovered, his fortune, his hopes, and those of his uncle, had all disappeared, in three days, with the monarchy of Charles X.

The bishop could not bear up against such a disaster. Ill, and suffering in mind and body, he was unable to follow the exiled court as he desired. Disappointment and vexation inflamed his blood. A dangerous fever was produced by all these miseries, and not knowing what to do in the state of irritation into which he had worked himself, he revenged himself for the revolution of July on his unfortunate nephew. Arthur, still weak from his wounds, arrived in Paris; and it is here that I became connected with the story, (said the notary, somewhat elevating his voice.) The count came to me about the succession. I had long been his notary, and that of his family. We proceeded first to break the seals. I will not trouble you with professional details; but in taking an inventory of all the paper deposited in his lordship's escritoire, a letter struck my eye with the signature, "Judith, daunce me an l'Opera." The letter of an opera dancer in the desk of a bishop! I would have destroyed it out of respect to the church; but Arthur had already got hold of it, and from the emotion it produced, I fancied for a moment—heaven forgive me for the thought!—that the uncle and nephew had been rivals unknown to each other.

"Poor girl, poor girl!" exclaimed Arthur, "what nobleness! what generosity! what a treasure I possessed. There, there!" he said to me, "read that;" and when I came to the sentence—"If to love be criminal in the sight of heaven, it is a crime of which I am guilty, and in which Arthur is not an accomplice."
"This is true!" exclaimed Arthur, who had tears glistening in his eyes—"She loved me with all her soul, and I never perceived it, and never thought of loving her—and she was sixteen years old and pure and beautiful—for you have no idea, M. Baraton, how beautiful she is—the most beautiful woman in Paris."
"I have no manner of doubt of it," I replied; "but, if you please, we will go on with the inventory."
"As you please," and he continued to read fragments of the letter aloud, "If heaven, if my good angel, if the happiness of my life shall lead him to say, I love you, Judith—ah! 'tis a sinful thing I am about to say to you, and you will most justly pour your maledictions on my head; but mark me, my lord, there is no power on earth that shall hinder me from being his—from sacrificing every thing to him."
"And I misunderstood her! I rejected a love like this. I only was to blame; but I will repair my fault—I will sacrifice my life to her—I will own her before the world. I shall be proud of her, and introduce her to my friends—to you yourself, M. Baraton—who don't listen to a syllable I am saying, but keep poring over those musty papers."
Papers, indeed! It was his uncle's will I had discovered, which disinherited him, and disposed of his enormous fortune among hospitals and other charitable foundations. I told Arthur the contents—but he did not show the least disappointment, and began to read Judith's letter again and again.

"You shall see her, M. Baraton—you shall see my beautiful Judith—you shall dine with her this very day!"
"But these papers—this will," I said.
"Well—I have nothing more to do with them," he said, with a smile; "but Judith will love me. Adieu, M. Baraton, adieu. I shall find with her more happiness than I lose with these papers." Adieu; and he left me while his eyes beamed with joy and anticipation.

"Strange young man!" I said to myself—"to be consoled by a pretty face for the loss of such a succession!" and I finished the inventory.
An hour or two afterwards, I was about to go home, when Arthur rushed in like a madman.

"She is not there—she is gone—I have lost her!"
"What! she's false, then?"
"Who told you so? Unsaid the word—or—" He had taken tight hold of me by the collar.
"I know nothing about it."
"So much the better," he said. "Three months ago she disappeared—she has left the opera."
"What did her companions tell you?"
"They told me nonsensical stories—some said she had been carried off—an other told me, with the utmost coolness, she had resolved to destroy herself."

"Possible enough," I said. "Since the revolution of July, suicide has come greatly into fashion."
"Say it not—say it not!" cried Arthur; "you will drive me mad. I went to her apartments in the Rue de Provence, but she had left them, without saying where she was going."
"No trace?"
"The rooms are to let; they have never been occupied since."
"And you found nothing in them?"
"Nothing—except that in her aunt's room, on the floor, this card, intended for some trunk, with the address, 'To Madame Bonivet, Bordeaux'—and now that I remember, she comes from that neighborhood."

"Well."
"Take all the management of my affairs—make what arrangement you like."
"What are you going to do?"
"Follow her traces—or rather those of her aunt."
"In your present state of health you wouldn't start for Bordeaux?"
"This hour!" He started that evening; and—But here the fourth act of the *Huguenots* began, and the notary listened in silence.

(To be Continued.)

Race Issue.

The Birmingham Daily News, replying to a criticism of the Demopolis News-Journal, thus shows the origin of the "race issue":
"The earliest training that the black man had in politics was that he must stand up to his race in all things, and oppose the white race in every measure they wished to adopt. 'Watch your old master!' was the advice given to him; and when he votes one way, why, you vote directly opposite, for he whipped you, and scourged you, and would now murder you if he dared!" This lesson was taught the negro time after time, and for this purpose Union Leagues were established all over the land, binding them under oath to carry it out. The members of these leagues have never violated their oaths, but have on all occasions arrayed themselves against the whites, and unfortunately, from a want of union among the Democrats, have in many places gained the victory. Thus the race issue has been organized, and there is no way left us but to accept it and act accordingly.
There is now only two important parties in Alabama, between whom the battle must be fought—the white party and the negro party—and every man must join one or the other, if he intends to vote at the next election.

Charles Lamb, when speaking of one of his rides on horse-back, remarked that "all at once his horse stopped, but he kept right on."
A Detroit paper noting the fact that a man lately dropped dead while combating his hiry, says: "And yet there are persons who will persist in the dangerous habit."

Lincoln and Hamlin.
A correspondent sends some curious items of coincidence in the names of Lincoln and Hamlin. He says:
A similar or more remarkable coincidence, we may safely say, has never before occurred in the names of the two leading officers of any other nation, and probably never again will occur.
The exact number of letters are in the President's and Vice-President's names—Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin.
Every letter that is in the Vice-President's name is in the President's name, and every letter, except one, in the President's name, is also in the Vice-President's name.
The last syllable of the President's Christian name, and the first one of his surname, form the surname of the Vice-President.
The first syllable of the President's surname, is the last syllable of the Vice-President's surname.
The last syllable of the President's Christian name, is the same as the first syllable of the Vice-President's surname, and when the surnames of both
LIN COLN
HAM LIN
are placed one above the other, they may be read in the regular order, or the same reading will be rendered by rearranging, as above, the syllables of each, and reading them upwards.—[Exchange.]

Please Stop My—What?
We clip the following sensible hints from the Baptist Watchman:
"Times are hard, money is scarce, business is dull, retrenchment is a duty—please stop my—" Whiskey? "O, no; times are not hard enough for that. But here is something else that costs me a large amount of money every year, which I wish to save. Please stop my—Tobacco, cigars, snuff, I must save that; but I must retrench somewhere please stop my—Ribbons, jewels, ornaments and trinkets? 'Not at all; pride must be fostered, if times are ever so hard; but I believe I can see a way to effect quite a saving in another direction; please stop my—' Tea, coffee, and unhealthy luxuries? 'No, no, no, no, no, those, I must think of something else. Ah! I have it now. My paper costs \$2.00 a year; I must save that! That will carry me through the panic easily. I believe in retrenchment and economy, especially in brains."

AMERICAN PENCIL FACTORY.—Seven years of patient study have resulted in the invention of a series of machines by which American lead pencils are made, in Jersey City, entirely by machinery. From the time the plumbago and rough strips of cedar and other woods enter the machinery until they are turned out together, polished lead pencils, ready to be tied up in packages, no hand labor is required. The materials used are American, the plumbago coming from Ticonderoga, New York State, and the cedar from Florida. The pencils are made of five different grades, and they are said to be of such a quality that they can compete at once with the best pencils of German manufacture. If such be the case, American pencils will have no difficulty in finding a market, for the process by which they are manufactured is the cheapest in the world.

THE PRAYER GAUGE.—Two little girls, cousins, not a hundred miles from Providence, R. I., went to bed the other night in high glee over some secret. After they were asleep, the mother of the younger going into their room, had her attention drawn to two little slips of paper, pinned to the wall, one over each little head. They proved to be rude attempts at illuminations in colored crayons, and ran thus:
"O dear Jesus Christ, send mamma a baby; may it not be twins. Amen."

