

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 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 PER CENTUM, no small item these hard times.  
The following are our rates of advertising:  
RATES OF ADVERTISING:  
SUNDAY, 10 CENTS PER LINE  
MONDAY, 10 CENTS PER LINE  
TUESDAY, 10 CENTS PER LINE  
WEDNESDAY, 10 CENTS PER LINE  
THURSDAY, 10 CENTS PER LINE  
FRIDAY, 10 CENTS PER LINE  
SATURDAY, 10 CENTS PER LINE  
DAILY, 10 CENTS PER LINE  
SPECIAL ADVERTISING, 25 CENTS PER LINE  
SPECIAL ADVERTISING, 25 CENTS PER LINE  
SPECIAL ADVERTISING, 25 CENTS PER LINE

Table with 12 columns: Day, Rate, and other details. Includes rates for Sunday through Saturday, and special advertising rates.

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. 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, except by special arrangement.  
6. Postage must be collected on newspapers when delivered.  
7. Exchanges not free: Publishers must pay postage on each exchange received.  
8. Postal cards uncanceled for 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.  
DUAL LETTERS.—Where delivered by carriers, two cents for each half-ounce or fraction thereof.  
PRINTED MATTER.—One cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Seeds, bulbs, cuttings, roots, etc., one cent for each half-ounce or fraction thereof.  
MERCHANDISE.—Two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof, limited to twelve cents. 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:  
1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription.  
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrears are paid.  
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered them discontinued.  
4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers 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. 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 subscriber will be responsible until a notice, with payment of all arrears, is sent to the publisher.

County Officers.  
JAMES G. CRAWFORD, Sheriff, Thos. H. MANN, Sec., Tax-Collector, Solomon McCALL, Tax-Collector.  
CHANCERY COURT.—Hon. B. B. McCraw, Chancellor, R. A. Fleming, Register.  
COURT OF COMMONS.—Hon. J. McCraw, Judge, George W. Black, Judge of Probate, 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 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 Pulliam and Malachi Wiley, Commissioners, meets the first Monday in April and November, and second Monday in February and August.  
JUDICIAL 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 6th day of January, 1874, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Samuel Medlock, 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 this Estate will make payment to me.  
J. B. HUTCHINSON, Administrator.  
JAN 14-6w  
STATE OF ALABAMA, BULLOCK COUNTY.  
IN PROBATE COURT.  
Celia Baldwin, deceased. Estate of.  
This day came H. C. Tompkins, administrator of said estate, and filed his statement and report, setting forth that said estate is insolvent and praying that it may be so decreed.  
It is ordered that the 23rd day of March, 1874, be appointed a day for hearing and determining the same, at which time all persons in interest can appear and contest the same, if they think proper.  
Those who wish to file the 18th day of February, 1874.  
W. H. BLACK, Probate Judge.  
BLANK MORTGAGES—CONTRACTS & OROF LBS. FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

# UNION SPRINGS HERALD.

J. R. ROGERS, Proprietor. UNION SPRINGS, ALA., MARCH 18, 1874. Vols. IV. 20: VIII. 46.

## 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.

### Church-Going Dogs.

Everybody knows how the Elrick Shepherd pleasantly tells of the dogs that used to accompany their masters to church, in the pastoral district in which he lived—how they lay quiet and patient during the whole service, till the last psalm was sung, and the minister and congregation stood up for the blessing, when their delight at the prospect of immediate emancipation could no longer be restrained, but expressed itself by joyous barking. In the pastoral districts of Scotland, the number of dogs present during divine service always very much attracts the notice of strangers. We heard from the minister of one of the most strictly pastoral parishes in Tweeddale the following curious anecdote. When he entered on his charge, being a stranger to the district, he was both surprised and annoyed at the presence of the numerous dogs in church, regarding it pretty much as the husband of Jennie Deans regarded the tobacco pipe with which the Highland gentleman solaced him during the service, and condemned it from the pulpit as unseemly, requesting the shepherds thenceforth to leave their dogs at home. The shepherds perhaps wondered a little, but the request was generally complied with for a time. However, there was one splendid collie that soon made his appearance again, and took up his place on the pulpit stairs, which he had long specially appropriated to himself, lying very quietly, unless some other dog ventured to set foot upon the stairs, an intrusion which he would not permit. One day, the minister met the shepherd, the owner of the dog, accompanied, of course, by his faithful attendant. The shepherd immediately referred apologetically to the subject. "Ye see sir," he said, "after what ye said to us, we tried to keep the dogs at home; but this one was over-gel (too sharp) for us. We steekit (shut) him in for two Sabbath-days, but ever sin that, we ne'er see him on the Sabbath mornin', he just slips awa some way on the Saturday night, and the next we see o' him is on the pulpit stairs, when we come to the kirk." The intelligence displayed by the dog in the anecdote just related implies a power of thinking such as we hardly expect to find in the lower animals, besides a remarkable strength of will, for the dog certainly lost a breakfast, and probably a supper, to gratify his desire of occupying his place of honor on the pulpit stairs.

