Weekly Times

...HED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE
... PUBLISHING COMPANY.

OFFICE RULES.

RULE ONE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION;
Copy one year, in advance, $2.00
Copy six months, in advance 2.00

RULE TWO.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
Client Advertising, One Square, one Insertion,..... $1.50
Each subsequent Insertion... 75

RULE THREE.

QUARTERLY, HALF-YEARLY AND YEARLY RATES:

SPACE OCUPIED,	3 MOS	6 MOS	1 YEAR
1 Square.....	8	12	20
2 Squares.....	10	15	30
Fourth Column.....	18	25	35
Half Column.....	25	40	70
Column.....	40	75	125

Each Regular Advertisement must be paid at the beginning of the quarter.

RULE FOUR.

Editorial Notices, except those accompaning the first insertion of an advertisement, will be charged 20 cents per line; Obituaries the same. Simple announcements of deaths or marriages free. Persons who wish to indulge in what is termed "personal notices," will be required to pay in accordance with the nature of their article.

RULE FIVE.

RATES FOR ANNOUNCING CANDIDATES:
State and District Offices, $20
County Offices:..... 10
Beat Offices,..... 5

RULE SIX.

Orders from transient customers printed or written, for job work, advertising, or subscription, must be accompanied by the Cash to obtain attention.

List of Court Terms.

AN ACT to transfer the counties of Tunica and Coahoma from the twelfth (11) to the twelfth (12) Judicial District, and the county of Leflore from the twelfth (12) to the eleventh (11) Judicial District, and to fix the times for holding the Circuit Courts in said District.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, that the Circuit Courts of the Eleventh Judicial District shall be held and continue for the times as hereinafter stated, should the business of the Court so long require.

In the county of Bolivar commencing on the first Monday of March and September and continue five judicial days.

In the county of Washington commencing on the third Monday in March and September, and continue twenty-four judicial days.

In the county of Issaquena commencing on the seventh Monday after the first Monday in March and September, and continue twelve judicial days.

In the county of Sunflower commencing on the ninth Monday after the first Monday in March and September, and continue six judicial days.

In the county of Leflore, commencing on the eleventh Monday after the first Monday in March and September, and continue twelve judicial days.

In the county of Leflore, commencing on eleventh Monday after the first Monday in March and September, and continue twelve judicial days.

Approved March 25, 1874.

The Chancery District; continues 6 days in Tunica, 6 in Coahoma, 6 in Bolivar and 12 in Washington;

1st Monday (5th) January, Tunica
2d " (12th) " Coahoma
3d " (19th) " Bolivar
4th " (26th) " Washington

1st Monday, (6th) April, Tunica
2d " (13th) " Coahoma
3d " (20th) " Bolivar
4th " (27th) " Washington

1st Monday (6th) July, Tunica
2d " (13th) " Coahoma
3d " (20st) " Bolivar
4th " (27th) " Wasington

1st Monday (6th) October, Tunica
2d " (13th) " Coahoma
3d " (20th) " Bolivar
4th " (27th) " Wasington

The Chancery Court will be held in Issaquena County, 14th District, on the 4th Mondays after 4th Mondays of January, April, July and November.

The terms of the Supreme Court will commence on the 3d Mondays of April and October.

The Town Council meets regularly the 1st Tuesday of each month.

"Hole In The Wall."

I TAKE pleasure in informing my friends and the public generally, that I have purchased the above well-known saloon, where my friends and patrons will always find the finest

—IMPORTED—
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,
That can be had in any market.
H. M. SNOWBERGER.
apr. 4, 1874. Proprietor.

Worthington, Buckner & Co
BANKERS,
GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI.
Transact a General
Banking Business.
Collections made and proceeds remitted, on day received
BUY and sell on commissions all kinds Bonds, Scrip and warrants. [mch 22, 1873.

The Greenville Times.

VOL. 7. GREENVILLE, WASHINGTON CO., MISS., SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1874. NO. 1.

REFUGE SALOON.

HAVING Now fitted up and furnished my Saloon, in the
Large Two Story Building,
—ON—
MULBERRY STREET,
UNDER THE
Refuge Club Rooms.
I NOW SOLICIT the PUBLIC PATRONAGE
NONE BUT THE BEST LIQUORS KEPT.
FRESH Beer ALWAYS ON HAND.
dec23 I. ISENBERG.

PRATT'S
Southern-Made Gin.
Price, $4 per Saw.

