

READ THIS!
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE HERALD AND TIMES will be charged as follows:
One year, \$3.00
Six months, 2.00
Three months, 1.00
One month, .50
TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS who will pay in advance, we will furnish the HERALD AND TIMES at the following low rates, viz:
One year, in advance, \$2.00
Six months, 1.25
Three months, .75
One month, .50
Those paying in advance will save FIFTY PERCENTUM, no small item these hard times.
The following are our rates of advertising:

RATES OF ADVERTISING	
First column	100
Second column	75
Third column	50
Fourth column	25
Fifth column	10
Sixth column	5
Seventh column	2
Eighth column	1
Ninth column	.50
Tenth column	.25
Eleventh column	.10
Twelfth column	.05
Thirteenth column	.02
Fourteenth column	.01
Fifteenth column	.005
Sixteenth column	.002
Seventeenth column	.001
Eighteenth column	.0005
Nineteenth column	.0002
Twentieth column	.0001

Transient advertisements, except from business houses with which we have current accounts, must be paid in advance.
All personal notices, 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 benevolent societies, free.
Condensed notices 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. Postmasters supplied with official stamps.
3. Official stamps must not be used except for official business.
4. Stamps of one department cannot be used for correspondence of another.
5. No matter can pass through the mails free.
6. Postage must be collected on newspapers before delivery.
7. Exchanges not free; Publishers must pay postage on each exchange received.
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 must be written.

POSTAGE.
LETTERS.—Three cents for every half-ounce or fraction thereof.
DROP LETTERS.—Where delivered by carrier, two cents for each half-ounce or fraction thereof.
PRINTED MATTER.—One cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Seeds, bulbs, cuttings, roots, etc., one cent for each half-ounce or fraction thereof.
MERCHANDISE.—Two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Limited to twelve ounces. When any of the above matter is mailed wholly unpaid, and by inadvertence reaches its destination, double rates should be charged and collected.

Laws Relating to Newspaper Subscriptions and Arrangements.
In response to a request, we give the law as it stands relating to newspaper subscriptions:
1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrears are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they settle their bills and ordered their discontinuance.
4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The Courts have decided that "refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncollected, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud."
6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.
7. 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 bound 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. MANN, Sec. Tax-Collector. SOLOMON MCALLI, Tax-Collector.
CHANDLER COURT.—Hon. B. B. McCraw, Chancellor. H. A. Fleming, Register.
Circuit Court.—Hon. J. McCallie Wiley, Judge. George Williams, Clerk. Held the Fifth Monday after the third Monday in March and September.
Chancery Court.—C. J. L. Cunningham, Judge. Held on the Second Monday in January and first Monday in August.
County Court.—Hon. W. H. Black, Judge. Held Tuesday after third Monday in every month.
Commissioners' Court.—W. H. Black, ex-officio Judge. P. B. Baldwin, Lewis Christian, Thomas Pullam 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.

Administrator's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration were granted to the undersigned by the Hon. W. H. Black, Judge of the Probate Court of Bullock County, on the 24th day of January, 1874, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Samuel McCallie, 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 the undersigned.
J. B. HUTTONSON, Administrator.

NOTICE OF ALABAMA PROBATE COURT.—BULLOCK COUNTY.
Celia Baldwin, deceased, of said county, died on the 24th day of January, 1874, and her estate is now in the hands of the Probate Court of Bullock County, on the 24th day of January, 1874, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of said decedent, and the undersigned is 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 the undersigned.
W. H. BLACK, Probate Judge.

BLANK MORTGAGES—CHURCHES & CROP LEASES FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

UNION SPRINGS HERALD.

J. R. ROGERS, Proprietor. UNION SPRINGS, ALA., MARCH 11, 1874. Vols. IV. 19: VIII. 45.

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.

Acoustics and Optics.

Professor Rood, of Columbia College, recently delivered two lectures before the National Academy of Design, on "Modern Optics and Painting," and introduced the subject with the following interesting statement of the theory of vibrations in acoustics and optics:—"Modern science has taught us that the portion of the material universe with which we are acquainted, is swept from end to end by vibrations, that we are immersed in a sea whose very substance is constantly pulsating under the influence of systems and counter-systems of waves, and that even our very sensations are largely dependent on the actions of these undulations upon ourselves. Now, the laws which rule these waves, comparatively speaking, are few and simple; the waves, taken by themselves, are modes of motion which are moderately intelligible; they obey well-known mechanical laws, and can be subjected to ordinary methods of computation. But when we come to consider their action on living beings, the case is quite altered; the effects are strange, unexpected, and the method of their production involved in mystery. Let me take some examples, and the first shall be a coarse, rough one, involving powerful effects and sensations. If, by the aid of properly contrived machinery, we communicate merely to the hand fifty or sixty energetic vibrations in a second, a peculiar and powerful sensation is produced, resembling that of a prolonged electric shock, and at the same time the hand becomes clenched, and cannot be opened by an effort of the will. In this experiment the vibrations are communicated to the hand by direct contact with a solid piece of metal. Let us select a more refined case, and employ as the exciting cause twenty or twenty-five vibrations, per second, not of metal, but of air. Helmholtz found that, when vibrations of this kind, or what is the same thing, when aerial waves, forty or fifty feet in length, were presented to the ear, the result was not sound, but an unbearable tickling sensation; as he shortened the waves, the effect altered gradually, until at last, when their length had been reduced to about thirty feet, he perceived a low, deep, musical note. If we undertook to extend his experiment, we should find that shortening the length of the wave raised the pitch of the note; that waves, five, or six inches in length, furnished quite shrill notes; and that, finally, upon diminishing the wave-length to three or four tenths of an inch, the sound would become inaudible. It is quite certain that vast multitudes of still shorter waves exist, but we are deaf and blind to them; in us they excite no sensation. At this point there begins for us a great blank, in which, as Professor Pierce once remarked, there is room for the play of not less than a dozen new senses, each as extensive as that of sight. Crossing, in imagination, this vast, unknown chasm, let us still pursue the shortening waves, and endeavor to trace their presence in a new region. We begin with the heavy vibrations, the hammer-like strokes of a rod of metal, and exchanged them for the gentler aerial pulses, but now the air itself has become too coarse to transmit the far more delicate and minute waves which we next encounter: this is a fate which can only be accomplished by the all-pervading ether. Our new waves are very short; an army of ten thousand, marching in single file, would find room in an inch; but, though small, they are swift in motion; they will travel seven times around the earth in a second, and then be prepared for an interstellar journey. When they impinge on us, compensating for small size by vast numbers, they still produce a powerful sensation—we call it heat. Their effect upon the ear or eye is about the same as upon any other portion of the body; our ears are deaf, our eyes blind to them. But the state of the same alters when their length has been reduced to about the thirty thousandth of an inch; they now become capable of acting on the eye, and with it we begin to perceive a faint red-brown color. Always shortening our wave-length, we find that the tint brightens into a pure red hue, changes gradually into an orange tint, and, gaining greatly in luminosity, becomes pure yellow; passing thence by gradations into green and blue, it gently fades out in a violet and faint violet-gray or lavender. Beyond this point are yet more minute waves, but, in pursuing them, we enter once more what is for us a region of silence and darkness, and we are compelled to feel our way with the help of photographic plates."

An Ohio woman, riding on the cars with her boy, said he was six, and when "Billy" spoke up and declared he was ten, the good woman drew him over her knee and had satisfaction for the half fare she was obliged to pay.

WIDOWERS.

A Fascinating Set—The Homeliest of them Can Lay Out a Bachelor.

