

THE HERALD & TIMES.
J. R. ROGERS, Editor.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1874.
The Levee Question.
The Chicago Tribune, discussing the overflow of the Mississippi, says:
There are many projects suggested, among which is the control of the levees by the General Government, and which shall also include dredging of the mouths of the Mississippi. It is certain that the difficulty is a growing one, owing to the enormous masses of debris brought down by the current, whereby the bottom of the river is being constantly raised, so that just as constantly the river levees have to be raised to meet the elevation in the height of the stream. For a long distance, the lower river runs above the surrounding country, and it is not improbable, if the present system of constantly raising the levees is continued, that the corresponding rise in the bed of the river, in time, the surface of the Mississippi will be fifty feet above the surrounding country. This cannot always continue, for there must come a time when the process of raising the river will have to be abandoned. When this point shall have been reached, it will only result to either abandon the whole levee region, letting it become a swamp or a lake, according to the variations in the height of the water, or else to build a new system of levees upon one or both sides of the Mississippi, by which the bed of the stream can be brought down to a lower level. At certain points, walls running out into the stream would prevent destructive currents, and in others, a straightening of the tortuous channel would prove of great value. Nevertheless, these are but temporary expedients. The only permanent remedy would be the construction of durable levees, and the constant dredging of the river for a distance above its mouth, and well out into the Gulf. The General Government is not disposed to do this. The next best agency is the adjoining States. It cannot be done by individuals, or by parishes; and, as the adjoining States are now situated, under Mr. Grant's paternal government, it is not probable that they can secure the means requisite for so gigantic a labor.

The first time we ever saw the Mississippi river was in the spring of 1856. The water then was within eighteen inches of the top of the levee. In many places there were crevasses, some on both sides of the river, and thousands of acres of land, as now, were under water. Two expressions were common among the settlers, which struck us as both correct and singular, viz: When at home, and desirous of going to the river, they would say, "Let us go up to the river"; and when at the river, they would say, "Let us go down home." These expressions will serve to show that the banks of the river are higher than the surrounding country. Water will run away from the river at a right angle down to the "swamp" sometimes ten miles distant from the stream. While looking down upon the plantations below us, as we sat upon the deck of a steamboat, the thought forced itself upon our mind: If these lands are ever made safe from overflow, it will have to be done by making three rivers where there is now but one. The bed of the Mississippi river is being raised, day by day, and the time is fast approaching when it will be next to impossible to confine the water by levees. How shall the desired object be attained? The plan just suggested we believe to be feasible, viz: Begin at suitable points on the Gulf of Mexico, to be determined by competent surveyors, and cut channels—one on either side of the river. The low lands, where water stands more or less throughout the year, and distant from one to twenty miles on both sides, of the river, is called the "swamp." Let these channels be cut through the swamp. Connect the channels with the river at suitable intervals by other channels and the old beds of streams, so that when the water rises in the river it will also rise in the channels, and vice versa. This is but a faint outline of the plan. Details would, of course, have to be settled by actual survey.

The enterprise, when inaugurated, will be a gigantic one, but its benefits, when completed, will also be immense. The sugar lands alone, of the Mississippi bottom, are capable of furnishing all the sugar and molasses consumed in the United States, and leave a surplus for exportation; whereas, in 1873 the importation of these two articles amounted to \$94,000,000. This is ten per cent. on \$940,000,000. Doubtless the importations for the deficiency in the crop of 1874 will be greater still. The United States Government can well afford to make all the necessary surveys, and contribute \$500,000,000 to accomplish the work. The swamp lands (now worthless) that would be reclaimed, and the enhanced value of the balance, would more than compensate for the outlay.

A Fortunate Inventor.
Mr. E. F. Loiseau is the inventor and patentee of a machine for the manufacture of artificial fuel from coal dust. He recently (says the Scientific American) disposed of the right to manufacture the fuel in Great Britain, under his English patents, for the sum of sixty thousand dollars, gold, and a royalty of twenty-five cents per ton when coal sells at from 15 to 25 shillings per ton in London, the royalty varying with the price above or below these figures. The purchasers agree to manufacture a minimum amount of 100,000 tons the first year, and after that to keep the market supplied, on failure of which the inventor can manufacture for himself. This gives the inventor the net income of \$25,000 for the English market alone. A company is organizing for the manufacture of the fuel in this country.

The wedding of Miss Nellie Grant has been fixed for May 21st. On the 22d she will sail for England, in company with Mrs. and Miss Richardson, the wife and daughter of the Secretary of the Treasury.

A writer in the Tusculum Times suggests the name of Col. S. S. Scott, of Russell, for Congressman-at-large.

I am, Respectfully,
S.

A New York "Society" journal is very desponding. It says: It is very dull in society just now; little of interest transpiring. Young ladies sit in the drawing-room at night and rearrange their dress every time the door-bell rings, anticipating young gentlemen visitors. During the day they read novels or look over last year's "duds" to see what can be "fixed over" for Easter—the effects of the panic are still felt in society.

