

READ THIS!
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 & TIMES at the following low rates, viz:
One year, in advance, \$2.00
Six months, 1.25
Three months, .75
One month, .40
Those paying in advance will save FIFTY PER CENTUM—no small item these hard times.
The following are our rates of advertising:
RATES OF ADVERTISING:
SUNDAY, 12 CENTS
MONDAY, 10 CENTS
TUESDAY, 10 CENTS
WEDNESDAY, 10 CENTS
THURSDAY, 10 CENTS
FRIDAY, 10 CENTS
SATURDAY, 10 CENTS
DAILY, 10 CENTS
SPECIAL ADVERTISING, 25 CENTS
Special column advertising, 50 cents extra.
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. Postages 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 on 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.
8. Postal cards uncollected for 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.
DEAR LETTERS.—Where delivered by carriers, two cents for each half-ounce or fraction thereof.
PAID MATTER.—One cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Seeds, bulbs, cuttings, roots, scions, one cent for each half-ounce or fraction thereof.
COMMERCIAL.—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 Arrangements.
In response to a request, we give the law as it stands relating to newspapers and subscribers:
"Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription.
"If subscribers order the discontinuance of their subscription, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrears are paid.
"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 their subscription discontinued.
"If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
"The Courts have decided that 'refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncollected, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.'
"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.
"If subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice to the publisher, at the end of their time, if they do not wish to continue taking it, otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it on, 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. MABSON, S. W. Tax-Collector. SOLOMON McCALL, Tax-Collector.
CHANCERY COURT.—Hon. B. B. McCRAW, Chancellor. R. A. Fleming, Register.
CIVIL COURT.—Hon. J. McCalhoun Wiley, Judge. George Williams, Clerk. Held the Fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
CRIMINAL COURT.—C. J. L. Cunningham, Judge.—Held on the second Monday in January and the second Monday in August.
COUNTY COURT.—Hon. W. H. Black, Judge. Held Tuesday after third Monday in every month.
SUSSEX COUNTY.—W. H. Black, ex-officio Judge. P. B. Baldwin, Lewis Christian, Thomas Pullum and Malachi Ivey, Commissioners. Meets the first Monday in April and November, and second Monday in February and August.
JUSTICES COURT.—N. McPherson, 1st Monday and H. H. Smith, second Monday, in each month.

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 suits cut by Mr. Dreher, formerly with H. C. Davidson, and the undershirts, under our personal supervision, and guaranteed to fit. Cutting jobs and repairing done in the best manner and at low prices.
H. C. Davidson, No. 27, Market Street, five doors above H. C. Davidson's. ap22m
SPECIAL NOTICE!
HAVING PURCHASED THE BARBER SHOP of my brother, (the late HENRY HENRY) 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 Offutt's) Alley, corner Market and Court Streets. All who patronize 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.
Noting the public for past favors, and so noting the continuance of the same, I am, very respectfully,
JOHN HENRY,
Montgomery, Ala., April 22, 1874.

UNION SPRINGS HERALD.

J. R. ROGERS, PROPRIETOR. UNION SPRINGS, BULLOCK COUNTY, ALA., MAY 27, 1874. VOL. IX. NO. 2.

THE HERALD AND TIMES.

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

The Local Department of a Newspaper.

The local news is the most important feature of a newspaper, (says Colonel Calkins in his address before the Wisconsin Editorial Convention), for the vast majority of readers. It is like social gossip, and it has a pungency and attraction, if well told, which record of the most important remote events does not possess. If the reader knows personally all about the facts which are described, so much the better; for the account of a dog fight which he, himself, beheld, or the report of a meeting which he attended, or in which he participated, will be pursued by him with greater interest than he would feel in the most thrilling description by an eye witness of the capture of a Modoc chieftain.

A man will read with absorbing interest every line in a description of a fire at which he was present, and the minutest details of which he already knows; and if he can find an audience to listen, he will read it again to them aloud. If he took part in subduing the fire, the account will possess a double charm and ravishment, and his eye will follow the flames, and his cheek will glow as he fights anew in print the battle with the flames. To see in print what the eyes saw occur, yields an indescribable pleasure to the human mind. As we live again in our children, we live over again the eventful moments which the newspaper produces.

The talk of the streets, the counting-room, the shops and the social circles is the best material for the local editor.—The ablest editorial on the events of peace and war will pass unread, or without comment, while a paragraph about tripe from the humblest neighborhood family will be in everybody's mouth. Every man takes a greater interest in the absence of his friends or acquaintances from home than he would in the absence of the Queen of Great Britain from her dominions. A bank in New York may become insolvent and ruin thousands, but we will barely mention it; while if a store across the street is locked up by the sheriff, we will talk about it all day. An army may be slain in battle on the other side of the globe without exciting one of our emotions; but we will all get up and run to look, and be shaken by a tempest of feeling, if a drunken roustabout is knocked down around the corner. We feel an interest in the world around us far deeper and more enduring than that which we feel in the world at large. Our home, domestic wonder is the real news day's wonder. This quality in human nature gives to the local department of the newspaper an attraction, if it is well edited, which no other department can acquire.

A Wonderful Mental Feat.

Mr. Rozenthal, the celebrated French chess player, recently performed at Paris another of those surprising mental feats for which he is so famous. He played at the Palais Royal twenty-seven games of chess at once with that number of the best French and foreign chess players. It was stipulated that Mr. Rozenthal should have only one minute for each move, passing along the twenty-seven tables in order. Of course each of his antagonists had time to study his game while Mr. Rozenthal was busy at the other twenty-six tables. It is quite unnecessary to point out the mental strain of keeping this in mind so large a number of games at once, during the time they lasted, which was from nine o'clock at night until two o'clock in the morning. The result was marvelous. Mr. Rozenthal won twenty-three games, three were drawn, and he lost only one, which was gained by a Hungarian player named Rakowski, who thus achieved a victory of which he may well be proud.

Language of the Clouds.

The color of the sky at particular times affords wonderfully good evidence. Not only does a rosy sunset presage fair weather and a ruddy sunshine, but there are other tints which speak with equal clearness and accuracy. A bright yellowish sky indicates wind; a pale yellow, wet; a neutral gray color constitutes a favorable sign in the evening, and an unfavorable one in the morning. The clouds are full of meaning in themselves. If their forms are soft, undefined and feathery, the weather will be fine. If the edges are hard, sharp and definite, it will be foul. Generally speaking any deep unusual lines betoken wind and rain, while the more quiet and delicate tints bespeak fair weather.

Failing to kill the cotton worm, the attention of planters in Florida is now being turned to the fly. A trap has been patented, and will soon be in operation on the plantations in that section, to destroy the fly before the eggs are laid. These traps are illuminated at night in certain portions of the field where the flies are to be found.

Holland.

After the traveler has recovered from the novelty of wide, stretching green meadows, intersected in every direction by canals and enlivened by huge windmills, he is struck with some great features of the country which show the enterprise of the people. The first is the immense effort of the inhabitants to save their land from the inroads of the ocean and from the rivers and the rains which descend upon them; the second is their success in reclaiming lands covered with tide water and lakes; and the third is the magnitude of their public works in making docks, dykes, canals, and artificial harbors. All these have to do with water. The business of the Hollanders, as one of their public men remarked to me, is to make land out of water and water out of land.

In this letter we can only speak of their canals as a system of drainage. It would appear, at first, that the great object of the canal system of Holland is to afford a means of transit and intercommunication. But this is not the primary object of these water lines, which cross the country in every direction. Without the canals, Holland would be uninhabitable. They are the grand reservoirs for gathering surplus waters and for discharging them into the sea. It is well known that the surface of Holland is below the ocean level at high tide. This makes it necessary to dyke out the ocean at all points where it has not thrown up its own embankments in the shape of sand-banks, called dikes; also to dyke every arm of the sea extending inland and all rivers where the ocean tide flows. They are obliged to dispose of the waters of the Rhine and other rivers, when, from winds and high tides, they do not discharge into the ocean, and also to drain off all the surface water which falls in rain. From all these causes, without artificial drainage, the country would be covered with water. To afford drainage the great canals were built on a high level, so that they will discharge into the sea at low tide. They are connected with all the large rivers and other bodies of water. Immense sea gates shut out the ocean from these canals at high tide, and at low tide they are opened for drainage.

Between these large canals, which are the arteries of the country, smaller canals or ditches are dug on a lower level and lower than the surface of the land. Into these last-named canals the surplus water of the soil drains, which in other countries would flow off in brooks. Where these small canals meet the larger and higher canals, windmills are placed, which pump up the surplus waters of the lower canals into the higher, and thus they are carried to the sea and discharged at low tide. The large canals, with their dykes and locks, are under government control, and are managed by a large corps of engineers and watched night and day with sleepless vigilance. The masonry of these canals, especially the locks and gates where they discharge into the ocean, is most magnificent.

The smaller canals for the drainage of the lands are built by townships in the same manner as roads in America. These, with the windmills attached, are managed by a Commission elected by the townships, and the expense of pumping is paid by a tax on the lands benefited, in the same manner as road taxes are assessed in America. A very peculiar code of laws, applicable to these canals and adjacent lands, has grown up in Holland. Every line fence and garden wall is a ditch. You will often see a courtyard and garden of a house enclosed by a ditch, which is crossed by a bridge. It almost gives one the chills to see these stagnant ditches, large and small, everywhere in the city and in the country, often filthy and offensive and covered with a green vegetable mould.

The maintenance of the ocean dykes and large canals are under the direction of a body of engineers called the "Waterstaet." Some of these dykes are immense works of masonry. Others are built of sand, earth and mud, and so stamped as to be impervious to water. They are then covered over by wicker-work made of willows, the interstices of which are filled with clay. The immense pressure on these dykes and the terrible danger which would follow their destruction may be imagined when we stand at their base and the ocean at high tide roaring 15 or 20 feet above our heads. The annual cost to the government for sustaining these embankments is \$2,400,000.—[Cor. N. Y. Observer.]

An historical curiosity has just been placed in the Museum of the Invalides, Paris—namely, the suit of armor which Charles VII. presented to Joan of Arc, and which the heroine wore to deposit at St. Denis after having been wounded under the walls of Paris. It is composed of steel plates, weighs about fifty pounds, and in every respect resembles the one in the Pierrefond's collection, which the Maid of Orleans wore at the moment she fell into the power of the enemy in making a sortie from Compiegne.

A Good Education.