They wear weeds upon their timeworn hats. They wear sanctimonious countenances. They are easily distinguished from other men by reason of their subdued and solemn air, and their tender consideration for sweet young girls of sixteen or thereabouts. They are usually quite anxious to marry again, and are seldom unsuccessful in their various matrimonial endeavors. They know how to handle a woman; they understand her whims and caprices; they are posted with regard to the exact location of the vulnerable corner in her heart, and they besiege this tender spot so assiduously that they rarely fail to effect a conquest. Widows are particularly fond of widowers. They even prefer a second-rate one to a first-class bachelor. I can account for this upon no other theory than that they find it a laborious and difficult undertaking to instruct the uninitiated bachelors in the mysterious arts and rudiments of hooking their dresses and essential acts and duties appertaining and belonging to household economy and domestic felicity; while a widower, from long previous practical experience, can immediately attend to the satisfactory performance of these things without a long course of severe mental discipline or physical training. I know a young widow myself. She is a tall, elegant and warm-hearted woman; she is dignified in her demeanor, pleasant in her manner, cheerful in her conversation, and stylish in her attire. She has pearly teeth, red lips, a pair of tender, bewildering eyes, and a high, intellectual forehead, surmounted by a wealth of waving hair. Her hands are soft, small and slender, and she possesses as provocatively a pretty pair of little feet as ever peeped out from under the folds of a dark dress. The other night we happened, somehow, to be together. We sat side by side in the front parlor, having a confidential chat all by ourselves. The house was so still that we could hear the very crawling of the cockroaches in the partitions. I managed by some maneuvering to get hold of that white, soft, small and slender hand of hers, and I said in my tenderest tone: "Mrs. Brown, do you intend to marry again?" "No," she said. "Why, how you talk!" "Perhaps," she archely replied, "if I can only persuade some rich and handsome widower to have me. I wouldn't think of marrying any other kind of a man. I'd sooner take in washing."

I am a bachelor. I haven't mentioned the subject of matrimony since. I made up my mind that, in her regard, I was not unlike many of the manuscripts my publishers return to me marked, "Not exactly available."

So it is with the widowers every where. No matter how homely they seem, they have the very best of everything, and all they want of it. They can sleep serenely while some tender woman mends their torn garments and darts their tattered socks, and the lone bachelor transfixes his thumbs (his fingers are all thumbs) in futile endeavors to make his wardrobe presentable. A widower has only to look at a woman and hint a proposal, and he is accepted without a word of protest, a murmur, or a sigh.

I know an old widower who is now living with his fourth wife, a most lovely and estimable woman, who is nearly gone with the quick consumption; and I know of a dozen fascinating females who are alarmingly profuse in their expressions of sympathy for him, in the matter of prospective betrothement. I trust that they are prompted in their words of pity by motives of pure philanthropy. These disinterested women will be a great comfort to him, poor man, when she is gone.

CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.—An old woman came to Flametted, the first astronomer Royal, to ask him whereabouts a certain bundle of linen might be which she had lost. Flametted determined to show the folly of that belief in astrology which had led her to Greenwich Observatory. He drew a circle, put a square into it, and gravely pointed out a ditch near her cottage, in which he said it would be found. He then waited until she should come back disappointed, to receive the rebuke he had intended for her; but she came back in great delight, with the bundle in her hand, found in the very place.

MOUNT SINAI.—Dr. Beke, the English traveler, reports that he has discovered the true Mount Sinai. It is situated a few days' journey northeast of the village Akaba, in Arabia, at an altitude of 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. Dr. Beke says he found the remains of animals that had been sacrificed. He also discovered Sinaitic inscriptions, which he copied.

Happiness is often at our side, and we pass her by. Misfortune is afar off, and we reach to meet her.

Dog Men.

An article in the Popular Science Monthly describes two remarkable individuals who were recently exhibited in Paris, and received the nick-name of "hommes-chiens," or "dog-men," on account of a great development of hair upon the face and neck. They are natives of Russia, and are father and son. Their names are, respectively, Andrian and Fedor Jettichjow. Andrian is of medium stature, but very strongly built. His excessive capillary development is not true hair, being simply an abnormal growth of the down or fine hairs which usually cover nearly the entire surface of the human body. Strictly speaking, he has neither head hair, beard, moustache, eyebrows, nor eyelashes, their place being taken by this singular growth of long, silky down. In color this is of a dirty yellow; it is about three inches in length, all over the face, and feels like the hair of a Newfoundland dog. The very eyelids are covered with this long hair, while flowing locks come out of his nostrils and ears. On his body are isolated patches, strewn, but not thickly, with hairs one and a half to two inches long. Dr. Berville, of Paris, compared a hair from Andrian's chin with a very fine hair from a man's beard, and found that the latter was three times as thick as the former; and a hair from Andrian's head is only one half as thick as an average human hair. When the strange beings were exhibited in Berlin, Prof. Virchow was much interested in them, and gathered all accessible information about their life and ancestry. He states that Andrian is, so far as known, the first of his line to present this wonderful hairiness. Neither his reputed father nor his mother presented any peculiarity of this kind, and a brother and sister of his who are still living are in no wise remarkable for capillary development. Fedor is about three years of age. He is a sprightly child, and apparently more intelligent than his father. The growth of the down on his face is not yet so heavy as to conceal his features, but there is no doubt that when the child comes to full maturity he will be at least as hideous as his parent. The hairs are as white and as soft as the fur of the Angora cat, and are longest at the outer angles of the eyes; there is thick tuft between the eyes, and the nose is well covered. The moustache joins the whisker on each side, after the English fashion, and this circumstance gives to accurate portraits of the child a ludicrous resemblance to a well-fed Englishman of about fifty. As in the father's case, the inside of Fedor's nostrils and ears has a thick crop of hair. It is remarkable that both Andrian and Fedor are almost toothless, the former possessing only five teeth, one in the upper jaw and four in the lower, while the child has but four teeth, all in the lower jaw. These four teeth are, in both cases, the incisors. To the right of Andrian's one upper tooth there still remains the mark of another, which has disappeared. That beyond these six teeth the man never had any others, is evident to any one who feels the gums with the finger.

A BURNING OATH.—Barnes laws are, on the whole, just and wise, and were evidently framed with a view to advance the interest of justice and morality, but they very often prove futile, owing to the tyranny and rapacity of the king, and the venality of some of his officers. Theoretically, false swearing is particularly obnoxious among the Burmese. A witness is compelled to take a fearful oath, which might well strike terror into simple minds. It invokes the most direful penalties for not speaking the truth upon the witness and all his relatives. For instance: "Let the calamities occasioned by fire, water, rulers, thieves, and enemies oppress and destroy us until we perish and come to utter destruction. Let us be the subject to all the calamities that are within the body, and all that are without the body. May we be seized with madness, dumbness, blindness, deafness, leprosy, and hydrophobia. May we be struck with thunder-bolts and lightning, and come to sudden death. In the midst of not speaking the truth may I be taken with vomiting of blood, and suddenly die before the assembled people. When I am going by water may the water gnats assault me, the boat be upset, and the property lost; and may alligators, porpoises, sharks, and other sea monsters crush me to death; and when I change worlds, may I not arrive among men or gnat, but suffer untold punishment and regret, in the utmost wretchedness, among the four states of punishment, Hell, Purgatory, Beasts, and Athurkai." Imagine the effect of such an oath delivered in a New York police court! Yet, notwithstanding these fearful imprecations, the Burmese witness is quite as uncertain as his civilized Christian brother.—From "The Land of the White Elephant," by S. S. Conant, in Harper's Magazine for February.

"There is nothing," says a Boston Journal, "which will kill a man so quick as whiskey."

There is a man in Chicago whose name is C. Nobody.

General Gordon has written a letter to Col. Alston, of the Atlanta Herald, in which he says that if the South and West will get up memorials to Congress on the subject, the country will get a currency equal to gold—a currency issued by the government itself, without any tax to the people.

