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 an inch will be charged for as a square.
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 Obituaries of one square four insertions
 gratis, and of other squares gratis.
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 A liberal discount will be made on those
 whose advertisements are to be continued for
 terms of three months or longer.



SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR
 THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.
 This unrivaled medicine is warranted not to
 contain a single particle of Mercury or any
 injurious mineral substance but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.
 containing those Southern Roots and Herbs,
 which an all-wise Providence has placed in
 countries where Liver Diseases most prevail.
 It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement
 of the Liver and Bowels.

Simmons' Liver Regulator, or Medicine
 is eminently a Family Medicine, and by being
 kept ready for immediate resort will save
 many an hour of suffering and many a dollar
 in time and doctor's bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still re-
 ceiving the most unqualified testimonials to
 its virtues from persons of the highest charac-
 ter and responsibility. Eminent physicians
 commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC
 For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and
 changes of water and food may be faced with-
 out fear. As a Remedy in MALARIAL FEVERS,
 BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS,
 JAUNDICE, NAUSEA,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.
 It is the Cheapest and Best Family Medicine
 in the World!

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZELIN & CO.,
 MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA
 Price, \$1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

BRINGER'S
OLD LONDON DOCK GIN.

Especially designed for the use of the Medical
 Profession and the Family, possessing those
 intrinsic medicinal properties which belong
 to an Old and Pure Gin.

Indispensable to females. Good for Kidney
 Complaints. A delicious Tonic. Put up in
 cases containing one dozen bottles each, and
 sold by all druggists, grocers, &c. A. M. Bringer
 & Co., established 1778. No. 15 Beaver
 Street, New York.

VICK'S
FLORAL GUIDE
For 1874.

500 PAGES; 500 ENGRAVINGS, and
 COLORED PLATE. Published Quarterly,
 at 25 Cents a Year. First No. for 1874 just
 issued. A German edition at same price.
 Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.,
 Dec. 24, -11.

Our Seventy Page Illustrated
 Catalogue of
Doors, Sashes, Blinds
Stair Rails, Newels, Fancy Glass, &c.
 Mailed to any one interested in building
 on receipt of stamp.
REGIE & THORNE,
 254 and 256 Canal Street,
 New York.

MILLER'S
ALMANAC
For the Year 1874.
 PUBLISHED FOR
HARRY COUNTY,
 For sale at 10 cents each by
M. B. BEATY;
 Dec 9 1873

"TO-DAY,"
 THE PEOPLE'S ILLUSTRATED PAPER.
 It is a thoroughly American enterprise, illus-
 trated by the leading artist and teeming with
 the best efforts of the most able writers of our
 country. It is a paper that, once introduced
 on the family circle, is sure to be eagerly
 watched for and carefully preserved. The
 voice of

THREE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL
CHROMOS

ever issued is given to each subscriber, viz
 "The So High" and "LITTLE SUNSHINE,"
 two beautiful Child Pictures, by Mrs. ANDER-
 SON, and "AMONG THE DESWINDERS," a beau-
 tiful landscape in Van Dyck color by the celebrated
 BRACKET FOSTER.
 All our agents have copies of each, and are
 prepared to deliver them together with a
 Subscription Certificate signed by the pub-
 lishers, at the time the money is paid. Agents
 wanted everywhere, and liberal inducements
 offered. Sample copies with full particulars
 and descriptions of the Chromos, sent on re-
 ceipt of 65 cents.
 Only two dollars and a half a year.
 ADDRESS,

To-Day Printing & Publishing Co.,
 733 Sanson St., Philadelphia,
 1 Broadway, N. Y., 3 School St., Boston
 115 & 117 E. Madison St. Chicago.

Turnips.

[Planter and Farmer.]

Turnips have been sown last month, though it
 is still time, provided the ground is
 rich and in good mechanical condition.
 But no time should be lost in getting
 them in. The best manure for turnips
 of any kind is well rotted stable
 manure; failing in that, superphos-
 phate, at the rate of not less than two
 pounds per acre, and 1,000 pounds is
 better, should be applied. We have
 succeeded in making very satisfactory
 crops on poor land by the use of su-
 perphosphate alone. It has one ad-
 vantage over stable or farmyard ma-
 nure. It has no seeds of any kind to
 grow up and interfere with the crop.