This from Edward Everett: "To read the English language well, to write with dispatch a neat, legible hand, and be master of the first four rules of arithmetic, so as to dispose of at once, with accuracy, every question of figures which comes up in practice—I call this a good education. And if you add the ability to write pure grammatical English, I regard it as an excellent education. These are the tools. You can do much with them, but you are helpless without them. They are the foundation; and unless you begin with these, all your flashy attainments, a little geology, and all other ologies and ophiologies, are ostentatious rubbish."

We wish the above were printed in letters of gold on the walls of every school-room, seminary, college and university, in the land. For it contains a great truth, too often lost sight of, too often treated with supercilious contempt by the scholars of America. America has ever produced, and the peer of any abroad; yet he recognized how little was required for a good education, and how incomplete any education is without that little. There is a tendency now-a-days, in this country, and perhaps elsewhere, to cultivate the flowers of education at the expense of the stalk, and sacrifice the essentials for the sake of the non-essentials. A knowledge of ancient languages, of the higher branches of mathematics, and of the various departments of physical and mental science, is certainly desirable, and when there is the requisite taste and leisure for it, may be acquired with profit as well as pleasure. But thousands of scholars, male and female, are made to absorb "a little Latin and less Greek" before they have mastered half the difficulties or seen half the beauties of their mother tongue.—Thousands are crammed with what Everett call the "ologies and ophiologies" before they are thoroughly versed in arithmetic, and thousands more loaded down with fanciful accomplishments before they have any accurate comprehension of the substantial. In many respects the education of the present day is a vast improvement upon that which prevailed fifty years ago, but in some respects it is decidedly inferior. The superstructure of the educational edifice is more elaborate, but the foundations are weaker. We have met young gentlemen who were graduates of respectable institutions of learning, and yet were unable to write twenty sentences of unexceptionable English without a fearful amount of labor and perplexity. We have met young ladies who could chatter fluently in French, conjure sweet music from the piano, and trill a song in what is supposed to be very choice Italian, and yet were almost ignorant of the history of their own land, to say nothing of any other. We have met both young gentlemen and young ladies who had grappled rhetoric, political economy, logic and geometry, whose reading was miserable and whose spelling was damnable. Fifty years ago the branches of the tree were not so broad and beautiful, but the roots were deeper and stronger.

Commend us, after all, to a good, old fashioned common school education, where the "three R's" were driven into the boys and girls so that they remained forever. Such an education is sufficient for all the ordinary purposes of life, and it opens the door for higher culture whenever and wherever it is wanted.—But no higher culture is worth a rush which ignores the fundamentals, and that these fundamentals are more or less ignored in this progressive age is a lamentable and disgraceful fact.—[St. Louis Republican.]

Sir Walter Raleigh on Wine.

Take special care that you delight not in wine, for there never was any man that came to honor or preferment that loved it, for it transformeth a man into a beast, destroyeth natural heat, bringeth a man's stomach to an artificial burning, deformeth the face, rotteth the teeth, and, to conclude, maketh a man contemptible, soon old, and despised of all wise and worthy men; hated of thy servants, thyself and thy companions, for it is a bewitching and infectious vice; and remember my words, that it were better for a man to be subject to any vice than to it; for all other vices and sins are recovered; but a drunkard will never shake off the delight of beastliness; for the longer it possesseth a man the more he will delight in it, and the older he groweth the more he will be subject to it, for it dulls the spirits and destroyeth the body, as ivy doth the old tree, or as the worm that engendereth in the kernel of the nut.

The loss by the late disaster in Massachusetts is estimated at \$5,000,000, and the number of persons affected thereby about 5,000. The reservoir covered 160 acres, and was about 80 feet deep. Hotels, factories and tenement houses were swept away, by the unrestrained flood.

Taking care of a baby and sewing buttons on a wife's shoes were added, in a trial the other day, as evidence tending to show a husband's affection for a wife whom he had subsequently shot.

A Saloon Keeper is Struck with Death in the Midst of a Praying Band.

Mrs. Luther Hills, the leader of a praying band, furnishes the following particulars of the strange death of a saloon keeper named Simpson, of East Douglas, Mass. He was taken suddenly ill during a visit of the praying band at his saloon, and died a few hours after. The following is an extract from Mrs. Hills' letter in the Worcester Gazette: "We went into Mr. Simpson's saloon. I shook hands with him and introduced the ladies, and spoke of our coming in love and kindness to talk with him about his business. After some conversation he was asked if he would not refrain from selling liquor; he said, 'I cannot promise to,' then being asked if he thought it right, he replied, 'just as right as to sell groceries.' I then said, 'let us see what the word of the Lord says,' opening to 1st Cor. 6:10, I read, 'Nor thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards, nor revellers, nor extortioners shall inherit the kingdom of God.' He replied, 'I knew it before, but that does not include me.' The reply was that we did not expect to bring anything new, only to call to remembrance. You said it was right to sell, but this shuts all who use it out of the kingdom of heaven, and you don't want to be shut out, Mr. S. Then turning to Heb. 2:15: 'Woe to him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth thy bottle to him and maketh him drunken also.' Then to 1st Peter 4:3: 'I shall have peace, though I walk in the imagination of mine heart, to add drunkenness to thirst; the Lord will not spare him, but then the anger of the Lord and his jealousy shall smite against that man and all the curses that are written in this book shall lie upon him, and the Lord shall blot out his name from under heaven.' On looking up his eyes were riveted on mine, and he was very much agitated, trembling exceedingly. No further words were given us to say; we were all spell-bound for what seemed a long time. At length one of the ladies said to his partner, 'I think something is the matter with him.' No movement was made until urged the second time. He was then removed from the counter by which he was supporting himself, when his tongue seemed to be loosed and he cried out twice, 'O God, have mercy on my soul.'

He was then taken to a room back; we were about to retire when another cry for mercy arrested our attention, those who were with him begging us to stay and talk with him, both saying it was the Holy Spirit. I said it was the word of the Lord, 'sharper than any two-edged sword.' Comforting words quieted his agitation. His mind was clear, but he could not talk. He was soon taken home, and died about eleven hours after."

Carlyle on Capital and Labor.

We have seen nothing more to the point than the following from Carlyle the aged: "Two things are pretty sure to me. The first is that capital and labor never can or will agree together till they both first of all decide on doing their work faithfully throughout, and like men of conscience and honor, whose highest aim is to behave like faithful citizens of this universe, and obey the eternal commandment of Almighty God who made them. The second thing is that a sadder object even than that of the coal strike, or any conceivable strike, is the fact that, loosely speaking, we may say all England has decided that the profitable way is to do its work ill, slily, swiftly, and mendaciously. What a contrast between now and say only one hundred years ago! At the latter date, or still more conspicuously for ages before it, all England awoke to its work with an invocation to the Eternal Maker to bless them in their day's labor, and help them to do it well. Now all England, shop-keepers, workmen, all manner of competing laborers awoke as if it were an unbroken, unhelpful prayer to Beelzebub, 'Oh help us, thou great Lord of shoddy, adulteration, and malfeasance, to do our work with the maximum of slowness, swiftness, profit, and mendacity, for the Devil's sake.—Amen!'"

What Alcohol will Do.

It may seem strange, but it is nevertheless true, that alcohol, regularly applied to a thrifty farmer's stomach, will remove the boards from the fence, let cattle into his crops, kill his fruit trees, mortgage his farm, and sow his field with wild oats and thistles. It will take the paint off his building, break his glass out of the windows and fill them with rags. It will take the gloss from his clothes and the polish from his manners, subdue his reason, abuse his passions, bring sorrow and disgrace upon his family, and topple him into a drunkard's grave. It will do this to the artisan and the capitalist, the matron and the maid, as well as the farmer; for, in its deadly enmity to the human race, alcohol is no respecter of persons.—[The Temperance Worker.]

A Philadelphia youth was recently married to a girl who had refused him eighteen times. He wishes now he hadn't asked her but seventeen.

A Good Yarn.

When Oglesby and Bross were at the head of the Illinois republican gubernatorial ticket, some years ago, a quartette of speakers launched themselves into the interior of the state on a stumping tour. The party consisted of Dick Oglesby, General B. M. Prentiss, J. D. Ward, and Bross. Of course the Lombard singers were along.

Dixon, Morrison, and other thriving towns were visited, and addresses were made, afternoons and evenings, to big gatherings. Oglesby, Ward, and Prentiss varied their speeches to suit the places and the crowds, as well as to relieve the monotony of the trip. But Bross had one staple oration, which he delivered with the same tones, facial contortions, and gesticulations on every platform. As he was candidate for the lieutenant governorship he insisted on having at least the second place on all the programmes, and others were doomed to sit miserably by until he attained his hackneyed prerogative.

This soon grew so monotonous that General Prentiss mildly intimated, and prepared a vile scheme for the discomfiture of the stubborn Bross. He prevailed upon Oglesby to vary the order of exercises at the next town, so that Ward and himself should open the meeting in the evening.

The attendance at Sterling, the spot selected for the springing of the snafu, was immense, and Ward's opening address was rapturously received. Then Prentiss arose, and, to the terror of the startled Bross, made the latter's identical bow to the audience, and with accurately simulated voice began to recite Bross' stereotyped oration. His manifold repetition had made Prentiss familiar with every word, and he followed it through without a variation in sentiment, anecdote, gesture, or tone. The juice was absolutely sucked dry from Bross' oration. He arose, blurted something about the lateness of the hour and the fact that the ground had been so well covered by previous speakers, and then flopped into his chair again.

While Oglesby and the Lombards were winding up the show Bross slipped out, and hastening to the depot, telegraphed to the coming train and secured the whole of the remaining section of the sleeping car. His revenge was, of course, but sweeping, for, while he was sprawled comfortably in his berth, his whilom persecutors were obliged to sit up all night.

Dog Stories.

DEAR IRENGUS: Your dog stories in the Observer, which I have read with interest, remind me of my father's old "Lyon," who lived in Amherst, Mass., more than sixty years ago. He was one of the nearest, most amiable and devoted dogs I ever knew. During the day he was usually with the men in the field, and perfectly reliable toward anything entrusted to his care. At night he was always allowed a position in the kitchen, but never trespassed upon any other rooms in the house. His favorite position was on the hearth before the fire. There he would lie in the evening with his head to the fire till the close of family worship at nine o'clock, when he retired to the wood-house for the night. As evidence of his special attention to family worship it was observed for years that as the prayers were drawing to a close, the dog would rise in his position before the fire, and turn round and walk to the door, and stand there ready to go out as soon as the closing Amen was pronounced.