We once witnessed an extraordinary scene in which shepherd's dogs were the actors. An Edinburgh minister was to preach a sermon, on a summer evening in an empty wool-barn in one of the most lonely dales of the southern highlands in Scotland, and the inhabitants of the dale, mostly shepherds and their families, were assembled to hear him. The wool-barn was in the upper story of a two-storied building, and the approach to it was by an on-side stair without a railing. The congregation consisted of some forty or fifty people, but the barn would have held a much greater number, and there was a wide open space between the table at which the preacher stood and the near seat placed for his hearers. Trist dogs which the shepherds had brought with them at once appropriated to themselves as a fit place for amusement. They evidently did not suppose themselves to be a church, and felt under no obligation to quiet and orderly behavior. They were in a very frolicsome humor and at first it seemed doubtful if divine service could be proceeded with. Occasionally, they all rushed out by the open door and down stairs, but soon returned again to resume their gyrations on the barn floor. Fortunately, however, it happened, ere long, that one of them, in rushing out, touched an earthenware plate which was set upon the landing-place at the top of the stair for the collection, usually made in Scotland on every occasion of public worship, and knocked it over the edge. The plate was broken, and the owners scattered on the ground, but the service went on without further interruptions from the dogs. Immediately on the smash and jingle being heard, every dog disappeared from the barn, and not one of them showed face again till the congregation was dismissed. They evidently knew that they had committed a fault; one of them had done the mischief; they were all art and part; and taking blame to themselves accordingly, they fled ashamed. What communications they had among themselves out of doors, and whether or not any chastisement was inflicted on the careless dog that overturned the plate, we cannot tell.—Robert Chambers.

In Illinois they are going to make drunkenness upon the part of railroad train employees punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for three years, and the party guilty of murder if death ensues from such drunkenness. This would be a good idea in Alabama.

### Buying a Horse and a Wife.

Mr. G. Gerard, of Philadelphia, formerly American consul at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, communicates to the press the following amusing reminiscences of his African consular experience:  
"There is a very singular custom among the farmers—how to get a wife. If you desire to get married you should first make inquiry whether the lady you love has a horse; if so, you must ask her whether she has a horse for sale. If she says, 'No,' then you had better quit the house at once. She does not like you. But if, on the contrary, she says, 'Yes,' it is a good sign, but she will ask you a very high price. If the amount named is paid on the spot the engagement is concluded as fully as if the marriage was consummated by the parties.  
"On my arrival at the cape I did not know of this custom. I wanted to purchase a horse, and I was informed by an old Dutch resident that Widow — had one to sell. I followed the address given, and soon arrived at the door of the widow (who, by the way, was not bad looking). I asked her whether she had a horse to sell. She looked at me very sharply; then asked me whether I had some letters of introduction. I said that I was an American consul, and would pay cash for her horse. In that case," said she, "letters are not necessary." I paid down the sum demanded; then, after taking a cup of coffee, she sent her horse by her groom, and both accompanied me home. On the road the groom asked me a thousand questions. "Master," said he, "will my mistress go to live with you in town or will you come and live with us? You will love my mistress, for she was very kind to my old master (laughter). Where will the wedding be?" (looking at me and laughing). "Truly," I thought, "the poor fellow has drunk too much or he is an imbecile." I felt sorry for him.  
"When I arrived home I found many people at my door congratulating me, not for the horse, but the acquaintance of the widow. 'Truly,' said one, 'you have been very successful.' She is very rich," said another. I really did not know what it all meant, and I began to be very uneasy, when to my great surprise, a lady alighted on my steps, and at once I recognized the widow! She very coolly asked me when I desired to have the ceremony of the wedding performed. Then, indeed, I fully perceived the serape in which I was, and to her frankly that it was a horse I wanted and not a wife. 'What,' said she, 'do you mean to act thus to a lady like me? If so, I shall send back for my horse, and will repay you the money.' In a few hours her groom was at my door with the money. I gladly gave back the horse, thankful to have thus escaped. A few weeks after, however, the widow was married; a more ambitious man had bought her horse."