Wheat in the Cotton Belt.
It is a great mistake to suppose that wheat cannot be grown profitably in Middle Alabama, or any where else in the cotton States above the 31st degree of north latitude. We believe it to be, under judicious management, a more certain crop here than it is in either Tennessee, Kentucky or Virginia.

In this latitude (32°) it is not so often "winter killed" as in a more northern climate. Neither is the "suck-fly" so destructive. Rust, however, is more apt to appear in wheat here, than farther north; but, for this disease we have a simple, safe and sure preventive.

Common salt (chloride of sodium) is not only a preventive of rust, but it is at the same time a fertilizer. It acts beneficially in several ways, not now necessary to explain. From personal experience and observation, we feel safe in recommending the following for the cotton belt of country: 1st. Select your highest and driest land to sow wheat upon. If the land be thin, put on it, in October, one load of cotton seed, and plow in with a turning plow, following in each furrow with a long diamond-pointed scotter plow, not more than two inches wide. Sow broadcast from two to four bushels of common salt, six bushels of salt may be used, provided the land has been very highly manured.

Prepare your wheat in the usual way by soaking in blue stone, or as follows, viz: Take a tub, filled half full with water, dissolve salt in the water until a freshly laid egg will float, showing a space the size of a nickel above the water; pour in wheat, about equal in bulk to half the water, stir and skim off all the wheat that rises to the top. Continue to stir as long as any wheat will rise to the surface, and feed the scum to stock. As soon as all the defective wheat has been thus removed, take out the sound wheat, and repeat the operation until all the wheat designed for sowing has been in the brine. Sow one bushel to the acre; cover by dragging a harrow or very heavy brush over the land. The yield will be very much increased, if in January a barrel of land-plaster (gypsum) per acre be scattered broadcast over the growing wheat.

In the spring cut that portion of the wheat designed to make flour before it is hard, leaving that which you design for seed to become thoroughly ripe.

After the wheat is cut off, sow one half bushel of cow-peas on each acre, and in the summer, or early in fall before any of the young peas have ripened, turn all the vines under. If this is done four years in succession, you may expect, for the second crop, 20 bushels of wheat per acre, for the third, from 20 to 25 bushels, and for the fourth, 30 bushels. On some lands the yield will be greater than the figures given.

Professor Liebig cites a case of land, which produced but four bushels of wheat per acre; after the removal of crop the land was sowed with the cow-pea, the crop plowed under in the fall, wheat again sowed, and the process of alternating wheat and peas repeated until, in four years, the yield increased to 40 bushels per acre, without the use of any other fertilizer.

All that is needed to make this the best country on the globe is an enlighted system of farming, pursued with energy.

Miss E. L. Howard, of Bartow county, Ga., a daughter of the Rev. C. W. Howard, has recently received complimentary letters from two distinguished European scientists—M. George Ville, of France, and Prof. Mussa, of the Italian College of Agriculture. Miss Howard has published translations of their agricultural papers, and the letters are sent in acknowledgment of the fidelity with which the work has been performed.

NASHVILLE, April 30.—During the session of the Board of Trustees of Vanderbilt University yesterday, the secretary of the board, Rev. R. A. Young, read a communication from Mr. Vanderbilt, donating an additional hundred thousand dollars to be used as a building fund, in order that the University buildings may be completed in accordance with the plans and specifications heretofore approved by him.

Five years ago Colorado did not have a single foot of railroad track within her borders. In that short time many parts of the howling wilderness have been made to blossom as the rose, and more than seven hundred miles of railroad now extend their bands across the territory.

In New Orleans it is said there are more than six thousand houses and stores standing idle, the population having decreased at least thirty thousand within four years. Shipping has sought other ports, and business at this season of the year is less than one-half what it was fifteen years ago.

JEFFERSON, TEXAS, May 9.—James P. Boyce, of Louisville, presides over the Baptist Convention; Drs. Burrows, of Richmond, Virginia, Jones, of Nashville, Tennessee, Crane, of Texas, and Doyette, of Georgia, are the vice presidents. There are three hundred delegates present.

Livingstone's funeral was the grandest witnessed during the present generation. Stanley occupied the post of honor, leading the right-hand side of the line of pall-bearers.

THE ARKANSAS TROUBLE.
WASHINGTON, May 10.—At a very late hour last night, a plan of adjustment for the serious troubles in Arkansas was telegraphed from this city to both of the disputants for the office of Governor of that State. Their representatives and attorneys had been in session all day yesterday and were also with the Attorney General at his private residence, up to midnight last night, discussing some method which would receive the approval of the general government. It has now been agreed that both parties call a session of the legislature to meet at Little Rock, Arkansas, on the 4th Monday in May, each to make a special call, no opposition to be made by either party, and receive the claims of Brooks in opposition to Baxter. Both parties are to have a full hearing, and the legislature is to determine who received a majority in 1872. Both Governors are to disclaim, with the exception of a body guard, and to abstain from all warlike movements and from all interference with each other or their adherents.