And now comes the Rev. Samuel D. Burehard, D. D., one of the most distinguished and successful pastors of this city. He has his testimony and then relates some interesting facts. "I have been greatly interested, as doubtless all the readers of the Observer have, in the recently published and peculiar canine developments. The affection and fidelity of dogs are proverbial, but that they should die of love would seem to be a folly characteristic only of the human species."

SUICIDE OF A DOG.

"Suicide from disappointed affection, broken hearts and hopes is common, but have you ever heard of the suicide of a dog from the same, or a similar cause? I have known that very thing. He was a brave and faithful Newfoundland, whose home overlooked the placid waters of the Mahopac. He was heroic as well as affectionate, and had rescued many a life from drowning. At length his owner died, and the dog mourned for him many days, and would not be comforted, and doubtless feeling that life would no longer be desirable without the presence and caresses of his master, he went deliberately to the lake and drowned himself. Surely a man should be wiser than a dog!"—[N. Y. Observer.]

The Legislature of North Carolina has passed an act which provides that any person who manufactures, sells or deals in spirituous liquors as a drink, of any name or kind, containing foreign poisons or ingredients poisonous to the system, shall be punished with five years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Some of the planters in the inundated bottom lands of Mississippi and Louisiana have had three crops washed out in the last two months, and they no longer feel interested in the question of "less cotton and more corn," but have begun seriously thinking if it will not be "no cotton and less corn."

The Chicago Tribune estimates that getting born costs the people of the United States \$220,000,000 annually; getting married, \$250,000,000; getting buried, \$73,839,450; total, \$543,839,450.

A lady asked Mr. Johnson, if he liked children. "Don't know, ma'am," answered that embolded old gentleman; "never tried 'em; am not an ogre."

A Medical Triumph!

Dr. D. S. PERRY'S
VEGETABLE AROMATIC
BITTERS!

These Bitters must become the universal remedy of the age. There is nothing like them or to equal them under the sun. They restore the weak, invigorate the feeble, and give new life and tone to the broken down system. In miasmatic and malarious districts they are worth a ship load of Quinine powders and pills. They are especially adapted to persons suffering from

Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints,
Costiveness, Headache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Chills & Fever, and Piles.

To Delicate Females!

Ladies, old or young, will find these Bitters especially adapted to diseases peculiar to their sex. Nervousness, Lassitude, Want of Appetite, and General Debility, all yield to the magic charm of these inestimable Bitters.

Hear What is Said.

"Wonderful effects have resulted from your Dr. Perry's Bitters."
"My Chills are gone. I can hardly believe it."
"Send me one case Perry's Bitters again. Nothing like them here."
"I enclose affidavit of my case. I had to do so to convince you of the wonderful cure."
"Surely they are the most delightful wine tonic in the world."
"Dr. Wilson says that you are a public benefactor."
"Hurrah! No more Rheumatism."
"No more headache, thanks to you."

We could fill this paper twice over with just such genuine extracts, but the above must suffice. Our Bitters are prepared under the supervision of Dr. D. S. PERRY, Member of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, London, England, and of the Medical Clinic of Glasgow.

All orders should be addressed to THE PERRY AROMATIC BITTER CO.,
84 MULBERRY STREET,
NEW YORK, U. S.

The Bitters are Sold either by the Bottle or Case, at \$1 per Bottle.

Parties in sending letters for advice as to their diseases will confer quite a favor by giving name of County as well as Town in which they reside. It will save us a wonderful amount of time and annoyance if this will be observed.

The Perry Aromatic Bitter Co.

mar 25-y

COLUMBUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

N. J. BUSSEY, President. G. GUNBY JORDAN, Secretary & Treas'r.

OFFICE OF THE

EAGLE AND PHOENIX

Manufacturing Company,

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

Paid up Capital, -- \$1,250,000.

TO INDOCTRINATE THE HABIT OF SAVING ON THE PART OF THE OPERATIVES, and to provide a safe and reliable arrangement for the beneficial accumulation of the earnings of artisans and all other classes, this Company has established, under SPECIAL CHARTER FROM THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

A SAVINGS DEPARTMENT,

in which the following advantages are offered to Depositors of either large or small amounts:

1. PERFECT SECURITY. The assets of the Company were, on the 1st of January, 1873, \$1,704,450 43 and are steadily increasing. The Reserve Fund is - - - \$207,766 92 All of which property is SPECIALLY EMBLEDED by act of the General Assembly for the protection of Depositors; and in addition, by the same act, the Stockholders are made INDIVIDUALLY RESPONSIBLE in proportion to their shares, for the integrity of the Savings Department and its certificates of Deposit.
2. LIBERAL INTEREST. Rate allowed, Seven per cent. per annum, compounded four times a year.
3. DEPOSITS can be withdrawn at any time, without notice. Depositors residing out of the city can draw deposits by checks.
4. RULES AND REGULATIONS of this Department furnished upon application, and all desired information given.
5. BOOKS CERTIFYING DEPOSITS given to depositors.
6. All accounts of Depositors will be considered strictly private and confidential.

DIRECTORS.

N. J. BUSSEY,
W. H. YOUNG,
W. E. PARRAMORE,
ALFRED I. YOUNG,
CHARLES GREEN,
Pres't Savannah Bank & Trust Co.
mar 1-y

BROADSTREET HOUSE,

COLUMBUS, GA.,

M. & G. R. A. CAR SHED.

Has established the greatly reduced charges following:
Meal, (single).....\$ 50
Bed,.....50
Supper, Lodging and Breakfast, 1.00
Fare as good as any in the city.

E. G. RAIFORD,
Proprietor.

Subscribe for the Herald & Times, the price is \$2.00 in advance.

Corn in East Tennessee.
The London Journal of the 16th says: "There is a large demand for corn. Our merchants and produce dealers are in receipt of orders daily from the South. The price is steadily and surely advancing. We think it will bring one dollar in less than a week, at the wharf. Meal is retailing at ninety cents a bushel, and bacon twelve cents. Edibles of all kinds are looking up, and those who have to buy may expect to pay long prices this summer. Butter, here, is retailing at twenty-five cents a pound, without regard to quality; mean butter sells for just the same price that good brings. When lard is ten and eleven cents, and butter twenty-five, it is very hard to keep from mixing. Our merchants should discriminate and pay according to quality."

Death of an Adventurous Irishman.
Col. O'Reilly, who died in Morocco recently at the age of 48, was an associate with Meagher, D'Arcy McGee, and others who have since become well known in the attempted rebellion of 1848. After the collapse of that movement he led a most romantic life. He fought the Austrians in Italy, and was promoted to be a lieutenant on the field of Novara. While in the Sardinian service he sent to Lord Palmerston valuable reports concerning the Italian forces. O'Reilly joined the Turkish service, rose to be chief of mounted gendarmery in Syria, and was known as "Hassen Bey." He was recalled on suspicion of encouraging a native rising, but not until he had had interesting adventures in the desert and business transactions with Lady Ellenborough. He had lately resided in London, and died while on a mission for some capitalists to Morocco.

Surgical Convention.
The Confederate Surgical Convention, recently assembled at Atlanta, elected Surgeon General P. Moore permanent President, and Dr. Henry Campbell, Vice-President at large. The Association is named "The Association of Medical Officers of the late Confederate States Army and Navy." The medical officers of the United States army and navy, who resigned to join the Confederate service, were made honorary Vice-Presidents. A committee of three were appointed to confer with the Surgeon General of the United States, relative to the archives of the medical department of the Tennessee and Western armies, tendered the association. Richmond was selected as next place of meeting, and 1st Wednesday in July 1875, as the time. After a harmonious session of two days, adjourned sine die.

Prospect of Another State in the Union.
New Mexico, which has been a Territory since shortly after its acquisition, twenty years ago, has now some chance of being raised to the dignity of a State. A bill for that purpose has been reported by the House Committee on Territories. The vote of the committee stood six in favor, and one against the bill. New Mexico has not made much progress in population, though there has been a gradual development of industry and wealth. It has a fine climate, great mineral resources, and a valuable grazing country. The extension of the railroad system will soon bring the Territory and its natural advantages into more prominent notice. It boasts some very bad Indians.

Further Aid Wanted.
WASHINGTON, May 22d.—The Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas delegations in Congress held a meeting at the Capitol to-day, to take steps to secure further aid for the sufferers by the overflow of the Mississippi.
A committee was appointed to urge upon both Houses of Congress the necessity of making an appropriation sufficient to feed ninety thousand destitute people for ninety days, or until they can make and gather their crops.

Aid for Alabama Destitute.
WASHINGTON, May 22.—Hays and Shants, of Alabama, appeared before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to urge the joint resolution, which passed the House on Monday last, giving aid to the destitute of Alabama. Committee agreed to report favorably.
The Senate passed the bill authorizing the President to issue army rations and clothing to the destitute people of the Tombigbee, Warrior and Alabama rivers. It goes to the President.

Over in Lowndes county, Ga., recently, a negro man and white woman escaped from the jail where they had been incarcerated for miscegenation, and leaped into a well, whence it has been impossible to remove them. Ladders were let down, but they tore out the rungs and used them for weapons, and thus prevented any one from descending. At last accounts the authorities had determined to starve them out.

Capt. Waito, who recently died at Stamford, Conn., was a famous man among mariners in the days of sailing vessels. He was taken to sea when a baby, and when nineteen had command of a ship. He crossed the Atlantic in sailing vessels more than 160 times, though he was only sixty-nine years old when he died.

The total coinage in this country for the ten months ending April 30, 1874, was: Gold, \$46,214,040; trade dollars, \$2,020,000; subsidiary silver coin, \$2,051,914—total, \$50,285,954.

THE HERALD & TIMES.

J. R. ROGERS, Editor.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1874.

Alabama and New York Press Associations.

At 3 o'clock A. M. on Monday morning, May 18th, we took passage on the Montgomery and Eufaula R. R. train for Montgomery, and there, in company with a number of members of the Alabama Press Association, we took the cars on N. & S. R. R. for the city of Birmingham. On our arrival, we were met by a committee of citizens who assigned us homes, during our stay. Some were provided for in the Hotels, and others were sent to private houses. It was our good fortune to be assigned to the hospitable care of Mr. Woods, of the firm of Ellis and Woods. Mr. Woods, by his thoughtful and kind, but unobtrusive courtesies, has laid us under lasting obligations. In fact all the people of the magic city, seem to have been educated in the art of entertaining strangers.

On Tuesday morning the members of the Alabama Press Association assembled in Sublett Hall, President Safford in the chair. Col. J. J. Jolly made a concise and appropriate address of welcome to the members on behalf of the city of Birmingham, to which President Safford responded in appropriate style. The balance of the day was devoted to business.