### The Fireless Locomotive.

The statement is made on the authority of Gen. Beauregard, president of the New Orleans and Carrollton street railroad company, that a fireless locomotive that takes on a sufficiency of power at a given point for a round trip, is a success. These locomotives have now been in use for two months on a portion of that road of about three miles. They have resulted in a gain over horses of twenty minutes to the round trip. They are more manageable than horses, being more readily stopped and started, and give the driver opportunity to make change and attend to the passengers. The start with 15 pounds pressure, make the round trip of six miles and get back to the starting point with 4 to 50 pounds. One dummy is equal to nine miles. A calculation for twenty years makes the running expenses of a road with these engines one-fourth of that of equal conveyance with mules.

One of the most curious of the relics left of bluff old Henry VII, his six wives and the three children who successively wore the crown after him, is the cradle of his youngest daughter, Queen Elizabeth. It is of English oak, very massive, with rich carved panels six in number, two on each side of the same height composing the front and a much higher one under the head-board. The length of the cradle is three feet two inches, its breadth twenty inches, and the height, to the top of the ornaments four feet. At the foot is a large shield, with two cherubs supporting the royal crown, and in the centre the initials "E. R."—Elizabeth Regina. This ornamental work is of silver, carved and engraved in quaint devices, that look strangely enough in our day of light and graceful ornaments.

Mrs. R. S. Screven, of Liberty county, Ga. has sent to the editor of the Albany News a package of black tea of her own raising and curing. In her letter she describes the mode of manipulating and drying the leaves, and how to raise and protect the plants, and says that the tea grows beautifully as high up the country as Athens, Ga., and is more sensitive to heat than to cold. She says that a grove of tea plants, once started, will last a lifetime, and after the roots are well established in the ground, the plants require no more attention than any of our fruit trees or garden shrubs.

### Cromwell's Dispersion of the Rump Parliament.

We copy from an old work, before us, says the Savannah News, for the benefit of such readers as have not yet seen it, the famous proclamation of Oliver Cromwell, dissolving the Rump Parliament. It is a master piece of terse and vigorous utterance—baptized accompanied, as it was, by corresponding action. It Old No! had been addressing the Credit Mobiliers and salary grabbers of the Forty second Congress, he could not have spoken more appropriately:  
THE INTERESTING ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE "RUMP."  
"It is time for me to put an end to your setting in this place, which ye have dishonored by your contempt of all virtue, and defiled by your practices of every vice. Ye are a fractious crew, and enemies to all good government. Ye are a pack of mercenary wretches, and would, like Esau, sell your country for a mess of pottage; and like Judas, destroy your God for a few pieces of silver. Is there a single virtue now remaining among you? Is there one vice you do not possess? Ye have no more religion than my horse. Gold is your God. Which of you has not bartered away your conscience for bribes? Ye, sordid prostitutes, have you not defiled the sacred place, and turned the Lord's temple into a den of thieves? By your immoral principles and wicked practices, ye have grown intolerably odious to a whole nation. You, who are deputed here by the people to get their grievances reversed, are yourselves become the greatest grievance. Your country, therefore calls on me to clean this Augean stable by putting a final period to your iniquitous proceedings in this house, and which, by God's help and the strength he has given me, I now intend to do. I command you therefore, upon the peril of your lives, to depart immediately out of this place! Go—Make haste! Ye venal slaves, begone! Take away that shining bauble there, the speaker's mace, and then lock up the doors."

### Fun in Animals.

It is well known that lambs hold regular sports apart from their dams which only look on composedly at a little distance to watch, and perhaps enjoy their proceedings. Monkeys act in the same manner, and so do dogs the frolicsome of which resembles that of children. Mr. Leigh Hunt once told Dr. Robert Chambers that he had observed a young spider sporting about its parents, running up to and away from it in a playful manner. He has likewise watched a kitten amusing itself by running along past its mother, to whom she always gave a little pat on the cheek as she passed. The elder cat endured the play tranquilly for a while, but at length becoming irritated, she took an opportunity to hit her off-spring a blow on the side of the head, which sent the little creature spinning to the other side of the room, where she looked extremely puzzled at what had happened. An irritated human being would have acted in precisely the same manner.

### The Fireless Locomotive.

The statement is made on the authority of Gen. Beauregard, president of the New Orleans and Carrollton street railroad company, that a fireless locomotive that takes on a sufficiency of power at a given point for a round trip, is a success. These locomotives have now been in use for two months on a portion of that road of about three miles. They have resulted in a gain over horses of twenty minutes to the round trip. They are more manageable than horses, being more readily stopped and started, and give the driver opportunity to make change and attend to the passengers. The start with 15 pounds pressure, make the round trip of six miles and get back to the starting point with 4 to 50 pounds. One dummy is equal to nine miles. A calculation for twenty years makes the running expenses of a road with these engines one-fourth of that of equal conveyance with mules.