A fat French lady says: "I am so fat that I pray for a disappointment to make me thin. No sooner does the disappointment come than the more expectation of growing thinner gives me such joy that I become fatter than ever."

No man ever sank under the burden of today. It is only tomorrow's burden is added to the burden of to-day, that the weight is more than a man can bear.

A singular instance of skepticism is recorded in the case of the man who said the Bible was "too good to be true."

Go West Through St. Louis.
To all who are seeking new homes in or about to take a trip to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Oregon, or California, we recommend a cheap, quick and direct route by way of St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Through Line. It is equipped with fine Day Coaches, Buck's Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Palace Sleepers, the famous Miller Safety Platform, and the celebrated Westinghouse Air-Brake, and runs its trains from St. Louis to principal points in the West without change. We believe the Missouri Pacific Through Line has the best track of any road west of the Mississippi River, and with its superior equipments and unrivaled comforts for passengers, has become the great thoroughfare between the East and the West. Trains from the North, South and East connect at St. Louis with the trains of the Missouri Pacific. The Texas connection of this road is now completed, and passengers are offered a first class all rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R., via Vinita. For maps, time tables, information as to rates, routes, etc., address B. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

Cheap Farms for Sale—Easy Terms.
The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200,000 acres of land in Central and Southwest Missouri, at \$8 to \$12 per acre, on seven years time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all purchasers. Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law-abiding society invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars, address Land Commissioners, St. Louis, Mo. Apply.

STATE OF ALABAMA—BULLOCK COUNTY.
Celia Baldwin, deceased, Estate of.
The said estate having been declared insolvent, the 27th day of April, 1874, has been appointed H. O. Tompkins, the administrator of said estate, to appear and make a settlement of his accounts.
All persons interested are hereby cited to do so and appear at his 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.
H. O. TOMPKINS.
Probate Judge Bullock Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The experiment of raising the ostrich will be made in Florida.

Merchants now make corn planting a basis of advances.

Macon, Ga., is to have, not only the Romanist College, but a nunnery and hospital, too.

It is said that President Davis has written a book on the war, which will shortly be published in England.

A prosperous merchant has for a motto: "Early to bed and early to rise; never get light, and advertise."

It is apparent to a parent that a great many children get on the wrong track because the switch is misplaced.

The Agricultural, Mechanical and Horticultural Association of Mobile, intend holding a Fair this Spring. Catalogue of premiums, etc., received.

The annual convention of the National Woman's Suffrage Association will be held in Irving Hall in the city of New York on the 14th and 15th of May.

We are assured on good authority that hen's eggs, when long in shape, will hatch male birds, and when round will hatch female. [Exchange.]

Mrs. Minnie Myrtle Miller discoursed in Placerville, California, last week, on "Silent Women." We can't imagine where she gathered material for the lecture, unless it was in a cemetery.

Passengers to the Pacific by rail break-fast in Sierras with twenty feet of snow around them; four hours later they find wheat four inches high, and the next day see pear and peach trees in full bloom.

The Montgomery Journal learns that J. C. Stanton has formed a company which will purchase the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad, at the coming sale. They will put it in splendid condition.

An old lady, hearing some one reading about a Congressman-at-large, rushed to the kitchen door shouting, "Sarah Jane, Sarah Jane, don't you leave the clothes out all night; mind, I tell you; for there's a Congressman at large."

The claim of G. B. Lamar, of Georgia, amounting to \$200,000, for which judgment was given by the United States court of claims, and appealed by the attorney general, is about to be paid, the attorney general having dismissed the appeal.

Hancock and Gordon as a possible Presidential ticket for 1876 has been suggested. Both gentlemen have something besides military reputation, and they could probably bridge the "bloody chasm" more effectually than any other soldiers of the late war.

Judge Lochrane, of Savannah, who has just returned from Saranac, says that the idea of running Senator Gordon, of Georgia, for Vice President with a leading Northern Democrat, is being considerably canvassed, and meets a large measure of endorsement from Northern and Western men.

A colored Mississippi legislator lately proposed a bill to make each member of the legislature, present and future, a bona fide attorney and counselor at law. His reasoning was direct: "For," said he, "if we know enough to make do laws, why don't we practice 'em?" Sure enough, why not?

On 24th of March there was a dinner given at the home of Bishop Pierce, near Sparta, Georgia, worthy of mention. It was the 90th birthday of the immediate parent of the family, Dr. L. Pierce. Twenty-six persons sat down to the table. There were four generations present, including children, grand children and great-grand-children.

The trial of Gaines Chisolm, for the murder of Penn Bedell, begins in Atlanta this week. Every effort will be made to secure a conviction, while his family, who are possessed of means, are turning every stone to get an acquittal. B. H. Hill, with five other prominent lawyers, will represent the defense; Henry W. Hilliard, and two other attorneys, the prosecution. [Exchange.]

The Central Railroad, besides discharging men at this point, has dismissed at Augusta some fifty of its conductors, engineers, baggage masters, wood-passers and train hands, and it is expected more will be turned off in the next few weeks. The freight and passenger traffic does not justify the hope that two-thirds of the men engaged last summer will be able to retain their situations during the coming season. [Columbus Enquirer.]

The Columbus Enquirer says:—"Isn't it jolly to hear a man, who dislikes you for a past mild castigation, and who you rarely think of, much less mention, make disparaging remarks concerning you, thus giving evidence that your observations were true? It is always gratifying to know that your shafts have struck the mark at which you aimed."

A gentleman living in the country, about four miles from Montgomery, gives us the following information of how a farmer in his neighborhood saved his bacon. The negroes had been stealing the old farmer's hogs pretty freely, and he thought it was about time to put a stop to it, and not being able to catch the thief, he decided his hogs pretty heavily with strychnine; in a few days there were several dead negroes in that neighborhood. His hogs now run about the plantation with impunity. [Montgomery Ledger.]

THE HERALD & TIMES.

J. R. ROGERS, Editor.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1874.

Notice!—A meeting of the members of the Democratic and Conservative Executive Committee of Bullock County, will be held at the office of the Chairman on Monday, the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

R. H. POWELL,
Chairman of the Committee.

THE ARKANSAS TROUBLE is an old conflict broken out afresh. Baxter and Brooks, the parties contending for force for the possession of the State Government of Arkansas, are both Republicans. The authorities at Washington have indicated their purpose not to interfere in this mess. If they will only pursue the same just policy in all future contests for power that may arise in the several States, this trouble may yet prove a blessing in disguise, by establishing the principle of Federal non-interference in State governments.

We call attention to notice given by the Chairman of Democratic and Conservative Executive Committee of this county. The time has come for action, and every man should now make up his mind to do all in his power to secure success. While we may not be able to carry the election in this county, every vote polled will help in the election of State officers. We have reasonable hope of success in electing our State ticket, and no stone should be left unturned. If we fail, no man can foretell the evil consequences that may follow.

Will the Mobile Graphic please give its authority for saying that the Courts of Alabama have rendered a decision which makes the law "requiring license for publishers inoperative?"

We ask this for two reasons: 1st. This Journal has paid license for this year, and has always been required to do so.

2d. We have asked several well-informed lawyers, and they all say, if there has been any such decision rendered, they know nothing of it.

The Editors' Tour.

A late number of the Sing Sing Republican contains the following:

At the last New York State editorial convention it will be remembered that a committee of three was appointed to arrange for an editorial excursion to Alabama the ensuing May, in response to a unanimous invitation of the editorial association of that State, to attend the next meeting of their association, to be held in the city of Birmingham, May 19, 1874, tendering also the hospitalities of that city. It is suggested, but not yet definitely arranged, to start from Salamanca, go to Cincinnati, Louisville, and thence to Birmingham; returning, probably, by way of Lynchburg and Washington. Free passes will be furnished editors and their wives, both going and returning. In a few weeks we hope to announce the perfected arrangements. The names of the committee are Chairman H. N. Beach, of the Brooklyn Republic, Edward Parker, of the Geneva Gazette, and G. Ten Eyck Sheldon, of the Republican, Sing Sing.

Death of Mrs. Chas. J. Williams.

This noble Christian lady died last night at half-past ten o'clock at the residence of her son, C. H. Williams, Esq. For many months she has been a sufferer. She was the daughter of Col. Jack Howard, deceased, and widow of Col. Chas. J. Williams, of the First Georgia Regiment.