The Attorney General dispatches to both parties the telegram, of which the above is the substance; saying it was submitted for the approval of the contestants, and expressing the hope that it would settle the question at issue.

Distress in Arkansas.
MEMPHIS, May 7.—Mr. S. Johnson, a planter from Chicot county, Ark., who arrived here this morning, brings disheartening accounts of the sufferings among laborers and their families in that region. Many have subsisted for several days on the carcasses of cattle that had died of starvation or been drowned in the overflow.

Citizens complain of the action of the New Orleans Relief Committee in not sending supplies outside the State of Louisiana; but this arises doubtless from the scarcity of supplies and the great amount of suffering nearer, as the committee is actively engaged in collecting supplies to relieve their immediate wants. Further trouble is apprehended from a rise in the St. Francis river.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—A convention of the Exchanges is called to meet at Augusta, Ga., June 30th. The object is to elicit information and establish regulations for trade. The N. O. Cotton Exchange hopes to meet delegates there from every cotton center.

LOUISVILLE, May 8.—The General Conference received the Commissioners from the Northern M. E. Church to-day. A committee was appointed to investigate Dr. Huston, who was expelled by the Baltimore Conference.

EMPLOYMENT.
EVERY man, woman, boy and girl who would like to engage in the business of selling **Picture Frames, Charts, &c.**, should send their address at once. From \$3 to \$15 per day can easily be made. Send for private terms and Catalogue. Address: **W. M. BURROW,** ap13-4w 200 Main Street, Bristol, Tenn.

Isaac Steuerman's
CLOTHING HALL,
Eufaula, Alabama.
SPRING and SUMMER SEASON, 1874.

LARGEST ASSORTMENTS
OF
MEN'S, YOUTHS' and BOYS' CLOTHING
IN THIS STATE AND GEORGIA.

The newest styles in Cassimere Cloth, ing on hand. Everybody can be fitted, from the smallest to the very largest man.

600 Flannel Suits, at \$7.00;
1,000 new Business Suits, \$10.00;
1,000 good Pants, \$1.50;
1,000 Buff Linen Coats, \$1.00;
1,000 Striped Coats, (warranted fast color), \$1.00;
Fine White Suits;
Elegant White Vests;
Fine Drap d'Ete Suits;
Navy Blue Flannel Suits;
Fine Black Suits;
Nobby Light Colored Pants.

The Furnishing Goods DEPARTMENT
Has my Celebrated
White Dress Shirt,
Open back & open front, low cut, 00
Fine Ties, Scarfs, Boys' Hats, Caps, 00
Suspenders, Collars, &c. 00
BOOTS AND SHOES.
1,000 Brogans, at \$1.00.

Merchant Tailoring Department,
I keep the very finest assortment of ooo
piece Goods. All garments war-
ranted to fit.

I will sell all Goods cheaper than any other House in Alabama or Georgia, and guarantee every article sold to be as represented, or money refunded.
Call, everybody!
ISAAC STEUERMANN.
April 20, 1874. ap25y

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE.
Many friends of the Rev. M. N. ELEY, announce him as a Candidate for the office of Judge of Probate, for Bullock county, at the election in November, 1874.

UNION SPRINGS ADVERTISEMENTS.
HOUGHTON & LASSETER
WILL, for the next thirty days, sell several desirable lines of GOODS at such prices as will throw cost sellers in the shade.

We offer CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, FLANNELS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, GLOVES, and many other kinds of Goods, at such prices as will insure their sale.

We also have in store
2,000 Bushels CORN;
20,000 Lbs. C. R. BACON
and BULK MEATS;
2,500 Lbs. Choice Lard;
100 Sacks SALT, and an assortment of CHOICE GROCERIES.

Besides Domestic, Sheetings, Stripes, Osabergs, Tobaccos, 25 doz. Hoes, &c., &c., which we will sell at the Closest Prices.
Call and examine.

NEW SPRING GOODS!
AT THE
"VIRGINIA STORE,"
PEYTON, GORDON & CO.,
98 BROAD STREET, COLUMBUS, GA., (Old Stand of Mrs. Lee.)

1,000 P's Spring Prints, received and to arrive, at 10, 11 and 12 1/2 cents.
100 P's 4-4 Bleached Cotton, at 12 1/2 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 16c.
4-4 Sea Island Cotton, 12 1/2 cts.; worth 18c.
All Factory Goods at Factory Prices.
Beautiful Aprons, only 40c.; worth 60c.
50 P's Beautiful Lawn, only 20c.; worth 25c.
Handsome Percales, very cheap.
1,000 doz. Coat's and Clerk's Spool Cotton, only 70c. per doz.
Sole Agents for Jugg's 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 Paris Prices.
Special attention called to our "BARGAIN COUNTER," upon which will be found many desirable goods at one half their former value.
Sole 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.
Columbus, Ga., April 22, 1874. ap22tf
PEYTON, GORDON & CO.

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.