One of the most curious of the relics left of bluff old Henry VII, his six wives and the three children who successively wore the crown after him, is the cradle of his youngest daughter, Queen Elizabeth. It is of English oak, very massive, with rich carved panels six in number, two on each side of the same height composing the front and a much higher one under the head-board. The length of the cradle is three feet two inches, its breadth twenty inches, and the height, to the top of the ornaments four feet. At the foot is a large shield, with two cherubs supporting the royal crown, and in the centre the initials "E. R."—Elizabeth Regina. This ornamental work is of silver, carved and engraved in quaint devices, that look strangely enough in our day of light and graceful ornaments.

Mrs. R. S. Screven, of Liberty county, Ga. has sent to the editor of the Albany News a package of black tea of her own raising and curing. In her letter she describes the mode of manipulating and drying the leaves, and how to raise and protect the plants, and says that the tea grows beautifully as high up the country as Athens, Ga., and is more sensitive to heat than to cold. She says that a grove of tea plants, once started, will last a lifetime, and after the roots are well established in the ground, the plants require no more attention than any of our fruit trees or garden shrubs.

### An Air Ship at East.

A Vessel with Wings Worked by Steam—One Hundred Miles an Hour.  
AUBURN, N. Y., Feb. 5.  
For many years Mr. L. B. Hunt, a talented mechanic of this city, has been constructing a vessel with which to navigate the air, and is convinced that he has at last solved the problem of aerial navigation. The vessel is now on exhibition at the fair grounds near this city. The car, which is destined to carry passengers, is of wood, 30 feet long, 8 feet high, and 8 feet in width. Four wire cables connect it with the engine room 20 feet above. The car will be fitted up in attractive style and afford accommodation to forty persons.  
The motive power of the ship is steam, one of Sloss's rotary 50-horse power engines being used. It is so constructed as to turn upright shafts, one within the other, and revolving in opposite directions. To the outer shaft are attached four wings 9 feet wide next the shaft, 6 feet at the extreme end, and 12 feet long. To the inner shaft are fastened four similar wings ten feet above the other. They are made of sheet iron, slightly concave, and incline at an angle of 20 degrees. When the machinery is set in motion these wings revolve at the rate of 150 times a minute, and it is claimed by the inventor will lift the vessel, weighing about six tons, and laden with six tons more.

The desired direction is given the machine by four wings, ten feet long, acting on a horizontal shaft and revolving at a greater velocity than the lifting wings, and manipulated at the will of the operator or engineer. The whole apparatus is steered by a sheet-iron rudder, parallel to the shaft of the engine, at the right of the machine, and sixteen feet long by five wide. From the car to the top of the shaft the vessel measures fifty-eight feet. It has cost \$12,000. Mr. Hunt does not entertain the slightest doubt of the success of his airship. He says he will be able to propel it safely to any point at a rate of 100 miles an hour. He is constructing a vessel of miniature dimensions for the trial, which will be made at an early day.

A farmer tells the Columbus Enquirer that in clearing the cotton seed from his gin house he found thousands of cotton cutworm flies. Can there be any stronger argument for going in heavily for corn this year so as to be prepared for a general sweep of the cotton crop next fall?  
George W. Adair, President of the Georgia Western Railroad, has commenced suit against the Georgia Railroad company to compel the latter to pay its subscription of \$250,000 to the former road.  
President Grant will make Washington his future home. He recently bought a lot, for which he paid twenty-two thousand dollars, and will erect on it a fine residence.

### SCIENTIFIC.

On the 10th of April next there will be a total eclipse of the Sun. It will not, however, be visible in the United States.

The sand blast is now used for cleaning the fronts of buildings. It is used to accomplish the removal of the dust and soil without injuring the ornamental carvings.

The absolute absence of any atmosphere on the moon has never yet been demonstrated, but only the fact that it does not exceed certain limits, generally supposed to be much more restricted than is actually the case.

The Italian section of the Vienna Exhibition contained a table-top composed of portions of human muscles, fat, sinews and glands; all petrified into a single block by Mazzini's process, and polished until its surface resembled marble.

As the result of a series of experiments to determine the power of a sphere of iron to retain electricity of various temperatures, F. Guthrie finds that at 84° c. both kinds of electricity are retained; between this and 116° c. negative electricity is discharged and positive electricity retained, while at 140° c. both kinds are discharged equally.