She was the first of our noble Southern ladies to suggest the observance of a memorial day in honor of the Confederate dead. In her was developed every self-sacrificing, generous, loving trait of which humanity is capable. For long years she has been a member of St. Luke's Church. Her age was about fifty years. Her loss is one which all Columbus will mourn. The hour is too late to pay a more fitting tribute. [Col. Enquirer.]

MEMORITE IMMIGRATION.

Says a Washington telegram, of the 3d: "The Senate Committee on Public Lands, to-day, heard a delegation of three Mennonites from Pennsylvania and two from Russia, asking legislation to enable preparations to be made for a settlement in this country of some forty thousand Mennonites, now living in Russia, who are obliged to emigrate from that country prior to the year 1881, or else perform military service, which the tenets of their religion forbid. The committee authorized Senator Windom to prepare and report to the Senate a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw from public sale such large tracts of land as they desire to occupy within the next two years either by homestead or pre-emption entry."

On Friday evening, 8th of May next, at Masonic Hall in Enfield, there will be a "Social Cotillion Calico-Dress Party," complimentary to the "Enfield Rifles." It will be on the seventh anniversary of Cleburne Fire Company No. 1.

We return thanks to Committee of Invitation for complimentary ticket.

Miss Kate, eldest daughter of Dr. N. J. Busey, President of Eagle Factory, Columbus, Ga., was thrown from a horse last week. On Friday, 17th, she died from injuries received in the fall.

A New Cotton Tie.

As a matter of vital interest to all engaged in the culture or sale of cotton, we are gratified to announce the formation of a powerful Co-operative Association in this city for the purpose of furnishing Iron Baling Ties at a reasonable price to all consumers. Under the name of the "Planters' Cotton Tie Association," it will have its chief office in New Orleans with Branch offices in all the Cotton Counties of the Southern States. The capital will be two millions of dollars, and its shares will be distributed amongst cotton producers, so that they, owning the stock, shall be enabled to fix the price at which the Ties shall be sold each season, by the Association. A strong combination of valuable patents has been secured, and the price for the season of 1874-75, has been fixed at 7 cents per lb., a reduction of 2 cents per lb., from the rate, 9 cents, charged by the English Company now monopolizing the entire trade. We will be enabled to give full particulars regarding this most important enterprise in our next issue. [Exchange.]

In 1837, John C. Calhoun whose prophecy was so wonderful that his prophecies have become history, addressed the Senate of the United States: "Be assured that emancipation itself would not satisfy the fanatics; that gained, the next step would be to raise the negro to a social and political equality with the whites; and that being effected, we would soon find the present condition of the two races reversed. I speak, with full knowledge and a thorough examination of the subject, and for one, see my way clearly. One thing alarms me—the eager pursuit of gain which overspreads the land, and which absorbs every faculty of the mind, and every feeling of the heart. Of all passions, avarice is the most blind, uncompromising—the last to see and the first to yield to danger. I dare not hope that anything I can say will arouse the South to a due sense of the danger; I fear it is beyond the power of mortal voice to awake it in time from the fatal security into which it has fallen." [Richmond Enq.]

On Monday night, at midnight, says the Hartford "Times," the signal station on the top of Mount Washington reported a northwest gale blowing at the fearful rate of 140 miles an hour—as shown by the anemometer—and a temperature of 18 degrees below zero.—This is the highest force ever attained by the wind in New England, so far as we know. A gale of sixty or seventy miles an hour will often blow down trees. In the hurricanes of the tropics a force of 100, even 110 miles an hour, is not uncommon. No human being could stand before such a gale. The people in the chained down but contrive to examine the anemometer without emerging, else they would be swept off bodily and hurled down Tuckerman's Ravine. The roar of such a mountain gale is terrible beyond words.

A recent letter, written in the cabin of a Mississippi steamer, gives a vivid description of the overflow below Vicksburg. There is much in it that is appalling. It is hard to realize that an area of country as great as the State of New York and the scene of the most productive agricultural industry in the country is covered with a depth of water sufficient to drown any living thing that remains upon it, and that men must desert their homes to avoid the fate of the animals, which either perish in the water or starve upon barren knolls, which are their only refuge from drowning. But this is the actual condition of many hundreds of miles of country along the lower Mississippi and its tributaries.

The game called "shadow-show" is thus played: A sheet is suspended tightly across a darkened room, a candle (never a kerosene lamp) lighted and placed upon the floor a few feet behind it, and the selected players are ranged behind the candle. All being ready for the show, the players, dressed in any comic way, may perform what funny pantomime they choose between candle and sheet, and their shadows will be projected upon the latter to the uproarious amusement of the audience on the other side. By jumping over the candle, from before it, the jumper is made to disappear very laughably and surprisingly in the air.

Bishop Keener, of New Orleans, who has just arrived from Mexico, which he visited in the interests of the Methodist Church South, reports that country in a decidedly hopeful condition. All along the railroad that connects the capital with the sea, he saw farmers at work, and luxuriant vineyards, groves of fruit, neat fences and comfortable farm houses. He was cordially received by President Lardo; and altogether Bishop Keener brings back surprisingly good news about our neighbors across the Rio Grande.

The bridge over the Kentucky river on the Southern Railroad from Cincinnati to Chattanooga, will be the highest on the continent. It is 275 feet above low water, and has a span of 1,136 feet. The towers, erected by John A. Roebling, years ago, cost \$100,000, and rise 885 feet above low water.

The Georgia Press Convention will hold its annual session in Macon on the second Wednesday in May next.

A FUGITIVE MINORAIFF.—The California Senate has issued a bill permitting Henry Meigs the South American railroad contracts to return to that State without danger of criminal prosecution for the debts which were the cause of his departure many years ago. The "Alta California" believes that he has liquidated his actual indebtedness.—Meigs fled from California to Peru, where he has made millions of dollars, and has on hand at the present time a very large contract.

MONTGOMERY, April 13.—The Industrial Aid Association of this city resolved to co-operate in the movement for direct trade between Southern ports and Europe, and appointed delegates to the May Convention at Atlanta. It was also resolved to extend a reception to the New York editors who come South in May by invitation of the Alabama editors, and to inspect the Alabama resources of coal, iron, etc.

ENTERPRISE.—The street cars in Montgomery were put on the track, for the first time, last Tuesday. LetGrand & Co., had opened that morning their splendid new Temple stores, and chartered the street cars exclusively for ladies use in visiting their magnificent establishment. Such is enterprise in the Capital City.

Women like to be seen in print, but not in calico.

Change of Schedule.

OFFICE MOBILE & GILBERT R. R. CO., Union Springs, Ala., April 16, 1874.

On and after this date, the Passenger Train will run as follows, daily (Sundays excepted): Leaves Columbus, 8:00 P. M. Arrives at Union Springs, 8:09 " Leaves Union Springs, 8:34 " Arrives at Troy, 11:08 " Leaves Troy, 2:25 A. M. Arrives at Union Springs, 5:00 " Leaves Union Springs, 5:25 " Arrives at Columbus, 10:30 "

Making close connection with Western R.R. at Columbus. W. L. CLARK, Sup't. A. J. PITTMAN, Ag't.

Stolen!

FROM the subscriber, at CLAYTON, on the 23d of last December, a large mouse-colored HORSE MULE, twelve or fourteen years old, and in fine order at the time. No particular marks, except a lump or knot on the under jaw-bone, and being mounted very high in front. Any information thankfully received, and a liberal reward will be given for the recovery of the mule and apprehension of the thief, or either.

Seven miles north of Clayton. March 31, 1874. J. E. HOLMES. ap22-2w

New and Elegant.

CLOTHING

AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER!

THOMAS & PRESCOTT,

Columbus, Ga.,

Are now receiving from their Northern Manufacturers, a well selected stock of Spring and Summer CLOTHING, which, in view of the present condition of the country, they are forced to sell for CASH, and at such low prices as will guarantee sales. For proof of this, call and see them.

They also carry on the business of MERCHAND TAILORING, in all its branches, at their House in Columbus, and manufacture fine Custom Clothing to order, at low prices. Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing and Altering all kinds of Garments, attended to promptly.