The best method of preparing the
 ground is to select a piece as free as
 possible from weeds, and if conven-
 ient, one that has been plowed early
 in the season. Break thoroughly and
 pulverize with the harrow; then cross-
 plow and harrow again, and continue
 this process until the ground is in per-
 fect condition; then sow the fertilizer
 broadcast and rake again, and then
 throw into low ridges 20 to 30 inches
 apart, and drill in the seed on top of
 these ridges. In the absence of a regu-
 lar seed drill, a goose quill stuck
 through the cork of a bottle will an-
 swer a very good purpose. Fill the
 bottle with seed, and try it first on
 the floor or a paper, to see how rapidly
 it discharges, and regulate your
 motion along the drill accordingly. At-
 ter sowing, it is best to press down the
 top of the drill to make it solid and
 retain the moisture. A light roller
 will be best, and in absence of this
 we use a hoe or spade to rake it
 down.

When the young plants appear,
 they will be liable to the attacks of
 the fly. To prevent this, sow early
 them in the morning, when wet with
 dew, soot, ashes or lime. Either will
 usually prove a sufficient protection
 against the ravages of insect enemies.
 After the plants get to some size, thin
 out to 10 or 12 inches apart, and keep
 free from weeds and grass. The same
 directions apply to the ordinary white
 turnip, except that it should be sown
 later—say from the 25th of July to
 the 10th of August—and we have
 made excellent turnips sown as late
 as the 1st of September. Turnips do
 not grow much until the cool rains of
 autumn moisten the earth, and the
 long, cool nights begin to prevent the
 scorching up of vegetation. Turnips
 do better seven broadest than ruta
 baga, as it is usually too late in the
 season for weeds to injure them very
 much.

PERSISTENCE AS FOOD FOR HOGS AND
Cows.—Mrs. A. R. C., of Clinton,
 Miss., writes to the *Farmer's Advocate*
 as follows:

I have seen nothing in your valuable
 paper about persistence for cows and
 hogs. I take the liberty of making
 a few suggestions about them, as I
 am a native of the Old North State,
 and know what I am writing about.
 I do not know what would pay a
 farmer better than planting a persis-
 tent grove; they will bear in five or
 six years from the seed and hogs will
 fatten on them. Cows fed on them
 will give the richest milk, and make
 such sweet yellow butter. The way
 to give them to cows is in their slops,
 pull off the burrs, and put them in the
 corn meal or barn slops. I have fed
 them this way, and I know what I
 write about, and the results to be
 true.

ABOUT POTATOES.—The United
 States raises annually about 150,000,
 000 bushels of potatoes, representing
 a money value of about \$100,000,000.
 Twenty-five per cent. of the potato is
 solid dry substance, and of this sixty-
 two and five-tenths per cent is starch.
 One hundred and fifty bushels of pota-
 toes, which may be raised as easily as
 twenty bushels of wheat, contain
 2,250 pounds of dry nutritive sub-
 stance. The twenty bushels of wheat
 would contain only 1,043 pounds of
 dry substance, of which sixty per cent.
 is starch, and as starch is the material
 in living bodies which furnishes nutri-
 tion to the repository process and
 fat to the tissues, for these purposes a
 crop of potatoes is worth double a
 crop of wheat.

The Dangers of Paris Green.

As the handling and using of dry
 Paris green, especially by persons un-
 accustomed to its use, is attended
 with considerable risk, and often fol-
 lowed by serious consequences, we
 make the following suggestions
 founded on our experience as manufac-
 turers:
 All packages, whether large or
 small, should be plainly marked "pois-
 on."
 There is great danger in the mixing
 of this green for potato bug and cot-
 ton worm poison, owing to the fine
 dust which arises in the process,
 which is inhaled and also rapidly ab-
 sorbed by the pores of the skin, es-
 pecially if the person using it should
 be in a state of perspiration. To

guard against this, the hands and face
 (particularly the nostrils) should be
 protected as much as possible, and
 should be carefully washed after work-
 ing in it, or in any of the preparations
 of which it is an ingredient. As it
 penetrates and poisons wool, gets in-
 to the seams and crevices of articles
 made of metal, and even into earthen-
 ware that is at all porous, all house-
 hold utensils, or anything in barn or
 stable which cattle or horses could
 have access to, in which the arti-
 cle may have been mixed, or from
 which it has been used, should be
 carefully set aside and never again
 used for any other purpose.