In New York there is a mill which makes from paper such articles as milk-pans, cups, bread-pans, wash-bowls, etc., which are said to be superior to wood or metal. The paper being pulped, is pressed to shape, dried, enameled and subjected to a heat that would destroy some utensils of the kind. The material is light and easily handled, and does not rust, shrink, leak or easily break.

In a paper presented to the Academy of Medicine of Paris, M. Lecorche says that diabetes is a secondary disease, attending upon imperfect assimilation of nitrogenized bodies. The large quantity of urea daily voided by the patient, consuming in its production the oxygen which should have been employed in the oxidation of sugar. The latter body consequently finds its way out of the system by the kidneys. The proper treatment, he says, is to endeavor to diminish the production of urea by the use of opium, arsenic, valerian, and in some cases bromide of potassium.

Regarding the use of electricity in the treatment of diseases, Beard and Beckwell say: "During the past two years we have treated a number of cases of eczema, acne and prurigo, by central galvanization alone, without making any application whatever to the diseased surface; and under the method of treatment the results have, in some instances, been more satisfactory than under any other method of using electricity in these affections." The negative pole was placed on the epigastrium and the positive on the back, moving it by turns along the whole length of the spine.

THE GREAT ATTRACTION UNABATED!  
MASONIC TEMPLE STORES!  
RETAIL DEPARTMENT!  
HEAD QUARTERS  
FOR  
NEW FASHIONABLE GOODS  
AT  
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.

JOBBING 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. 3m  
N. J. BUSSEY, President, G. GUNBY JORDAN, Secretary & Treasurer.

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, \$1,704,459 43 and are steadily increasing. The Reserve Fund is \$297,708 92 All of which property is especially pledged by act of the General Assembly for the protection of Depositors; and in addition, by the same act, the Stockholders are made INDIVIDUALLY RESPONSIBLE in proportion to their shares, for the integrity of the Savings Department and its certificates of Deposit.

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 L. YOUNG,  
of New York.  
Charles GREEN,  
Pres't Savannah Bank & Trust Co.  
mar-14  
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 6th day of February, 1874, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of J. J. Richardson, deceased.  
All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent, are required to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. Persons indebted to the same will make payment to me.  
W. H. BLACK, Administrator.  
mar-4-6w

### 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  
Ague Cure, &c., &c.  
Columbus, Ga., October 15, 1873. 6m  
A. M. Allen, P. Preer, A. Higgs.

Allen, Preer & Higgs,  
COTTON FACTORS  
—AND—  
Commission Merchants,  
Fontaine Warehouse,  
COLUMBUS, GA.  
Liberal Advances made on Consignments.  
44-6m.

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 Depots or Wharf at Columbus.

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

THE  
UNIVERSAL LIFE  
INSURANCE COMPANY,  
OF NEW YORK.  
Rates of premiums, 25 to 35 per cent. less than Mutual Companies.  
Think of the facts detailed here before you insure.  
At the age of 40 years, \$350 will purchase insurance as follows, in the Companies mentioned:  
St. Louis Mutual, \$7,916.40  
Southern Life, 7,936.50  
Charter Life, 7,940.40  
Life Association of America, 7,987.32  
Piermont & Arlington, 7,987.12  
New York Life, 7,987.22  
Equitable, New York, 7,987.22  
Knickerbocker, 7,989.16  
Connecticut Mutual, 8,007.68  
Mutual Life New York, 8,087.22  
Zebra Life, 8,108.10  
UNION VICTORY, 10,356.08

Some of these are standard Companies.  
Do not be deceived about the promised Dividend. The Universal Life Insurance Company of New York leaves a larger Dividend in YOUR POCKET, at the beginning, than you will ever realize upon an average, at the end of the year, in any of these others.  
Policyholders participate in the profits of the Universal.  
Loans paid in 30 days.  
Call and see J. R. ROGERS, Agent, HERALD & TIMES Office, Union Springs, Ala.  
14-

LUMBER!  
LUMBER!  
THE UNION SPRINGS PLANING MILL is prepared to furnish Lumber of all Grades, at very short notice; and will keep on hand all kinds of  
FINISHING LUMBER,  
well seasoned, dressed or undressed; and will fill all orders entrusted to us for Framing, Finishing Lumber, or other purposes, at the VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES.

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

IF YOU VALUE YOUR SIGHT, USE THE  
ARUNDEL  
PEBBLE SPECTACLE.

THE LENSES have the power of protecting the eye from irritation arising from light accompanied by heat. Sold by  
JOHN EGGEEL,  
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller, No. 80 Market Street, Montgomery, Ala.  
Special attention paid to repairing of Watches, &c. etc. All work warranted. feb18-3m

AWAKE AND ASLEEP.  
These Oil Chromos will be sent mounted complete for framing on receipt of fifty cents. Two new Chromos, SMILES and TEARS, and a picture, 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., 292 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. feb25-6t











The Farm, Garden and Household.