Our New York guests arrived at 6 P. M. At 8 o'clock a large audience assembled in Sublett Hall, to hear readings by Mrs. Goodwin, grand-daughter of the late ex-President Tyler. Mrs. Goodwin acquitted herself with great credit. As a whole, her renderings were good, and some passages were very fine indeed. This remark is specially applicable to the concluding part of "The Mother Poet." Tears trickled down the cheeks of more than one auditor.

At 8 1/2 o'clock Wednesday morning, an address of welcome was delivered by Col. J. R. Powell, Duke of Birmingham, to our New York guests. He was responded to by C. P. Winegar, of Amsterdam, in a very happy and humorous speech.

By invitation the two Associations then visited the office of the President of Elyton Land Company, where was exhibited a large number of geological specimens consisting of red and brown hematite iron ore, varying in richness from 60 to 64 per cent. of iron—Canal coal, anthracite and bituminous coal—lime stone and sand stone—lead, copper, silver and a half-dozen varieties of marble, some of which were very beautiful, and all found around Birmingham.

In an adjoining room all who felt disposed to make his acquaintance, were introduced to the Governor of North Carolina. Very few declined the honor of his acquaintance. He was toasted in every imaginable form, the party drinking from glasses filled with any thing they might choose, from sparkling cider to Champagne, and from Claret to Cognac brandy.

Carriages were in waiting and we all rode out to see the water works. The reservoir is on a hill about one mile from the city—the engine about two miles distant. The water comes from a large spring capable of furnishing water to a city of 40,000 inhabitants. It is furnished by a private corporation, under contract, at rates which, our Northern brethren said, were exceedingly low.

Birmingham is a beautiful city in point of location, and wonderful in the rapidity of its growth. Nothing like it has ever before been known in the South. Its future prospects are brilliant.

In the afternoon of the same day we were conveyed by special train to Iron ore, where we saw the richest of iron ore piled up in such abundance as to stagger the belief of any man who has not seen it for himself. Not buried hundreds of feet under the earth, but lying on the surface in a mass, fifty feet thick, one mile broad, and eighty miles long. On the other side of the mountain, within a few hundred yards of the ore is limestone for fluxing purposes, and in close proximity is sand-stone for building furnaces. Not far away are the Cahawba and Warrior coal fields, many of the pits opening within a few feet of the railroad. It would seem that some mighty Vulcan, in ages past, contemplated establishing in this region, an iron manufactory, and after collecting all the material for conducting the business in a style worthy of a god, had, for some unknown cause, abandoned the idea.

Returning from this point to Birmingham, we were allowed a short time for ablutions and supper, and then we went to a hall where ice-cream, straw-berries and cake were served to us in superabundance, by smiling matrons and bewitching young ladies.

At 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, we were on route for the city of Tuscaloosa. On the way we were met by a committee of citizens, who took us in carriages to their homes, where we were made to feel at ease by their charming hospitality. It was our good fortune, this time, in connection with Mr. Stanley, of the Greenville Advocate; Mr. Grant, former Treasurer of Alabama, and Mr. T. F. McIntosh, of Delhi, New York, to fall into the hands of Mr. Bozeman, whose beautiful residence is in the suburbs of Tuscaloosa. His grounds are spacious and well improved. We shall not soon forget the inmates of that hospitable home, nor the interesting young widow we met there.

After breakfast we repaired to the Music hall of the Alabama Central Female College, formerly the State Capitol. After listening to sweet music on the organ by Prof. Jno. B. Grass, the following greeting from the President, John F. Lennau, was read:

Gentlemen of the New York and Alabama Press Associations:
Allow a word of greeting from my sick bed. I would fain look into the eyes and read the minds of you who daily and weekly utterances away in Alabama alone, a million minds. The coveted privilege is denied me. You assemble for Tuscaloosa's welcome in our Concert Hall—once the Senate Chamber of this noble Commonwealth. The eloquence of years ago and the pure harmonies of its present uses impart new power and grace to your inspiring pens.

An address of welcome, appropriate and pointed, was then delivered by the Hon. Mr. Lewis, of Tuscaloosa, to which Mr. A. S. Pease, of Saratoga, responded in soul-stirring eloquence. Verily, Saratoga hath a Demosthenes, and she knows it not.

From Concert Hall we repaired to the Methodist College, and there an entertaining in the way of music by the young ladies, and gymnastic exercises, awaited us. To give a description in detail would require too much space at this time. Suffice it to say that it was highly interesting and unique. The approbation of the audience was testified by prolonged applause, and one of our northern guests said that he had never, in all his life of extended observation, witnessed anything superior to it.

We hurried from these classic halls to the University grounds—thence to the Insane Hospital, and visited its various wards—talked with many of the inmates, some of whom are ladies and gentlemen of education and refinement, in whom a stranger could detect no trace of insanity. Others were, to use a homely expression, "as crazy as a bed bug"; most of whom are harmless, but some dangerous. This home of the unfortunate is an honor to our State. Before leaving, we were assembled in the "Amusement Hall," and there the inner man was refreshed with cold lemonade and punch. The visitors helped themselves freely, and yet there were three buckets full left over. It was warm then; it is warmer now, and we are weary, and feel that a glass of "that same" would do us good.

Returning from the Asylum to the city about three o'clock, we partook of dinner and were conveyed by our kind entertainers to the railroad. There we parted with our newly found and never to be forgotten friends.

The road-bed from Tuscaloosa to Birmingham is in bad condition, and our trip back was tedious. Friday morning at 6 1/2 o'clock, we took our final departure from Birmingham, and ran down to Selma, taking breakfast at Calera, the intersection of the North & South with the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad. Here we were met by an escorting committee from Selma. Arriving at the depot we were conveyed in street cars and the carriages to the Boyle House. From the Boyle House we went to the large Hall where dinner had been prepared, and there enjoyed a sumptuous repast, and listened to eight or ten speeches, all of which were good. From the dining room our entertainers took us to the Masonic Hall, the finest in the South, elegantly and artistically adorned with appropriate designs; and thence to the Cotton Compress, that our northern friends might see one operation connected with the great southern staple—cotton. This operation, though familiar to most of us, was new to them, and excited considerable interest. The singing of the negro workmen attracted the attention of all, and was specially noticed and remarked upon by our visitors.

The time for departure having arrived we stepped into the cars standing along side the Warehouse, and made the trip to Montgomery at the rate of 40 miles an hour. This road from Selma to Montgomery, is in splendid condition, and reflects great credit upon its able superintendent. A delegation, of whom Capt. Fred Ferguson was chairman, met the Associations in Selma and conducted the members to the theater in Montgomery. Mayor Faber and Hon. David Clifton, on the part of the city, welcomed the New Yorkers, and the young Demosthenes, A. S. Pease, of Saratoga, responded in a most happy manner in behalf of the Press.

Time and space here absolutely forbid our giving an extended notice of the splendid hospitalities of Montgomery. Briefly then, a special committee of citizens made the Alabama Press welcome—the Standard Club entertained us at their rooms at night in elegant style. Saturday morning the places visited, were Market House Building, City Hall, the Capitol, where the New York Editorial Fraternity "received their pay" in Confederate money—during the "paying off" the utmost good humor prevailed—the Ice Manufactory, LeGrand's Temple Stores, where ice-cream, strawberries, &c., were served—the beautiful rooms of Alabama Fire Company No. 2, where punch showed his smiling face—Mechanics Hook & Ladder Co., No. 1—the rooms of the Industrial Aid Association, the house occupied by President Davis as a residence, during a part of the late unpleasantness—and the Alabama Warehouse—here lunch was furnished and sparkling champagne to wash it down. On returning to the Exchange Hotel, Messrs. Watt and Lanier made some of us suspect that they had entered into a conspiracy to kill off the party with good things. Strong coffee and champagne saved us from serious injury.

At three o'clock a special train, furnished by Superintendent Dunham, conveyed the party out as far as the plantation of Charlie Matthews, on the Montgomery & Eufaula R. R., affording a bird's-eye view of the rich Prairie lands along that road. Returning to Montgomery, at the fact of Commerce street we escaped from the party, and took passage for Union Springs. The trip has been a delightful one, and the visit of our Northern friends will result in good to us all. They have been received every where with open arms. Expressions of friendship have been freely made by them, and doubtless they are sincere. The trip throughout has been, and will be, to a still greater extent productive of good. Many reflections crowd upon our minds, but we cannot now indulge in their expression.

For the Union Springs Herald.

BULLOCK CO., Ala., May 20, 1874.
Mr. Editor: Knowing something of the condition of our once happy and prosperous State, and comparing it now, with its former condition, and knowing too, that the only chance for reformation and salvation lies alone in the might of the people, who alone should have a will in a republican government, and who should speak and say who is to be employed as their servants, we address you this short note. Many are the masters of the people who should be their servants, and they assume the mastery simply from the fact that the people have been so long bowed down, that they forget they have any right in the selection of their candidates for office, or they are indifferent to the yoke that is upon them.

The old time practice of having the office seek the man, instead of the man the office, has been long since ignored, and we have seen and felt the consequences too deeply not to know that we should once again turn to old fogyism when it is the open sump to prosperity and success.

Our fall elections are coming rapidly, to mark our destiny for the next two years as a State, and perhaps its impress will be left indelibly stamped in all coming time, and on us, the people, devolves the duty of saying what that destiny is to be.

Among the important offices to be filled, is that of Member of Congress from this District. We want a man that is "honest"—a man that is "capable." A man that is not a politician—a man of the people; and a man who has not made office hunting a profession. Such a man is Maj. J. W. L. Daniel, of Midway, in this county—popular, talented, generous, and faithful in the discharge of all his duties.

Respectfully, BULLOCK.

A Better Feeling.
President Grant approves of decorating Union graves and Confederate alike. He believes the time has come when every feeling of fraternity should be encouraged, and every advantage taken of every opportunity to remove any remaining animosity occasioned by the war.

A Washington letter says: "It seems now to be understood that at the decoration ceremonies at Arlington this year, a more tolerant policy will be adopted than upon former occasions, and that the graves of the Confederate soldiers will be decorated. It is understood, too, that the tone of all the exercises on the occasion will be broad and liberal toward the opinions and motives of the soldier of the Lost Cause."

A letter to the Boston Post says that the husbands and fathers among the Mississippi negroes practice greater tyranny towards their families, than was ever known in the worst days of slavery. They work their wives and daughters under the lash with greater harshness, than was ever shown by the most cruel of masters before the war. Polygamy is the rule in a State where no jury can convict a colored man of a crime against either morality or decency. With negroes making and executing the law, wife-beating, atrocious cruelty and murder are common; and with the ability to make a handsome income from the leased plantations, drunkenness and improvidence eat up their earnings. The successful planters are those who contract for convict labor and compel more than double the amount exacted under the slave system.

