Universal experience con irms the indispensability of this subfull supply of available nitrogen to rn Culticator). articles mentioned contain in addition the importance of covto nitrogen a fair supply of phosphates fields with growing crops and test experiments have given addiwinter was discussed at tional proof of the value of phosphoric th. Increased acreage in acid to wheat. Five hundred pounds , and especially rye, wheat of acid phosphate to an acre would supply liberal quantities of the sub-stance most needed by a wheat crop, s and clovers, was earnestly The more we reflect upon and ought, under favorable conditions. to produce large yields. Both of these the greater its importance fertilizers may be plowed or harrowed is. It is not too late yet in in with the seed. In high culture the ne cotton belt to start these surface soil should be brought into the for this reason it is again finest tilth before the seed is sown, by notice. In the coldest porrepeated plowings, rollings and harrowings, and especially if the seed are cotton belt wheat sowing harrowed or brushed in, a good rollthis month, and rye and ing should follow and complete the be seeded down well into work. The "firming" of the surface h. Abundant opportunity, soil is done by the roller makes the exists to do this convervatseed come up more uniformly and We are trying to improve gives vigor to the young plants by prewide-awake ds: every wide-awake diligently husbanding and materials for composts; let venting to free exposure of their roots to air and dampuess. Whether land for wheat should be eglect the means of holding on rtility already acquired. In ery a ratchet-wheel is all im-lits equivalent is not less so

lulture. We cannot afford to

thing we have gained; what-

anurial elements the present

failed to utilize must be held

ve for succeeding crops. This

as necessary as the annual ap-

are not unmindful of the cost of

and of seeding under the propos-

for reducing it; economizing

or labor is a great desideratum farming. If called upon to

nt the most important item just

the line of progress, we would

ringly select economy of pow-

mechanical appliances are

to the demands of the time

lying fertilizers very diligent-

the last fifteen years; we are

ell advanced in the chemistry

farm. Let us concentrate our

hts now for awhile on the

our farming the general intro-

go back to the shovel and scoot-

the cultivation of a crop? But

he sweep, or its better substitute,

rape, exhausted our ingenuity or

of the farm. In the prepa-

beyond the gathering up and

f precious vegetable matter

ut of the way, or else with a

of burying it in one thin

sheet several inches below

Neither of these are at

Implements are needed

nt up and comminute

stubble, stalks or what

them in condition for

and pro-

But

Double-

harrows.

improve-

coters.

n these.

of land

take

se an

or

rolow desired to mingle

rmily with the soil. The

Contrast this with the

man and horse and scooter

profits than large yields

expense account.

one a day.

f land our ingenuity has not

n has brought about.

ion of new doses of plant food.

very deeply broken in our climate admits of doubt. As we all know, the worst enemy of wheat is the red rust, and this is more apt to aftack a crop ou damp than on dry land. Hence a dry May is so favorable to wheat. But a deeply broken soil, and especially one filled with humus, dries off much more slowly in the spring than a shallow, broken one; there comes the danger from deep breaking. Moreover, as the soil and subsoil are usually wet in winter and therefore soft and penetrable by roots, there is the same necessity of deep breaking for winter crops that there is for those of summer. Roots can work their way quito readily through unbroken soil in the early spring while it is wet and soft, and a wheat crop is generall matured before the ground gets so dry as to be very hard.

surroundings. We do not horse-power in place of Perhaps the best time to sow wheat is a week or so before the average date of a killing frost; this, of course, varies with different localities. In the uscle sufficiently, and we fail full benefit of horse power g it work through inadequate northern portions of the cotton belt, it is not far from the 25th of October: towards the Gulf it approximates the middle of November. From the middle of October to the middle of November, or even the first December covers the period of wheat sowing. The nics of the farm; let us find out Hessian fly and other insects are not o produce the greatest with the labor. Consider what a revolulikely to injure a crop which comes up after a killing frost. But for these insect enemies, wheat might be sown earlier with corresponding hastening in the spring, with more likelihood of escaping rust. The early settlers of Middle Georgia, we are told, some-imes sowed wheat in August and nds to useful contrivances? It made fine erops, and it would be well to try on a small scale early sowing ould be, but the beginning of a revolution in the mechanical again. On rich land such sowings might come forward too rapidly and shooting up, before hard freezes, might get killed. This might be obviated by ight grazing. On poor land there is little danger in this direction; hence one should make the earliest sowings of all kinds of all kinds of grains on the poorest lands and finish up with the richest. Oats, sown on poor land as early as the last of August, are not likely to head out before frost; but if in any kind of grain jointing threatens to begin by the 1st of November or effer, the Disc harrow, etc., calves or sheep in dry weather will of straw and dirt, the slower the remedy the trouble.