Agricultural Experiments.

REPORT OF DR. E. M. PENDLETON.

Dr. E. M. Pendleton, Professor of Practical Agriculture in the Georgia College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, after numerous experiments on the farm of the college, has delivered a lengthy and able report of results, which are summarized as follows, and will prove valuable to every one interested in agriculture:

To sum up the practical bearings of these experiments they teach—

1. That there is a great waste of ammonia when Peruvian guano is used in its concentrated form; it should be mixed with superphosphates, alkaline salts, &c.

2. That no combination of salts, leaving out soluble phosphoric acid, will pay on our worn soils.

3. That taken separately none of the salts sold as fertilizers to make home compounds will pay. Their virtues, if any, must be in chemical action upon each other, and the substances with which they are composed.

4. That ashes treated with sulphuric acid will greatly improve their fertilizing qualities.

5. That 200 pounds of a good ammoniated superphosphate is about the quantity to be used on an acre of cotton.

6. That a soil abounding in vegetable matter will pay a much better per cent. with commercial fertilizers than one having but little of this substance.

7. That a large amount of fertilizers (say half a ton per acre) will not pay with low priced cotton.

8. That with good cultivation, good fertilizers will pay, even at the lowest rates of cotton; but with bad cultivation, they will hardly pay at any price.

9. The white potash is more indispensable to plant life than soda, the latter may replace the former under certain circumstances.

10. That the bi-phosphate of lime, being less soluble in cold water, is not so efficient as the bi-phosphate as a fertilizer.

11. That stable manure, either fresh or rotten, applied with a high graded superphosphate, makes a very efficient fertilizer for cotton.

12. That cotton seed applied with the germ killed (or green, if put in deep) in conjunction with a good superphosphate, makes a powerful fertilizer.

13. That lime should never be used in conjunction with a superphosphate, and the application of superphosphates to calcareous soils is of doubtful utility.

14. Fertilizers applied during the growth of the crop, to keep up a supply of nutrition to the roots, will not pay under ordinary circumstances.

15. That ammonia is the most active and efficient form of nitrogen, when applied as a fertilizer, and that organic nitrogen in certain albuminoids is more efficient than the nitrates.

16. That the value of nitrogen and phosphoric acid to a farmer depends on their forms and combinations, not their commercial value, which is rated according to law of supply and demand.

17. That the application of soluble manures in a liquid form is better and more efficient than when applied in the dry state.

18. That lime will pay on soils abounding in organic matter; on other soils its application is of doubtful utility.

19. That subsoils do not generate seeds or grow plants like surface soils.

20. That early planting of cotton will not produce as much as that planted later, when the ground becomes warm, and the plant is not retarded, but grows vigorously and healthily.

Central Nurseries.

EDWARD J. EVANS & CO., YORK, PA.

In this issue of our paper we depart somewhat, perhaps, from our general rule, in representing the business of the above firm, but probably many of our city readers, at least, do not comprehend the utility nor vastness of this branch of trade. Nature is the greatest and most beautiful adornment of this world, far exceeding all man's feeble attempts of beautifying earth; while years ago one might travel and see and love those beautiful shrubs and flowers of the foreign world, and eat the luscious fruits of other climes; we can now with little expense have all these things right at our houses. The firm of Evans & Co. was established in 1857, and though begun with perhaps exceedingly unfavorable circumstances, and insignificant local patronage, the business has through the energy and perseverance of the firm and satisfactory business relations with all their customers, reached a magnitude that places it as one of the first Nurseries of the State; their business extending both in the State, and through the Southern and South-western portions of the United States. They deal in and furnish every variety of

FLOWER AND GARDEN SEEDS, the choicest varieties of Fruit Trees adapted to the Middle and Southern States; Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Shrubs, &c., and every description of Ornamental Trees, in fact everything in their line of business, both of Foreign and Domestic Varieties. This firm makes a specialty of furnishing Flowers and Garden Seeds by mail, and the railroad facilities, and cost of shipment for West and South, are so good that there is no delay in delivery of goods. Not being entirely devoted to the Horticultural, they also furnish Agricultural Seed Oats, Potatoes, Corn, &c.; also deal extensively in Bulbs, Flowering and Bidding Plants, and are likewise agents for Terra-cotta Vases, Statuary, &c., as well as all sizes of Drain Pipes, in fact every article connected with the business can be obtained here; and the gentlemen composing the firm are thoroughly and particularly acquainted with their business, and will be found prompt and upright in their dealings. They invite inspection of their stock by purchasers in this market, and from all parts of the country. Circulars and information furnished on application; and satisfaction guaranteed to the trade and others.—*Merchants and Manufacturers' Review.*

Ploughs and Ploughing.