Malignant sores are not infre-
 quently caused by scratching the skin
 when itching or irritated from handling
 the green. It should be constantly
 borne in mind that it is more dan-
 gerous and deadly poison than arsenic,
 and farmers, planters and others,
 when purchasing, should be duly
 cautioned to exercise the utmost care
 in using it.

As a remedy for the poison, the free
 use of milk as a beverage is recom-
 mended, but we have found hydrated
 peroxide of iron (a simple, harmless
 remedy) the best substitute. Sores
 caused by the green should be well
 covered with it, as with an ordinary
 ointment, and a teaspoonful in a wine-
 glass of water should be taken twice
 a day internally, while working with
 the green. This remedy can be ob-
 tained from any druggist or chemist.

The consumption of Paris green has
 largely increased within a few years,
 and the article is now applied to such
 a variety of purposes, that carelessness
 in its use or ignorance of its highly
 dangerous properties on the part of
 those who use it, cannot fail to pro-
 duce the most deplorable results.
Reprinted from the Journal,
A Warning Against Swindlers.

The papers which are most widely
 circulated among the Patrons are filled
 with advertisements soliciting the em-
 ployment of the granges in New York
 city and other distributing centers. While
 in many instances these cards are those
 of trustworthy and reasonable dealers,
 it is impossible to avoid expressing the
 opinion that they are inserted for
 fraudulent purposes. Great gains
 are being made by these swindlers,
 and if traced out, will be found to
 have for a warehouse a fifth-story, ten
 by five office, and for stock-piling
 but swindling circles, and the assur-
 ance and dishonesty of the man who
 is the company. There are dozens of
 agents traveling through the country
 selling excellent goods—if they only
 were ever delivered, or at all equal to
 sample—for fantastically low prices,
 taking a small installment of the cash,
 and promising to collect the balance
 on delivery. Others are promising to
 send six pounds of Mocha coffee for
 one dollar to large clubs. The first
 man who sends his money gets the
 coffee; the clubs captured by this kind
 never hear from their recipients. Other
 dealers sell only to holders of
 tickets costing from twenty-five cents
 to one dollar each, and the credulous
 customer who invests is out so much.
 On general principles it is safe for the
 farmer to resist no money to advertis-
 ers who offer particularly brilliant in-
 ducements. Something is not to be
 had for nothing, even in the day of
 granger and cheap stores, and it is ex-
 tremely doubtful whether those who
 fall victims to these swindlers after fair
 warning, deserve any sympathy what-
 ever. *New York World.*

Arbitration for law.

Farmers have long been aware of
 the folly, and worse than folly, of go-
 ing to law, but the lack of business
 and social intercourse with their
 neighbors often prevents a proper
 understanding of right and natural inter-
 est, encourages suspicion and jealousy,
 and too often leads them to rush in-
 to the courts, and sometimes dividing
 the whole neighborhood into active
 partisans. But, thanks to the Pa-
 trons of Husbandry, this disturbing
 element in farm life throughout the
 country generally is rapidly disappear-
 ing. The order has brought farmers
 into closer communion with each
 other, and has developed mutual con-
 fidence and respect; and without the
 assistance of any secret charm has
 produced a change which is now sub-
 stituting arbitration for law. Arbit-
 ration is one of the grand principles
 of the order, and is already produc-
 ing important material results, as
 well as promoting peace and harmony
 in many neighborhoods.

TURNING THE TABLES.—While some
 colored people were being baptized
 recently in the river at Nashville, one
 became unmanageable, and seizing
 the minister, who was a small man,
 threw him over her head, almost
 drowning him.