At a recent tea party in Salt Lake City a young man, who had been relating his more than wonderful exploits in various parts of the globe, was not a little set back by the remark of an old traveler: "Young man, ain't you ashamed to talk so when there are older liars at the table?"

A Dubuque young lady gives up the man she loved and took the one her parents favored, in consideration of the sum of three dollars and a sky blue merino dress.

There is a man in Chicago whose name is C. Nobody.

Ten Thousand a Year.

We present this bit of wrapped-up philosophy to our feverish wealth hunters, who sacrifice every good of life in their mad desire for sudden fortune. It is from a London comic paper:

If I had ten thousand a year I think I could manage to spend it.—Could squander the half, very near. And, as for the rest—I could lend it. Could squander the half, I should say, On folly, on vice, and on sorrow, On dreary debauches to-day, Repentance and headache to-morrow. Could purchase with half of my wealth, Or less, if I cared to diminish, Bad morals, bad conscience, bad health, And a bad-ish look out at the finish. And the rest of my gold I could lend The friend who in want had stood by me. And lose both my money and friend.—For therefore'd forever he'd shy me. If I had ten thousand a year, The sentiment may seem clap-trappy, I'm blest if I think it so clear, I should not be sick and unhappy. At present I've friends—very dear—Health and comfort so long as I'm thrifty, So I don't want ten thousand a year, I'm content with my hundred and fifty.

How IT STRUCK HIM.—The editor of the Brunswick has been to hear Phoebe Cousin's lecture, and this is what he thinks of it. "One illustration struck us as peculiarly apt and happy. She said she once saw a horse in a treadmill—one of those infernal arrangements for saving wood, in which the poor animal is compelled to climb up an inclined plane, toiling ceaselessly in one spot, for the benefit of a hard master. She yearned to tear away the bars from that horse, and let him out to kick and grunt. Such, she said, was the condition of women at the present day, an animal's thankless struggle for the tyrant man. As the fair speaker grew eloquent on this theme, she drew every heart in the audience insensibly toward her, and there was not a man amongst the listeners but felt like rising in his might, tearing down the bars of oppression that hedge in woman, and saying, 'Go, God bless you; Go, kick and grunt.'"

SENSIBLE.—A womanly woman never gets jaded or crowded, or pushed. I am neither young nor pretty, but I never stand, nor am I shut out. Do you know why? Simply because I never push. If I do get in a crowd, and am pushed before a man, I beg pardon, and try to step back and give him his place. Do you suppose he left me? Never. On the contrary, he will help me forward, and I thank him, and then he helps me more; No man but will help a quiet lady; but don't they, one and all, like to be rude to a masculine woman? I firmly believe they all do, and for it we have only to thank the woman's rights movements.

GOOD LANGUAGE.—A young people should acquire the habit of correct speaking and writing, and abandon as early as possible any use of slang words and phrases. The longer you put this off, the more difficult the acquirement of correct language will be; and if the golden age of youth, the proper season for the acquisition of language, be passed in its abuse, the unfortunate victim will most probably be doomed to talk slang for life. You have merely to use the language which you read, instead of the slang which you hear, to form a taste in agreement with the best speakers and poets in the country.

A BEAUTIFUL TREE.—The camphor tree perfumes the air, and its leaves yield the finest honey. It often reaches a hundred feet in height, with a girth of fifty feet. The precious gum is found sometimes in layers as large as a man's arm, but more frequently in small fragments, extracted with sharp-pointed instruments. The wood is excellent for house, ship-lumber and furniture, and excepting the teak and calambuco, is the only wood never attacked by the myriads of voracious insects in the East Indies. The common kinds of camphor are produced by distillation.

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There is a man in Chicago whose name is C. Nobody.

The Smallest Children Ever Seen Alive.

I send an item of news worth publishing in your wide awake paper. I know the married parties, the parents of the little twins, and have a recent and authentic account by letter from a lady friend of mine, as follows: "Mrs. J. B. McCrum, residing at 58 Parsons street, Kalamazoo, Mich., is the mother of twins so small that they are a marvel of humanity, putting in shade all stories of Lilliputians ever heard of. One is a boy and the other a girl, and weigh, together, three pounds and four ounces! They are perfect, and seem to be in good health. Their bed is a little paper box filled with cotton; and they are dressed in doll's clothes. The mother and children were doing well at last accounts. These twins are the smallest living children ever heard of. They take food naturally, and make a noise like very young kittens. Quite a number of citizens have called to see the little wonders. A tea-cup will cover the head of either. Their hands are about the size of the bowl of a teaspoon, and their bodies less than six inches long—the boy a trifle the larger."—Washington Star, 29th ult.

A good brother in a church of Miami county, Ind., while giving his experience, not long ago, said: "Brethren, I've been a tryin' this nigh onto forty year to serve the Lord and get rich both at once, and I tell yer, it's mighty hard sleddin'!"

General Fitz John Porter, a gallant officer of the United States army, who was cashiered during the war on a trumped up charge, has applied to the President for a post hearing.

It is said that a hand-organ has been dug up at Pompeii. We can stand the organ, but if an attempt is made to dig up the grinder and the monkey, we hope the authorities will interfere.—[Courier-Journal.

If persons subscribe for a paper in the North, they easily understand that the cash must be forwarded at once—but many think that their local paper can flourish on nothing. A great mistake.

A religious paper says the only wages not reduced during the panic were those of sin.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

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

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THE GREAT ATTRACTION UNABATED!

MASONIC TEMPLE STORES! RETAIL DEPARTMENT!

HEAD QUARTERS

NEW FASHIONABLE GOODS

LOWEST PRICES!

LE GRAND & CO.

Continue to offer Full Lines of Fabrics for Personal and Household Wear and Use, in DRESS GOODS, SILKS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES AND RIBBONS, THE CELEBRATED JOUVIN KID GLOVE, MOURNING GOODS, FLANNELS and BLANKETS, UNDERWEAR, MEN'S AND WOMEN'S HOSIERY, Ladies', Misses' and Children's HAND-MADE SHOES, of Superior Quality and Finish, MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, etc., AT BOTTOM PRICES FOR CASH.

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

JOBBER DEPARTMENT!

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

LeGrand & Co.,

Jobbers and Retailers of Dry Goods, TEMPLE STORES, COMMERCIAL & BIBLE STREETS, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

December 3, 1873.

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

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, \$1,704,469 48 and are steadily increasing.
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 conducted strictly private and confidential.

DIRECTORS:

N. J. BUSSEY, W. H. YOUNG, W. E. HARRIMORE, ALFRED I. YOUNG, of New York, CHARLES GREEN, Pres't Savannah Bank & Trust Co.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, That Letters of Administration were granted to the undersigned by the Hon. W. H. Black, Judge of the Probate Court of Bullock County, on the 24th day of February, 1874, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of J. J. Richardson, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent, are required to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. Persons indebted to the same will make payment to the undersigned.

W. H. BLACK, Administrator.

How Alabama "Retrenches."

The most urgent need of all governments is the protection of life and property against violence and plunder. But for such protection of the weak against the strong—the honest against the dishonest—governments would be a tax upon communities without compensating benefits. It follows that the proper exercise of this power is the highest duty and chief end of all governments. Yet we find that our sister State, Alabama, being greatly embarrassed in her financial affairs, and seeing the necessity of retrenchment in some expenditures, her wise legislators lately determined to "economize" by holding up in the punishment of crime! It was found by the patriotic searchers after items of needless expenditure, that the cost of keeping State prisoners until trial was about \$50,000 a year; Gov. Lewis called attention to this and recommended its avoidance by legislation; and the Legislature, following up his suggestion, passed an act to turn loose all criminals of a grade below that of felony, upon their own recognizance! The statutes of Alabama are very lenient in their classification and punishment of crime—larceny being simply a "misdemeanor,"—and some of the decisions of the courts of that State, to which we have already called attention, reducing to misdemeanors crimes which in other States are treated as felonies. As the law now stands and is carried out in Alabama, a thief, swindler, or offender by assault and battery, has only to make his own bond, without security, for a small amount, and he is turned loose until court meets, scot free, to "ply his vocation" again.

