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Peas With Corn and Oats With Cotton.

As a rule, one crop on the ground at a time is enough, and all crowding is unprofitable. As a partial exception, we advise peas with corn, and in some cases, the small grains with cotton, as they make most of their growth after the original crop has ceased to require the soil, and we repeat here instructions given last year on this point: "Oats may be sown at the last working of the cotton, no extra labor being required except the broadcasting of the seed between the rows, in advance of the ploughs; but oats sown so early in the season require to be fed off before the final picking of the cotton, to prevent them from prematurely throwing up the seed stem. Sheep do this work with great benefit to themselves and with no damage to the cotton, provided, of course, that they are turned out as soon as the oats are well cropped. Wheat sown later requires to be covered with the plough or cultivator. During the winter the cotton stalks must be broken down, when the grain will have full possession of the field. This plan has been found to work well, when the land has been in good condition and is worthy of a more extensive trial, where labor and mulepower are scarce; but it does not permit that thorough preparation of the land necessary to the best results in small grain culture."

Rural Carolinian for July.

Cabbage and their Enemies.

Lice, several species of worms and "big-root" or club-foot, are the principal pests with which we have to deal in the cabbage patch. The lice are killed by soot and ashes, and doubtless, by other applications, but it is difficult to get rid of them, as all cannot easily be reached by our remedies, and the few that may remain soon again cover the plants with their rapid multiplication. Pains-taking and perseverance, however, will save the plants. Then come the worms. We entrap and kill them by laying a fresh cabbage leaf on the top of the plant at night, to be examined the next morning, when most of the worms will be found on the underside of it and can be readily killed. A correspondent of the "New England Farmer" deals with them in another way: He gets half a pound of saltpetre and one-fourth of a pound of coppers, and dissolves it in a half hoghead of water, and as soon as the butterfly which lays the egg for the worm appears, he waters the plants with the solution, repeating the operation after each raid of the insects. By this means he saves his cabbages, or at least he thinks so. With club-foot we have no experience, whether because we always give our cabbage bed a good dressing of salt and lime, or from some other cause, we do not know. Wetting the roots and then dressing them with bone meal before planting is said to be a preventive; so is a teaspoonful of caustic lime, applied by removing a little earth from around the plant, putting on the lime, and then replacing it. Club-foot is caused by an insect.

Rural Carolinian for July.

Paris Green for the Cotton Caterpillar.

Paris green was tested quite extensively last year and in not a single instance where everything was known to be right, have I heard of a failure. A few persons claimed that the compound damaged their crop, while others reported that it worked no particular good. In the first named it is highly probable that too large a portion of the Paris green was used, and in the second too small, or the quantities of a heavily-adulterated article were offered for sale in my own city of Mobile, and I have no doubt it was the same in other places.

All through the caterpillar season of last year, I put Prof. Riley's remedy to the test in various ways, and the result has convinced me that we may save our cotton by the use of Paris green. And I hope our planters will not hesitate to try it. There is no patent on the process—the patents in vogue are on certain compounds as "Wiseman's Caterpillar Destroyer," and the like. Our planters may buy these, if they feel so disposed, but for my part I want nothing better than good Paris green and flour in the proportion of one to thirty, or almost any other fine material will answer in the place of the flour, as it is used simply to spread the Paris green and reduce its strength. For a duster, I use an old tin bucket or can nailed or screwed to a handle about four feet long, and having a piece of common mosquito bar tied securely over the top, which becomes its bottom when I am dusting on the compound. While at work I keep to the windward of the row being operated upon and so have no fears of suffering from any poisonous effects of the drug. But there is one thing to be considered, if we hope to succeed—we must

Paris Green for the Cotton Caterpillar.

have Paris green. Swindling the farmer has grown to be so fashionable of late, that it behooves us to keep our eyes open, and I hope Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry, and Councils of the Progressive Farmers in the Cotton States, will see to it that their members are supplied with reliable Paris green, in case it is needed.

J. PARISH SPELLE, In the Rural Carolinian for July.

A Popular Mistake.

[Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel]

It is a very popular mistake to suppose that all the cotton in the South is made by negroes. This opinion is not only prevalent universally at the North, but to a very great extent at the South. Before the war nearly all the cotton was made by slave labor, but this is not so now. Thousands of white men, all over the South, have gone into the cotton fields since the war, and have labored faithfully for the production of cotton. This opinion is supported by an article before us from the Memphis Appeal, in which it is stated that a greater part of the cotton shipped to Memphis is raised by white labor. The Mobile Register asserts that "the great cotton region of Alabama is cursed with African labor, which has destroyed the production of cotton upon the richest lands of the South." The Appeal states that "while the production of cotton has been unremunerative in a large portion of the negro States, it has been highly profitable and greatly expanded in the white States. The acreage which the negro has paralyzed in Middle Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Mississippi, has been substituted by a greater acreage in Tennessee, Arkansas, North Texas, the Indian Territory, and even South Missouri."

There is no doubt as to the falling off in the production of cotton in certain sections worked exclusively by negro labor. While this is true, it is easy to find the cause. The negro has been led into idleness by being dragged into politics. In the black belt of Alabama, as shown by the receipts at Mobile, Selma and Montgomery, the falling off has been overbalanced by increased receipts at other points, showing that white labor has entered largely into the production of cotton—Saint Louis has received a quarter of a million bales from the white counties of North Arkansas, South Missouri and North Texas. In Missouri, North Arkansas, Tennessee and North Texas white labor works the cotton fields. In our own State, in North Georgia, along the line of the Air Line Road, cotton production is on the increase. During 1873 the receipts of cotton at Atlanta were 23,210 bales. This year the receipts were 54,889—nearly an increase of 90 per cent. This cotton was produced by white labor. In the upper counties of South and North Carolina white labor is forced by necessity into the production of cotton. Small farmers find it remunerative. They raise their own supplies, and in this way make it remunerative.

Benefits of the Tomato.

Dr. Bennett, a professor of some celebrity, considers the tomato as an invaluable article of diet, and ascribes to it very important medicinal properties:

- 1. That the tomato is one of the most powerful aperients of the materia medica, and that in all those affections of the liver and organs where calomel is indispensable, it is probably the most effective and least harmful remedial agent known to the profession.
- 2. That a chemical extract pill can be obtained from it which will altogether supersede the use of calomel in the use of disease.
- 3. That he has successfully treated diarrhoea with this article alone.
- 4. That when used as an article of diet, it is almost a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia and indigestion.
- 5. That the citizens in ordinary make use of either raw, cooked, or in the form of catsup, with their daily food, as it is a most healthy article.

It seems that the President's particular friend, Gov. Shepherd, was roughly handled the other day when he was nominated as a member of the new District Commission. Mr. Edmunds declaring that the nomination was an insult to the Senate. Mr. Logan of Ohio, spoke of disgust in the West, where he has just been, at the action of the Washington ring. The Senate spewed up the President's friend. The vote rejecting him being 36 votes to 6 votes. The ring must find another shepherd.

A wealthy gentleman, who owns a country seat, nearly lost his wife, who fell into a river which flows through his estate. He announced the narrow escape to his friends, expecting their congratulations. One of them—an old bachelor—wrote as follows: "I always told you that river was too shallow."

TRAFFIC ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Mr. Davis on Direct Communication with London.

Hon. Jefferson Davis addressed on Wednesday June 24, a meeting of the Memphis Branch of the Mississippi Valley Society of London. We take the following extracts from his remarks, as reported by the Appeal. He said:

"It happened that he had been presented to Sir Edward Penson, of this Society, in London, and all the arms and incidents of the International Association, having branches everywhere in Europe as well as in the valley of the Mississippi, were thoroughly discussed. It was in an interview with members of the Society that he had suggested the inauguration of a system of direct trade between England and the valley of the Mississippi. He had shown how the intermediate agency of Atlantic coast cities was ruinous to English merchants, and that great losses were sustained for the same reason by the people of cities and States along the great American river. There is no necessity for the intervention of middlemen and middle cities now absorbing all profits incident to commercial intercourse between the great valley and the world's commercial capital. It is needless to say that British statesmen, merchants and bankers, constituting the society in London, approved the plans defined by Mr. Davis, and readily agreed to furnish three-fourths of the capital required to inaugurate the enterprise, and establish a successful steamship line from New Orleans to Liverpool or London. Mr. Davis said that the largest vessels possible, of the greatest possible tonnage, should be built or chartered. Barge lines from the remote Northwest and from St. Louis should be used in connection with these great sea-going steamers, into which grain would be transferred in bulk at New Orleans. A gentleman named Hirsch had constructed a vessel having a double keel, and having the capacity of 6,000 tons, drawing 16 feet of water, and one drawing 22 feet of 3,000 tons. One of these steamers was tested in storms in the Mediterranean, and it seaworthy and staunch, as represented by the scientist Mr. Hirsch, the problem of direct trade was already solved, and our discussion of the means of securing a perfect water-way from New Orleans to the sea was already needless. This failing we must still resort to dredging. This can be effectively done. The river was kept open without difficulty when Mr. Davis was Secretary of War, during Pierce's administration. Then dredging was fairly and honestly done. Tenfold greater difficulties are mounted in keeping open the mouth of the Clyde, a shallow stream, dredged thirty miles and deepened till the heaviest and largest ships that bear the British flag go in and out at will. Whether steel ships may be built and successfully navigate the ocean, of light draught but of irrefragible strength, is a question not yet solved. But we must act in this matter. A steamship line must be established, and the people here must own one-fourth of the property. If we do not demonstrate our earnestness of faith by risking one-fourth as much as our English friends, the line will perhaps never be established. Trade runs in very deep grooves, and its habits are changed with the greatest difficulty. Mr. Davis thinks the steamship line would be most profitable, and its route across the ocean which he has proposed, was safest, and certainly most delightful."