Just as the minister was immersing
 a colored convert near Bangor, lately,
 the chor broke out:
 "The morning light is breaking;
 The darkness disappears."

TURPENTINE MANUFACTURE.

Convention of the Association of Turpen-
 tine Manufacturers at Florence—Im-
 portant Action of the Body in Ref-
 erence to the Turpentine Busi-
 ness—Resolutions of the
 Meeting, &c.

A meeting of the Turpentine Manu-
 facturing Association was held at
 Florence, S. C., July 7th, 1874.
 The delegation proceeded to Layton
 Hall at 11 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. E. R. Rossdale,
 Mr. Wm. McKenzie was called to the
 Chair, presiding, and James Stackhouse
 requested to act as Secretary *pro tem.*

The Chairman, in a few brief ap-
 propriate remarks, explained to the meet-
 ing the object of a meeting.

On motion of Mr. T. W. Barden
 the delegates present came forward to
 the Secretary's desk and enrolled
 their respective names and post offices,
 after which, on motion of Mr. Henry
 L. Morris, the meeting was perman-
 ently organized by the unanimous
 election of Mr. L. R. Rossdale for
 President, James McRae for Vice-
 President, James Stackhouse for Sec-
 retary and John L. Bardin for Treas-
 urer.

The meeting then being perman-
 ently organized the newly elected officers
 took their places.
 The following gentlemen were ap-
 pointed by the Chair as a committee to
 draft resolutions for the benefit of
 the organization: Wm. McKenzie, D.
 E. Keels, T. W. Barden, E. M. Mc-
 Queen and John L. Bardin.

The Committee on Resolutions pre-
 sented the following memorials and
 resolutions, which, being taken one
 by one, were unanimously adopted by
 the Association:

WAGES. The making and manu-
 facturing of turpentine has grown to
 be among one of the first industries
 that give life to the commercial inter-
 ests of the Carolinas, and the success of
 a large proportion of our best citizens,
 merchants and shippers is dependent
 upon its prosperity; therefore, we as
 makers and manufacturers, in conse-
 quence of the present depression in the
 business which amounts to a total
 prostration, herewith present the em-
 bodied preamble and resolutions to all
 men connected with or otherwise asso-
 ciated in the interest of the business,
 asking their candid consideration and
 cordial co-operation. We deplore the
 consequences attending an abandon-
 ment of the business, not that it is our
 only livelihood, but for the ruin which
 would be entailed upon many of our
 factors who have risked their all in the
 business. That we may not be mis-
 understood and our motives misappre-
 hended it becomes us to state the prin-
 cipal causes and most pertinent facts
 which prevent us from pursuing longer
 a course which involves a common
 calamity upon us, our families and fac-
 tors:

1st. Our factors inform us that the
 principal markets of the world are co-
 piously supplied with our product.

2d. The cost of selling and trans-
 portation, and the irregular manipu-
 lations of inspectors and weighers, to-
 gether with the impervious regulations
 of the Chamber of Commerce, do not
 comport with the constant decreasing
 price of product.

3d. The high rents, high labor and
 low prices of turpentine are simply
 preposterous, and we pity those who
 advise us to continue a hopeless race
 towards certain defeat in the face of
 present disaster.

We belong not to any dependent
 or cringing class of men, having heretofore
 bravely withstood the most in-
 ingenious machination of speculators,
 irregularities of weighers and inspectors,
 the reverses of Yankedom, disease,
 disaster and almost death, yet in the
 face of defeat many by perseverance
 and energy have achieved splendid
 victories and established industry and
 economy in many wild and desolate
 places. It requires no effort in figu-
 res to show that we who have nothing
 save large debts and good credit are
 knowingly and unwillingly injuring
 our factors, and the fortunate few
 among us who possess other means
 are wantonly gambling the inheritance
 of their families. While we survey
 the desperate condition of affairs, we
 discountenance anything like fraud
 among our brethren, advocating econ-
 omy in business and integrity of pur-
 pose in discharging their liabilities.
 We recommend a cheerful surrender
 of business in the factors' hands and a
 firm resignation to the dictates of com-
 mercial law and equity, appealing to
 each of our factors, transportation lines
 and the good sense of any party any-
 wise connected with the turpentine
 business to do their utmost in restor-
 ing life to its wasting prosperity, in
 order to avert a pecuniary and com-