As we have said, this departure from the first principles of government—this retrogression in the march of civilization—was defended solely on the ground of economy. It was effected, in order to save an expense of \$50,000, by a Legislature which could easily have saved the State a larger sum by reducing the cost of its own machinery. We have already shown, by data obtained from the Comptroller's reports of the two States, that the cost of the session of the Georgia Legislature of 1872-3 was \$97,280, while that of the Alabama Legislature for the same session was \$156,622. The Legislature of Georgia consists of 219 members; that of Alabama of only 133. The average per diem of members of the Georgia Legislature for the whole session was \$294; that of members of the Alabama Legislature was \$904 each! The Senate of Alabama, consisting of 33 members, had 44 attending "officers," and the House 67,100 members had 77 officers! The Georgia Legislature had not one-fourth as many. The Alabama Legislature paid four "freemen" \$1,222 for the session, and dozens of sergeants-at-arms, pages, doorkeepers and assistants in like proportion. It is plain that most of this money was squandered on party favorites, and the State, which cannot afford to put thieves and rowdies in jail because of the expense, lavished her money on drones who had nothing to do but to pocket the cash extorted by taxation from the people.

It is a duty which the people of Alabama owe to themselves and to the cause of civilization and good government, to banish from power the set who have committed these outrages. There never can be prosperity and security for life and property in that State until criminals are punished as they should be, and such extravagant squandering of the public money as that to which we have alluded is stopped. The general election of this year must decide the fate of Alabama, for it is evident that unless a great change is soon effected her finances will be irretrievably embarrassed, crime will run riot in its immunity and license, and the better class of citizens will be compelled to seek elsewhere the security and prosperity which they cannot find in a State almost peerless in the advantages and bounties which Nature has bestowed upon her.—[Columbus Enquirer.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Forsyth has a young ladies' christian association.

Mr. Spurgeon is ill at Montone, Italy, suffering from a renewed attack of gout.

Rewards are offered for the arrest of fifteen different murderers in Arkansas.

The entire number of men employed in the internal revenue service is 3538.

Carthage, Illinois, will not allow boys under sixteen years of age to use tobacco.

A colored man living near Huntingdon, Tenn., claims parentage to sixty-five children.

Why is a newsway like a cucumber? Because the older he grows the more of a yellow he'll be.

The oldest man in Indiana lives in Monroe county. He was born in May, 1750, and will soon be 116 years old.

It is said that Miss Boutwell is as much of a politician as her father, and a much better financier.

Key West, Fla., is said to be the only place in the United States which never has frost and which produces coconuts.

The Huntsville, Mo., Herald nominates its Presidential ticket—Thurman and Hancock.

Diamonds were never so common as now. Every old cook and washerwoman in the land has her "solitaire," while ladies are putting theirs away.

Baron Grant, a wealthy English banker, has made a gift of Leicester Square to the people of London, and has offered to defray the expenses of transforming it into a public garden.

The Moridian, Miss., Cotton Mills were destroyed by fire Friday night. The loss is \$40,000, with only an insurance of \$5,000.

John G. Saxo delivered his lecture on "Love" to a full house, in Atlanta, on Wednesday night. It was a great success, and the Library Association will be materially aided by it.

Uneca, the great songstress, has been getting herself in a scrape in Havana. She was prevented from leaving the island of Cuba lately.

Wm. Keene, a more youth, who murdered his companion, Mr. Valentino, while on a hunting excursion in Florida, was hanged in Jacksonville, on the 27th ult. He confessed the murder and met death calmly.

A single drop of nicotine on the nose of the average cur-dog, will kill a man in five minutes.

The starvation in India is still represented as terrible. The people are slowly and gradually perishing.

THE HERALD & TIMES.

J. R. ROGERS, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1874.

Tax Sales.

From what we have seen in our exchanges, the majority of counties in Alabama have published from six to twelve columns of Tax sales.

Dale county has been called the "wire grass region," the "cow country," &c., and yet Dale county is the best off, judging from its Tax sales as published, of any county in the State. Only fourteen (14) parcels of land are advertised for sale in the Southern Star, the official organ of Dale county. Why is this? There certainly is a reason for this difference.

In advance of an answer, we venture to say the chief reason is that the owners of land are farmers. By being farmers we mean they do not plant all, or nearly all, cotton; but, on the contrary, plant largely of small grain, corn, potatoes, sugar-cane, pea-nuts, &c., and raise all, or nearly all, the meat consumed by their household. And hence, when there is a failure in the cotton crop, they are not compelled to work for years to make up for the loss of that single year.

Our people had as well profit by the fact, while they can, that no man, nor any number of men, can farm successfully and plant only one kind of crop. The thing is an impossibility in this climate. The man that tries it is bound to go under, sooner or later. Common sense tells us so, and experience has demonstrated it. The little corn, small grain, sugar-cane, meat and potatoes raised in the country is all that has saved us from universal bankruptcy.

Organizing Granges Again.

We return to this subject again with reluctance, because we are satisfied that most of those who have read the articles published in the Selma Times, and the Herald and Times, are in possession of the facts and can draw their own conclusions.

Briefly, now, we propose to call attention to some points in "A Granger's" article which are calculated to produce a false impression if not corrected.

"A Granger" says: "Now of this amount, \$65, according to the Herald's showing, \$15 goes to Washington to Mr. Kelley, Secretary National Grange, whose receipts are larger, as has been stated, than any government official in that city of fat offices, and \$5 is sent to General Law, Secretary of State Grange."

The language, "whose receipts are larger," as has been stated, than any government official in that city of fat offices," certainly implies that Mr. Kelley receives as compensation this \$15, "giving in return," as he said in his first communication, "manuall and other pay, worth about \$2.50."

In the first place, Mr. Kelley receives this money as the Secretary of the National Grange, and not as an individual. He has to turn over the amount to the Treasurer, and the Treasurer pays it out under rules and regulations of the National Grange. Mr. Kelley simply receives a salary for his services, as the book-keeper of any mercantile establishment or corporate body does.

Secondly, under the Regulations of the National Grange, there is sent to every subordinate Grange established, a tin box, containing Dispensation, thirteen copies of the Manual, one-half dozen copies of Song Books, one-half dozen copies of Constitution of National Grange, one sample regalia, consisting of sash and pouch for men, and one for ladies, sash and apron—some blank applications for membership, and a price list.

"A Granger" takes the case where a subordinate Grange is formed with the maximum number, and proceeds as follows:

"Now with this \$8.75 (the amount left in the Grange Treasury) the Grange must purchase in order to carry out the articles of the Order, a number of articles, furnished, as Mr. Kelley, Secretary of the National Grange, informs every Grange that organizes in the United States, at the following rates:

Gentlemen's regalia, twenty members, \$8.00
Ladies' regalia, ten members, 6.00
Song Books, 1 dozen, 1.00
Sash, 100, 7.00
Jewels for officers, 10.00
Working Tools for Master's Lectures, 7.00

Mr. Kelley, as Secretary, sends a sample regalia, which he informs all Granges can be bought at, for gentlemen \$5.00, and for ladies 60c. These ladies and gentlemen can have their regalia made at home, or anywhere else they see proper. The song books the Grange can buy or not, at their option. The sash is for the use and convenience of the Grange in transacting their own business, and can be bought at twenty different places, at prices ranging from \$4 to \$7. Mr. Kelley simply informs them of one place, and the prices. As for jewels and working tools, they can buy or not, at their option. There are about 400 Granges in Alabama, and probably not more than one-third of that number have these articles. Union Springs Grange is No. 29, and is in good working order. We have no jewels nor working tools, yet we desire to purchase them, and will, when we have money enough on hand, which we cannot put to a better use.