April 22, 1874. ap22-y

A. LANIER, Proprietor.
MONTGOMERY, - - - ALABAMA.
WATT & LANIER, Proprietors.
THE PRINCIPAL HOTEL.
R. L. WATT, Proprietor.
Terms, \$2, \$3.50 and \$4 per Day. Day Board \$3.00. April 22, 1874. ap22-y

SWENEY'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

No. 30 MARKET STREET,

OVER JNO. EGGERS JEWELRY STORE,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Takes all Styles of Pictures, in Cloudy as well as Clear Weather. Finest Sky-Light in the city. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ap22-1y

NEW SPRING GOODS!

—AT THE—"Virginia Store," PEYTON, GORDON & CO.,

93 BROAD STREET, COLUMBUS, GA., (Old Stand of Mrs. Lee.)

1,000 P's Spring Prints, received and to arrive, at 10, 11 and 12 cents.
100 P's 4-4 Bleached Cotton, at 12 cents; former price 17 cents. The cheapest goods in the city.
100 P's 4-4 Bleached Cotton, 10c. per yard; would be cheap at 15c.
4-4 Sea Island Cotton, 12 1/2 cts.; worth 15c.
All Factory Goods at Factory Prices.
Beautiful Alpaca, only 40c.; worth 60c.
60 P's Beautiful Lawn, only 20c.; worth 25c.
Handsome Percales, very cheap.
1,000 doz. Coats and Clark's Spool Cotton, only 70c. per doz.
Sole Agents for Juggins' Kid Gloves, the best goods imported.
A large line of other makes of Kid Gloves, including Opera Shades for Gents, only \$1.00 per pair.
French and English Cloths. Suits made to order, and warranted to fit.
Our Shoes are made to order and warranted not to rip.
A splendid assortment of Black and Colored Silks and other Dress Goods, at Panic Prices.

Special attention called to our "BARGAIN COUNTER," upon which will be found many desirable goods at one half their former value.
Agents for Butterick's Paper Patterns.
Remember there is but one "Virginia Store" in Columbus, and that is on the west side of Broad Street.

PEYTON, GORDON & CO., Columbus, Ga., April 22, 1874. ap22-y

Geo. Dreher & Co.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

NO. 27 MARKET STREET, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

A splendid line of French, English and Scotch Cassimeres always on hand, which we will make up at less than New York prices. All garments cut by Mr. Dreher, formerly with H. G. Davidson, and therefore, under our personal supervision, and guaranteed to fit. Cutting jobs and repairing done in the best manner, and at low prices.
Remember No. 27 Market Street, five doors above H. G. Davidson's. ap22-m

SPECIAL NOTICE!

HAVING PURCHASED THE BARBER SHOP of my brother, (the late HENRY HENNES), persons visiting Montgomery, and the public generally, desiring to get a good shave, or a Hot, Cold, or Shower Bath, can find it at the old stand, (under Orlutt's Book Store, corner Market and Court Streets). All were in attendance a set of first-class BARBERS, who will do all in their power to give general satisfaction to those who may favor me with their patronage.
Thanking the public for past favors, and soliciting a continuance of the same, I am, very respectfully,
JOHN HENNES,
Montgomery, Ala., April 22, 1874. 1y

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.
10,000 Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries.
3000 Engravings. 1640 Pages Quarto. Price \$12.
A National Standard. The authority in the Government Printing Office at Washington.
Very warmly recommended by Bancroft, Prescott, Motley, George P. Marsh, Halleck, Whittey, Willis, Saxe, Elihu Burritt, Daniel Webster, Rufus Choate, and the best American and European scholars.
Published by G. & C. Merriam, Springfield, Mass. Sold by all Booksellers.
Wm. Park, General Agent, care J. W. Burke & Co., Macon, Ga. mar14

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. D. LOCKE, ATTORNEY AT LAW

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Enfield, Ala.

OFFICE South side BROAD ST., over Martin & Son's Bank 8-2-1y.

NORMAN & WILSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, UNION SPRINGS, ALABAMA.

J. N. ARRINGTON, H. G. THOMPSON, H. G. MCCALL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, With offices in all the Courts of the State and the United States District Court at Montgomery.

Office at the old office of Arrington & McCall.

P. G. THOMPSON, Att'y at Law & Solicitor in Chancery,

OFFICE OVER PULPUM'S DRUG STORE, 2-18 UNION SPRINGS, ALABAMA.

John M. Lightner, Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

CITY DRUG STORE, 7. UNION SPRINGS, ALA.

THE MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

Now is the time to subscribe. Those who subscribe now will receive the paper during the exciting and important political canvass this year, through two sessions of the Supreme Court, and one whole session of the new Legislature.

The Weekly is a large, thirty-six column paper, filled with political, commercial, agricultural and miscellaneous news matter. Now, as ever, the ADVERTISER battles for the triumph of the Democratic and Conservative party.

TERMS: Daily, 1 year.....\$10 00 " 6 months.....5 00 " 3 months.....2 50 Weekly, 1 year.....8 00 " club of ten.....17 50 " club of fifteen.....22 50

It is not necessary that club subscribers live at the same post office. Send money by Registered Letter, Postoffice Order, or Express, to THE ADVERTISER, Montgomery, Alabama.

Subscribe for the HERALD & TIMES, the price is \$2.00 in advance. ap22-1y

The Grain Crop!

CAN BE EASILY AND ECONOMICALLY SAVED!

HOLSTEAD & CO.,

COLUMBUS, GA.,

Offer the following at lower prices than ever:

Mowing and Reaping Machines;
Steel-tooth Horse Rakes;
Grain Cradles;
Grass Scythes and Snaths;
Threshing Machines;
Fan Mills; Straw Cutters;
Corn Shellers; Cotton Gins; Cotton Presses;
Horse Powers, stationary and mounted;
Genuine Scovill Hoes;
Improved Dixon Sweeps;
Plows, of all kinds.

HOLSTEAD & CO'S Agricultural Depot, February 11, 1874. COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE

SPECIAL TAXES.

MAY 1st, 1874, to APRIL 30th, 1875.

THE LAW of December 24, 1872, requires every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, TO PROCURE AND PLACE CONSPICUOUSLY IN HIS ESTABLISHMENT OF BUSINESS, A STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the Special Tax year beginning May 1, 1874, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1874.

THE TAXES EMPRAISED WITHIN THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAW ABOVE QUOTED ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

| | |
|---|----------|
| Rectifiers, retail liquor..... | \$200 00 |
| Dealers, retail liquor..... | 25 00 |
| Dealers, wholesale liquor..... | 100 00 |
| Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale..... | 50 00 |
| Dealers in malt liquors, retail..... | 20 00 |
| Dealers in leaf tobacco..... | 25 00 |
| Dealers of tobacco, second-class, (two horses)..... | 50 00 |
| Dealers of tobacco, third-class, (one horse)..... | 15 00 |
| Dealers of tobacco, fourth-class, (on foot or public conveyance)..... | 10 00 |
| Brewers of less than 500 barrels..... | 50 00 |
| Brewers of 500 barrels or more..... | 100 00 |

Any person so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to P. D. BARKER, Collector of Internal Revenue at Montgomery, Ala., and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1874, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

J. W. DOUGLASS, COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Washington, D. C., February 16th, 1874.

The money must be sent per Postal Order, Registered Letter, or Express, (prepaid) to P. D. BARKER, Collector, Montgomery, Ala., BEFORE MAY 1st, next. Failure to comply will add 50 per cent. to the Tax, and subject the parties to criminal prosecution. ap22-m

W. M. STAKELY & CO.,

BANKERS,

COTTON FACTORS AND MERCHANTS,

UNION SPRINGS, ALA.

Union Springs, Ala., November 20, 1873. 174

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

Union Springs

BUGGY AND WAGON

MANUFACTORY.

The Proprietor is now offering to the trade the Best BUGGIES and WAGONS and at cash prices that compete with any other market, the freight and expenses included.

WARRANTED WORK.

All work done in the shop will be executed in a workmanlike manner, and warranted.

Give me a trial. A. ROSS.

P. BLUE, WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in

PROVISIONS AND FORAGE,

Keeps on hand,

BACON, SUGAR, MOLASSES, CORN, CORN MEAL, FLOUR, ONSABURGS, CHEERS, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, CIGARS, CHEWING TOBACCO, and PLANTATION SUPPLIES. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed. 8-1-1y.

STALLION.