mmercial calamity to the whole country;
 therefore be it

Resolved, 1st. That we, as makers
 and manufacturers, enjoy the privi-
 lege of a most rigid economy in busi-
 ness and personal affairs, that we dis-
 courage the making of crude turpen-
 tine by refusing to make advances to
 our neighbors, and that we discharge
 all liabilities now engaged on old and im-
 profitable boxes and all superannuated
 laborers not actually necessary to
 carry on work in an abridged form.

2d. That committees be appointed
 to present our memorials to the several
 transportation lines, commission
 merchants, the Chambers of Commerce
 and all parties handling our produce,
 asking liberal deductions on their
 present rates and regulations.

3d. That we recommend all manu-
 facturers not represented at this meet-
 ing and everywhere throughout the
 Carolinas, Georgia and Florida to
 form themselves into Commissions with
 a President and Secretary, and report
 their proceedings to the Secretary of
 this Convention, who will furnish
 them any information or instruction
 in reference to this organization.

4th. That a copy of the proceedings
 of this meeting be sent to the *Charleston*
News and Courier, the *Wilmington*
News and the best papers in this
 section of the State for publication.

5th. On motion of Henry L. Morris,
 the meeting adjourned, subject to a call
 from the President at any time, and
 that such notice shall be inserted in
 due time in the *Wilmington Moun-*
tain Star.

L. R. ROSSDALE,
 President.
 J. STACKHOUSE,
 Secretary.

James S. Thayer's Fourth of July Speech
 at the Anniversary Celebration in N. Y.

The following extract is from the
New York Sun:

THE PROSTRATED SOUTH.

A century ago the mother country,
 in levying taxes, laid only the weight
 of its little finger upon the infant col-
 onies, and they rose in rebellion. They
 would not bear the touch, eye, the
 shadow of the hand that they knew
 would in the end close upon them and
 crush out their most sacred rights.
 To-day more millions than the colonies
 numbered are pressed to the very earth
 under the weight of taxation without
 representation, and oppressed in the
 most aggravated and hopeless form.
 The power exercised by an arbitrary
 hand would have some regard to the
 condition of its subjects, and for its
 own interest would stop short in its
 course of impoverishment. Do you
 say these people are represented? How
 and by whom? That certainly is a
 mockery of all just and equal rep-
 resentation where property and intel-
 ligence have no controlling influences,
 in fact no voice at all. Every day
 seems to disclose some new feature of
 an aggravation and humiliation heaped
 upon the Southern people. Only a
 short time ago the head of the Govern-
 ment, with all the insensibility and
 ignorance of a barbaric chief, insulted
 a delegation of the most intelligent
 and eminent men, who called upon
 him to represent their grievances.
 Congress listened to their story and
 admitted that their oppressions were
 beyond endurance, but they could
 give them no relief. We have, then,
 the open confession of the Repub-
 lican party and its chief that they
 have no power to right the wrongs or
 remedy the evils their own unjust and
 cruel policy inflicted on the Southern
 people; and yet that party by its re-
 construction measures and military
 governments made the Southern States
 what they are to-day, and this great
 crime, which is without a parallel in
 the history of free governments or of
 any kind of governments in civilized
 society, is at the door of the Repub-
 lican party. The responsibility is all
 there. The process through which
 they forced those States, so impover-
 ished some of them that they seem
 almost lifeless, beyond resuscitation,
 and they are told that there is no
 remedy—nothing can be done for
 them. There is one thing the Repub-
 lican party can do, and must do. They
 can stand aside—get out of the way
 and leave it to those they have
 taunted with sympathizing with the
 South to attempt at least to remove
 some of their disorders, to heal some
 of the deep wounds you of the Repub-
 lican party have inflicted."

AGAINST DEMOCRATIC DISORGANIZATION.