It will be seen from what has been said, that not one cent of this \$48 need be sent out of the State, and only \$23

need be expended, for regalia, and that may be made at home.

We do not propose to discuss the relative value between Granges in this State and a Cotton Factory worth \$30,000 or \$50,000. But simply state that, in our opinion, at least \$1,000,000 will be saved to the farmers of Alabama, during the year 1874, by means of the Granges.

The tone of "A Granger" has changed very much since his first article was written; and as he seems now to be seeking to curtail expenses, we have no objection to helping him, in that laudable undertaking. But when he first wrote the article headed "Is it a swindle," his design was, judging from his own production, to throw discredit upon the whole enterprise. The caption shows this, "Is it a swindle." What does "it" refer to? And then followed remarks as to the insignificant value (\$2.50) of the articles returned by the Secretary for \$15 sent. And then the insinuation, amounting really to an accusation, that the Secretary pocketed the balance, &c. Whatever "A Granger's" object was, when he first wrote, we hope it has resulted in the diffusion of information on the subject. The Patrons of Husbandry have nothing to fear from the closest scrutiny of their organization and its workings. Now that the National Grange is out of debt, it may be expedient to reduce the amount required of each newly organized Grange. This matter, however, is in the hands of the Executive Committee, composed of honorable, upright and sensible men, and will remain in their hands until the next meeting of the National Grange.

In conclusion: As "A Granger" has seen proper to conceal his name, we request, for our own and the satisfaction of others, that he give us a categorical answer to the following question:

Is "A Granger" a Democrat, or is he a Republican?

We presume he is not ashamed of his political sentiments, and will not, therefore, hesitate to answer.

Retrenchment.

We copy elsewhere an article from the Columbus Enquirer, which we commend to the consideration of our people, and especially our legislators.

We quote a part of one sentence for the purpose of correcting an error, viz:

"The statutes of Alabama are very lenient in their classification and punishment of crime—larceny being simply a misdemeanor." Petit larceny only, is a misdemeanor in Alabama. And so it is classed in Georgia, and many other States. Grand larceny is a felony by our statutes.

§ 3706. (160) Grand Larceny.—Any person who steals any horse, mare, gelding, colt, filly, or mule, and any person who steals any personal property other than that heretofore enumerated, exceeding one hundred dollars in value, is guilty of grand larceny, and must on conviction be imprisoned in the penitentiary, or sentenced to hard labor for the county, for not less than two, nor more than five years.

§ 3707. (161) Larceny from building on fire, or from person, dwelling house, &c.—Any person who steals any personal property from any building on fire, or which was removed in consequence of an alarm of fire, or from the person of another, or who commits the crime of larceny in any dwelling house, store house, warehouse, shop, or steamboat, must on conviction, if the property stolen exceeds fifty dollars in value, be punished as if he were guilty of grand larceny. (1)

§ 3708. (162) Petit Larceny.—Any person who steals any personal property, under any other circumstances than are specified in the two preceding sections, is guilty of petit larceny, and must on conviction be imprisoned in the county jail, or sentenced to hard labor for the county, for not more than twelve months; and may also be fined not more than five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the jury.

It will be seen from these quotations that our laws are good enough, if we could only have them enforced. But the law recommended by Gov. Lewis and adopted by our Legislature virtually nullifies the statutes in many instances—e.g., any visitor, traveling showmen and their attaches, or any one coming into this State from another, (it may be for the express purpose), can steal any amount of personal property, so it be less in value than one hundred dollars, and upon his own recognizance must be turned loose to repeat the offense day after day. If, just before the sitting of the court to try the case, he goes into another county, he may repeat his operations there and finally leave the State with a fortune, made by stealing, under the protection of the State. For, by the law as passed, no officer dare hold the offender under arrest. The fact that the criminal may be demanded of a sister State by a requisition from our Governor, is a matter of little consequence in cases of petit larceny. Because the right will not be exercised one time in a thousand, owing to the comparatively small amount stolen from each individual.

The desire to economize is commendable, and if that desire be real and not simulated, our rulers and law makers have abundant opportunity to prove their sincerity. The Enquirer points out one way, viz: (by curtailing Legislative expenses), in which a saving of at least \$60,000 can be effected. If the average per diem pay of the members of the Radical Legislature of Ala., was reduced to the same as the per diem of the Democratic Georgia Legislature, \$25,204 could be saved in that single item. This, however, would be the same as taking money out of their own pockets, or rather the same as not putting other people's money in, an exhibition of moral honesty, no sane man expects of a Radical Legislature, State or National.

State Journal.

It is not for the purpose of pressing a brother who throws up the sponge, that we refer to an article in the State Journal of March 1st; but simply to call his attention to the fact that we did not "propose Major Wallball for Attorney General." By taking a second look, the Journal will see that Maj. Wallball's name does not appear on the ticket proposed by the Herald and Times.

We call attention to an article on our first page, headed "Acoustics and Optics." The reflecting mind will readily perceive that there is a vast unexplored field of discovery beginning where the waves of sound are too short to be noted by the eye and ear. Startling discoveries will be made by inquiring minds, at no distant day—discoveries far more wonderful than any that have ever, as yet, been so much as dreamed of, except by a few leading minds.

The Columbus Enquirer says "Actual count shows there are 20,000 dogs in Columbus, and 1600 school children."

Alexander H. Stephens has had another spell, and is said to be suffering very much.

Coffee is still advancing in price. The crops in the producing countries are represented as light.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO satisfy two F.F.'s in my hands, issued from the Circuit and Criminal Courts of Bullock county, against W. L. Merriweather, and in favor of P. B. Baldwin and S. P. Baldwin, administrators, and A. F. Given & Co., I will proceed to sell, on the

SECOND MONDAY IN APRIL, 1874, at the Court House door of Bullock county, between the legal hours of sale, the following described property, as the property of said W. L. Merriweather, to-wit:

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to the following described real estate: The S. 4 of S. 34 of Section 5, Township 14, Range 21; all of Section 6, same township and range; also the S. 3 of N. 31, the N. 31 of N. 34 of Section 28, Township 14, Range 21, containing 700 acres more or less, situated in Bullock county, Ala.

JAS. G. COWAN, Sheriff Bullock County.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO satisfy a F.F. in my hands, issued from the Criminal Court of Bullock county, against M. M. Tye, and in favor of The Columbus Works Company, I will proceed to sell, on the

SECOND MONDAY IN APRIL, 1874, at the Court House door of Bullock county, between the legal hours of sale, the following described property, as the property of said M. M. Tye, to-wit:

The right of possession and equity of redemption of said Tye in and to the following real estate, situated in the town of Union Springs, Ala., viz: Lots Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, of Block No. 15. Situated in Bullock county, Ala.

JAS. G. COWAN, Sheriff Bullock County.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO satisfy a F.F. in my hands, issued from the Criminal Court of Bullock county, against Jesse Pipkin and in favor of John Onell, I will proceed to sell, on the

SECOND MONDAY IN APRIL, 1874, at the Court House door of Bullock county, between the legal hours of sale, the following described property, as the property of said Jesse Pipkin, to-wit:

The S.W. 1/4 of NW 1, and SE 1/4 of NW 1, the S.W. 1/4 of NW 1, less 10 acres on west side, and the E. 1/4 of SE 1, Section 12, all in Township 16, Range 25; containing 100 acres more or less, situated in Bullock county, Ala.

JAS. G. COWAN, Sheriff Bullock County.

IN CHANCERY at Union Springs, Alabama.