A Washington dispatch of the 22d, speaking of the marriage of Miss Nellie Grant, says: "The ceremony is over. The presents aggregate fully \$50,000, and were very beautiful. The party will cross the Atlantic on the Baltic. The captain has decorated his deck cabin as a boudoir for the bride. The only thing that marred the simple, citizen-like character of the ceremony was the presence of the Mariage Band."

Dren, near China Grove, Pike county, on the 18th of March last, Mrs. MARY McBRIDE, aged 74 years.

Montgomery and Troy papers please notice.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE.
We are authorized to announce Gen. H. D. CLAYTON as a candidate for Judge of the 8th Judicial Circuit, my 20

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.

SALE.
WILL BE SOLD, at public outcry, on the 12th inst., before the Court House door in Union Springs, LOT NO 1, in BLOCK 17, lying between Methodist Church and Academy. Said Lot contains one acre more or less. One half cash, the balance due at Christmas. Sale positive. Title perfect. my27-2w

The Union Springs PLANING MILLS!
M. M. TYE, Proprietor.

I would respectfully inform the public that I am prepared to do any kind of

BUILDING!
To furnish SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, BRACKETS, MOULDINGS, DRESSED & UNDRESSED LUMBER, of every description.

I can also furnish **DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS.** Parties will do well to send in Bills for Estimates, or call on me personally.

GRIST MILL.
Having added a GRIST MILL to the above establishment, I am now prepared to GRIND CORN at any time.

The patronage of the PUBLIC is respectfully solicited. M. M. TYE. my20-1y

Isaac Steurman's CLOTHING HALL,
Eufaula, Alabama.

SPRING and SUMMER SEASON, 1874.

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

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

Merchant Tailoring Department,
I keep the very finest assortment of pieces Goods. All garments warranted 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!
April 29, 1874. ISAAC STEURMAN. ap20y

EMPLOYMENT.
EVERY man, woman, boy and girl who would like to engage in the business of selling Pictures, Charts, &c., should send their address at once. From \$3 to \$10 per day can easily be made. Send for private terms and Catalogue. Address
W. M. BURROW,
ap13-4w 200 Main Street, Bristol, Tenn.

Job Printing
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
PROMPTLY EXECUTED,
ON REASONABLE TERMS,
AT THE HERALD & TIMES OFFICE.
SEND IN YOUR ORDERS FOR LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, POSTERS, CIRCULARS, BUSINESS CARDS, WEDDING and VISITING CARDS, &c.
W. J. CHAFFIN,
BOOK-SELLER and STATIONER,
And Dealer in
Musical Instruments, Chromos, Picture Frames, Moulding, and Croquet,
No. 12 Broad St., Columbus, Ga.
Feb. 11, 1874. 1y

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 Sea Island Cotton, 12 1/2 cts; worth 16c.
All Factory Goods at Factory Prices.
Beautiful Alpaca, only 40c; worth 60c.
50 P's Beautiful Lawn, only 20c; worth 25c.
Handsome Percales, very cheap.
1,000 doz. Cont's and Clark's Spool Cotton, only 70c. per doz.
Sole Agents for Juggla'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 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.
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;
Thrashing 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. 1y

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
MONTGOMERY, - - - ALABAMA.
WATT & LANIER, Proprietors.
THE PRINCIPAL HOTEL.
Terms, \$8, \$8.50 and \$4 per Day. Day Board \$30.
April 22, 1874. ap22tf

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.

F. J. C. HANSON,
DEALER IN
Rosewood and Metallic Burial Cases, AND CASKETS,
A LSO, 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 decedent, are required to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.
Persons indebted to the same will make payment to us.
W. R. HALL,
JOHN S. T. HALL,
FRANKLIN G. HALL,
Executors.
ap20-0w

DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.
THE BEST ADVICE that can be given to persons suffering from Dyspepsia, Bile, Colic, Fever and Ague, Nervous Debility, or 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 fact, the most perfect hair dresser in the world. Large city in the United States. Price \$1 a box. Sold everywhere.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.
R. D. LOCKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
-AND-
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Eufaula, Ala.
OFFICE South side BROAD ST., over Martin & S. J. Tall 8-2-1y.
T. NORMAN. I. A. WILSON.
NORMAN & WILSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
UNION SPRINGS, ALABAMA.

J. N. ANTHONY. H. C. THOMPSON. H. G. McMEY.
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,
Atty at Law & Solicitor in Chancery
OFFICE OVER PRULUM'S DRUG STORE.
2-18 UNION SPRINGS, ALABAMA

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

MR. JAMES H. DILLARD is the daily author and agent of the HERALD & TIMES.

Don't be discouraged! Suppose you have tried fifty remedies and received no benefit, is there therefore "no balm in Gilead?" Verily there is. Your liver may be congested, your stomach half paralyzed, your nerves quivering, your muscles knotted with torture, your bowels constricted, your lungs diseased, your blood full of impurities—yet in one week after commencing a course of Dr. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS you will feel like a new creature. may6-4w

MILLINERY.

I have just received; and am offering at the very lowest prices, an ENTIRELY NEW and SELECT STOCK of Goods in my line. Call and see for yourselves. Mrs. C. J. JONES. apr-11

ROWLETT & LABATUT'S RESTAURANT, IN EUPAULA, ALA.,

Is receiving a large share of the travel to that place. They furnish elegant rooms. apr29-2m

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET

Dr. Abbott's Celebrated Liver Medicine can now be had in any quantity, and in either form, solid or liquid, from W. B. Besson, Sole Wholesale Agent, Eufaula, Ala. P. S.—Retail at 75 cents. Superior inducements to wholesale buyers. apr29tf

GOOD NEWS!

Prices Must Come Down! The following safe and reliable Medicines are now sold by the Druggists in Union Springs, viz: The Celebrated Sarsaparilla Bitters—the best known preparation of Sarsaparilla; British Cough Syrup, for coughs, colds, pneumonia, &c.; Forest Cavalry Liniment, very superior; Universal Soothing Syrup, superior to any—only 25c; all of which are cheaper and more reliable than any others sold. WEEDON & DENT, Eufaula, Ala. apr29y

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-superior and Lace-trimmed Muslins, at tempting prices. apr8m

The old reliable Drug Store of W. B. Besson, Eufaula, Ala., is selling the very best quality of KEROSENE OIL at 25 cents per gallon. Also a large stock of resins and PURE DRUGS and MEDICINES, at low prices for CASH.

ap29tf

The Planter's Vegetable Liver Pills are ahead of all others, because they are better adapted to Southern diseases. They are made in the South, expressly for Southern diseases. They are forcing all others out of the market. Try one box and be convinced. WEEDON & DENT, Eufaula, Ala. apr29-y

WARRANTED TO CURE! BESSON'S MAGIC CHILL PILLS!

Price only 75 cents per box. Prepared by W. B. Besson, Druggist, apr29tf Eufaula, Ala.

4-Bleached Cotton, pretty finish and good value, 12 1/2c per yard, at J. S. JONES'S, Columbus, Ga. apr8-3m

Those who have Chills and Fevers, or any feverish disease, should use the Celebrated Farmer's Pills. They contain no Quinine, Mercury, Strichnine, Arsenic, or any poison whatever. They are as harmless as a bread pill, yet they cure like magic. Men can work in rain or sunshine and cure themselves as well as if laying up in bed. Manufactured by Weedon & Dent, Eufaula, Ala. apr29y

Get them of your Druggist in Union Springs. apr29-y

The Great Remedy for Chills—

BESSON'S MAGIC PILLS! Simple, safe and sure. Free from poison! Warranted to cure! Price only 75 cents per box. Prepared by W. B. Besson, Druggist, apr29tf Eufaula, Ala.

A new lot of best Calico, at 10 cents per yard, at J. S. JONES'S, Columbus, Ga. apr8-3m

Fine assortment of Cassimeres and Cloths, for men and boys. J. S. JONES, Columbus, Ga. apr8-4m

Choice Calicoes, at 10 cents per yard, at J. S. JONES'S, Columbus, Ga. my18tf

A Missouri judge has decided that a woman is not an "old maid" until she is thirty-five years of age. This extension of time causes the judge to be very popular with a class of female suffragists who will vote when his honor is a candidate for the highest office within the gift of the people.

Next week we will commence the publication of an interesting story, entitled, "The Beggar-Girl of the Pont-Des-Arts," by Wilhelm Hauff.

Bleached and Bro. Domestic, Thread, Shoes, Tobacco, Corn, Bacon, Flour, Coffee, Sugar, &c., at bottom, cash prices, at S. W. KING'S, my13tf

We learn that Mr. Waller, who lives a few miles from town, was bitten by a rattlesnake, while gathering plums from the ground, on Sunday last.

Several car loads of coal passed over the M. & E. Railroad last week, en route, we suppose, for Columbus. This is the first coal, in any considerable quantity, we have seen in this section of country. If our people would introduce its use here as fuel, they would in a few years be surprised at the great saving caused thereby, both in money and labor. Coal is cheaper, of far less trouble, and is more safe and reliable, than the miserable article of green swamp wood for which our people pay out annually large sums of money.

There is a good old gentleman in this county, who, we understand, has been Superintendent of a Sabbath School at Perote for twenty-three years. Just the kind of man to have in a community.

DWELLING HOUSE BURNED.—The dwelling house belonging to the widow of the late John R. Siler, in the southern part of town, was burned last Wednesday afternoon, about six o'clock. The fire was first discovered on the roof, and in a short time the whole building was ablaze. Only the window sash, and the furniture of Mr. Strickland, the occupant of the house, were saved. No insurance.

The fire companies were on the ground promptly, but could render very little service, as the fire was out of reach of the cisterns.

NEW WHEAT.—The first new wheat of the season, that we have heard of, was sent to the Phoenix Mills to be ground, last week, by Mr. J. W. Crossley, who lives near Perote. The wheat turned out pretty well, considering the unfavorable season. Had all our farmers followed Mr. Crossley's plan, of putting in a few acres of wheat at the proper time, the present scarcity and high price of corn would not fall so heavily upon them.

The election for Chief Engineer, and 1st and 2d Assistants, of Union Springs Fire Department, held last Thursday night, resulted in the choice of I. A. Wilson, Chief; M. B. Houghton, 1st Assistant; N. B. Feagins, 2d Assistant.