W. M. STAKELY & CO.,
BANKERS,
COTTON FACTORS AND MERCHANTS,
UNION SPRINGS, ALA.
Union Springs, Ala., November 26, 1873. t f d

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

Dr. Tutt's Hair Dye
Possesses qualities that no other Dye does. Its effect is instantaneous, and so natural that it cannot be detected by the closest observer. It is harmless, easily applied, and is in general use among fashionable hair dressers in every large city in the United States. Price \$1 a box. Sold everywhere.

DR. TUTT'S
EXPECTORANT.
A distinguished clergyman of New York speaking of this remedy, characterizes it as "one of the special blessings of the nineteenth century. The certainty of its healing effect, said he, 'and the immunity from danger which it affords, is to me, a most precious recommendation for the widely popular use it has attained.' None would long suffer from lung complaint if they knew how easily they can be cured by this remedy. By its timely use all pulmonary diseases may be arrested, and consumption—the scourge that sweeps away thousands every year—would be checked in its commencement. Persons with a seated cough, which breaks their rest at night, will find, by taking the Expectorant on going to bed, they will be sure of unbroken sleep and refreshing rest. Possessing very pleasant taste, it is easily administered to children. Sold by all Druggists.

LABORATORY, 48 and 50, Courtland st., New York. feb25-ly

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.
R. D. LOCKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
—AND—
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Eufaula, Ala.
OFFICE South side BROAD ST., over Martin & Son's Bank 8-2-ly.

T. NORMAN. I. A. WILSON
NORMAN & WILSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
UNION SPRINGS, ALABAMA.
J. N. ARRINGTON. H. C. TOMPKINS. H. G. MCCALL
ARRINGTON, TOMPKINS & MCCALL,
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery,
Will practice 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 PULUM'S Drug Store,
2-18 UNION SPRINGS, ALABAMA.

UNION SPRINGS ADVERTISEMENTS.
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.
F. J. C. HANSON,
DRAFTER IN
Rosewood and Metallic Burial Cases,
AND CASEIERS,
Also, just received, a new lot of WALNUT FURNITURE, which I will sell cheap for cash.

Executor's Notice.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Letters Testamentary were granted to the undersigned by the Hon. Wm. H. Black, Judge of the Probate Court of Bullock county, on the 17th day of April, 1874, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Matthew Hall, deceased.
All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are required to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.
Persons indebted to the same will make payment to us.
WM. B. HALL,
JOHN S. T. HALL,
FRANKLIN C. HALL,
Executors.
ap28-6w

Farm, Garden, Household.

Don't Put all Your Eggs in One Basket.

Figures do not lie, it is said. Well, perhaps they don't; but they sometimes tell the truth in such a way that it is more deceptive than a downright lie. Figures are made to say that cotton planting is the most profitable branch of agriculture. This is true, no doubt; but then these same figures are made to show that cotton planting is a losing business, and all the planters, or at the best, most of them, are becoming bankrupt. There is a good deal of truth in this, too, we fear; and while our readers are at liberty to reconcile these statements as best they can, we will just say that our experience and observation have convinced us that the most prosperous agriculturists in the Union are to be found among the "small farmers" of our Upper and Middle Country—men who put their own hands to the plough, plant largely the provision crops, especially small grain, grow clover and the grasses, raise a few sheep, and give some attention to stock generally. Their eggs are not all in one basket, and whatever may happen in the cotton crop or the cotton market, they are sure to have something to fall back on, and their families, and their stock, are insured against want. If cotton does well and brings a good price, they see the color of the money (or a part of it) which it brings. We have never discouraged cotton planting in the South. We reiterate what we have often said before; but we have felt it a duty to protest against the ruinous "all cotton" system, and we expect to continue to do so.—[Rural Carolinian.]

Potatoes will Pay.

A writer in the Rural Carolinian says: I have just read an article in your able monthly, headed, "Potatoes Don't Pay, or Ciphering on the Farm," which has induced me to give your readers an account of an experiment made by me on one acre of potatoes last year. The figures are as follows:

Dr.	
Bedding.....	\$ 4 00
8 bushels seed at 50 cents.....	4 00
Planting.....	3 00
Cultivating twice.....	6 00
Digging and storing.....	5 00
75 bushels cotton seed, at 15c.....	11 25
1 sack Cotton Fowl Guano.....	6 00
Putting out Fertilizer.....	50
Putting out Fertilizer.....	1 00
Total cost.....	\$38 25

Cr.

175 bushels Potatoes, at 75c.....	\$131 25
Deduct cost of making.....	38 25

Clear profit.....

\$ 93 00
An acre of potatoes cannot be cultivated for less than here estimated, and the above figures give the correct amount which it cost to make the 175 bushels potatoes, and I think that, with good seasons, I would have made 200 bushels on the acre. Now if any of your readers think that potatoes don't pay, it is because they don't try to make them.

Transplanting.