This celebrated Gin, of light draft, makes a good sample, picks more lint fom the same amount of seed cotton and in less time, than any other gin. It does not break the roll nor choke, is simple in its construction, and not liable to get out of order.

It is a good rule to try all things, and hold fast to what has been approved, and answers the purpose for which it is made. This is claimed for Pratt's Gin, and is admitted by practical planters who have tried it.

Orders for Gins, from 40 to 80 saws, Gin Bands at New York factory prices, and complete sets of Segment Bands, &c promptly filled.

Gins repaired by a skillful Ginwright. Address

G. W. TRUEHEART,
Agent for Daniel Pratt Gin Company No. 10 Court street,
my30 MEMPHIS, TENN.

IMPORTANT to INSURERS.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

The following is the official list of All the Fire Insurance Companies authorized by law to transact business in the State of Mississippi:
Planters' Insurance Company of Miss.
Planters' Insurance Company of Memphis, Tenn.
Liverpool and London and Globe.
Firemen's of Philadelphia, Pa
Phoenix of Brooklyn, New York.
Home of New York.
Virginia Fire and Marine of Richmond, Va.

Contracts made in this State with the Agents or pretended Agents of other companies are in direct violation of the laws of the State and are null and void. In case of loss by fire insured are the enemy of the company, and by the decisions of the State and Federal Courts without remedy.

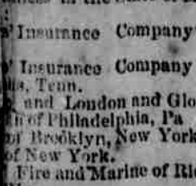
S. W. FERGUSON,
may 16 Ins. Agent.

COMPLETE
Stove and Tin-Shop!

A large and select stock of
STOVES,
COOKING AND OTHER,
and all manner of Tin-Ware.
Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron Worker,
and dealer in
HEATING & COOKING STOVES.
Now on hand and kept by
H. E. WETHERBEE.
PUMPS OF VARIOUS KINDS.

PARTICULAR attention paid to all kinds of JOB WORK. Guttering put up in any portion of the county. Orders executed promptly, and satisfaction guaranteed. Washington Avenue and Mulberry St.
jan3,74 GREENVILLE.

ELI BUTLER,
SILVER SMITH,



GREENVILLE, MISS.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he is prepared to repair Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, in the most perfect manner, guaranteed to give satisfaction in all cases.
August 27, 1870-qr

H. SCOTT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERY STORE,
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND a fine assortment of fancy & staple
GROCERIES.
THE PUBLIC generally are requested to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Remember the Place
East side Main street, between Mulberry and Front.
FRESH OYSTERS and Poultry always on hand. [feb. 15, '73

A Horrible Death.

The Fatal Accident to a "Flying Man" in Cremorne Gardens—A Terrifying Scene—A Balloon Shooting Upwards 23,000 Feet.

From our own Correspondent.

London, July 11.—Gustave De Groof was a Belgian who had spent many years and all the money he could obtain in attempts to perfect a flying machine which he had invented. A year ago he announced that his machine was at last perfect, and that he would make an ascent from Brussels on a certain day. A great crowd assembled to see the performance; but the machine would not work, the ascent was not attempted, and the crowd, enraged at the disappointment, threw themselves upon the machine and broke it to pieces. De Groof then came to London and built another machine. It was quite simple. It consisted of a wooden platform about three feet long and two feet wide, on which the flyer was to stand; two wings, thirty-five feet long and three feet wide, composed of cane and canvas, and a tail piece of the same materials. The whole machine weighed three hundred pounds. Standing on the platform De Groof could flap the wings and move the tail, and thus, although he could not ascend, he could, in his belief, fly horizontally through the air for some distance and come safely to the ground when he grew tired of flying. He made an arrangement with a balloonist, Mr. Simmons, to be taken up from Cremorne Gardens and to be allowed to cut himself loose from the balloon. The first ascent was made last week. De Groof attached his machine to the balloon; it ascended and was carried for several miles. When at the elevation of about 1,000 feet, De Groof cut the rope and set his wings in motion. The machine descended in an inclined position, and safely reached the ground after traversing a distance of about a quarter of a mile. There was a strong breeze blowing at the time, and the machine seemed to be carried with the wind. On Thursday De Groof made his second attempt, and this ended in his death. Mr. Simmons again took him up, and the ascent was made from Cremorne Gardens as before, in the presence of an immense assemblage. The poor fellow's wife was present; he took a long and affectionate farewell of her and then stepped into his fatal machine, which he had previously himself attached to the balloon. The balloon ascended very rapidly to the height of 4,000 feet. Simmons then made it descend; from time to time De Groof called out to him the various altitudes, which he read from an instrument which he had with him. They took over Chelsea, near St. Luke's Church, and at an altitude of 800 feet. De Groof now seems to have determined to make his experiment, although what he did cannot be positively known. Simmons felt a sudden shock—the balloon sprang upwards, and Simmons, looking down, saw De Groof and his machine falling headlong to the ground. The machine seemed to have capsized. Simmons thinks that De Groof, reaching for the rope to unite it, overbalanced himself and overturned his machine. He fell with a terrible thud upon the stones of Roberts street. His skull was fractured, his arms broken, and his ribs smashed in. He was picked up dead. A mob of men and boys tore his machine to fragments and ran off with the pieces. His wife, who had been watching her husband from Cremorne Gardens, saw him fall, and giving a piercing shriek of agony, fainted away. Meanwhile the balloon with Simmons, thus suddenly relieved of a weight 400 pounds, flew upwards and attained an elevation of 23,000 feet. Simmons became insensible. When he recovered he found himself sailing over Victoria Park, and soon afterwards the balloon descended upon a railway track just in front of an advancing train. He would have been run down had not some workmen seized upon the car and dragged it to one side just as the train passed.