These gentlemen, we predict, will fill their positions with honor to themselves and to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The meeting adjourned to Thursday night of this week.

Our town is greatly in need of more cisterns. Some neighborhoods are wholly unprotected, against the ravages of fire, from want of them. Our fire companies are indefatigable in their efforts to save property, whenever a fire occurs; but their utmost exertions often fall short of the mark, because of the lack of those facilities necessary for the accomplishment of such work. These suggestions are respectfully submitted to the consideration of our City Fathers, with the hope that, in order to afford better security to the property of our citizens, they will take the matter in hand at an early day, and either cause cisterns to be constructed in such places as that all unprotected neighborhoods may be easily reached from them, or make arrangements for the purchase of a Fire Extinguisher, which, in our opinion, would prove more economical in the long run, and be better adapted to our wants.

Our friend McAndrew, Superintendent of the Phoenix Mills, is now happy in the knowledge that he is just one month older than he was last week this time. It is a girl. And O, the unalloyed joy that reigns in that household!

"They cannot think of sorrow now; and doubt if they felt it—till they were snatched from their memory, by this oblivious transport."

The joy that at once follows the coming of these little olive-branches, is compensation, in many instances, for all the doubts and fears to which the parent may be subjected in after years. May it be so with these good people. May their happiness never be lessened, through the appearance of this little cherub—this emblem of purity and innocence. But may it grow up into beautiful womanhood, in whom shall be blended all the excellences and graces of character that are pleasing in the sight of God, and worthy the emulation of all His creatures.

Large quantities of freight now pass through this place to Columbus, Ga. The Montgomery & Eufaula and Mobile & Girard railroads kept their trains on the run the whole of last week.

Unfavorable reports continue to reach us of the condition of crops in this county. Cotton prospects are very discouraging, and corn will not do to brag on. Here, in Union Springs, we have had no rain for some time; the weather is hot and sultry, and the streets are very dusty.

Dry Goods and Groceries, sold cheap for cash, by the undersigned. No profit added for bad debts. S. W. KING, may18tf

Old newspapers for sale at this office; 75cots. per hundred. 4w

AN "ARGUMENT" IN FAVOR OF THE GOOD TEMPLARS.—Two young men were driving along Prairie street last Saturday evening, on the way to their home in the country. When in front of the old Holmes building, the vehicle in which they were riding became uncoupled, the hinder part, containing the young men and a jug full of snake medicine, (the size of the jug indicating that snakes were unusually plentiful in their country), coming suddenly in contact with the ground. The only "heart-rending" part of the occurrence was the breaking of the jug and loss of the medicine. Who can doubt the probability of this being a "special providence," intended to operate in behalf of the cause of temperance.

FISHING PARTY.—A lively party of gentlemen left here Monday evening for King's Mill, in Barbour county. Appearances indicated that they were well prepared for a long siege; so the funny strip in that mill pond had better look sharp, lest their numbers should be sadly reduced in the next few days.

The party consisted of Monroe Glover, Alonzo Fielder, N. H. Frazier, A. Miles, J. G. Cowan and R. E. Bouyer and Ben. Eley.

Milledgeville, Ga., has just had a big fire, which destroyed nearly half of the city. The people are now talking about an Extinguisher. Greenville, since her recent thirty thousand dollar fire, is now doing the same thing, and Gadsden, ditto. It will be gratifying to our property owners, says the Messenger, to know that the City Fathers are taking prompt steps to procure an Extinguisher for Troy. Cannot Union Springs have one also?

The Committee on Organization of Colored Methodist Episcopal Church of America, made report to the General Conference, which was adopted, declaring that "the organization of a colored church into a distinct Ecclesiastical Convention meets the hearty approval of this Conference, and that the efforts to establish institutions of learning, and education of colored ministers, deserves to be commended to friends of colored people everywhere."

Right Rev. R. H. Wilmer, of the P. E. Church, made his annual visitation to the church here last week. Services were held Wednesday morning, and at night there were several confirmations. The parties confirmed were H. C. Tompkins, F. C. McCall, and Mrs. Rutland.

There was a larger number of wagons and people in town Saturday than we have noticed for several weeks. Some of our merchants evidently had a good run of custom, and doubtless felt more encouraged than they have for a month or two.

Valentine Vox was in town last week and gave one exhibition, which afforded amusement at the time, and laughter among some of our townsmen for several days after he left.

The Rev. Dr. Spangler, a preacher of merit in the Alabama Conference, and who was well known to many of our citizens, died recently at Tuskegee. About a year ago he was stricken with paralysis, while preaching, on the Sabbath, at Uniontown, Ala. His loss, as a minister, will be sorely felt by the church.

Mr. John D. B. Hooper, a young lawyer of Opelika, who shot and killed Mr. T. H. Phillips in that city, one year ago, was acquitted of the charge of murder last Saturday week, at Seale. B. H. Thrasher, of Atlanta, and Wm. C. Oates, of Eufaula, were for the prosecution.

In the General Conference at Louisville, opera music as a part of the religious worship was severely denounced, and resolutions adopted requesting the bishops to urge in their pastoral letters the importance of congregational singing.

The Supreme Court of Alabama commences its next session in June. The fourth division, composed of the counties of Barbour, Bullock; Coffee, Covington, Crenshaw, Dale, Geneva, Henry and Pike, will commence on Monday, the 22d day of June next, and continue one week.

The opium habit is produced in a vast number of the slaves to that deleterious drug, by the various sedatives employed to keep them quiet when they lie in their cradles. Paregoric, laudanum, soothing syrups, and every form of opium, should be banished from our nurseries. Better far that a child should fret itself to death in infancy than live to be a whiskey or opium drunkard, break the heart of its mother in old age, and lose its own soul.

The General Conference at Louisville sustains the Baltimore Conference in expelling Dr. Huston.

Fancy Family, and other grades of Flour, cheap, at S. W. KING'S, m13tf

There was a mite meeting at Judge Pulliam's last Friday night. It was well attended.

The post-office in Troy was robbed recently of nearly \$200. We learn that the thief was tracked to Montgomery, where he was captured. The thief was a young man about 18 years old, from Georgia, and is said to be of good family.

A dispatch from Chicago announces that Prof. Swing, who was acquitted of heresy by the Presbytery, has withdrawn from the Presbyterian Church.

They claim to have brought the process of killing the cotton caterpillars in Texas to such perfection that it requires very little time or expense. We find in the Galveston News an advertisement by the inventor of a "cotton destroyer," in which he claims that he makes a compound which is not only "dead sure" to kill the worms, but acts as a fertilizer to the plant, and he sells a machine for distributing it over the cotton plants in the form of a spray, reaching every part. He says that one of his packages containing a dollar will be enough for five hundred gallons of water, that this quantity will sprinkle twenty to twenty-five acres, and the machine will sprinkle fifty acres a day.

Mr. Davis, of the House, has prepared a statement in regard to Southern claims now before the Commission. He says the total number of claims, so far allowed by all branches of the Government, is 12,917, amounting to nearly \$9,000,000. The number rejected is 17,965, amounting to about \$12,000,000. There are 30,882 cases not yet acted on. Mr. Davis thinks twenty-five million dollars would cover every legitimate claim. It appears the captured and abandoned property fund still in the Treasury amounts to \$14,410,729.17. The principle covered by these views would include what are known as the Morgan raid claims, and also a large amount of property in Kentucky actually taken and occupied during the civil war.

LESSON FOR FARMERS.—A correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal says Mr. Leo Jordan, by his own admission, though the largest planter in Georgia, and raising each year since the war two or three thousand bales of cotton, has not saved a dollar by the operation. Every cent realized was needed to pay lands, buy provisions, and run the plantation; and he might have added, more besides. The writer gives the encouraging fact that Mr. Jordan has gone back to the old plan—raising enough provisions to do, and after that, all the cotton he can.

As an evidence that a higher type of civilization has floated southward since the war, it is only necessary to state that the Moscovite Superior Court, Columbus, Ga., the sixth day of its present session, took up nine divorce cases. Chicago must look out for its future reputation as the greatest divorce city in the country, when Columbus can boast of nine cases in a day.—Troy Messenger.

The colored citizens of Troy, says the Messenger, have organized a Fire Company, and propose to render efficient service in case of fires in the future.

No Norwegian girl is allowed to have a beau until she can bake bread and knit stockings; and as a consequence every girl can bake and knit long before she can read or write, and she doesn't have to be coaxed into her industry either.

Market Report. Corrected weekly by HOUGHTON & LASSITER.

COTTON. UNION SPRINGS, May 26, 1874. Our Market to day is quiet, with no offerings. We quote Low Middling at 16c.

COLUMBUS MARKET. May 26.—Middling 17; Low Middling, 16 1/2. MONTGOMERY MARKET. May 26.—Middling 17c. Low Middling 16 1/2. Good Ordinary 15c.

NEW YORK MARKET. May 26.—Cotton dull; Low Mid., 17 1/2. NEW ORLEANS MARKET. May 26.—Cotton dull; Low Mid., 17. PROVISION MARKET.

Louisville, May 26.—C. R. Bacon, 10 1/2. Clear Sides, 10 1/2. Provisions firm. Cincinnati, May 26.—Bacon firm. Shoulders 7 1/2. C. R. Sides, 10 1/2.

Union Springs Prices Current. The following quotations are for cash, 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.

Axons, per doz.	\$16.00 to \$16.00.
Bacon, per yard,	1 1/2 to 1 1/2.
Iron Ties, " lb.	1 1/2 to 1 1/2.
Bran, " 100lbs.	1 1/2 to 1 1/2.
Bacon—S. C. Hams, per lb.	17
Clear " "	12
CR Sides, " "	12
Shoulders, per lb.	10
Butt Meats—Shoulders	none
CR Sides, per lb.	12
Cheese, cream, per lb.	18 to 20
Coffee, Rio, per lb.	30 to 35
Candles, Star,	22 to 23
Corn, per bushel	75 to 80
Flour—Superfine, per barrel, 7.50	7.50
XXX Family, " "	8.50 to 9.00
Extra, " "	9.50 to 10.00
Mackerel—per kit	1 75 to 2 00
quarterm barrels, 4 00 to 5 00	
White per kit	1 75 to 2 00
" B's	8 00
Lard—kegs, per lb.	14
Buckets, " "	15
Tierces, " "	13 1/2 to 14
Lime, per Bbl.	1 60 to 2 00
Meal, per bushel,	45 to 50
Molasses, per gallon	45 to 75
Syrup	80 to 100
Mixed	65 to 75
Oil, Kerosene, per gallon	45 to 50
Potatoes—Irish per Bbl.	4 50 to 5 00
Rice, per lb.	10 to 12 1/2
Salt, per sack,	2 00 to 2 25
Sugar—White per lb.	13 to 14
" Brown " "	9 to 10
Tobacco— " "	75 to 80
Common to medium,	50 to 65
Tea—Green, per lb	1 00 to 1 25
" Black, " "	1 00 to 1 25
Vinegar, per gal.	40 to 60

Country Produce. Butter, 16 to 20cts per lb. Eggs, 16 to 20cts per doz. Struck Eggs, 100 to 125 per hundred. Beef, 6 to 12 1/2c per lb. Chickens, 25 to 35cts. Turkeys, 75c to 1 50 each. Sweet Potatoes, 10c per bushel. Ground Peas, 1 00 per bushel. Potatoes, 1 50 per bag.