GEORGE WHIRLWIND is a fifteen six-1/2 year thoroughbred STALLION, recently purchased of Major Geo. T. ALMAN, of Tennessee, by L. F. CULVER, and will stand this season at L. F. CULVER'S Stables. For further particulars, see handbill. Bullock Co., Ala., April 8th, 1874. 1ur

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.

F. J. C. HANSON,

DEALER IN Rosewood and Metallic Burial

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. James R. Dillard is the duly authorized agent of the Herald & Times.

Trains now run as follows on the M. & Eufaula Railroad:

Eastward Mail.—Leaves Montgomery 3 p. m.; Arrives at Union Springs 6:52 p. m. Leaves Union Springs 7:22 p. m.; Arrives at Eufaula 10:50 p. m.

Westward Mail.—Leaves Eufaula 11:50 p. m.; Arrives at Union Springs 3:19 a. m. Leaves Union Springs 3:19 a. m.; Arrives at Montgomery 6:25 a. m.

Agent Wanted.

The great sensation! A literary curiosity! MARK TWAIN'S new book, entitled the GILDED AGE, a tale of to-day.

Mark Twain tells in this book what Mr. Warner ventilates Mark Twain's views on life in general, and things get considerably mixed up. The publishers want Agents to sell this book in all parts of the country. Mark Twain's writings will be read. If any one wants to make some money, let him write, asking for an agency, to the Continental Publishing Co., No. 513, North Sixth Street, St. Louis, or to American Publishing Co., New Orleans, La., or to American Publishing Co., Hartford, Conn.

MILINERY.

Just arrived and for sale cheap, Hats, Flowers, Hair Fixtures, Collarettes, &c. My goods are marked at the very lowest prices. Come and see the styles and hear the prices.

Mrs. C. J. Jones.

PATRON OF HUSBANDRY, TAKE NOTICE!—The Bullock County Council of Patrons of Husbandry will meet at Union Springs at 12 o'clock, M., on Saturday, the 2d day of May next. It is very desirable that every Grange should be fully represented, as business of importance will be before the Council for consideration.

R. D. THORNTON, Pres't.

Midway, Ala., April 17, 1874.

At J. S. Jones's Dry Goods Store, Columbus, Ga., great bargains may be had in New Goods, bought at panic prices, and offered at correspondingly low figures. New Piques, Victoria Lawns, Nansook Checks, Swisses, Satin-stripe and Lace-stripe Muslins, at tempting prices.

ap8-3m

LeGrand & Co.—On the 14th of April, LeGrand & Co. had a beautiful day for their grand opening. We were not fortunate enough to see their magnificent display on Tuesday, but on Wednesday, when the store had been partly dismantled, we saw enough to excite our astonishment. This store would do credit to New York or any other city in America. System, order and beauty reigned everywhere. We walked through the establishment three different times, and each time discovered something new and tasteful, which we had not before seen.

It is estimated that 5,000 persons visited the store on Tuesday. The street cars had been chartered, and were kept going from 10 o'clock A. M. to late in the afternoon, conveying crowds to and from the temple, besides the crowds of pedestrians and carriages, that thronged the side walks and the streets the greater part of the day. Nothing was offered for sale during the day, the whole time being devoted to the exhibition of goods and social enjoyment.

No one has ever attempted before to carry out such an enterprise in the city of Montgomery.

Every uninitiated person wonders how LeGrand & Co. afford to keep so large and varied an assortment of goods and sell them at such low prices, at retail as well as wholesale. The solution of the riddle can be given in a few words.—They are men of pluck and enterprise, and knowing the value of printer's ink, use it.

A choice lot of Calicoes, also Bleached and Brown Domestic, Brogans, Tobacco, &c., just received and for sale cheap, by S. W. King, at Miles & Rainer's old corner.

ap8-3f

There will be a Basket Picnic of the Good Templars of Bullock county, in Foster's Grove, near town, on Tuesday, 5th day of May next. The public are invited. This will doubtless be an interesting occasion, if the weather should prove propitious. The Good Templars have done noble service in this county, and we are over glad to hear of their prosperity.

The Troy Lodge, we understand, has been invited, and will doubtless be in attendance.

Fine assortment of Cassimeres and Cloths, for men and boys.

J. S. Jones, Columbus, Ga.

ap8-4m

Chancellor McCraw held Court here three days during last week, and was to have left on Friday, for his home in Lafayette; but a violent attack of sickness prevented his departure. The attack, although severe, was of short duration, and his many friends will be glad to hear of his recovery. He left on the cars Tuesday morning.

Spring fights have opened. No serious damage done in the one which took place last Friday.

Costs Thread, 70c per dozen, and a large general assortment of Spring Dry Goods, just opened, at

J. S. Jones's, Columbus, Ga.

ap8-3m

EDITOR HERALD AND TIMES.—Yesterday, at 11 o'clock, in conformity with a resolution adopted some time ago by the Order of Good Templars of our town, Rev. W. H. Wild preached a sermon, at the Methodist church, on the subject of Temperance. The Lodge of Good Templars turned out, clothed in their regalia, and marched to the church.

For one hour the able and talented minister held his large auditory spell-bound by his eloquence.

He fully answered every objection that has heretofore been raised against the temperance organizations of our country, and in a scathing manner, he utterly annihilated all Christian churches, of every denomination, which permit their members to engage in the manufacture and traffic of ardent spirits. He clearly proved that such a policy was damning to the cause of religion and the welfare of humanity. He also showed up the hydra-headed monster Alcohol in all his hideous deformity.

We earnestly hope that this great sermon will be productive of much good, in reclaiming the inebriate and driving the king of darkness from our midst.

We have failed even to give you a synopsis of his effort, but hope soon, by his permission, to lay before you a copy of the entire sermon, with the request that you give it publicity in your valuable paper.

We send greetings to the Order of Good Templars in your city, hoping they may prosper in the noble cause of temperance.

Very respectfully, G. T.

Midway, Ala., April 13, 1874.

S. W. King, at Miles & Rainer's old stand, on the corner, has added to his stock of Dry Goods a full stock of Groceries, Family and Plantation Supplies, which he will sell at astonishingly low prices for cash.

ap8-3f

PREACHER IN THE DITCH.—It always makes us feel sad to hear of any man falling into a ditch by reason of drunkenness.

Last Sunday morning we saw a minister with a black eye, and upon making inquiry learned that the Reverend Doctor had been in a ditch the night before. For the relief, however, of the pious, and the mortification of the wicked, we state that the night was exceedingly dark, and the driver, a negro boy, not being able to see the road by reason of the darkness, upset the buggy, throwing the Doctor into the ditch. The Doctor was all right on Sunday morning, excepting the bruised eye, and preached at 11 o'clock one of those practical and evangelical sermons which we always like to hear. We take this occasion to say that one such sermon will do more good in causing men to repent of their sins and accept Christ as their Saviour, than a thousand elegant moral essays designed simply for a Sunday's entertainment.

4-4 Bleached Cotton, pretty finish and good value, 12 1/2c per yard, at

J. S. Jones's, Columbus, Ga.

ap8-3m

Our readers will see in another column the advertisement of that substantial and reliable house, Thomas & Prescott. No house can furnish better fitting or more stylish goods, and very few can equal them. You can obtain in their store any thing worn by gentleman or boys, boots and shoes alone excepted, at most reasonable prices.

REMOVAL.—S. W. King has removed to the corner store formerly occupied by Miles & Rainer, across the street.

ap8-3f

CELEBRATION.—By letter just received from J. W. L. Daniel, of Midway, we learn that there will be a Sabbath School Celebration, May 1st, the anniversary of Midway Sabbath School. At night there will be a Concert.

Rev. Mr. Mangum, pastor of M. E. Church in Tuskegee, will deliver an address on the occasion.

Columbus, Ga., seems to be removing the anti-bellum days, of peace and prosperity. Another one of her wide awake firms, Messrs. Poyton, Gordon & Co., tells the world and East Alabama in particular, of many articles, which they have for sale at very low prices. Go and see for yourselves, and be sure to call at their bargain counter.

A new lot of best Calico, at 10 cents per yard, at

J. S. Jones's, Columbus, Ga.

ap8-3m

There are many men quietly working their way through the world, who are in many instances more deserving than other more pretentious characters. We call your attention, under this head, to George Drexler & Co., Merchant Tailors, No. 27 Market street, Montgomery, Ala.