CATHCART.

"I will now ask," said a peripatetic lecturer to a somewhat noisy crowd who had gathered at one of his seances in an Eastern village, "how you would like a good blackguard story? All in favor will raise their hands." Nine-tenths of the dexter paws present instantly went up, and there was a sudden hush of all noisy demonstrations. The lecturer went on with his original subject for a few minutes, when some incautious individual broke out with, "Say, where's that story?" "Bless you," was the reply, "I did not intend to tell any such story. I only wanted to know how many blackguards were present." You might have heard a pin drop during the lecture after that.

The Irish as a Conquered Race.

Mr. Disraeli, in the course of his speech on Home Rule in Ireland, delivered in the House of Commons, June 2, said: "I must say there is to me nothing more extraordinary than the determination of the Irish people to proclaim to the world that they are a conquered race. I have been always surprised that a people gifted with so much genius, so much sentiment, such winning qualities should be—I am sure they will pardon me saying it, my remark is an abstract and not a personal one—should be so deficient in self-respect. [Great laughter.] I deny that the Irish people are conquered; they are proud of it; I deny that they have any ground for that pride. [Great laughter.] The honorable member for Louth was quite elated when he spoke of the subjection of his people. He seemed almost inspired when he talked of the Irish being still in chains. I must enter my protest against a course which appears to me so extraordinary. And first of all, I deny that the Irish are an ancient Nation that have been conquered more than all ancient Nations have been. [Laughter.] I deny that the Irish have been conquered more than, or even as often, as the English. [Laughter.] You never hear of an Englishman going about and boasting of his subjection. He boasts sometimes of having come over with William the Conqueror, or of his relations having done so. The Irish have been conquered by the Normans, and so have we; and in modern times I will not deny that Oliver Cromwell conquered Ireland, but it was after he had conquered England. [Laughter.] William III, could not have succeeded in conquering Ireland if he had not previously conquered England. Therefore there is no foundation for this state of affairs of which the honorable member for Louth and the school he represents are always so proud. Allow me to point out to the House that this mere bit of sentiment is the only real foundation for this violent change which is now proposed. If they are not a subject race they have no argument at all, according to the honorable member for Louth. I would most respectfully remark to my Irish friends there is something, I think, impolitic in the boastful manner in which they will remember the disgraces and disasters of their people. It is peculiar to them, but I would recommend them not to be fond of indulging in it. [A laugh.] We have the advantage of living in an age when people are not remarkable for a superstitious veneration for his history or acquaintance with it. [Laughter.] We can not spare so much time to the past as our fathers did, and I have no doubt when all the various systems of education now afloat are matured, and the consequences are really accomplished, the great body of the Nation will not be acquainted with any thing but the information of the current hour. [Laughter.] If, therefore, Irish gentlemen would only hold their tongues I don't believe that in the course of a generation anybody would remember that they had been subjugated—[laughter—for in the course of a generation they will turn out to be the representatives of a contented and prosperous people." [Cheers.]

A Critic Crushed.