seeding attachments, would putting in of grain and cry light job. A man and October is usually a dry month and very favorable to the housing of crops. This work should now be pushed forward with energy; everything keeps s could put in eight or ten better when put away in bulk, if the air is dry at the time it is bulked. Corn is now fully dry and ready for the difference between cost the crib; true it may remain longer in the field, but the longer it is left, the tion and gross sales, and greater will be the waste. Overhaul of production is more apt to the erib before putting in the new rop; make it rat-proof by setting on pillars capped with sheets of tin or sheet-iron. Sweep out all rubbish, brush down the walls, and paint the inside top, bottom and sides with coal tar or crude carbolic acid; this will kill insects and keep them out. In localities where the weevil is very bad, this painting may be removed at intervals on all uncovered portions of the interior walls. Where there is house-room it is better to put corn away in the shuck; it will keep better and the shucking will afford employment for rainy days during winter.

Forage of any kind cut early in the months will be apt to cure well. Forage corn, cut and put up at once in shocks, three to four feet across at base, will cure well without additional handling. It soon shrinks enough to allow good ventilation throughout the shock. The important point is to build up the shock right; see that each armful of stalks as they are added to it are well settled on the ground. With a rope with loop at one end, draw the shock up as tighly as possible in the middle and tie securely with a rope of grass or stalks; put another around the snock near the top. Thus built, it will shed rain and withstand wind for many weeks or until perfeetly cured. Millo maize, sorghum, etc., may be cured in same manner; the sorghum gets limber and is more disposed to fall down. Perhaps the better plan with it is, as soon as cool weather sets in, to bury in trenches like the ribbon cane. We have been feeding out horses and mules for some weeks wit sorghum (early amber) sllowed to ripen as if intended for un through a cutter, stalk, blades and nimal at a teed-no other feed given cept a half gallon of bran once a y. They relish it finely and it aps to agree with them in all rests but one—it is rather too laxative cellars artificially, the heat being and in some animals irritates the regulated by the indications of a therrels. This effect is more marked ome animals than others; scarcely rvable in mules. They can digest se food better than horses, and we clined to suspect that it is the casting of the stalk with its hard pat irritates the bowels. Probadifficulty might be corrected ing only one or two feeds a day orghum, or by mixing it with d of some kind, as is customary ing dry ensilage. Lumps of tare kept in the mangers all This is our first trial with in this form; have seen it

th peas and the mixed hay of

and sorghum feed to stock

results. If sorghum can be

this manner successfully, it very valuable addition to

k feed, as it is so

ere regarde l as the and cure now. After all that has been wheat and where one suggested about methods of curing pea-vines, it is doubtful if any plan is heaville subiish an excellent superior to the old fashioned one of of the crop; both, in curing in rail pens. Instead of boards laid on without nailing and kept down ce, are highly nitrogenous by weights, plank an inch and a quarter thick, of proper length, will found stance to a wheat crop; it must have a more convenient and more effective as a covering. A good supply of such produce laage yields. But the two planks should be kept on every farm for temporary shelter purposes. A loaded wagon, a pile of hay or other stuff could be reofed in a few minutes against a threatening rain. When not in use they could be stored under shelter and would last for years. The next best plan is to cut and stack the vines at once, without drying, around a second growth pine with low branching limbs, the ends of the limbs being cut off so as to make the outlines of the tree after it is trimmed cone shap-The limbs prevent the vines from settling down too closely and the shrinkage in drying gives a plenty of ventilation. Of course brush or rails raised above the surface, are placed around the bottom of the tree to keep vines off the ground. It is well also to cap with hay or straw, as pea-vines do not shed water very well. After they are well cured, put up in barns, as such stacks will not bear long exposure to weather. Much crab-grass hay can be saved

on every farm; cut when in bloom, or a little after, the quality is excellent. Most of that which is usually saved is cut too late, the seeds having already formed and drawn from the stalks and leaves their most valuable contents. The seed usually drop off, and add nothing of value to the hay. A trained hand, with a good reap-hook, can cut a great deal of this grass in places where the mowing blade cannot reach it. Swamp grasses, if cut early just in bloom, make good medium hay for cuttle and mules, but as in the case of crab-grass they are generally cut too Never let grass, after it is partly dried, take dew; all that is cut before two or three o'clock should be put up in cocks just before night, and as fast as it cures, several small cocks should be brobght together and put into one large cock. The rule is to expose as possible to dew, rain or sun, and a large cock has less surface in proportion to its contents than a small one. We have have often tried to care