THE SOUTHERN PROBLEM.

A Desperate Evil Requiring a Desperate Remedy.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.] Since the failure of Congress to do anything to relieve the oppressed South, the carpet-baggers and negroes down there have been more thievish and impudent than ever. They interpret the silence of Congress as consent, if not approval, and keep on stealing. When the South Carolina taxpayers asked for an investigation, they did not put much faith in the result of such a work, but they did think, correctly that it might frighten a little the band of robbers who govern them, and somewhat mitigate their miseries. This least of all favors being denied, the political tyrants of that State are now carrying things with a higher hand. The shameless Governor Moses has actually pardoned out the three Barnwell Commissioners, convicted of corruption and theft a few weeks ago. This Governor, bad as he is, and sympathizing as he does with the official rascality all about him, would never have dared this but for the indifference of

CONGRESS TO THE WOES OF THE TAXPAYERS.

In Louisiana, too, we mark fresh outbreaks of violence and rapine from the mongrel State Government; and the poor taxpaying whites are, in pure self defence, organizing themselves to resist the spoilers by every means, fighting included. Men of all the old parties and factions, counting in the two Republican varieties, are joining this corps, and they mean business. The Government of the State is rotten and infamous from end to end. The Legislature is a gang of black and white thieves, with a small sprinkling of honest men, powerless to stay the corruption, and only showing it up in a bolder relief. Judges can be bought for a peck of potatoes. Juries are all packed. In all the branches of government there is a desperate contest to see who can control (which is equivalent to stealing) the largest share of the public funds. These creatures are perfectly willing to turn Louisiana into a swamp or a wilderness, so long as they can fill their pockets and get away in safety from the scene of devastation. The recent overflow of large districts and terrible loss of life and property are attributable to the theft of millions of dollars which should have gone to the making of strong levees. The people of the North have been obliged to give alms to the wretched sufferers from these crimes, because the Louisiana taxpayers have been robbed of nearly their last dollar. Goaded on by outrages the honest white men of the State now turn at bay, and will fight for the overthrow of their oppressors. Friends of peace must deeply regret the appearance of any signs of impending war of races, such as is offered by the organization of whites against blacks. But it is said there may be no other mode of self defence, except a pledged and thorough union of the victims against the tyrants. The negroes cannot protest against a new party based on complexion alone, for they have long been banded and sworn together. At this distance it is very hard to make our advice fit the case, but it does seem to us that the new organization of whites should be made as little threatening as possible. While fully prepared to defend themselves in their rights—and maintaining a firm and bold attitude—they should use their money and influence, diplomatically, to split the black party in twain. They should divide and conquer. Cash and tact ought to do this, without using either for illegitimate purposes. Here and there, there must be an official not wholly corrupted who could be brought over to the reform side; and the moment the movement looks strong, many of those now backing the thieves may be expected to join it. This plan outlanks the enemy, and forces him to retreat without a collision. In this work of reform no tools should be despised, but all accepted who can in any way advance it; and above all things, we repeat, the negroes should be taken as allies and fairly treated. Unless the taxpayers of Louisiana are ready to attach the better class of negroes to their side, we fear that little good will come of all their concerted efforts. A work similar in some respects is developing itself in South Carolina. There it takes the name of "Tax Unions." Its object is declared to be the reduction of taxation, and the honest appropriation and expenditure of the public funds. The constitution of the order has not a word about white or black; and a black taxpayer could join it if he pleased; though such a phenomenon would be difficult to find because there are no negroes who own land (for some of them have large, fine farms, bought at forced sales) but because blacks rule and whites only are despoiled. There is a State Union, with branches in every county, and subordinate unions in towns, villages and hamlets. The idea is to bring in every taxpayer in the State, and to weld them all as a solid body for the common good. Their vote will tell in some locations, but will have no effect in State elections. Their money—what little is left them—is the chief thing; and from the detailed provisions about assessments, we infer that they mean to trust the most to that silent power. As in Louisiana, so in South Carolina, it is the wisest