In a recent poem Mr. W. D. Howells alluded to the cottonwood on the banks of the Miami, and somebody took exception to it, saying "there isn't a cottontree within two or three hundred miles of that river." The paragraph started on the rounds of the press, and on its travels found lodgment in the Belmont (Ohio) Chronicle—whose editor is supposed to know something of the poet Howells, and to have a paternal pride in his reputation—clipped the paragraph and appended this comment: "Mark Twain chose the agricultural department of the paper he was editing, because, as he never lived on a farm, his experience would not interfere with his theories of farming. He insisted that to shake turnips from the trees was not the proper way to gather them, but that a boy should go up and pick them. Now, we know all about the Miami river. Have fished, waded and swam in it. Know it from Mad river to North Bend; and we know there are thousands of cottonwood trees on its banks. The editor speaks of 'cotton trees.' Wonder if he thinks cotton grows on trees, or that wool grows on 'Sheep Sorrel' or 'Lambs Quarter!'"

The Story of the Curfew.

To many hearts in the old country, that cherish its traditions, the curfew recalls a story of love's devotion.

In the time of Cromwell a young soldier, for some offense, was condemned to die, and the time of his death was fixed at "the ringing of the curfew." Naturally, such a doom would be fearful and bitter to one in the years of his hope and prime, but to this unhappy youth death was doubly terrible, since he was soon to be married to a beautiful lady, whom he had long loved.

The lady, who loved him ardently in return, had used her efforts to avert his fate by pleading with the judges, and even with Cromwell himself, but all in vain. In her despair she tried to bribe the old sexton not to ring the bell, but she found that impossible. The hour drew near for the execution. The preparations were completed. The officers of the law brought forth the prisoner and waited, while the sun was setting, for the signal from the distant bell tower.

To the wonder of everybody it did not ring. Only one person at that time knew why. The poor girl herself, half wild with the thought of her lover's peril, had rushed unseen up the winding stairs, and climbed the ladders into the belfry loft and seized the tongue of the bell.

The old sexton was in his place, prompt to the fatal moment. He threw his weight upon the rope, and the bell, obedient to his practiced hand, rocked and swung to and fro in the tower. But the brave girl kept her hold, and no sound issued from the metallic lips.

Again and again the sexton drew the rope, but with desperate strength the young heroine held on. Every movement made her position more fearful, every sway of the bell's huge weight threatened to fling her through the high tower window, but she would not let go.

At last the sexton went away. Old and deaf, he had not noticed that the curfew gave no sound. The brave girl descended from the belfry, wounded and trembling. She hurried from the church to the place of execution. Cromwell himself was there, and was just sending to demand why the bell was silent. She saw him—

And her brow,
Late white with sickening horror, glows with hope and courage now;
At his feet she told her story, showed her hands all torn and sore,
And her sweet young face, still haggard with the anguish it had worn,
Touched his heart with sudden pity, lit his eyes with softer light—
"Go, your lover lives," cried Cromwell; "on her shall not ring to-night."

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The following is the telegram of Gov. Ames, of Mississippi, to the President, in relation to the Vicksburg troubles:

"Jackson, Miss., July 29th—To President U. S. Grant, Washington: I regret to inform you that I find upon returning that a serious and alarming condition of affairs exists in Vicksburg. Infantry and cavalry organizations exist, and it is reported a number of pieces of artillery have been sent to the city. And these bodies, organized and armed without authority and in violation of law, assume to be guardians of the peace. This is a political controversy. One side, the Democrats, represented by whites, say they fear frauds on the part of their opponents. The Republicans, consisting mainly of blacks, claim they fear frauds and also violence on the part of the Democrats. At one time a collision and bloodshed was feared by all; now by the Republicans. But by the Democrats it is believed only because they have become masters of the situation. It is they who oppose the presence of troops at this time, of course, and of this lamentable state of affairs it is now useless to speak. I only seek peace and protection to all. Can there be any serious objections why troops should not be sent there? No harm can result, for troops are in many of our cities at this moment, and in two of the cities in this State. Their presence may do great good. It may save many lives; even one would more than compensate for the harm which, if any, might result. I do not see that any harm can result from such presence. Will it not be the least of the evils to have troops there for any emergency?

ADELBERT AMES,
Governor of Mississippi.

The following reply was sent to Gov. Ames to-day:

WASHINGTON, July 31.—To Hon. A. Ames: The contents of your dispatch have been submitted to the President. He declines to move the troops, except under a call made strictly in accordance with the terms of the Constitution.

[Signed.] W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

Mississippians Abroad.

JUDGE JEFFORDS.