In the cause it appears to the Register, by affidavit of Edward Napier, complainant, that the defendants, E. Morrison and J. J. Pierce, are non-residents of the State of Alabama and reside in the city of New York and State of New York, and that in brief of affirm each of said defendants is over twenty one years of age.

It is, therefore, ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Union Springs Herald and Times, a new paper published in Bullock county, for four consecutive weeks, requiring the said defendants to answer or demur to the bill filed in said cause, on or before the 18th day of April, 1874, or in thirty days thereafter a decree pro Confesso may be taken against each of them.

It is further ordered that within twenty days from the making of this order, one copy of the same be posted at the Court House door of Bullock county, and that within said time another copy be sent to the Post-office of said defendants.

Done at office 6th day of March, 1874.

mar11-1t R. A. FLEMING, Register.

GET THE BEST.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. 10,000 Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries.

3000 Engravings, 1840 Pages Quarto. Price \$12. A National Standard. The authority in the Government Printing Office, Washington.

Very warmly recommended by Bancroft, Prescott, Motley, George P. Marsh, Halleck, Whitler, Willis, Saxo, Elihu Burritt, Daniel Webster, Rufus Choate, and the best American and European scholars.

Published by G. & C. Merriam, Springfield, Mass. Sold by all Booksellers.

WM. PARK, General Agent, care J. W. Burke & Co., Macon, Ga.

John M. Lightner,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist, CITY DRUG STORE, UNION SPRINGS, ALA.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing in Union Springs, Ala., between HENRY MEYER and WM. RICH & CO., under the firm name and style of H. MEYER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY MEYER continues business, assumes all liabilities, and is the only authorized party to collect all debts due the former firm of H. Meyer & Co.

(Signed) H. MEYER, WM. RICH & CO. Union Springs, Ala., Feb. 18, 1874.

F. J. C. HANSON,

DEALER IN Rosewood and Metallic Burial Cases AND CASES.

A 180. Just received, a new lot of WALNUT FURNITURE, which I will sell cheap for cash.

UNION SPRINGS ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUGHTON & LASSETER

Will, for the next thirty days, sell several desirable lines of GOODS at such prices as will throw cost sellers in the shade.

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

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

Besides Domestic, Sheetings, Stripes, Osna-bergs, Tobaccos, 25 doz. Hoés, &c., &c., which we will sell at the Closest Prices.

Call and examine.

HOUGHTON & LASSETER

Union Springs Ala.

Montgomery Advertisements.

Great Closing out Sale!

J. P. STOWE & CO.,

MONTGOMERY, ALA.,

Will, on and after the 2d of March, sell AT COST, their Large and Desirable Stock GENERAL HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, STOVES, HOLLOW-WARE, &c.

COLUMBUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

L. ROONEY. L. P. WARNER.

ROONEY & WARNER,

—DEALERS IN—

PARLOR, HALL, DINING-ROOM and BED-ROOM FURNITURE,

Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Gilt Cornices, DEPOT FOR THE NATIONAL WIRE MATTRESS.

METALLIC AND SELF-SEALING AIR-TIGHT BURIAL CASES, CASKETS, AND WOOD COFFINS.

Ware Rooms, 83 and 85, Broad Street, Columbus, Ga.

J. RHODES BROWNE, President. GEO. W. DILLINGHAM, Cashier.

GEORGIA HOME BANK.

Bank of Discount and Deposit. Deals in Exchange, Coin, Stocks and Bonds. Drafts Collected, and prompt returns made.

THE GEORGIA HOME SAVINGS BANK

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

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

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

DIRECTORS.

J. RHODES BROWNE, Pres't of the Co. N. N. CURTIS, of Wells, Curtis & Co. J. A. P. ROZE, of Union Springs, Ala. L. T. DOWLING, Attorney at Law. J. R. CLAPP, Manufacturer, Clapp's Factory. D. F. WILCOX, Secretary of the Co. Hon. JOHN McLENNY, Mayor. JAS. RANKIN, Capitalist. JOSHUA MORRIS, Banker, Montg'y. CHARLES WISE.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. D. LOCKE, ATTORNEY AT LAW

—AND— SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Columbus, Ala.

OFFICE South side BROAD ST., over Morris & Son's Bank 8-2-ly.

T. NORMAN. I. A. WILSON. NORMAN & WILSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, UNION SPRINGS, ALABAMA.

J. N. ARRINGTON. H. C. TOMPKINS. H. G. McCall. ARRINGTON, TOMPKINS & McCALL, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery. Will practice in all the Courts of the State and the United States District Court at Montgomery.

Office at the old office of Arrington & McCall.

P. G. THOMPSON, Atty at Law & Solicitor in Chancery. OFFICE OVER POLLUM'S DRUG STORE, 2-18 UNION SPRINGS, ALABAMA.

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

MIDWAY, ALA.

CHARLES NEWMAN. JULIUS NEWMAN. CHARLES NEWMAN & CO., Midway, Ala.

General Dealers in Merchandise, And, Cotton Buyers FOR CASH.

A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF Dry Goods and Groceries, always on hand, AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.

MOTTO—Quick Sales and Small Profits.

mar11-1m

UNION SPRINGS ADVERTISEMENTS.

Drugs!

Has again opened the Drug Business, at the old stand of Pullum & Sessions, and will keep constantly on hand a well selected stock of FRESH DRUGS.

PAINTS, OILS, PATENT MEDICINES, and a complete Stock generally. I feel the patronage of old friends and the public generally.

Prescriptions prepared at all hours.

Terms Cash.

49 1/2

The Farm, Garden and Household.

In a circular issued by the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Auburn, Ala., we extract the following analysis of Corn and Cotton, and formulas for composting, at home, manures suitable to each. Next week we will give analysis of, and formulas for Potatoes, Beans, Clover, Beets, Carrots, Cabbages, &c.

SECOND CLASS.—Corn, Sorghum, Turkeys, Sugar-cane.—Fifty bushels Corn, a large yield per acre, weigh 2800 lbs. Stalk and Cob, when dry, weigh 3,000 lbs., and contain:

	GRAIN.	STALKS & COB.	TOTAL.
Ammonia,	34 lbs.	6 lbs.	40 lbs.
Phosphoric Acid 25 lbs.	18 lbs.	38 lbs.	
Potash,	15 lbs.	59 lbs.	74 lbs.
Lime,	85 lbs.	17.50 lbs.	18.85 lbs.

No. 1.—To Suit ABOVE.
Superphosphate Lime, 250 lbs.
Nitrate Potash, 150 lbs.
Sulphate Lime, 100 lbs.

No. 2.—To Suit ABOVE.
Superphosphate Lime, 250 lbs.
Muriate Potash, 150 lbs.
Sulphate Ammonia, 100 lbs.
Sulphate Lime, 150 lbs.

No. 3.—To Suit ABOVE.
Cotton Seed, 2500 lbs.
Muriate Potash, 75 lbs.
Nitrate Soda, 100 lbs.

No. 4.—To Suit ABOVE.
Oak or Hickory Ashes, 740 lbs.
Nitrate Soda, 100 lbs.
Sulphate Lime, 100 lbs.

No. 5.—To Suit ABOVE.
Cotton Seed, 1,000 lbs.
Superphosphate Lime, 100 lbs.
Muriate Potash, 100 lbs.
Sulphate Ammonia, 100 lbs.

No. 6.—VINE'S COMPLETE FORMULA.
Superphosphate Lime, 534 lbs.
Nitrate Potash, 177 lbs.
Sulphate Lime, 355 lbs.

CLASS THIRD.—Cotton—1000 lbs. each of Lint, Seed and Fibre, contain:

	LINT.	SEED.	FIBRE.
Ammonia,	8.3	14.8	5.5
Phosphoric Acid,	5.40	14.4	8.8
Potash,	2.57	2.4	7.0

For a bale to acre, amount required will be, of Phosphoric Acid 20 lbs., Potash 25 lbs., Lime 11 lbs.