Sweeney has a most excellent skylight for taking pictures in cloudy as well as clear weather. You will see by his card in another column, that he is at No. 80 Market street, over John Egger's Jewelry store, Montgomery, Ala.

Spend your cash with S. W. King, who sells only for cash. No profit added for bad debts.

ap8-3f

John Honos takes the place of his brother Henry, at the old stand under Ott's Book Store, Montgomery, Ala. If you want a clean head and body, or a good shave, call at the same place, corner of Market and Court streets.

According to previous announcement the Sunday School Convention of East Alabama Presbytery was held here last week, beginning on Tuesday night. By invitation the Baptist and Methodist Sabbath Schools were in attendance, occupying the seats of the right and left of the church. The centre was reserved for the Presbyterian S. S. Scholars, and they entered the house by classes, each with a banner, on which appropriate mottoes were inscribed. After the reading of a chapter from the New Testament, singing and prayer, nine classes then recited portions of scripture.—Each class as it was called moved forward within the altar, and in front of the pulpit, and after reciting in concert the portion of scripture selected for them, one of the class handed to the master of ceremonies the first letter of the first word, which was fastened by him upon a canvass previously prepared. When all the classes had been called on, the letters given in, spelled the words—"God Is Love."

Immediately after the interesting ceremonies of the S. S. School Concert, the S. S. Convention was organized by the election of a moderator and secretary. Wednesday was devoted to the discussion of sundry questions connected with the Sunday school interest. At night Rev. Dr. Nall preached the introductory sermon of East Alabama Presbytery. Thursday, Friday and Saturday was devoted to business connected with the interest of the church.

The next meeting of the Presbytery will be held in Troy, Ala., some time in the coming fall.

The pulpits of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist churches were occupied last Sabbath by Presbyterian ministers, Rev. Mr. Carter, Dr. Nall and Dr. Petrie. The Episcopal pulpit occupied by the Rector, Rev. D. B. Waddell. No preaching at night, on account of the rain.

The Columbus Enquirer returns thanks for an infinitesimal favor in the way of one fresh Irish potato. Gardens must be backward about Columbus. We have been eating potatoes here for three weeks past.

Two cases were tried on Monday before the authorities of Union Springs. The Mayor did not preside at the trial, but Councilman Prim did. There was an assault, with the fight left out.

The Southern Argus and the Union Springs Herald can be obtained one year for \$3.00, by new subscribers, on application at this office.

The Virginia City Enterprise says it is a well known peculiarity of our Washoe rivers that they all sink into the earth. Each river empties into what is called its "sink" or lake. None of them get out of the State, or empty into the sea. This peculiarity is not confined to Washoe. More of the water which descends in rain, between the Gulf of Mexico and California, finds subterranean outlets than that which reaches the sea by rivers.

Market Report.

Corrected weekly by HOUGHTON & LASSETER.

COTTON.

UNION SPRINGS, April 21, 1874.

Our Market to-day is quiet, with no offerings. We quote Low Middling at 14 1/2@15.

COLUMBUS MARKET.

April 21.—Middling 16 1/2; Low Middling, 14 1/2@15. Good Ordinary 14 1/2.

MONTGOMERY MARKET.

April 21.—Middling 16. Low Middling 14 1/2. Good Ordinary 14 1/2.

NEW YORK MARKET.

April 21.—Cotton strong; Low Mid., 10 1/2.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

April 21.—Cotton quiet; Low Mid., 10.

PROVISION MARKET.

Louisville, April 21.—C. R. Bacon, 9 1/2c. Clear Sides, 9 1/2c. Provisions firm.

Cincinnati, April 21.—Bacon firm. Shoulders 7c. C. R. Sides, 9 1/2c.

Union Springs Prices Current.

The following quotations represent the whole, and prices generally of our market. Small purchases of some articles are charged at higher rates. Prices fluctuate so much that accurate quotations cannot always be given.

Axes, per doz. \$15.00 to \$16.00.

Bagging, per yard, 10 1/2 to 11.

Iron Ties, " 10 1/2 to 11.

Bran, " 100lbs, 1 7/8 to 2 00.

Bacon—S. O. Hams, per lb. 16.

Flour, " 10 1/2 to 11.

C. R. Sides, " 10 1/2 to 11.

Clear " 10 1/2 to 11.

Shoulders, per lb. 9 1/2 to 10.

Bulk Meats—Shoulders 10 1/2 to 11.

C. R. Sides per lb. 10 1/2 to 11.

Offices, cream, per lb. 16 to 20.

Choco, Rio, per lb. 38 to 45.

Candles, Star, 1 00 to 1 10.

Corn—per bushel 1 00 to 1 10.

Flour—Superfine, per barrel, 7 00 to 7 50.

Flour, XXX, " 8 50 to 9 00.

Flour, Family, " 9 50 to 10 00.

Extra, " 10 50 to 11 00.

Maize—per kit 1 75 to 2 00.

Maize—per barrel, 4 00 to 5 00.

White per kit. 1 75 to 2 00.

" " 1 00 to 1 25.

Lard—kidd, per lb. 12 1/2.

Buckets, " 14 to 15.

Tierces, " 11 1/2 to 12.

Lime, per Bbl. 1 50 to 2 00.

Meal, per bushel, 1 05 to 1 10.

Molasses, per gallon, 45 to 75.

Syrup, " 80 to 100.

Mixed, " 60 to 75.

Oil, Kerosene, per gallon, 45 to 50.

Potatoes—Irish per Bbl. 4 50 to 6 00.

Rice, per lb. 9 1/2 to 12 1/2.

Salt, per sack, 2 00 to 2 25.

Sugar—White per lb. 15 to 14.

" Brown " 14 to 13.

Tobacco—Fino " 75 to 90.

" Common to medium, 1 00 to 1 25.

Tca—Green, per lb. 1 00 to 1 25.

" Black, " 40 to 60.

Vinegar, per gal. 40 to 60.

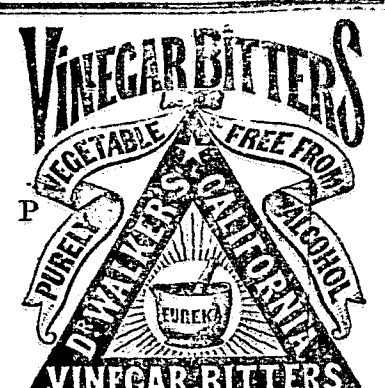
Country Produce.

Butter, 15 to 25c per lb. Eggs, 15 to 20c per doz. Stock Pens, 1 00 to 1 25 per bushel.

Beef, 6 to 12c per lb. Chickens, 25 to 35c per doz. Turkey, 75c to 1 50 each. Sweet Potatoes, 60 per bushel. Ground Pens, 1 00 per bushel. Fodder, 1 50 per c.

Freights.

Cotton, to Savannah—70c per 100 lbs. Mobile—2 37 per bale. New Orleans—4 00 per bale.



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 life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator 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 a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of Dr. J. Walker's VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-irritant, Soporific, Anesthetic, and Antidotes.

R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists & Gen. Appts., San Francisco, Cal.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all the principal cities of the U. S.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS In from One to Twenty Minutes. NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, aches, twinges, and spasms, of the Head, Stomach, Liver, Lungs, Nerves, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Neuralgia, or prostrates with sleep any sufferer.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the sufferer may be afflicted with, it will relieve him, and he will be able to sleep.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT RELIEF

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE UTERUS, SORE THROAT, DIPHTHERIA, RHEUMATISM, Hysterics, Gravel, Gout, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague, Malaria.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part where the pain is felt, or directly cast will afford relief in from one to twenty minutes.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will stop a severe headache, neuralgia, toothache, rheumatism, cold chills, ague, malaria, and all other pains.

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Farm, Garden and Household.

A New Method with Celery.

We find the following article (says the Rural Carolinian) in one of our exchanges, where, though evidently not original, it is published without credit. Not knowing where it originally appeared, we cannot supply the customary acknowledgment. The plan recommended is a good one, however, as we know by personal experience with a similar mode of treatment:

I will point out the causes of failure in the cultivation of celery, giving, at the same time, certain instructions for its successful culture. In the first place, old gardeners have formed the idea that celery must be grown in a hole in the ground. This is all nonsense. If you dig a trench or hole in the ground a foot deep, the next foot below will probably be a clay subsoil. Although I admit that celery is fond of moisture, yet it is not fond of stagnant water.