Freights. Cotton, to Savannah—Ships per 100 lbs. Mobile—2 37 per bale. New Orleans—3 00 per bale.

Fleming Law, ATTORNEY AT LAW, UNION SPRINGS, ALABAMA.

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURES THE WORST PAINS IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES. NOT ONE HOUR

It cures all the most distressing pains, such as Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Stomachache, Backache, Catarrh of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Hysterics, Cholera, Diarrhea, Dropsy, Dropsical Swelling, Dropsical Effusion, Dropsical Pleurisy, Dropsical Peritonitis, Dropsical Ascites, Dropsical Hemorrhoids, Dropsical Stricture, Dropsical Gonorrhea, Dropsical Syphilis, Dropsical Eczema, Dropsical Erysipelas, Dropsical Ecthyma, Dropsical Carbuncle, Dropsical Abscess, Dropsical Empyema, Dropsical Pyelitis, Dropsical Nephritis, Dropsical Prostatitis, Dropsical Orchitis, Dropsical Epididymitis, Dropsical Spermatocele, Dropsical Hydrocele, Dropsical Hernia, Dropsical Varicocele, Dropsical Hemorrhoids, Dropsical Stricture, Dropsical Gonorrhea, Dropsical Syphilis, Dropsical Eczema, Dropsical Erysipelas, Dropsical Ecthyma, Dropsical Carbuncle, Dropsical Abscess, Dropsical Empyema, Dropsical Pyelitis, Dropsical Nephritis, Dropsical 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Farm, Garden, Household.

Alsike Clover.

As there are numerous inquiries concerning Alsike Clover, I will give my experience in raising this most valuable plant. It is only a few years since the seed was imported from Sweden, where it has been grown in the native pastures for many years. The plant bears a greater resemblance to the common white than to the red clover. It yields two mowings annually, if cut expressly for hay when in full bloom, which in this latitude is generally the last of June or first of July. But if cut for seed it should stand about two weeks later, then affording abundance of superior pasture for all kinds of stock. The seed is cut from the first crop. The Alsike, when left to seed, has its stalks and leaves yet green when its seeds are ripe, and produces much better hay than the red clover when it is cut for that purpose.

The weight of seed required to be sown is from three and a half to four pounds per acre, which is an abundance. The seed being much smaller a less quantity is required than of the red clover. The seed is sown at the usual time of sowing common red clover, on wheat, oats, rye, or barley. It generally yields from three to eight bushels of seed per acre. The head is formed with pods, like common white clover, with several seeds in each pod.

I have tried Alsike by the side of red clover four successive years, seed sown at the same time in the same field, and find that cattle, horses, and sheep will not graze on the red clover so long as they can get a good bite on the Alsike. My experience is there is no other clover equal to it for the purpose of feeding cattle, sheep, and horses, and I believe it to be equal to the red clover as a fertilizer. It will flourish on both dry and moist land; does not suffer from the severest drouth as red clover does; is as free from fuzz or dust as timothy, hence it will not cause horses to cough or heave as red clover hay does. It will grow from one to two and a half tons of superior hay to the acre, according to the season.

I think I never had a greater growth of red clover than I raised four years ago, growing from three to five feet in length. Alsike has many more branches, leaves, and blossoms from the main stalk than red clover; the hay is, therefore, much finer, and far superior in quality. In fact, it is of the same nature as the common white clover, which all farmers will understand, except growing to much larger size. All farmers know, who have had experience, that common white clover pasture is far superior to any red clover; therefore, if it would grow large enough to mow, it would make much better hay than red clover. Alsike clover blossoms furnish an abundance of honey for bees; they can work on them as well as on the common white clover, and can gather honey much faster.

To sow the seed, mix the quantity of seed with the quantity of plaster you wish to sow per acre evenly, and sow as if sowing plaster, except on smaller lands. In so doing you sow your seed at the same time that you sow your plaster, saving the labor of going over the field twice, and it can be sown much more evenly. As the seed is so small, and such a little quantity is required per acre, it is difficult to hold the quantity in the hand of fingers that is required if sown by hand. Plaster should be sown as fertilizer, as on red clover.—[Country Gentleman.]

Feeding Cattle.

Two-thirds of the cows kept in the country would produce more than all do now if they only had what they ought to have to eat. It is not so much improved breeds of stock as we wanted as it is improved care of what we have got. There is no economy in letting an animal get poor; but some people seem to think it is all gain if they only save a little hay by the operation. Some people argue that they could make it up on grass, not thinking that every pound lost is lost, and has got to be replaced. Whereas, if the animal had such feed as it ought to have, it would not have been lost.

One thing that cattle need and do not get is plenty of salt; they ought to have some every day, but many do not get it once a month. The best plan of feeding is to give from four to five quarts of meal, or corn and oats ground together (the finer the better) well salted, the first thing in the morning; then roots, after which the cattle was turned into the yard, where they have a feed of straw and stacks to work at, and plenty of water to drink. At night give them all the hay they will eat. They keep in first-rate order on this.

A method employed in Germany to keep rosebuds fresh consists in first covering the end of the recently-cut stem with wax, and then placing each one in a closed paper cap or cone, so that the leaves do not touch the paper. The cap is then coated with glue, to exclude air, dust and moisture, and, when dry, it is stood up in a cool place. When wanted for use, the bud is taken out of the cap and placed in water, after cutting off the end, when the rose will bloom in a few hours.

It was General Citenden, of Kentucky, who described the mule as "one of those useful animals that has no pride of ancestry and no hope of posterity."

The man with good, firm health is rich.

Scientific.

The Eucalyptus Tree—Its Useful Properties.

Owing to the constant inquiries from various portions of the United States in regard to the Eucalyptus Globulus, or Australian gum-tree, we are induced to give a thorough description of it, embracing many facts not hitherto published. Through the courtesy of Sonntag & Co., of this city, who have devoted much time to the cultivation of the tree, we have obtained most of the information here furnished. The Eucalyptus is extensively cultivated in and is favorably known to all residents of California, where, probably, not less than one million trees are planted. In this city, in front of handsome residences, you will find it with its magnificent drooping branches, making an effective and graceful shade-tree. In Oakland, the broad avenues are lined with them. Eucalyptus forests are planted in the country surrounding Oakland, and, in fact, every county of this State where the cold winter will permit it to live, the Eucalyptus will be found growing.

The wonderful properties of this tree have only within the past few years been discovered and appreciated. It is justly claimed that when the tree flourishes in low, marshy, and feverish districts all miasma will cease. It destroys the malarial element in any atmosphere where it grows, and is a great absorbent of moisture, draining the sub-soil almost as thoroughly as the regular system of piping.

The Eucalyptus is an evergreen, and is found in its native country, Tasmania, in boundless forests, both on the hill-side and in the lowlands, under extremes of heat and cold, ranging from 130 to 20 degrees Fahrenheit. Whether it will endure a greater degree of cold we think has as yet been undetermined. It is, however, worthy a trial. Its remarkably rapid growth is a matter of much surprise, attaining, as it does, a maximum height of about 300 feet, with a circumference of from 30 to 50 feet. For timber and fuel it is exceedingly useful, being hard and easily worked, and very serviceable for such purposes as the keels of vessels, bridges, etc., where strength and durability are essential. It is estimated that from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 in value of this timber is exported annually from Australia. The leaves of this tree are of a dark-bluish color, about ten inches long, an inch wide, thin and oddily twisted. They exhale a strong camphor-like odor, quite agreeable and pleasant, which, with the large absorption of water by the roots, causes the beneficial influence of the tree. It bears a small white flower, having no odor. In consequence of its anti-febrile qualities the English Government has planted it extensively in the East Indies and Africa, in fever districts, with the most satisfactory results. In France, Cuba, Spain, Mexico, and many other places where malarial, fever, ague, and other pestilential diseases prevailed, the Eucalyptus have also been planted.

The wonderful properties of this tree have been discussed by many scientific institutions in Europe. In the Academy of Sciences in this city its medicinal and anti-miasmatic qualities have received considerable attention. Dr. Pigne Dupuytren testified before that Academy of the virtues of the Eucalyptus, and stated that he and D'Oliviera had tested it in the French Hospital. In the garden surrounding this hospital a large number of trees are planted for sanitary purposes. It had been found efficacious in the treatment of affections of the larynx and of mucous membrane in general. Experiments, carefully made, have proved that in a medicinal preparation it cures cases of intermittent fever, against which quinine alone proves powerless. It is also valuable as a disinfectant.

In Algeria its cultivation was undertaken on a large scale. Some 18,000 Eucalyptus were planted in an extremely pestilential and unhealthy section, where fever prevailed to a great extent every year. During the first year of their growth, at the time when the fever season used to set in, not a single case of fever occurred, yet the trees were only nine feet high. Since then this place is reported free from its unwelcome visitations.

In the vicinity of Constantinople, another fever spot, marshy by the side of the whole forest was dried up by 14,000 of these trees. In Cuba, marsh diseases are rapidly disappearing upon the introduction of this tree. A railway station in the department of the Var was so pestilential that the officials could not remain there more than a year. Forty of these trees were planted, and the unhealthy condition of the place was changed.

Two miles from Hayward, in this State, the Surveyor-general planted two groves of the Eucalyptus, one of about ninety acres and the other seventy acres, the whole comprising about 150,000 trees. They are now only about five years old, yet many of the trees are forty to fifty feet high, the whole making a most extensive and beautiful forest; for fuel and timber purposes being worth thousands of dollars.

Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, and other Southern States are awakening to the importance of planting these trees, and the same may be said of New Mexico.—[San Francisco Evening Bulletin.]

R. J. Wood, of Randolph county, is turning out four tons of copper ore per day.

Humorous.

Fifty Dollars, or I Scream.