No. 5.—To Suit ABOVE.
Superphosphate Lime, 150 lbs.
Nitrate Potash, 60 lbs.
Sulphate Lime, 100 lbs.

No. 2.—To Suit ABOVE.
Superphosphate Lime, 150 lbs.
Muriate Potash, 50 lbs.
Sulphate Ammonia, 50 lbs.
Sulphate Lime, 100 lbs.

No. 3.—To Suit ABOVE.
Superphosphate Lime, 150 lbs.
Muriate Potash, 60 lbs.
Nitrate Soda, 75 lbs.
Sulphate Lime, 100 lbs.

No. 4.—To Suit ABOVE.
Cotton Seed, 1000 lbs.
Superphosphate Lime, 100 lbs.
Nitrate Potash, 50 lbs.
Sulphate Lime, 100 lbs.

No. 5.—To Suit ABOVE.
Oak or Hickory Ashes, 250 lbs.
Superphosphate Lime, 50 lbs.
Nitrate Soda, 75 lbs.
Sulphate Lime, 50 lbs.

No. 6.—COMPLETE FORMULA.
Superphosphate Lime, 350 lbs.
Nitrate Potash, 175 lbs.
Sulphate Lime, 250 lbs.

Facts for Farmers.

If you have money in tools, and then leave them exposed to the weather, it is the same as loaning money to a spendthrift, without security—a dead loss in both cases.

If you have money in books, and never read them, it is the same as putting your money into a bank and never drawing either principal or interest.

If you invest your money in fine stock, and do not feed and protect them and properly care for them, it is the same as dressing your wife in silk to do kitchen work.

If you invest your money in choice fruits, and do not guard and give them a chance to grow and prove their value, it is the same as putting a good hand into the field with poor tools to work with.

If you invest your money in a good farm, and do not cultivate it well, it is the same as marrying a good wife and so abusing and enslaving her as to crush her energies and break her heart.

If you invest your money in a fine house, and do not cultivate your mind and taste so as to adorn it with intelligence and refinement, it is as if you were to wear broadcloth and a silk hat to milk.

If you invest your money in fine clothes, and do not wear them with dignity and ease, it is as if a ploughman were to set at a jeweler's table to make and adjust hat springs.

If you invest your money in strong drink, it is the same as turning hungry hogs into a grown corn field—ruin will follow in both cases.

REMEDY FOR SORE THROAT.—Take one large red pepper, such as are grown for family use; steep it in a half pint of water, after which strain in a quart of molasses, adding a little vinegar; boil all together to a thin syrup; use this whenever the throat feels dry or disagreeable; if it be the dead of night, it will soothe the throat (and not irritate) and warm it up well.

When a young farmer's wife made her first boy's pants precisely the same before as behind, the husband exclaimed: "Goodness! he won't know whether he's going to school or coming home."

Egyptian Corn.

Among the many novelties embraced in the wide range of agricultural products of the State, one which bids fair to assume prominence, is the Egyptian corn which has already been raised in considerable quantities in the vicinity of Sutter, and is now being introduced extensively about Vallejo. Its capabilities are not yet fully understood but as far as its growers have got acquainted with it, it is found to be an excellent food for poultry and all kinds of stock—wheat or barley. It yields as much as seventy bushels to the acre, and it is believed, can be relied upon for two crops per annum. The manner of planting it is similar to that employed with broom corn, which the stalk somewhat resembles, while the head in shape is more like that of the sorghum or Asiatic sugar cane. Instead of growing straight up as that does, the Egyptian corn always crooks at the head and turns down when maturing. The grains in shape and size bear some resemblance to broom corn seed, but on crushing a grain it is found to be more of the nature of Indian corn than anything else. The seed from which this corn is grown were taken from the wrappings of Egyptian mummies; and that they grew after being laid away for two thousand years, shows that the variety of corn possesses wonderful power of re-production. It has been suggested that it might be found to advantageously replace barley for the use of malsters and brewers. Doubtless the experiment will soon be made.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

This corn is called in the South, "Duona," and the grain is almost as large as the common pop-corn grain, and makes excellent cakes. It especially resembles buckwheat. We have eaten cakes made of it, and say what we know. Chickens and fowls of all kinds are very fond of it. Horses, too, will leave corn for it. We would earnestly recommend that at least an acre of it be planted on each plantation. Unfortunately, the forage is not edible, but the great amount of seed—from 75 to 80 bushels to the acre—will amply repay the lack of forage.—*Id.*

Fires in Cotton Gins.

Prof. Brown, of the Georgia University, has investigated, and thinks they are produced by electrical sparks generated by rubber bands. A cotton planter says they are produced by using oils which ignite at a low temperature. The bands do not work where sparks produced by electrical excitement would be very likely to ignite anything, even if they were produced, which they very rarely are, if ever. The friction of the gudgeons is very great and often produces a very high degree of heat. This heat, too, is at a point near the lint which makes it very dangerous. The lint or any gritty matter gathering about the gudgeons and fragments of lint enhance the danger.

But there is another source of fire in cotton gins, which, we doubt not, has been the cause of many such fires. That is the occasional occurrence of small stones or gravel in the seed cotton, which, coming in contact with the saws while revolving rapidly, produce sparks abundantly just where they are most likely to ignite the cotton.—*Standard & Express.*

The Potato to be Superseded.

In Germany there exists a decided prejudice against potatoes, because they are composed of three-fourths water, with but 10 to 15 per cent. starch contained in indigestible cells. The French, who make a perfect science of the whole business of nourishment and cookery, rarely eat potatoes except occasionally fried for the second breakfast. They consume beans more than any other vegetable, and with reason, for dried beans contain 52 per cent. albumen, and 50 of starch, and the common lentils 26 per cent. of albumen and 56 of starch. In the monasteries of France and Italy great quantities of beans are used, especially during the Lenten season. German naturalists are now searching all over the world for a substitute for potatoes, and this is believed to have been found in China, in the disocorea japonica, which endures the greatest cold, and is more nourishing and better flavored than the potato. In the museum of natural history at Paris, a specimen three feet long, and weighing three pounds, was exhibited.

A White Bed Comfort.

I want to tell you about a bed comfort I ever saw in my life. It was made of white cotton flannel and knotted with blue Berlin wool of delicate shade. The contrast between the soft, white plush flannel and the fleecy tassels of the wool was exquisite. The under side of the comfort was first put in the frames, fleecy part down, five or six pounds evenly laid on it, a thin covering spread over that, and the whole quilted or knotted with white thread to keep the cotton in place; then the upper covering has the blue tassels tied in. This has been made for several years, but was not in the least soiled; and with a single blanket was ample covering, though there were three feet of snow on the ground, and the mercury was below twenty degrees. In summer it is folded in a sheet and laid carefully away.—[Hearth and Home.]

JAPANESE PEAS—200 BUSHELS TO THE ACRE.

SOMETHING NEW!

FARMERS AND GARDENERS READ THIS!

Agents Wanted to Sell the Japanese Pea. These peas have recently been brought to this country from Japan, and prove to be the finest pea known for Table use or for Stock. They grow in the form of a bush, from 3 to 5 feet high, and do not require sticking. They yield from one quart to a GALLON of peas per bush. A sample package, that will produce from 5 to 10 bushels of peas, with circulars giving terms to Agents, and full directions as to the time and manner of planting, will be sent postpaid, to any one desiring to act as Agent, on receipt of 50 cents. Address,

L. L. OSMENT, Cleveland, Tenn.

TESTIMONIALS.