The next idea is that the celery grows upwards, this hole or trench must be gradually filled up with soil to bleach it. This is another fallacy, resulting in rusting the stalks where the soil comes in contact with them. It also makes the celery hollow, from the fact that its vital forces are thrown to the edges to resist the pressure from without.

Sow the seed as directed for cauliflower, water frequently, and get them along. As soon in September as possible set the plants out in a bed well manured and prepared. Make with the line and spade, as directed for cauliflower, miniature trenches six inches apart. Hoe and water, exactly as directed for cauliflower. By the time severe cold weather comes, it will be ready for bleaching. Gather the leaves together in the hand, and wind a little moss from the trees around them. Having done this, bank up with earth to the height of the moss. In three or four weeks it will be perfectly bleached and ready for the table. But one handling is necessary; one earthing up when matured.

Be sure to push the plants along by watering with liquid manure, etc., and get it bleached for Christmas. You will then have it in perfection until it goes to seed in spring, which it will inevitably do, no matter when planted out. It can, therefore, only be set out in the spring for soup greens.

In another column the Carolinian says: Celery, if not sowed last month, should now be got in. Choose a cool, moist, shady spot, (but not under trees,) scatter the seeds on the surface of the soil, which should be very fine, press them in with the back of the hoe or trowel, and water if the soil be dry. The north or east side of a tight fence is a good place. As soon as the plants are large enough to handle, prick them out, keeping them still on partially shaded ground.

Benefits of the Garden.

The vegetable garden is generally too small a matter for the cotton planter to give any attention or thought to. It is Mrs. Planter's domain. Very well; the arrangement is not a bad one, provided madam has a taste for gardening, and provided, further, that a good hand is placed at her disposal whenever garden work requires it. Too often no help can be spared from the cotton and the corn, when needed, and the grass overruns everything. The garden might as well have never been planted. "But cotton pays" (sometimes), you say; "snap beans, sugar corn, squashes and okra don't." Cotton would not pay if treated as you treat your garden crops. But a good garden, judiciously planted and well cultivated, does pay. No acre on your whole plantation, we venture to say, pays half so well. It pays first and heavily in the money it saves, and it pays again in health and the enjoyment which its products give, in wholesome and needed articles of diet, saving money again, in the avoidance of heavy doctor's bills. Pray do not neglect the garden, and don't confine its crops to snap beans and collards. Have a plenty of tomatoes, egg plants, (Guinea squashes), okra, Sierra beans, squashes, beets, carrots and the other good things so often enumerated in this journal. [Rural Carolinian.]

Urine of Stock.

It is notorious that the urine of stock contains most of the secretions of the body which produce nitrogen—the principal leaf-forming element. Bearing this in mind, our farmers should make a point to save all of it they can. By littering their stables, sheds and stock yards, it will be preserved for use. A better mode is to feed the stock in a stable, and to have urine cisterns built in the ground outside of the stable, where the urine is let into. These cisterns, or if such cannot be conveniently built, a hoghead sunk into the ground, must be protected against rain. Whenever desired to use it, dilute it with water, and apply it late in the evening and early in the morning. Under no circumstances apply it during the heat of the day. For vegetable garden it is most appropriate, and pays better, in comparison to coal, than any other manure. [Our Home Journal.]

Decayed Teeth.—A distinguished anatomist made the assertion that "a particle of matter taken from a decayed tooth, if inoculated into a person's veins, would produce almost immediate death." Dr. Twer tried the experiment on a dog, and it died in about twenty minutes. The amount of disease produced by retaining decayed teeth in the mouth is immense. The dentist is one of our best friends.

Parasitic Vermin.

The poultry raiser who keeps a large number in a small space, if even in the best arranged poultry house and yard, finds much trouble from parasitic vermin. These vermin are found in every crack and joint of the henry and upon the fowls themselves, often proving so troublesome as to break up setting hens. Chickens are often destroyed by these pests of the hen house. They accumulate fearfully in the winter season, if the proper precaution is not taken to prevent it.

But the whole premises may be kept free from these small pests during all seasons by using the proper remedy. Now that petroleum is so cheap, every one can use it to wash the inside of the hen house, taking care that every crack is saturated with it. Put it on with a paint or white-wash brush; the cost is but small, and it is sure destruction to all sorts of small vermin. And if you wish to make a neat and lasting job of it, put on a good coat of white wash over the petroleum, which will give a sweet smell to the premises. White-wash will, itself, kill most of the vermin. Strong lye, from wood ashes, will do the same thing, or a solution of commercial potash. Some wet the walls thoroughly with water and then dust strong wood ashes over them, which will adhere, dissolve in the water, and form a lye strong enough to kill them.

Where fowls themselves are covered with vermin, a weak solution of carbolic acid is no doubt best. Put an ounce of acid into a pint of warm water, catch the fowls and apply it to old hens under the wings and under the body, where these parasites gather, and apply it to the heads of young chickens. Petroleum will answer the same purpose, if carefully applied in small quantities, and none of it gets into the eyes or mouth. You should only slightly moisten the feathers—a large quantity will kill the fowl. Carbolic soap is used also with good effect. This is made by dissolving two pounds of bar soap in hot water and then stirring it in three ounces of acid; when the mixture is cool it is ready for use. Rub this upon the fowl where the parasites are found. To keep vermin away from the nests, white-wash the boxes, and then dust sulphur in the nests, freely. You may cover the eggs of sitting hens and then dust the hen all over with sulphur. This costs so little that you can afford it. Always keep a box of dry dust in the poultry house for hens to roll in. You must be thorough in all this, and you will be rid of these parasites which often destroy all profit of poultry keeping. [Live Stock Journal.]

The Kerry Cattle.

These cattle are natives of Kerry in Ireland. They are small, averaging about three to four hundred pounds; generally of black or red color, and give, for their size, a considerable quantity of milk.

Well kept, a Kerry cow will give, after calving, for a long time, from ten to twelve quarts of milk per day; but if the stock is well selected they will give more.

These cattle are easily fattened, and their beef is very fine in grain, and well flavored. Their milk is very rich, surpassing that of the Alderneys. [Ex.]

These are the cattle for the South, where so little attention is paid to pasturing and hay making. The food necessary to keep a full grown Durham cow alive, will suffice to keep a Kerry cow fat and in good milking condition. [Ex.]

For Felons on the Finger.

The following simple prescription is said to be effectual: "Take common rock salt, such as is used for salting down pork or beef; dry it in an oven, then pound it fine and mix with spirits of turpentine, in equal parts. Put it in a rag and wrap it around the parts affected, and as it gets dry, put on more; and in twenty-four hours you are cured; the felon will be gone. It will do harm to try it."

Thistles for Neuralgia.

A German physician became noted for his cures of that terrible disease, neuralgia, and the remedy used was nothing but a poultice and tea made from our common field thistle. The leaves are macerated and used on the parts affected, as a poultice, while a small quantity of the leaves are boiled down to the proportion of a quart to a pint, and a small wine-glass of the decoction drank before each meal.

Cough Syrup.

Take two ounces finely divided licorice root, half pound mashed raisins, two tablespoonfuls ground flax-seed, and liverwort, the more the better; boil in two gallons rain, or river water until the strength is extracted; then strain and boil down to a quart; now add half a pound white sugar; when the sugar is dissolved take off, and when cool add half a pint of good cedar vinegar.

Golden Salve.

Two quarts raw linseed oil, three pounds fresh resin, three pounds beeswax; melt thoroughly together and turn into tin boxes. This is the best salve known for burns, old sores, piles, etc. To make small quantities, same proportion as above is required.

The American Farmer claims that the first Devon cattle ever brought to America were those presented by the Earl of Leicester to Mr. Robert Patterson, of Baltimore, in 1817.

SCIENTIFIC.

MEDICAL VIEW OF SPIRITUALISM.