Now I lay it down as a fact, that successful farming is impossible without good ploughs and good and thorough ploughing be done. Too many farmers there are, I must say, that do not know what good ploughing is, or what kind of ploughing is needed for certain purposes. We sometimes hear a farmer say, he would not have a turning plough that did not turn over the furrow slice perfectly flat. Well and good, but a plough that does that kind of ploughing is not suited for breaking up ground intended for corn or wheat, as I shall presently explain. Now when I turn under green weeds or clover for manure purposes, I prefer that the plough should turn over the furrow, slice perfectly flat, provided it covers up the weeds and clover; but bear in mind, such ploughs never turn deep or pulverize the ground; what pulverizing is done is done afterwards, by the inverted slice being exposed to the action of the weather; and such ploughs leave the ground hard and smooth, below the furrows; as such, those ploughs I never use in breaking and turning the land preparatory for planting.

The turning plough I use for fall or winter ploughing, in preparing lands for corn or wheat, is the turning plough that breaks deep, and pulverizes the ground and turns the furrow slices at angles of forty-five degrees, lodging each furrow against the other. The plough that does that kind of work leaves the ground thoroughly broken and pulverized, and it remains soft and mellow; for when the furrow slices remain lodged against each other at that angle, they are never settled and compacted together by rains, as when turned over flat.

When thorough ploughing and cultivation are undertaken, we must undertake a less area of land, than what has been customary with us in our Southern system of farming; and what is done, let it be well done; and I will further add, rely more on rotating crops and turning under green vegetation for re-suscitating your lands, than on commercial manures.

JNO. H. DENT, in Rural Carolinian, March No.

Killing Grass and Buying Hay.

It is a little singular that a people engaged actively for half the year in killing grass cannot grow grass enough to feed their stock. The mistake has been in trying experiments, in futile efforts to make foreign grasses whip out the natives. If a little of the pains taken to grow cotton was used to make crop grass meadows or secure swamp grass, we could have an abundance of forage. Any piece of upland that will grow twelve or fifteen bushels of corn per acre plowed up and barrowed in April will yield more money value for the labor bestowed than in any other crop.—*[Rural Carolinian, March No.]*

Mrs. Smith says her husband is like a tallow candle, because he always smokes when going out.

Fe mulas for Composting Manures.

CLASS FORTY-THREE—Potatoes, 200 bushels per acre, 12,000 Tubers, 6,000 dry tops, containing:

	Tubers.	Tops.	Total.
Ammonia,	42 00	3 00	45 00
Phosphoric Acid, 96.0	36 00	102 00	
Potash,	218 00	140 00	358 00
Lime,	8 40	110 00	118 40

No. 1.—VILLE'S FORMULA FOR POOR LANDS.  
Superphosphate Lime, 355 lbs.  
Nitrate Potash, 177 lbs.  
Nitrate Soda, 266 lbs.  
Salphate Lime, 266 lbs.

No. 2.—VILLE'S COMPLETE FORMULA.  
Superphosphate Lime, 355 lbs.  
Nitrate Potash, 177 lbs.  
Nitrate Soda, 266 lbs.  
Salphate Lime, 266 lbs.

CLASS No. 5.—Beans, Peas, Clover and Lucern.—Clover, average crop, 4,000 per acre, containing Ammonia 52 lbs., Phosphoric Acid 19.76 lbs., Potash 84.69 lbs., Lime 75.00 lbs.

No. 1.—VILLE'S COMPLETE FORMULA.  
Superphosphate Lime, 355 lbs.  
Nitrate Potash, 177 lbs.  
Nitrate Soda, 266 lbs.  
Salphate Lime, 266 lbs.

No. 2.—TO SUIT ABOVE.  
Superphosphate Lime, 150 lbs.  
Nitrate Potash, 125 lbs.  
Nitrate Soda, 150 lbs.  
Salphate Lime, 200 lbs.

CLASS No. 6.—Beets, Carrots, Cabbages, Garden Stuff, &c.—Carrots, 20 tons per acre, contain: Ammonia 48 lbs., Phosphoric Acid 39 lbs., Potash 134 lbs., Lime 197 lbs.

No. 1.—VILLE'S COMPLETE FORMULA.  
Superphosphate Lime, 355 lbs.  
Nitrate Potash, 177 lbs.  
Nitrate Soda, 266 lbs.  
Salphate Lime, 266 lbs.