Every person who owns a vegetable or flower garden, should procure a gardener's trowel. It is a very useful instrument in transplanting vegetables, flowers or shrubbery. Transplanting is one of the most important operations of the garden at this season of the year. When practicable take up all vegetables and flowers with the trowel, and a sufficiency of dirt to cover the roots, being careful not to disturb the earth around the roots, and deposit them in holes of the proper size. Always "sift" in soil around the roots, by pouring on water gently. If this course be inconvenient, then make a batter, composed of: rich soil, one-fourth; cow manure, one-fourth; clay, one-half; and add a small quantity of wood ashes. Immerse the roots in this mixture and plant out. Not necessary to wait for rain. Perform the operation late in the afternoon.—Ed.

Fried Chicken.

All people who are fond of fried chicken (and who is not?) ought to know that a tablespoonful of powdered *Nux Vomica*, mixed in a pint of corn meal (dry) thoroughly and fed to the chicks, is death, certain, to hawks. The first thing the hawk does is to pull out the craw and eat it, and he is certain to get the dose. If a hawk kills a chicken and partly devours it, if you can find it and dust a little strychnine upon it, you will have him safe. I have caught several in that way. Be careful to mix the *Nux Vomica* powder well through the meal and not give too much at a time to very young chicks.—[Rural Carolinian.]

To Make Black Ink.

Beat fine four ounces of gall nuts and put them in a quart of warm soft water. Let them soak eight or nine days in the sun or by the fire, shaking often. Then add two ounces of copperas, one ounce of gum arabic dissolved in warm water and a half ounce of pulverized alum. In two or three days the ink will be fit for use.

Cement for Broken China.

Dissolve gum arabic in water, making a thick solution; stir in plaster of paris till the mixture becomes a sticky paste. Apply with a brush to the broken edges and lay away for two or three days.

Anger Snaps.

One cup each of lard, sugar and molasses, a tablespoonful of ginger, a teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in a very little water, and a pinch of salt. Mix stiff, roll thin.

Spoiling Horses' Feet.

It is almost impossible to get a horse shod without having the frog cut away. All veterinary surgeons, all horsemen, all leading blacksmiths, agree that the frog should not be pared one particle, not even trimmed. No matter how pliable and soft the frog is, cut it away smooth on all sides, and in two days it will be dry and hard as a chip. You might as well cut all the leaves off trees and expect them to flourish as to pare away the frog and have a healthy foot. The rough, spongy part of the frog is to the foot what leaves are to the tree—the lungs. Never have a red-hot shoe put upon the foot to burn it level. If you can find a blacksmith that is mechanic enough to level the foot without red-hot iron, employ him. If you do not think so, try the red-hot poker on your finger-nail, and see how it will affect the growth of that. There are many other important points in shoeing horses, but these two are of more importance than all the rest, level to the apprehension of men not skilled in horses, and the two most disregarded.

Greasing Buggies and Wagons.

Greasing buggies and wagons is of more importance than some imagine. Many a wheel is ruined by oiling too plentifully. A well-made wheel will endure from ten to twenty years, if care is taken to use the right kind and proper amount of oil; but if this matter is not attended to, the wheel will be used up in five or six years, or it may be sooner. Lard should never be used on a wagon, for it will penetrate the hub, and work its way around the tendons of the spokes and spoil the wheel. Castor oil is a good material for use on iron axles; just enough should be applied to a spindle to give it a light coating; this is better than more, for the surplus put on will work out at the ends, and be forced by the shoulders and nut into the hub, around the outside of the boxes. To oil the axle-tree, first wipe the spindles clean with a cloth wet with turpentine, if it doesn't wipe without it. On a buggy or carriage, wipe and clean off the back and front ends of the hubs, and then apply a very small quantity of castor oil, or more especially prepared lubricator, to the inner half of the spindle.

Humorous.

It is said the best means to curb a fast young man is to "bridal" him.
A jeweler labeled some diamonds in his window as being as sparkling as the tears of a young widow and far more lasting.

"Doctor," said a conceited literary ass to Holmes, on the streets of Boston, "I am going to deliver my lecture in Lowell to-night." "I am glad of it, I dislike those Lowell people," retorted Holmes.

"Wife, what has become of the grapes?" "I suppose, my dear, the hens picked them off," was the bland reply. "Hens! some two-legged hens, I guess," said the husband with some impetuosity; to which she firmly replied, "My dear, did you ever see any other kind?"

Negroes occasionally say things in very forcible language. The *Buffalo Times* reports the following:

PUNACIOUS.—We heard one little negro say to another yesterday: "Ef you don't stop dat, I'll carry home one o' y' eye-balls in my pocket, and I's got crumt backer in dar."

Here is a droll epitaph: "Mrs. McFadden has gone from this life; she has left all its sorrows and cares; she caught the rheumatism in both of her legs while scrubbing the cellar and stairs. They put mustard plasters upon her in vain; they bathed her with whiskey and rum; but Thursday her spirit departed, and left her body entirely numb."

A performance of educated fleas is at the present time attracting much attention at Berlin. At a recent exhibition, one of the most accomplished of the insects, obeying a sudden impulse of its nature, sprang from the table and took refuge on the person of an illustrious lady. The exhibitor was in despair, as the flea was his best performer, and said he would be ruined unless it could be recovered. The lady good naturedly retired to an adjoining room, and, after a few minutes absence, returned with the flea between her thumb and forefinger. The exhibitor took it eagerly, gave one look at it, and then, with visible embarrassment, said, "Your Highness will pardon me, but this is not the right flea."