potato vines, but without success. A

week or so, however, before the usual

time for digging potatoes the vines may be grazed off without appreciable

injury to the crop. Most persons pre-fer to dig after the vines are singed by

frost, and the work is usually done from the 25th of October to the 10th of November. If the ground is dry, so that there is no danger of injury from freezes, it is well to defer the digging as late as possible, as it is desirable that the potatoes should be cool after they are dug-coolness, dryness and as little variation of temperature as possible are the conditions requisite for keeping potatoes. The temperature of the interior of the bank or hill should neuer fall below forty degrees, and if practicable not raise above sixty. In warm weather it would be difficult to keep the temperature down to sixty; therefore we say it is best to put up potatoes after the weather has become settled cold. The sinking below forty degress is to be guarded against by a liberal covering of pine straw, corn stalks, etc , finished off with a layer of earth. After the straw is compressed, it ought to be six inches thick and the layer of dirt on outside from six inches to a foot, according to the severity of changes of temperature in the interior of the bank; this, therefore, is a ver good means of preventing sudden variatiotion from warm to cold or the reverse. Another is to protect the bank from direct sunshine. A thermometer being in the shade will show less variatins of temperature during the twenty-four hours of night and day than one hung in the snushine. For a like reason a shaded potato bank will have a more uniform temperature than one exposed to the sun during the day and to free radiation at night. Potatoes go through a sweating process soon after they are banked; it is well, therefore, to have a ventilator through the the centre of the bank and an opening at the top during the first three or four weeks after they are put up. Subsequently the opening should be thoroughly closed, not only with straw, but with dirt likewise. Exclude air, exclude moisture, and exclude light: keep the temperature uniformhot or cold-these are the requisites for preservation. The potato is a tropical plant; in the tropics there are two seasons, the wet and the dry. In its relations to vegetation, the former takes the place of our summer, and the latter of our winter. Vegetation is more or less dependent during the dry season. The sweet potato bridges it over by its tubers, which remain unchanged in the dry hot soil. The temperature of the soil, though high, is uniform, and this uniformity, together with absence of moisture, keeps the tubers dormant. A cool soil would be better if above freezing point, because heat is one of the stimulants to germination, or sprouting, which is similar to germination, and to rotting, which is always an accompaniment of germination. The sweetening of the yam during winter is evidence of a slow chemical change in its contents-its starch being gradually converted into sngar and thus made soluble and fit to nourish to young sprouts, which, in the course of nature, are soon to appear. The gradual approach of cold weather, and the dryness of October in temperate climates, prepare the yrup making. The whole plant is potato for its period of dormancy, but man must guard it against moisture, ads, and about a bushel given to each freezing and changes of temperature in its new home. This is most effectually done af the South in banks constructed in the manner mentioned above; at the North they are kept in

> mometer. Burned to Death, and Restored to Life. I know of a man near Maxey's, Ga., who

for ten or twelve years was almost a solid sore from head to foot. For three years, his appearance being so horribly repulsive, he refused to let any one see him. The disease after eating his flesh, commenced on his skull bones. He tried all doctors and medicines without benefit and no one thought he could psssibly recover. At last he began the use of B. B. B., and after using six bottles, his sores were all healed and he was a sound man. He looks just like a man who had been

burned to death and then restored to life. The best men of the county know of this case, and several doctors and merchants have spoken of it as a most wonderful case.

JOHN CRAWFORD, Druggist,

Athens, Ga. -No cases of cholera are reported Marseilles since the 4th inst. Veswing that port are now granted of health.