No. 2.—INTENSE FORMULA.  
Superphosphate Lime, 583 lbs.  
Nitrate Potash, 355 lbs.  
Nitrate Soda, 296 lbs.  
Salphate Lime, 240 lbs.

A series of experiments made by Prof. Vile, in France, show that the diseases of the potato are in part the result of a deficiency in the supply of potash in the soil. For five years in succession the Professor planted potatoes in the same soil without any fertilizer; to other plots of ground he added fertilizers that did not contain potash. In all these cases the fruit became diseased in the month of May, while on the other plots where potash was supplied in sufficient quantity, the plants were healthy and yielded an excellent product.

It will not do for planters in any part of the South to rely upon assurances that the crop of this year is to be a light one because they hear so much talk of a determination to put in more corn and reduce the area devoted to cotton. The true reliance is for each man to so order and regulate his own planting economy as to make his own farm self-sustaining, and then the success of his year's operations will not depend upon what others may or may not do.

It is now settled pretty definitely that this section has sowed about 100,000 bushels of oats, almost double last year's amount. The average in wheat is much more than that of 1873. Farmers are preparing to plant thirty per cent. at least, more corn, and use fifty to seventy-five per cent. less of commercial manures. All evinces a prospect of bright prosperity.—*[Columbus Enquirer.]*

SOMETHING NEW!

FARMERS AND GARDENERS READ THIS!

Agents Wanted to Sell the Japanese Pen.

These pens have recently been brought to this country from JAPAN, and prove to be the finest PEN 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 pens per bush. A sample package, that will produce from 5 to 10 bushels of pens, 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, N. C.

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 exceeds buckwheat for bees.

F. E. HARDWICK, J. P., Bradley County.

Mr. Brown Ross, of Lauderdale county, who never walked a step in his life, and had to be held up on the side of his bed during the ceremony, married his second wife a few days ago.

F. J. C. HANSON,

DEALER IN

Rosewood and Metallic Burial Cases

AND CASES.

Also, just received, a new lot of WALNUT

FURNITURE, which I will sell cheap for cash.

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 PAUCI PRICES, FAR BELOW COST!

COLUMBUS, GA., February 11, 1874.

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 Household buying from me, buy from first hands. My Goods are manufactured in Columbus, Ga.

February 11, 1874. 6m

T. S. SPEAR, A. S. T.

No. 99 BROAD STREET,

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

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

GOLD WATCHES, JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS.

SPECTACLES A SPECIALTY.

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

ENGRAVING NEATLY DONE.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND CLOCKS REPAIRED PROMPTLY. ALL ORDERS

will receive prompt attention. SINGER SEWING MACHINE DEPOT.

February 11, 1874. 17f

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 Rav

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 pub

lic generally. REDD, CHAMBERS & BANKS. 6m

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. MILFORD 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.,

SELLS DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES,

GARDEN SEEDS, KEROSENE OIL,

Lamp Glass, Perfumery, and all articles kept

in a Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, VERY

Low to Merchants and Consumers.

February 11, 1874. 8m



VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California

Vinegar Bitters are a purely 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-

lelled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?"

Our answer is, that they

remove the cause of disease, and

the patient recovers his health. They

are the great blood purifier and a

life-giving principle, a perfect Re-

novator and invigorator of the system.

Never before in the history of the world

has a medicine been compounded

possessing the remarkable qualities of Vi-

negar Bitters in healing the sick of

every disease man is heir to. They are

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.

Enos, Bellock Co., Ala., Jan. 16, 1873.

Dr. E. C. Hood, Columbus, Ga.—Dear

Sir—We take pleasure in saying that

after selling your Bureka Liver Medi-

cine 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 pur-

ports to be, the best Liver Medicine we

know.

BANKS, CALDWELL & CO.

COLUMBUS, GA., Jan. 22, 1873.

This is to certify that I am using Dr.

Hood's Bureka Liver Medicine in my

family, with entire satisfaction, and I be-

lieve it to be superior to any other.

GEO. A. PRADDO.

LUMPKIN, GA., June 10, 1872.

Dr. Hood—Up to two months ago I

was greatly troubled about every month

with bilious attacks, and found nothing

that acted like the Bureka, although I

had taken Simmons' Regulator, Vinegar

Bitters, and others. I now have no

trouble with my bowels, and unhesita-

tingly say that the Bureka is the best

Liver Medicine in the world.

J. R. CHRISTIAN,

Editor Lumpkin Telegraph.

Having tested the virtues of Dr.