A good story is told of a certain prominent gentleman of Philadelphia, who is renowned for his ability to make and take a joke. A railroad employee, who lives in Avon, came on Saturday night to ask for a pass to go down the road to visit his family.

"You are in the employ of the road?" "Yes."

"You receive your pay regularly?" "Yes."

"Well now suppose you were working for a farmer, instead of a railroad, would you expect your employer to hitch up his team every Saturday night and carry you home?"

"This seemed a poser, but it wasn't." "No," said the man promptly, "I would not expect that; but if the farmer had his team hitched up, and was going my way, I should call him a mean cuss if he wouldn't let me ride."

"The employee came out three minutes afterwards with a good pass for a year."

Scientific.

The iron districts of Georgia are being rapidly developed, new companies with heavy capital having been recently organized to push forward the work.

TEMPERATURE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.—Between the depths of one and a quarter and two miles the temperature of the Mediterranean is everywhere constant, at only three degrees above freezing point.

If whiskey, diluted with seven times its weight of water, be treated with ozonized air, it will in a short time be entirely converted into vinegar. A single establishment in France has manufactured ninety barrels of pickling vinegar a day by this process.

SINGULAR EXPERIMENT.—From a series of very curious experiments just made, it appears that the high notes of a violin string are accompanied with sufficient concussion to explode iodide of nitrogen on paper affixed to it. The sound-waves generated by the explosion of the merest trifle of nitro-glycerine are also, it is found, capable of exploding an equal quantity of iodide of nitrogen at a distance of eight and a half feet.

A curious deposit, composed almost entirely of pure silica, has been discovered in North Wales. It forms the bed of a small lake at a considerable elevation above the level of the sea, and is of volcanic origin. When properly washed and prepared it furnishes a powder, which is very finely divided and mixes freely with oils and pigments, and is worked with the greatest ease. When laid on it soon becomes hard, and presents a polished surface, which resists the action of acids and heat.

THE EARTH'S AGE.—Dr. Herman J. Klein has just published, at Cologne, a somewhat curious inquiry concerning the age of the earth, in which he severely criticizes the attempts of the geologists to compute the length of time required for certain formations. Thus Biddle calculates the age of the Mississippi Delta, from the amount of the present yearly deposit, to be four hundred thousand years; Lyell, the receding of the Niagara Falls from Kingston to their present site to be thirty-five thousand years, and Bischof the time for the formation of coal to be millions of years. But all these and numerous other similar calculations have, Dr. Klein thinks, this fault; that they are all based upon present conditions and experiments on a small scale, from which conclusions are drawn to determine general developments of the most gigantic dimensions.

TO BANISH FLEAS AND TICKS.—Pennyroyal, a common weed in pastures and meadows, is very offensive to fleas, lice, flies and mosquitoes. To use it advantageously, take lard and rub or grind it on a muller on a smooth, flat stone, slate or piece of marble, with the dried or green plant leaves, stems and blossoms, until well mixed. Let it stand twenty-four hours, melt at a low heat and strain. With this anoint the ears and neck of an animal, or the perches and nests of poultry which may be infested. A small quantity may be rubbed under the wings of a hen with a brood of young chickens. A few drops of the oil of pennyroyal in sweet oil, rubbed on the face, neck and hands, will keep off mosquitoes, however thick they may be. A good night's rest may be secured in the worst infested woods or swamps where these insects or black flies do most abound by the use of this mixture. Keep it out of the eyes, as its presence there is not agreeable.—[Hearth and Home.]

In an article on the electrical condition of gas-flames, in the *American Journal of Science*, Prof. J. Trowbridge, by a series of experiments, arrives at the following conclusions: First, The flame of a Bunsen burner is negative, while positive electricity accumulates in the burner itself, if it is a good conductor. With orifices made of non-conductors, no charge was found in the tip. Second, The stream of air in contact with the outer cone of flame is slightly charged with positive electricity. The partly consumed gas of the interior cone is neutral. Third, The presence of flames tends to change the nature of the atmospheric electricity at the given place, reducing a positive tension to a feeble negative one. The latter result will be seen to have a bearing on the popular belief that great fires affect the atmosphere in such a way as to induce rain and storms, confirming this belief from an electrical point of view. By placing a spirit-lamp on the prime conductor of an electrical machine, Sir William Thomson, ten years ago, changed the tension of the air in the room of his experiment from a positive to a negative state, and the reverse. Now it is found that the electricity of the air during cloudy or rainy weather is generally negative, or at most feebly positive. Flames, being negative, would to greater or less extent change the strong positive electricity in clear weather to a negative character, and thus bring the air to the condition of cloudy or rainy weather. The almost innumerable instances in which rains have been said to follow conflagrations or the extensive firing of cannon, as in battles, are thus shown to be capable of explanation on scientific grounds, and therefore to be worthy of consideration.