THE RIL Curiosities of the I

Has not The correspondent Chronicle writes that Sto funeral took place in C the 4th inst, amid great excitement. Four thousand negroes collected in front of the Centenary Church a little after noon. It is the religio-politicai church of Charleston. The negroes behaved boisteronsly, On Wentworth street, in front of the church, a mulatto militiaman saw Policeman Curley coming up, walking leisurely on his beat. He said "There is the son of a — who killed Prince Bowen," and cocked his Winchester rifle, in front of the church. Many knew if the rifle was fired it would be the signal of a slaughter. The correspondent of the above named paper and a Mr. Travers, of Cincinnati, came down the steps to-gether, accompanied by Gen. Lee, coloaed, and the Rev. P. W. Jefferson. They said "Stop!" and he did. Two negro women fainted just then. There was a tearful excitement. Four thousand people were running to and fro in mental principles of National Democthe streets, crying 'Kill him! kill racy. Under his administration every

It is reported that the negroes attempted to mob two reporters in the sectional prejudice and jealousy will cemetery, John A. Moroso and Henry disappear, and civil service will be D. Howren. This is not true as Mr. established on a broad basis of justice Moroso was at home and Mr. Howren was at the Hotel Windsor, where he boards, when the report originated. They both laughed at the idea and said they'd like to see it going on for the pure fun of it. Republican negroes started this. They say there will be trouble, but there will not.

There were many witnesses examined in the Bellinger-Riley killing on Monday. Thousands assembled in front of the "fire-proof building," as they generally do on such occasions. The verdict was that "Bellinger killed Riley." No reason assigned. The corresponent is a personal friend of Dr. Bellinger, who is perhaps as prominent a physician as there is in Charleston. There was great excitement at the inquest. In fact the crowd was worse mystified after than they were at the inquest. Nearly all the witnesses swore that Dr Bellinger shot Riley for calling him a "son of a -- " on the night before the killing, except one, Mr. Roland Alston, who was a witness, was intoxicated while testifying, and insulted both the coroner and Edwin R. White, Chairmam of the County Commissioners. They both laughed him to scorn. He testified in favor of Riley, as if prejudiced or paid.

The gist of the whole inquest was this, except one witness. About a dozen witnesses testified that Dr. Bel linger unbraided Biley for "beating" a horse, and Riley said: "I am not 'beating,' but 'whipping' the horse." This occurred Friday night. The next | guard until they apply for bail. morning Dr. Bellinger came in and said oaths and vituperation had passed between them. It is not known, but the only witness whom the jury trusted much was Mrs. Holmes. She said: "I saw Riley leaning on his stable fence. Dr. Bellinger came up. Dr. Bellinger said, when I first heard him: Danin you, you were there, and you know all about it.' Riley said: 'Dock, no I don't; I was not there.' The Doctor said: 'Damn you, you were. I am going to shoot you' (drawing a pistol). Riley folded his hands supplicatingly in front of him and said: Doctor, don't kill me, I wasn't there. Then the Doctor fired six times, his victim falling after the fifth shot-allinterviewed twenty-three of the best citizens of Charleston. They all berieve it was not the fuss about the

A later special from Charleston to the same paper says: "The excitement here is unabated, but the opinion has crystalized that Dr. Bellinger did not kill Riley because of the fuss about the horse. If the killing had been in self-defence the last five shots would not have been fired, since the first placed the deceased hors de combat. It is rumored about the city that a certain member of Dr. Bellinger's family has entered the Dominion of Canada since the killing, and he says he would rather die than disclose the reason of the killing. The universal opinion in this city is that the trial will disclose a social condition of affairs that nobody dreamed existed here. Much of the evidence has been suppressed on local accounts. Mrs. Holmes's account was only partly published. There was a reason for the suppression, which will come out

A GREAT FIRE IN LONDON.

Fifteen Million D llars of Property De stroyed, but No Lives Lost. Fire broke out at five o'clock Thurs day morning in the Charter House buildings, a row of thirteen eightstory warehouses on Aldersgate street in London. The flames spread with such rapidity that in a few hours all of the buildings, including their contents, were almost totally destroyed. origin of the fire is unknown. The row was mostly occupied by fancy goods dealers, furriers, toy stores and printing offices. One bank was also in the buildings. This institution was the only one that escaped being burned completely. It was badly damaged but not destroyed. The firemen had great difficulty in getting streams from the engines to play upon the upper stories of the buildings. Many narrow escapes were reported owing to the desperate attempts of the firemen to get at the flames. The damage is estimated at £3,000,000.

Caught by an Octopus.

A diver who was trying to find pearls off the Alaska coast, found none but found himself, all of a sudden, in the grasp of an ugly octopus, with arms twenty seven feet long. Such an experience is rare; but there are thousands of people who are caught by dyspepsia, which is quite as bad. An octopus hates to let go. So does dyspepsia. Brown's Iron Bitters settles dyspepsia, and makes it loose its cruel grip. Mrs. Schmidt and her daughter, of 136 Conway street, Baltimore, were both cured of dyspepsia by the use of Brown's Iron Bitters.