Of all mental ailments none seem to yield to treatment so reluctantly as Spiritualism. I have watched many cases of genuine Spiritualism, but do not remember to have seen a chronic case permanently cured. I have seen typical cases pass regularly through their successive stages and terminate in open insanity, and have never been able to mitigate the symptoms nor avert the result. Spiritualism is the most uncompromising complaint with which the psychologist is called to meet. No epidemic of modern times can compare with it. It is a delusion which has existed twenty-five years, and attacked in the United States alone nearly three millions of people. The last census informs us that there are in the republic twenty-four thousand insane, setting aside idiots; and it is believed that out of this number seven thousand five hundred cases may be traced directly to Spiritualism. The delusion does not appear to be decreasing, though fortunately its victims are now almost altogether from the vulgar and illiterate classes, and scientific men do not seem to be liable to the contagion. It numbers among its victims a few men and women of talent and genius, but they were attacked years ago; and we venture to say that, had they remained free from the disorder up to the present day, they would not be very susceptible to its influence. The fact is, Spiritualism has lost its hold on the higher classes, and is spreading with fearful rapidity among the rude and illiterate. Whole communities are given over to its influence. Its believers have their organizations, places of worship, mediums, books, papers and asylums; they are as sincere, earnest, and as fearless as were the Flagellantes, Lyncrathropes and Crusaders of the middle ages; but, alas! they are even more deluded. [N. Y. Medical Review.]

NEW THEORY ABOUT COMETS.

At a recent meeting of the Lawrence, Kansas, Academy of Science, a paper entitled "Speculations on the Nature of Comets' Tails," was read by Prof. F. W. Bardwell, who took the ground that a comet's tail is no more a part of the comet than is a shadow a part of the object which gives it form. He supposed that the resisting medium surrounding the sun for a great distance is itself luminous in a degree, as indicated by the zodiacal light; that the nucleus of a comet is merely a large meteorite; that in its rapid motion through the resisting medium near the sun, great heat is thereby developed, increased by the heat of the sun, causing some of the elements of the nucleus to become volatilized, and thus to prevent the phenomena of the coma with its glowing gas; and finally, that the bright train called the tail is merely an effect of an increased luminosity of the portion of the resisting medium behind the comet, caused by the action of the sun-light and passing through the glowing gas of the coma, and projected beyond in a form usually approaching that of a conical surface. He predicts that, on the appearance of a comet with a bright train, the tests of spectrum analysis will show that this train is not nebulous, as Bessel and others have supposed, and not of a meteoric character like that of the nucleus, as Schiaparelli and Le Verrier suppose, but chiefly of a zodiacal nature, and probably, in a slight degree, reflecting sun-light.

WATER IN GRANITE.

It is now about fifteen years since Mr. H. C. Sorby, of Sheffield, England, read his celebrated paper before the Philosophical Society of that city, announcing the discovery of that granite contained water in appreciable quantity. As it had been the fashion to class granite among the igneous rocks, this statement caused considerable astonishment, and was vigorously debated, both sides appearing to believe, at first, that the presence of water in the rock, being proved, would necessitate the adoption of the hypothesis of its sedimentary origin. The discussion and the further investigation had a somewhat unexpected result. It is now admitted that many granites are sedimentary; but the conclusive evidence is found in their stratigraphical position and relations, not in the water they contain, for it has been shown that recent eruptive rocks, such as lava, also contain water. Indeed, as water is invariably an element in volcanic eruptions, furnishing the motive force and constituting a large part of the ejected material, it may naturally be expected to enter into the crystalline result. The fires at Chicago and Boston illustrated this fact with regard to granite in the manner in which blocks of this stone in buildings exploded, or were disintegrated and splintered by the expansion of their water. Brick is the true fire-proof and weather-proof and time-proof building material. It will not oxidize, because it is oxidized; it will not burn, because it is burnt. But these remarks apply to good brick only.

ALABASTER—ITS BEAUTY AND USES.

The many beautiful objects of art into which alabaster is formed, such as vases, monuments in churches, statues, etc., are familiar enough to many. The softness of the stone, and its rapid deterioration when exposed to weather, render it adapted only for statuettes and other small works of art, or for those which are not intended to be exposed to excessive moisture or climatic influences.

HUMOROUS.

A HARD HIT.

There was a physician in the neighborhood of Franklin, where Dr. Emmors preached for seventy-one years, who was corrupting the minds of men by his Pantheism. This physician being called to a sick family in Franklin parish, met the Franklin minister at the house of affliction. It was no place for any unbecoming familiarity with the minister. It was no place for a physician to inquire into the age of the minister, especially with any intent of entangling him in a debate, and above all, where the querist was too visionary for any logical discussion. But the abrupt question of the Pantheist was:—"Mr. Emmors, how old are you?" "Sixty, sir; and how old are you?" came the quick reply. "As old as the creation, sir," was the triumphant response. "Then you are of the same age with Adam and Eve?" "Certainly; I was in the garden when they were." "I have always heard that there was a third person in the garden with them, but I never knew before that it was you."

THE PANTHEIST DID NOT FOLLOW UP THE DISCUSSION.

A SINGULAR ITEM.—The New York Advocate furnishes the following incident in its department of "Religious Miscellany." The appositeness of the story to the position assigned it, if real, is too delicate to be discovered by us. It may have been designed to illustrate the fatuity of the freedman, but it serves better as an illustration of the regard and affection which resulted in multiplied thousands of cases from the relation of master and servant, and therefore we give it, upon the authority of the Advocate:

POMP'S OPINION.—Among the officers in charge at Houston, during the late war was General Griffin. A freedman, Pomp, was one day conversing with the General, when he spied his former young master, whom he had not seen since the commencement of hostilities. Pomp ran to him and exclaimed: "Bress you, Mars' Charles! It's mighty glad to see yer! How do ole missis an' Mars' John?"

After Pomp had finished his demonstrations of joy, the General said: "Pomp, you need not call him master now; you are just as good as he is."

"What!" said Pomp; "me jus' as good as Mars' Charles! No, sah, General Griffin! I may be jus' as good as you is, but I ain't good as Mars' Charles—no, sah!" [Son. Christian Advocate.]

A DEVOUT CLERGYMAN SOUGHT EVERY OPPORTUNITY TO IMPRESS UPON THE MIND OF HIS SON THE FACT THAT GOD TAKES CARE OF ALL HIS CREATURES; THAT THE FALLING SPARROW ATTRACTS HIS ATTENTION, AND THAT HIS LOVING KINDNESS IS OVER ALL HIS WORKS.

Happening one day to see a crane wading in quest of food, the good man pointed out to his son the perfect adaptation of the crane to get his living in that manner.

"See," said he, "how his legs are formed for wading! What a long slender bill he has! Observe how nicely he folds his feet when putting them in or drawing them out of the water! He does not cause the slightest ripple! He is thus enabled to approach the fish without giving them any notice of his arrival. My son," said he, "it is impossible to look at that bird without recognizing the design as well as the goodness of God in thus providing the means of subsistence."

"Yes," replied the boy, "I think I see the goodness of God so far as the crane is concerned; but after all, father, don't you think the arrangement a LITTLE TIGHT ON THE FISH?"

A Chicago parson, who is also a school teacher, handed a problem to his class in mathematics, the other day. The first boy took it, looked at a while, and said: "I pass." Second boy took it, and said: "I turn it down." The third boy stared at it a while, and drawled out: "I can't make it." "Very good, boys," said the parson, "we will proceed to cut for a new deal"; and, with this remark, the leather strap danced like lightning over the shoulders of those adepts in mathematics.

A good story was told us the other day of a saloon-keeper of questionable honesty, who went to a lawyer to consult him about commencing an action of defamation against a fellow townsman.

"The second," said he, "has robbed me of my character."

"Ah, has he? Are you sure of that fact?" replied the green satchel gentleman quickly, in a sarcastic tone; "if so, for heaven's sake let him go; for it is the luckiest thing that ever happened to you!"

The fellow sneaked out of the office. [Exchange.]

A fine distinction was that the preacher of the Richmond First Baptist Church made: "My bradders," said he, "when you were all slaves dar might ha' been some for cuttin' a slice off the marse's bacon, or hookin' a handfull o' corn noddin, or robbin' de hon roost; for you all work hard den, my bradders, and you earn it, my bradders and sisters. But now you is all free men, dar ain't no 'ouse what-ov-er; you's all on yer own 'sponsibility."

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At the old stand of the VIRGINIA STORE, invites the attention of the Wholesale and Retail Trade, to his Large Stock of
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BOATRIFE & CLAPP,
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REPAIRING done cheap and good. Will make any kind of New Work to order. Will give time to prompt paying customers. 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.
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