Children fed on New York milk require no chalk mixture.

Miscellaneous Items.

What was Joan of Arc made of? She was Maid of Orleans.

The small courtesies sweeten life; the greater ennoble it.

An exchange says woman's sphere is marriage. We never saw one yet that had any fear about it.

Which is preferable—a slovenly woman with a sweet temper, or a cleanly woman with a sour temper?

Twenty thousand persons, it is estimated, have been drowned in Lake Erie during the present century.

Most of the shadows that cross our path through life are caused, by our standing in our own light.

The Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad is to be sold, by decree of Chancellor Turner, of Georgia, on June 30th.

It takes a nerve four days to die after it is divided; and the muscles are independent of nerves for their action.

A printed speech is like a dried flower; the substance, indeed, is there, but the color has faded and the perfume gone.—[Lorain.]

A petition is circulating in Stockton, Cal., in favor of introducing the study of the Irish language in the public schools.

Black skunk skins, which formerly sold for a shilling, now command one dollar each. Such are the freaks of fashion.

In Maine several manufacturers are now in operation, producing cheap sugar and syrup from sawdust, rags and other substances.

Ben Butler is a cremationist. He swears he will be burned when he dies. We would have sworn this for him, at any time during the last eight years.

"What is the secret of your success?" asked a lady of Turner, the distinguished painter. He replied, "I have no secret, Madam, but hard work."

Wendell Phillips is reported to have cleared by his lectures over \$100,000. With the exception of Gough and Beecher, he is the most popular speaker in the country.

Texas has lately discovered a balance to her credit of over one hundred thousand dollars, in the United States Treasury, on account of an appropriation made nineteen years ago.

Two of the edible dogs of China are now on exhibition at the Zoological Gardens in Paris. If it be found easy to acclimatize them, it is proposed to introduce this new article of food.

"The Mississippi river," says an exchange, "is holding daily levees all along its course." We would much rather hear that the levees are daily holding the Mississippi river all along its course.

Mr. Giles was recently defeated for sheriff in South Carolina because he had stolen dogs. The Radical majority of Mr. Giles' county are determined, it would seem, to vote for nobody who thus interferes with their business.

Courier-Journal.

The old theory about hearing the murmur of the sea in a shell is a humbug. For, if you will hold a beaver hat, or a goblet, or a pickle bottle, or an oyster can, to your ear, you will hear the same delicious murmur.

Chignons are really of service to the wearers in Virginia. It was only the other day that an eagle pounced down upon a young lady there and fixed his talons in her head. All the noble bird got was hair.

Horace Greeley's estate will foot up \$125,000. Horace ought to have left an estate worth ten times that amount. But he rarely met a second-hand near the Tribune office without inviting him to come in and swindle him.

Bishop Keener, who has just returned from the City of Mexico, brings gratifying intelligence of the progress of the Methodist mission in that city. They have six churches, in which about two thousand worshippers are to be found every Sabbath.

A wicked little boy in a Danvers Sunday School was asked by his teacher if he had learned anything during the past week. "Oh, yes," said he. "What is it that you have learned?" "Never to lend a dime when you've an ace back of it," was the reply.

A lady desirous of obtaining a fashionable spring hat cheap need only take last winter's one, place it edge-wise on a chair, let a little boy sit on it for half an hour, sew on a sky-blue ribbon, and all her friends will wonder where the dear duck of a thing was manufactured.

A single member of Congress has given a New England College no less than 1,840 Patent Office Reports. That Congressman is a dangerous man to be around loose in any community. He would just as soon give you the small-pox as anything else.—[Courier-Journal.]

'Santa Anna having, on his return to the City of Mexico, called on President Lerdo and been received most cordially, announces that he intends to lead a retired life, his object in going back to his native country being to spend the remainder of his days in peace among his countrymen.

Lavater says "you never know a man until you have divided an inheritance with him." We would also say that you never know a man until you've got into a scrape with him, and seen whether he is willing to take his share of the blame. Men are hardly ever so ungenerous as when they have been colleagues in some affair which has turned out unfortunate.

COLUMBUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. T. CRIGLER,

At the old stand of the VIRGINIA STORE, invites the attention of the Wholesale and Retail Trade, to his Large Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS,

now being opened, which have been recently purchased at low prices, and will be sold at small profits for CASH ONLY.

5000 Daz. Best Spool Cotton, at 70 cts.
5000 Yds. Yard-wide Bleached Cotton, 12½c, worth 16c.
5000 Yds. Best Calicoes, 10c, and 11c.
Other Domestic Goods cheap in proportion. Dress Goods of all descriptions cheap. White Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Parasols, in new styles, Llama Lace Points, Fans, &c.
Good Two-Button Kid Gloves, at \$1.00, worth \$1.50.
Extra quality Two-Button Kid Gloves, at \$1.50.
Cloths, Cassimeres and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Suits made to order and warranted to fit.
Best Out-fitting Shirts. Large stock Shoes, made to order, and warranted not to rip.
Everything at CASH PRICES. No trouble to show Goods.
H. T. CRIGLER, at the Virginia Store, Columbus, Ga.
April 1, 1874.

DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH.

BOATWRIGHT & CLAPP,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

NEW SPRING GOODS!

Best SPOOL COTTON, 70c! Prints and Dress Goods at very low prices.

4-4 Bleached Goods, 10@12½c; worth 16c.

COLUMBUS, GA., March 25, 1874.

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WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD!

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, COLLARS, WHIPS, TRUNKS, SATCHELS, WAGON AND PLOW BRIDLES, HAMES, BACK BANDS, TRACE CHAINS, And all other goods in my line, for sale AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. All of my Goods are made and sold at home, and satisfaction guaranteed.

REPAIRING done cheap and good. Will make any kind of New Work to order.

I positively will not be undersold by any house. Will give time to prompt paying customers. Patrons of Husbandry buying from me, buy from first hands. My Goods are manufactured in Columbus, Ga.

W. R. KENT,

102 Broad Street, Columbus, Ga.

T. S. SPEAR, A^gt,

No. 99 BROAD STREET,

(Next door to Ennis' Hardware Store, and opposite Kyle's.)

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

GOLD WATCHES, JEWELRY and DIAMONDS.

SPECTACLES A SPECIALTY.

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

ENGRAVING NEATLY DONE.

WATCHES, JEWELRY and CLOCKS REPAIRED PROMPTLY. ALL ORDERS will receive prompt attention. SINGER SEWING MACHINE DEPOT.

February 11, 1874.

1yr

J. RHODES BROWNE, President.

GEO. W. DILLINGHAM, Cashier.

GEORGIA HOME BANK.

Bank of Discount and Deposit.

Deals in Exchange, Coin, Stocks and Bonds.

Drafts Collected, and prompt returns made.

THE GEORGIA HOME SAVINGS BANK

Offers the greatest inducements to those having idle funds, for which they want undoubted security, a liberal interest, and prompt payment when required.

DEPOSITS of \$1 and upwards received. Deposits can be withdrawn in person or by check, by those of our patrons who live at a distance. INTEREST allowed at Seven (7) Per Cent., compounded January, April, July and October—four times a year.

SECURITY.—By the terms of the Company's charter, the entire capital and property of the Company, and the private property of the Share holders, is pledged for the obligations of the Savings Bank.

DIRECTORS.

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D. F. WILSON, Secretary of the Co.
JOSEPH H. MORRIS, Banker, Mont'g'y.
JAS. RANKIN, Capitalist.

N. N. CURTIS, of Wells, Curtis & Co.
L. T. DOWNING, Attorney at Law.
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THE RUBY

Restaurant and Boarding House,

under the Rankin House,

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

THE RESTAURANT furnishes Meals, such as Oysters, Game, Fish, and all kinds of Meats, at all hours.

The Boarding House is supplied with the best and other markets afford.

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COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

Fontaine Warehouse,

COLUMBUS, GA.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

40-6m.

W. J. CHAFFIN,

BOOK-SELLER and STATIONER,

And Dealer in

Musical Instruments, Chromes, Picture Frames,

Moulding, and Croquet.

No. 92 BROAD ST., COLUMBUS, GA.

Feb. 11, 1874.

IF YOU VALUE YOUR SIGHT,

USE THE

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PEBBLE SPECTACLE.

THE LENSES have the power of protecting the eye from irritation arising from light accompanied by heat. Sold by JOHN EGGER, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller, No. 80 Market street, Montgomery, Ala. Special attention paid to repairing of Watches, &c., &c. All work warranted. febl-8m

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

WITHOUT A RIVAL!

A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STATE OF THE STOMACH, LIVER, AND BOWELS.

PREPARED BY

DR. E. C. HOOD

Columbus, Georgia, PROPRIETOR.

TESTIMONIALS.

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

BANKS, CALDWELL & Co.
Columbus, Ga., Jan. 22, 1872.
This is to certify that I am using Dr. Hood's Bureka Liver Medicine in my family, with entire satisfaction, and believe it to be superior to any other.

GEO. A. PEARODY.

LUMPKIN, GA., June 10, 1872.

Dr. Hood:—Up to two months ago I was greatly troubled about every month with bilious attacks, and found nothing that acted like the Bureka, although I had taken Simmons' Regulator, Vinegar Bitters, and others. I now have no trouble with biliousness, and unhesitatingly say that the Bureka is the best Liver Medicine in the world.

J. R. CHRISTIAN.

Editor Lumpkin Telegraph.

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

J. H. HAMILTON.

Dr. E. C. Hood—Dear Sir:—"Bureka" is the best medicine I ever used.

Respectfully,

Mrs. WM. PERRY.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 1, 1871.

Dr. E. C. Hood—Dear Sir:—Your Bureka Liver Medicine is the best medicine I ever used for sick headache.

Yours truly,

JOHN W. HODG.

DADEVILLE, ALA., May 15, 1872.