-At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, last week, the Rev. Dr. Girardeau tendered his resignation of the Chair of Didactic and Polemic Theological, to take effect at the close

ADVICE TO MOTHERS. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING STRUE Should always be used for children teething. it southes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colle. and is the best remid; for Twenty-five cents a bottle, ylantyl

The presi dressed the con congratulating th country on their re believed that Demo sulted from the proparty that they would and inaugurate reform rebuked Sherman for Ohio, saving that the truitors of to-da were the men who were willing to stir up sectional strife, to the detriment of our business prosperity \In reference to the present Administration the platform says:

"The Democrats of Massachusetts have full confidence in the President, in his wise cantion, his far-seeing sagacity, his conrage and firmness, his determination to administer the Government in the interests of the whole people, and his devotion to the fundareform required to make the Government pure and honest will be made, and equality, securing to the Adminis-tration official sympathy with its policy, not creating an official class, but giving every citizen who is capable and honest the right to be selected for public employment."

THE EDGEFIELD TRAGEDY.

Warrants Issued for the Arrest of Twentyfour Alleged Lynchers. Dr. W. A. Culbreath, a brother of

the Culbreath who was murdered at Edgefield by masked men, has sworn out a warrant, which has been lodged with the Sheriff for the arrest of the following parties alleged to be impli-cated in the Culbreath murder, viz:

Ned Bussey, W. L. McDaniel, Mem-phis Culbreath, Reuben Johnson, Lou Prescott, Luther Bell, Oscar Burnett, Steve Hammond, Demps Bussey, John Crafton, Dr. R. Key, Irwin Holmes, W. J. Talbert, Dr. W. E. Prescott, Collier Hammond, Joseph Wilson, D. A. J. Bell, Jr., George Vonce, Wm. Elam, P. H. Bussey, Ollie Holmes, Edward Holmes, Aleck Holmes, Newton Johnson. These parties, it is said, will report

to the sheriff at some central point on Wednesday and come to the village that evening. On account of the crowded condition of the jail, there being some thirty prisenors already therein, the parties above mentioned will be assigned to quarters in the court-room of the court-house under

All the parties for whom warrants were issued, with the exception of Dr. Key, W. L. McDaniel and Irwin Holmes, were brought in on Wednesday morning by Sheriff Ouzts and lodged in the lower rooms of the jail. Dr. Key and Mr. McDaniel were detained at home on account of serious illness in their respective families, whilst young Holmes is himself quite sick. They will report, however, to the sheriff every day or two. Applica-tion for bail will be made this week.

Will You Hold Tois Ford?

War creates attachments more lasting than any other, and which are not severed except in death. An incident of the other witnesses making him fall at the war established between General the first shot." The general opinion Rosecrans and General S. W. Price, is that Dr. Bellinger shot Riley for of this city, peculiar relations, some other cause besides the fuss about which so far as General Rosecrans force. In the terrible struggle of Stone river, when Gen. Rosecrans' right was forced back and almost crushed by the confederate advance, Gen. Rosecrans sought out Gen. Price, then in command of a brigade and holding a position of great importance, and addressed him thus:

> "Gen. Price, you command here, do vou?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, sir, will you hold this ford?" "I will try, general."

"Will you hold this ford?"

"I will die in the attempt."
"That won't do," replied Gen. Rose crans. "Sir, will you hold this ford? Look me in the eye and tell me if you will hold this position?"

Gen. Price answered: "I will." "That will do," replied Gen. Rosecrans. "I bid you good day."

Gen. Price redeemed his promise; he held the ford. On the following day his brigade bore the brunt of General Breckinridge's awful charge with his division of Kentuckian's, and General Rosecrans, for his gallantry and courage on these two days, promptly and earnestly recommended Gen. Price for promotion.

The attachment of these two officers was cemented as the war continued. Later on, at the battle of Kennesaw mountain, Gen. Price was dangerously wounded at the head of his brigade in a charge upon a confederate fort, and became separated by the vicissitudes of war from his old commander, but Gen. Rosecrans never forgot the hero of the ford of Stone river. He watched the future of his soldier friend with solicitude, and has never failed to speak a kindly word or do a generous act for the assistance of his comrade.-Louisville Courier-Journal.

-The registration of voters in New York began on Tuesday. The total registration for the day was 46,075 as compared with 74,773 on the first day in 1884 and 72,588 in 1880.



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