The pranks of a lady—at least in appearance—along the line of the Missouri Pacific railroad recently have caused the depletion of the pocket-books of several hotel proprietors at different towns, and among them Warrensburg, and while the money was parted with, there is still at least peace in the landlords' households. It will suffice to narrate how this female "did her little job" at Warrensburg, as published in the St. Louis Dispatch:

She visited the town in the capacity of a book agent, to impress upon the incredulous the advantages to be gained by a subscription to the "most interesting and instructive work ever published." Arriving in town at noon, she immediately went to a hotel, which shall be nameless, and registered. She was shown to a room and made her toilette. The next step was to ring a bell, which ushered a boy into her presence, to whom she communicated the fact that she desired to see the landlord. The message was delivered to the landlord, and in the course of a few minutes he met her face to face in her room. As he entered the room she quietly locked the door, and placing the key in her pocket, said:

"Now, Mr. —, I wish to have a few moments chat with you."

"Well, ma'am," replied the landlord, "what you have to say, say it quickly, for I am in a hurry."

In a very self-composed manner the book agent drew herself up, and said:

"Now, Mr. —, you are a married man, are you not?"

"Yes, ma'am," meekly replied the landlord.

"You have children, two of whom are nearly of age, have you not?"

"Yes, ma'am," again replied the puzzled man.

"Well, then," said the book agent, "if you have any respect for yourself or family, pay me fifty dollars, or I will scream."

The landlord was bewildered, and being a mild-mannered man, protested only in well-remembered phrases. This but made matters worse, and desiring to avoid a disagreeable reflection upon his wife and children, he agreed to pay her fifty dollars, which he did, and on the evening train she left for Pleasant Hill, where, it is said, she played the same game.

The landlord at Warrensburg thinks it rather expensive to pay fifty dollars to keep a woman from screaming, but there are only a few who know of it, and being a rather dignified gentleman, and one whose private character is spotless, he is not joked about it.

Brudner Dickson's Sensitiveness.

A colored barber, Dickson, in a New England town, was shaving one of his customers one morning, when a conversation occurred between them, respecting Dickson's former connection with a colored church in the place.

"Believe you are connected with the church in Elm Street, Mr. Dickson?" said the customer.

"No, sir, not at all."

"What, are you not a member of the African church?"

"Not dis far, sah."

"Why did you leave their communion, Mr. Dickson, if I may be permitted to ask the question?"

"Why I tell ye, sah; it was just like dis—'I jined dat church in good faith. I gib ten dollars toward de stated preachin' of de gospil de fust year, and de church peepil all call me Brudner Dickson. De second year my business not good, an' I only gib five dollars. Dat year, de church peepil call me Mister Dickson. Dis razor hurt you, sah?"

"No, the razor goes tolerably well."

"Well, sah, de third year I feel berry poor—sickness in my family—and I didn't give nuffin for preachin'." Well, sah, arter dat dey call me ole nigger Dickson, an' I leff 'em."

So saying, Mr. Dickson brushed his customer's hair, and the gentleman departed, well satisfied with the reason why Mr. Dickson left his church.

Taking Notes.

A clergyman in South Carolina had a negro in his service. One Sunday, when he was preaching, he happened to look in the pew where the negro was, and could hardly contain himself as he saw the negro, who could not read or write a word, scribbling away most industriously. After church, he said to the negro:

"Tom, what were you doing in church?"

"Taking notes, massa. All the gommens take notes."

"Bring your notes here, and let me see them."

Tom brought his notes, which looked more like Chinese than English.

"Why, Tom, this is all nonsense."

"I thought so, massa, all the time you was preachin' it."

First Ruffian—"Wot was I lup for, an' what 'ave I got? Well, I floored a woman and took her watch, an' I've got two years an' a floggin'."

Second Ruffian—"Ah, I flung a 'oman out'n the top floor window, an' I've only got three months."

Third Ruffian—"Ah, but then she was yer wife."

An Iowa judge recently commenced his charge to the jury as follows: "Gentlemen of the jury, you must now stop eating peannts."

Miscellaneous Items.

The Solma Argus calls this "The Era of Revolution."

There are 75,000 miles of telegraph in the Union.

Reuben Mitchell, of Opelika, has a tame humming-bird.

The most plentiful berries of the season—rob-berries.

Stewart county, Georgia, has an old gentleman aged 102 years, and a lady aged 108 years.

The Mayor of Cincinnati has issued an order to prevent women from praying in the streets.

The cotton factories of Columbus, Ga., pay out six thousand dollars per week to their employees.

Talbot county, Georgia, last year produced 5,832 bales of cotton and 145,500 bushels of corn.

Carrollton, Georgia, is excited over the discovery of vast amounts of copper ore in the vicinity.

G. P. Marsh says that only about 200 of the 6,000 words of the Bible are now in any sense obsolete.

Laws, like sausages, would fail to inspire respect, if all people knew how they were made.

Anna Short, of Hazel Township, Alexander county, Ill., died in a few hours from the bite of a spider.

Delaware had a public whipping at New Castle, on the 16th instant. Five prisoners were whipped, two white and three colored.

A Georgia clergyman has thirty-two children. His sermons are nearly all upon the subject of "a better life than this."

The New York World says: It would be better for South Carolina to-day to be a colony of Great Britain than to be a member of the American Union.

Mr. Kavanaugh, a member of the British parliament from Ireland, has neither arms nor legs, and holds the pen in his mouth to sign his name.

It is said that the debts of Gov. Moses of South Carolina are \$250,000 in excess of his assets, and a petition was filed last week to put him into bankruptcy.

There are twenty mills in Montana crushing gold quartz. The silver ore is nearly all shipped to Europe, much of it going to Swansea, Wales.

Police Officer John Doyle, of the city of New York, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for life, for the murder of his sweetheart, Mary Lawler.

It is said that fumes of sugar snuffed up the nose will cure ordinary cases of neuralgia. Put a small quantity of sugar on a hot shovel and try it as directed.

Who was the most popular hotel keeper that ever lived? Why, Noah, of course; for he fed and sheltered the whole human race at one time, for forty days and nights, free of charge.

Ex-President Johnson has announced himself as a candidate for Congress in the Greenville district, and the East Tennessee papers speak of his success as altogether probable.

Peter C. Cox has recovered a verdict for \$35,000 damages before a Louisville jury for the loss of a leg on the Louisville and Nashville railroad. The road will apply for a new trial.

Experiments have recently been made with dynamite as a means of clearing land of timber stumps. The explosive compound is said to do the work effectually and with little trouble.

A curious fact in South Carolina economies has just come to light. Twenty-seven convicts have been pardoned out of the penitentiary because the State was too poor to provide for their support.

Three hundred Catholic pilgrims sailed from New York on Saturdays, for Rome and other portions of Europe. They take a gift of \$300,000 from the Catholics of America to Pope Pius IX.

Admiral Franklin Buchanan, the Southern Naval hero of Mobile Bay and Hampton Roads, died in Baltimore, Md., on the 13th inst., at the ripe old age of seventy-four years.

One writer says: "The word Grange is Roman by birth, English by association, and American by adoption. It signified a corn-farm where tithes and rents due religious houses were kept."

A contemporary mentions that a near-sighted hen, which mistook saw dust for Indian meal, ate heartily thereof, then laid a nest full of wooden knobs, and in three weeks hatched out a set of parlor furniture.

The N. O. Times estimates the loss of cotton from the overflow in Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, at 300,000 bales; loss of rice, 400,000 lbs.; loss of sugar, 35,000 hogsheads, and values the loss of tobacco at \$100,000.

Last year was a bad year for champagne. In 1873 thirty thousand dozen of the fashionable tipple were imported into the United States than reached here in 1872. Now that the crusaders have got to work, it may be that 1874 will show a still larger diminution of the trade.

A lecturer estimates that it costs, under the most favorable circumstances, \$3,000 to raise a boy until he reaches the age of sixteen years. If these figures are approximately correct, the investment in too many instances, is a dead waste of capital. An editor feelingly remarks that he knows some boys who would not bring six bits a dozen in a booming market.

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

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

5000 Doz. Best Spool Cotton, at 70 cts.
5000 Yds. Yard-wide Bleached Cotton, 12 1/2 cts., worth 16c.
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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.
Best Coat-Fitting Shirts. Large stock Shoes, made to order, and warranted not to rip.
Everything at CASH PRICES. No trouble to show Goods.
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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.

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

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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.

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J. R. CLAPP, Manufacturer, Clapp's Factory,
Hon. JOHN McLENNEN, Mayor.
JAS. RANKIN, Capitalist.

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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.

Enon, Ballock Co., Ala., Jan. 16, 1873.

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

BANKS, CALDWELL & CO.
COLUMBUS, GA., Jan. 22, 1872.

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

Geo. A. Peabody.

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 Eureka, although I had taken Simmons' Regulator, Vinegar Bitters, and other medicines. I now have no trouble with biliousness, and unhesitatingly say that the Eureka is the best Liver Medicine in the world.

J. R. CHRISTIAN,
Editor Lumpkin Telegraph.

Having tested the virtues of Dr. Hood's "Eureka Liver Medicine" in my practice, I have no hesitancy in recommending its use in those afflictions arising from a disordered state of the digestive organs.

T. F. BREWSTER, M. D.
Columbus, Ga., Sep. 4, 1871.

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

J. H. HAMILTON.

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

Respectfully,
Mrs. Wm. Perry.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 1, 1871.

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

Yours truly,
JOHN W. HODG.

DADEVILLE, ALA., May 15, 1872.

Dr. E. C. Hood, Columbus, Ga.—Dear Sir:—Enclosed find \$12 to pay for Hood's Eureka Liver Medicine. Please forward me two doz. large size and 3 doz. small size Hood's Eureka Liver Medicine. It is taking the lead of all other Liver Regulators here.

Respectfully yours,
FRED A. VAUGHAN.

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

This Medicine is kept for sale at the City Drug Store, by
J. M. LIGHTNER.
July 28, 1873.—3m.

University of Louisville.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Corner of Eighth and Chestnut Streets, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

The 39th Annual Session.

FAULTY.

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

FEES.

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

The regular session will commence on the first Monday in October, and continue until the first of March. A preliminary course of lectures, from all students, will be begun on the second Monday in September, and continue until the opening of the regular term.

J. M. BODINE, Dean of Faculty.

For the particulars, containing full particulars, address E. R. PALMER, M. D., Secretary of Faculty.

August 6th, 1873.—12 mos.

LEROY BREWER, THOS. DUGGAN,
HUGH L. HOPPER, C. A. HARRIS.

L. BREWER & CO.,

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DEALERS IN
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