From the St. Louis Democrat of the 28th July, we take the following notice of one of our Issaquena brethren, who is at present sojourning in the "Future Great City," and endeavoring to advance the interests of his section. We hope that his mission may be crowned with success:

Judge J. E. Jeffords, President of the Memphis and Vicksburg Railroad, is at the Southern Hotel in this city, attending to the interests of his road. This road will be about 220 miles in length, and will traverse a country of unsurpassed fertility. It is an important link in the chain of railroads reaching from St. Louis to New Orleans and the Gulf. It is proposed by this road to connect at Helena with the Iron Mountain road. Several of the rich alluvial counties have already subscribed to this project, and all of the other counties through which it passes will subscribe whenever asked to do so. The State has already donated the alternate sections of lands for ten miles on either side of the road.

In this connection we make the following extracts from the Vicksburger:

Hon. E. Jeffords, President of the Memphis and Vicksburg railway, leaves our city to-day on a visit to the North, West, and other sections of the country, with the view of presenting the advantages of the road to capitalists and railroad contractors. This gentleman carries with him the confidence of the people who so earnestly desire the completion of a road which will open up and place in connection with the great commercial centers of the South and West the most fertile and productive cotton lands on the American continent. The company has already sufficient assets to demand the earnest consideration of large railroad contractors, and President Jeffords can well assure such that this great enterprise needs but a rapid and good start to awaken an enthusiasm among the people along the entire line that will evidence itself in a practical demonstration of landed donations and energetic co-operation. The road can be so easily built, and the people along the line and at the termini are so heartily in favor of it, that we have every hope the energetic President will be entirely successful in his mission. We are sure our citizens heartily wish him success, and render him every assistance in their power.

CHARLES W. CLARKE.

From the Halifax (Nova Scotia) Chronicle of July 23d, we find that our District Attorney has strayed off to the bleak and barren shores of Nova Scotia, and has met with a welcome reception from the amphibious inhabitants of that Atlantic beaten land. On the 20th of July, at a banquet of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, at Halifax, Brother Charles W. Clarke, of Greenville, Mississippi, Odd Fellows Lodge, was one of the speakers who responded to the toast to "Our Guests."

STURDY OLD MEN.—There are some pretty old men in the world who remain full of work and ambition. Lord John Russell, for instance, who looks upon Disraeli, who is sixty-nine years of age, as a sort of a boy, is eighty-two years old, and yet seeks to rule England. The Emperor William, a man of seventy-seven, and the Pope, still older, are having a lively contest. Guizot, aged eighty-seven, is working away at his literary labors in France; while Thiers, but little his junior, is ready to assume the reins of Government whenever he is wanted. Coming over to America we find men of seventy and over working away like men of forty. There are Commodore Vanderbilt, Daniel Drew, A. T. Stewart and W. B. Astor, still skillfully handling their millions, and yearly adding to them. There is William C. Bryant, producing in his eighth decade a comprehensive history of the United States. There is Thurlow Weed, still dropping on us, from time to time, words of wisdom and old political reminiscences. The catalogue might be continued much longer, but this is long enough to show that men frequently need not outlive their usefulness.

A countryman has had damages awarded him for being butted over a fence by a neighbor's bull. The smallness of the sum is due to the plaintiff's avowal that he was trying to get over the fence as quickly as possible, so that the bull only helped him in carrying out an intention of his own free will.

CITY SAW MILLS.
—:o:—
Morgan & Platt,
Manufacturers of
Cypress Lumber
Of all descriptions,
Seasoned Lumber
ON HAND,
AND LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER.
ALSO
SHINGLES AND PICKETS.
Orders solicited and Promptly Filled.
CASH PAID FOR TIMBER,
Lumber at Reduced Prices
FOR CASH.
Greenville, Mississippi.
may 30-43.

DRUG STORE.
A. B. FINLAY & CO.
DEALERS IN
DRUGS
AND
MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY, TOILET SOAPS,
Paints, Oils, Dyes, Glass.
ALSO
SODA AND MINERAL WATERS
On Draught and in Bottles.
Corner Washington Avenue and Mulberry streets,
Feb 6-69. GREENVILLE.

Greenville Bakery
The Best
Bread, Cakes, Pastry and
CONFECTIONARIES
Always kept.
OYSTERS SOLICITED for Balls, Parties, Weddings, Etc.
On Main Street, between Mulberry and Jefferson

Ice Cream Saloon
It is entirely RETIRED FROM BUSINESS PART OF TOWN.
KEEPS the best
Ice Cream, Cakes, Etc.
A. YACKER
I have newly fitted up the 2nd story of my new building on Main Street as an
may 6th.