"There has been a growing opposi-
 tion to the Republican party for four

years within its own ranks. It emu-
 lated in an open revolt two years ago.
 The gap is widening every month, and
 public men stand on different sides,
 constantly seceding from each other.
 Honest men all over the country are
 breaking away from the ranks. The
 Democratic party is frequently asked
 to change its name, disband its organiza-
 tion, and unite in forming a new
 party with a new name. Every such
 invitation should be respectfully re-
 fused, and as respectfully declined.
 Party organization, campaigns, broad-
 ed and scented with hardships and bar-
 bles, tried by the varying fortunes that
 inspire valor and fortitude, is essential
 in a successful warfare against fraud
 and corruption, entrenched and sup-
 ported by all the power and patron-
 age of the government; the scattered
 forces of an honest and brave band of
 reformers hastily called together may
 gain a temporary advantage, but in a
 great national contest, such as we are
 now approaching, an open hand,
 hearty welcome, and a recognition to
 all who will join us, but the old
 standard of the Democracy must be
 borne in front, for it is only the un-
 broken line and measured tread of a
 disciplined force that can win the vic-
 tory. * * * We may require to
 temper and restrain it, but to-day we
 need it all—the hopes, the boasts, the
 pride, the universal tolerance, the gay
 and festive defiance of foreign dicta-
 tion, the flag, the music, and the emu-
 lations, all the traits, all the energies
 that have won their victories of war
 and their miracles of national advance-
 ment—the country needs them all
 now to win a victory of peace!"

American Soda.

One hundred and eighteen thousand
 tons of crude soda at fifty dollars per
 ton is reported as about the annual
 importation of this salt, used as our
 readers know, in the manufacture of
 soap, glass, and other articles of gen-
 eral consumption. This will convey
 some idea of the importance of the
 great and wonderful natural deposits
 of carbonate of soda, which have been
 found in the West, six hundred miles
 beyond Omaha, and forty miles north
 of the Union Pacific railway. Depos-
 its of soda are here found in all stages
 and conditions. In some cases, alkali
 lakes are encountered, the water
 saturated with the carbonate. One
 especial deposit, of many acres in ex-
 tent, consists of a crust of carbonate of
 soda more than six feet deep, under
 which is a strong alkaline liquid. This
 great deposit lies there, waiting for
 people to come and take it away. In
 quantity there is enough to supply the
 wants of the world for an age. In
 quality it is superior to the crude ar-
 ticle now manufactured, as it contains
 twenty per cent. more of carbonate of
 soda, while in cost it is very cheap,
 as it may be delivered in New York,
 when the railway to the deposits is
 opened, for thirty dollars per ton.
 The soda trade is evidently destined
 to change. Instead of employing ves-
 sels to bring the product here, we
 shall soon fill them with improved
 cargoes of the article to go abroad.

ATTEND TO YOUR WRITING.—There
 are some folks who think it of no im-
 portance whether they write well or
 ill—a chess not adjectivally beloved in
 printing offices. Let careless hand of
 writers read of a law case pending in
 the Supreme Court at Jackson, Tenn.,
 in which the sole question to be deter-
 mined is whether a certain letter in a
 promissory note was made payable to
 "I. Blankenship" or "J. Blankenship"
 —to "Issac" or to "Julius," the rep-
 resentatives of each party claiming
 the money. As usually written, "I" and
 "J" are nearly identical; but the great
 absurdity here was in putting an
 initial letter into a promissory note
 at all.

The owner of Apology, the winner
 of the Oaks stakes at Epsom this year,
 is a clergyman of the Church of Eng-
 land, who resides in the north of Eng-
 land, and races under the name of
 "Mr. Launde." He appears to think
 that the ownership of race-horses is
 not quite in accordance with his
 sacred calling, for he sent round to
 all the sporting papers requesting the
 editors not to give his real name.

After being Postmaster General for
 five days, Mr. Eugene Hale has re-
 signed his office because he finds that
 his health and the health of his family
 will not allow him to keep it. Alas!
 Alas!

"If so quickly you were done for,
 We wonder what you were begun for."

General J. B. Gordon, of Georgia,
 is invited to deliver the annual ad-
 dress at the North Carolina State
 Fair, which commences in the city of
 Raleigh, N. C., October 17.