We have cultivated the JAPANESE PEA the past season, on a small scale, and we are convinced they are a perfect success. Their yield was enormous. For the TABLE or for STOCK they are unsurpassed by any other pea. They grow well on thin land and are bound to be a No. 1 fertilizer. A. J. WHITE, Trustee Bradley County. H. HIX, A. E. BLUNT, P. M., Cleveland Tenn. I have cultivated the JAPANESE PEA the past year, and raised them at the rate of 200 bushels to the acre. The bloom excels buckwheat for bees. F. E. HARDWICK, J. P., Bradley County.

COFFEE CAKE.

One cup of sugar, one cup of molasses, one cup of coffee (rather strong), one pound of raisins, one pound of dried currants, half pound of citron, one tablespoonful of cloves, one tablespoonful of soda dissolved in warm water. Mix together the butter and sugar, stir in the molasses with the spices, then put in the coffee and soda, and add the flour gradually, stirring the mixture well. Lastly, mix in the fruit (alternately), thickly dredged with flour. Use as much as half a cup of flour in dredging. After mixing thoroughly it is ready for baking. Line the bottom of the pan with greased paper, and bake with paper over the top, in a slow oven, from two to three hours being the time required for baking.

A Chicago paper says "the little State of Delaware has the honor of growing about all the peanuts that are grown in the United States," to which the Courier-Journal replies: "if all the peanuts Georgia produces in a single year were poured into Delaware, they would blot out the State as effectually as Pompeii was blotted out by the ashes of Vesuvius."

The Patrons of Husbandry in Wisconsin have started a newspaper entitled the Mowing Machine.

COLUMBUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOSTER S. CHAPMAN,

DRUGGIST,

Randolph St., COLUMBUS, GA.

Proprietor and Manufacturer of

EPPING'S BUCHU.

HAS ON SALE the safe and reliable Monitor

Agua Cura, &c., &c.

Columbus, Ga., October 15, 1873. 6m

A. M. Allen, F. Freer, A. H. Allen.

Allen, Preer & Ilges,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

Fontaine Warehouse,

COLUMBUS, GA.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

46-6m.

W. J. CHAFFIN,

BOOK-SELLER and STATIONER,

And Dealer in

Musical Instruments, Chromos, Picture Frames,

Moulding, and Croquet.

No. 92 Broad St., COLUMBUS, GA.

Feb. 11, 1874. 1y

RAGS! RAGS!!

I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR

100,000 LBS. COTTON RAGS,

Delivered at the Railroad Depot or Wharf at Columbus.

Parties will find it to their interest to communicate with me, before shipping elsewhere.

DRY HIDES

also purchased, for which the highest market price will be paid.

PRINT AND WRAPPING PAPER,

Always on hand for sale at MILL PRICES, or exchange for Rags.

JOHN MEHAFFEY,

Columbus, Ga.

21-4.

AWAKE and ASLEEP.

These Oil Chromos will be sent mounted complete for framing on receipt of fifty cents. Two new Chromos, SMILES and TEARS, same price. A Beautiful Bouquet of Flowers for 85 cents, or two different subjects for 60 cents. For those in need of business, we have the brightest and best selling Chromos in the market. If you would secure an independence, send \$5.00 for a portfolio and a stock of Chromos, and commence work at once. Particulars free, or illustrated circular on receipt of three-cent stamp. Address, BOSTON FRAME and CHROMO CO., 202 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. Feb. 25-61

COLUMBUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH.

BOATRIFE & CLAPP,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

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

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

New Prints and other Staple GOODS,

AND WILL CONTINUE TO SELL

Winter Dress Goods, Flannels and other Cold Weather Fabrics,

AT PANIC PRICES, FAR BELOW COST!

COLUMBUS, GA., February 11, 1874. 2m

WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD!

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, COLLARS, WHIPS,

TRUNKS, SATCHELS, WAGON AND PLOW BRIDLES,

HAMES, BACK BANDS, TRACE CHAINS,

And all other goods in my line, for sale AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. All of my Goods are

hand made, made at home, and satisfaction guaranteed.

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

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

February 11, 1874. 6m

W. R. KENT,

102 Broad Street, Columbus, Ga.

T. S. SPEAR, Agt.,

No. 99 BROAD STREET,

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

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

GOLD WATCHES, JEWELRY and DIAMONDS.

SPECTACLES A SPECIALTY.

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

ENGRAVING NEATLY DONE.

WATCHES, JEWELRY and CLOCKS REPAIRED PROMPTLY. ALL ORDERS

will receive prompt attention. SINGER SEWING MACHINE DEPOT.

February 11, 1874. 1yr

HOLSTEAD & CO.,

COLUMBUS, GA.,

HAVE A FULL STOCK OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Manufactured Plow Hoes, from 40c. up;

SCOOTERS, SHOVELS, SWEEPS, HOES, ETC.

CHEMICALS for making up FERTILIZERS

AT HOME!

Ammonia, Potash, Soda, Land Plaster, Flower of Raw

Bone, Ammoniated Bone, etc.

SEEDS OF EVERY KIND!

GARDEN SEEDS, GRASS and CLOVER

SEEDS, FLOWER SEEDS, &c.

ALL CHEAP FOR CASH, at

HOLSTEAD & CO'S Agricultural Depot,

February 11, 1874. COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

C. A. REDD, W. H. CHAMBERS, G. Y. BANKS, J. H. CHAMBERS,

REDD, CHAMBERS & BANKS,

LOWELL WAREHOUSE,

Columbus, Georgia.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having taken charge of the above-named Warehouse on the 1st of

September, respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and acquaintances and the public generally.

REDD, CHAMBERS & BANKS. 6m

October 15, 1873.

J. M. BENNETT & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STOVES, GRATES,

Tin-ware, Hardware,

Hollow-Ware.

And a full line of

House Furnishing GOODS.

All kinds of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WORK

Done to order.

Agents for the Southern Stove Works,

of Columbus, Ga.

Special attention of Merchants is called to our TIN-WARE and wholesale prices, as we make that a specialty.

Mr. R. W. MILLFORD is with us.

J. M. BENNETT & CO.,

Feb. 11 6m 148 Broad St., Columbus, Ga.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, with the view of ar-

ranging his business to close it up at an early day, offers his entire stock of

Saddles,

Harness,

Trunks,

And other GOODS in his line,

AT VERY REDUCED PRICES,

For Cash Only!

and to be convinced, please call and examine stock and prices.

N. B.—All persons who are indebted to me are requested to call and settle without further notice.

H. MIDDLEBROOK,

COLUMBUS, GA., Feb. 11, 1874. 6m

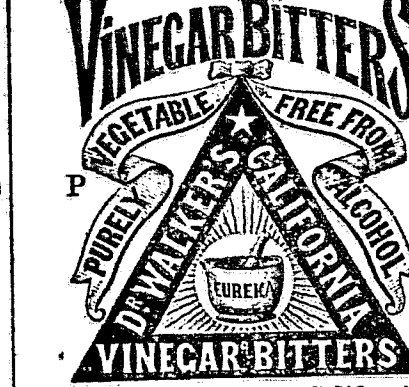
Dr. C. J. MOFFETT,

Wholesale and Retail DRUGGIST,

No. 74 Broad St., COLUMBUS, GA.

CELLS DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, GARDEN SEEDS, KEROSENE OIL, Lamp Glass, Perfumery, and all articles kept in a Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, sent low to Merchants and Consumers.

February 11, 1874. 3m



VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California

Vinegar Bitters are a purely Veg-

etable preparation, made chiefly from

the native herbs found on the lower

ranges of the Sierra Nevada moun-

tains of California, the medicinal

properties of which are extracted

therefrom without the use of Alcohol.

The question is almost daily asked,

"What is the cause of the unparal-

leled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?"

Our answer is, that they

remove the cause of disease, and

the patient restores his health. They

are the great blood purifier and a

life-giving principle, a perfect Re-

novator and Invigorator of the system.