ASSESSMENTS

Assessed at \$1.00 per square for first and \$0.50 for each subsequent location. Tax on each square will constitute a square, whether in block or by lot type; less than an inch will be considered as a square. Marriage notices free. Deaths and funeral notices free. Obituaries of one square foot (over one square charged as a boarding rate). Religious notices of one square free. A liberal discount will be made to those whose advertisements are to be kept in for term of three months or longer.

The Right of a State to Repeal a Charter.

A decision of some importance was recently rendered by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in relation to the power of the State over charters of incorporation. The history of the case passed upon is in brief as follows: "The West Wisconsin Railroad received a land grant which was expressly exempted from taxation. Much of the land so acquired was disposed of at public sale to Eastern purchasers, and was eagerly sought for on account of the tax exemption. The Legislature after ward repealed the law exempting the lands. Taxes were extended on them by the board of supervisors of Trempealeau county, and payment was refused by the railroad company. The case went to the Supreme Court, which has now decided that the State has full power to alter or repeal any rights, privileges or immunities derived by charter directly from the State. As for the vested rights involved, the Court held that they amount to nothing, for it was perfectly well known at the time the lands were sold that the State might at any time repeal the act of exemption."

A Lost Love.—"She loved him for himself." Perhaps that wasn't her fault. But the met was he had nothing else to be loved for. She married him. And still she loved him for himself. The gave her not so much as a single dollar to aid on her love. Last week he returned home full of whiskey as a barrel, and undertook to assert his manly sway in too violent a way. In fact, he deliberately punched her in the eye. This was what turned her love to gall, and made her take up the washboard, on which she earned her own and his support, and labor him with it until there was very little of the board left; and his head looked like a pumpkin which boys had been using as a football. Every day earns a living for himself and wife. Such are some of the inconsistencies of the human feminine.

PUMPING THE WRONG WAY.

When the French steamer Americque was abandoned, the event excited general remark, and there were many surmises as to the cause. The French Government ordered an official investigation of the matter, and the committee who conducted the examination have just made their report. They say that the steamer was not weakened by the lengthening process, and is even now perfectly sound. The vessel had on board a new English "double circulation pump," a machine of whose method of operation the chief engineer was so ignorant that at the time he supposed he was pumping the water out of the vessel, he was in reality pumping it in at the rate of several thousand gallons an hour. It was not very remarkable, therefore, that the vessel filled rapidly. The investigators say the officers did right in promptly abandoning the vessel, because if they had not done this they would probably very soon have sunk her. But what a commentary is furnished by such an event as to the mechanical intelligence of the officers of that vessel!

A freight bill handed us by one of our good citizens, shows the following figures, on two barrels of flour from Charleston, S. C.: From Charleston to Florence via N. E. R. R., (30 cents per bbl.) 60 cents. From Florence to Sumter, (50 cents per bbl.) \$1.00. The distance from Charleston to Florence is, we believe, ninety miles, while that from Florence to Sumter is forty miles. These complaints are constantly being made to us, and there is great dissatisfaction among our people in consequence of this great disparity of charges. We present this matter to the managers of the W. G. & A. R. R., in the spirit of good temper, when we ask them what can be done to remedy the difficulty?
Sumter Watchman.

The New York Advertiser states that it lately "saw a negro occupying the place in the tread-mill of a cigar-manufacturing on Broadway that was formerly held by a dog." It then comments on the fact: Mr. Bergs succeeded in having the dog removed from the tread-mill on the ground of cruelty to animals. It will do Mr. Berg's humane heart good to see how the negro fulfills the part of the dog. We presume this choice of a dark-skinned power is on the principle of natural selection—if you can't get a dog, try a negro.