C. H. BURT,
MACHINIST
—AND—
BOILER MAKER
GREENVILLE, MISS.
NOW offers his services to the planters of Washington and adjoining counties in repairing boilers and plantation machinery.
For any information apply to him or to Davis Buckner at Worthington, Buckner & Co. Bankers, GREENVILLE, MISS.
may 30-43.

ICE ICE
Having received my ICE barge I am now prepared to fill orders for
ICE
both from Greenville and from the country.
Owing to hard times and the reduced number of regular patrons, I will not be able to deliver ice.
June27 I. ISENBERG.

E. ENOS
DEALER IN
Family Groceries,
Confectionaries,
CANED-FRUITS,
PICKLES & PRESERVES,
WINES & LIQUORS,
TOBACCO & CIGARS.
Also at my bar
NICEST DRINKS
are mixed by persons who know exactly how they should be prepared. Also are kept on hand.
HAVANA CIGARS,
of the richest fragrance. To those who desire a quiet Saloon, good Drinks, and fine Cigars, we say,
Try my Saloon,
On Mulberry Street,
Greenville, Mississippi.
July 5th, 1873-tf.

PROFESSIONAL.

F. & L. B. VALLIANT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
GREENVILLE, MISS.
Practice in Washington and Issaquena counties, and in the United States Courts at Jackson. apl2

CHAS. W. CLARKE. JOHN W. SHIELDS.
CLARKE & SHIELDS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
On Walnut street, near the Court-House Greenville, Miss.

W. A. HAYCRAFT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Real Estate Agent,
GREENVILLE, - - - MISS
Makes the payment of taxes, redemption, sale and leasing of lands a speciality.

W. A. PERCY. W. G. YERGER
PERCY & YERGER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
GREENVILLE, MISS.

W. R. TRIGG. D. M. BUCKNER
TRIGG & BUCKNER.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
GREENVILLE, MISS.
Office in New Bank Building, Main street—up-stairs.

S. W. FERGUSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL PRACTICE in the Courts of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena Counties, and attend to the sale, purchase and leasing of plantations and payment of taxes.

H. C. HUGGINS. J. SKINNER.
HUGGINS & SKINNER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
GREENVILLE, MISS.
WILL PRACTICE in the United States Courts and the Supreme Court of the State, and the Circuit and Chancery Courts of Washington, Bolivar and Sunflower counties, and attend to cases in the Magistrates Courts. dec 7, 1872-tf

MAGISTRATE'S COURT.
J. F. HARRIS, J. P.
REGULAR TERMS—
First and Third Mondays in each Month.
Office open from 9 A. M. to 5. P. M. daily. apr. 4, 1874.

F. A. MONTGOMERY. F. H. MOORE
MONTGOMERY & MOORE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
RIVERTON, Bolivar county, Miss.

D. T. STONE,
DENTIST,
WASHINGTON AVENUE,

GREENVILLE, MISS
January 7, 1871-3m

DR. N. C. SKINNER,
—OFFERS HIS—
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
—TO THE—
Citizens of Greenville
—AND THE—
County at Large.
—:o:—
OFFICE at his dwelling on Main Street. may 23, 1874.

J. W. WILSON,
HOUSE, SIGN
—AND—
Buggy Painter.
Paints, Oils For Sale.
I HAVE opened a shop especially for Buggy and Carriage Painting and hope to receive the patronage of the public. Shop at N. B. Wilson's Warehouse on Mulberry St.
may 23-42. GREENVILLE, MISS.

ARTHUR O'C... in and to ... property, ... FASHION addition Town ... BOOT M... on lot ... defendant ... SHOP ON the lot sold to ... MULBERRY STREET and all ... Greenville, - - Miss. ... June 6, 1874-n.t.

JAMES PERRY
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.
PAPER HANGER
—AND—
GLAZIER.
Walnut Street, below Central Avenue, Greenville, Miss.
mh 14-'71-tf.

Livery & Sale Stable
—AND—
FEED STORE
THE undersigned hereby announces to the public, that they have taken charge of their ... STABLE ON WASHINGTON AVENUE. Best of attention ... STOCK ... ENTRUSTED ... STOCK for sale on ... Corn, Hay, ...
mch 29, 1873