THOUGHTS FOR THE MONTH.

WEEKLY HINTS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF PROGRESSIVE FARMERS.

What Work Should be Done during the Month of September—Valuable Suggestions from High Authority.

[*W. L. Jones in Southern Cultivator.*]

Winter-growing crops and those for cutting and feeding green, early in the spring, have been quite fully discussed in recent numbers. We have endeavored to impress upon the reader the great value of rye. It stands the severest cold, and is therefore the surest crop; it will yield more on the same quantity of land than any grain grass we have; it does not require land as rich as some other crops, but the richer the land the better it pays. All winter crops should be on rich land. If the reader has no very rich land, it is difficult to make it rich suddenly. Stable manure should always be used in attempts to enrich poor land quickly. Where land is already in good condition, commercial fertilizers will make them yield well. But commercial fertilizers will not by themselves produce large yields on poor land; they must be combined with stable manure.

The time has arrived when the crops alluded to should be started, in the middle and northern portions of the cotton belt. Grasses, clover, lucerne, rye, barley and oats may all be seeded down. Grass and clover are sown broadcast; lucerne, rye and barley, intended for cutting and feeding green, should be sowed in drills fifteen to eighteen inches apart. Sown now, ample time is given for the young plants to become well rooted before the hard freezes; and they a much less liable to be killed by drought the following summer than spring sown, because their roots will have had so much more time to descend deep into the soil. The preparation for a seeding down of clover and grass may be summed up in a few words. Clean land, thoroughly pulverized, well manured—thick seeding and very light brushing, followed by rolling. For the grasses—ammoniated manures, like cotton seed meal, or the seed itself and Peruqian guano. For clover—ashes, bone dust, superphosphate or plaster. On stiff soils, sow common red clover; on high, sandy soils, the crimson clover, or California clover would be better. Both of the last named are annuals.

For rye, the land should be deeply broken and well pulverized; a good broadcasting of manure should be plowed in shallow at one of the later plowings; drills laid off with short shovels eighteen inches apart, and a moderate quantity of manure put in the drill with the seed. A bushel and a half to two bushels of seed to the acre should be sown, and covered by brushing across the drills. Sow an acre for each cow and horse on the farm. If one has some exceedingly rich lots, these may be sown in barley to furnish variety of food.

Farmers so thoroughly recognize the great value of the oat crop, it is useless to urge its claim upon them. They have learned to rely upon it as the cheapest and best food for work stock. The red rust-proof has pretty well superseded all other varieties, and when sown in the fall on good land, constitutes one of the surest crops grown; certainly not more liable to be cut off by winter freezing than the corn crop is by summer droughts. While good crops are often made by simply harrowing in the seed in the cotton fields during the present month, the prevailing opinion is in favor of plowing them in, picking over the cotton, then running a furrow as close as possible on each side of the cotton, sowing seed and covering by plowing out the middles. In the northern parts of the cotton belt, this should be done by the first of October; in the lower cotton belt, by the fifteenth or twentieth. Some winters they may be sown still later, but as that cannot be known in advance, it is best to be on the safe side and sow early. If they should come forward too early, graze moderately before frost; but our experiece is, the less they are grazed in winter the better. Sow not less than two bushels per acre, on very rich land. Some sow four to five bushels, and we begin to hear of 140 bushels or upwards, per acre, being made under such conditions. In these cases, however, the measurements have not been made in a manner to satisfy every one. Oats may also be sown on corn and stubble land. It is not uncommon to grow two or three successive oat crops on the same land, sowing the seed and turning them under with the weeds and stubble. Cotton seed and phosphate—twenty-five bushels of the former to one hundred pounds of the latter, is excellent manure for the crop, plowed in with the oats. The cotton seed must be killed when used at these early sowings, else they will come up and contribute little to the grown of the oats. Remember it was stated in a recent number, that oats sown in drills withstood the cold better than those sown broadcast. Coming up in a shallow trench, they are protected from the cold winds by the intervening ridges; and the rains settle them better after freezes, and wash down soil from the ridges to cover their roots still deeper. They are easily drilled by running furrows as near each other as can be done without the dirt from one furrow filling the other, sowing seed and manure broadcast, then brushing lightly across the rows. Where the land will admit of the rows running north and south or southwest and northeast without danger of washing, it is better, as the cold winds come from the west and northwest.

Preparation of land for wheat, if not already under way, should begin at once. High, dry knolls, rather wanting in vegetable matter, are best adapted to wheat. It is a mooted point whether the land should be broken very deep. If broken deep, it absorbs and retains more moisture in the spring, which is unfavorable to a wheat crop. The land, however, must be thoroughly pulverized to the depth of three or four inches; this is essential. The plowing should be done when the ground is rather dry, as a perfect tilth cannot be secured when the land is wet. The manure should be mixed with the surface soil not very deep. Using the whole, ammoniated [illegible] the safest and best [illegible] for the curing by [illegible] from the ridges of the cotton belt, in the middle and northern portions of the cotton belt. Grasses, clover, lucerne, rye, barley and oats may all be seeded down. Grass and clover are sown broadcast; lucerne, rye and barley, intended for cutting and feeding green, should be sowed in drills fifteen to eighteen inches apart. Sown now, ample time is given for the young plants to become well rooted before the hard freezes; and they a much less liable to be killed by drought the following summer than spring sown, because their roots will have had so much more time to descend deep into the soil. The preparation for a seeding down of clover and grass may be summed up in a few words. Clean land, thoroughly pulverized, well manured—thick seeding and very light brushing, followed by rolling. For the grasses—ammoniated manures, like cotton seed meal, or the seed itself and Peruqian guano. For clover—ashes, bone dust, superphosphate or plaster. On stiff soils, sow common red clover; on high, sandy soils, the crimson clover, or California clover would be better. Both of the last named are annuals.

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are preferable to seed obtained north or elsewere.

Early maturing varieties of turnip, as the Purple Top and the Flat Dutch, may be sown the first of this month. It is essential to a good turnip crop that the land by plowed and harrowed repeatedly. It is equally essential that the land be rich. Phosphates seem to be especially demanded by the turnip, but it needs also potassic and nitrogenous manures; and all of them must be readily available, as the turnip has to complete its growth in a very short time. It is better to sow in drills and cultivate, especially the late crops. Dust the plant with ashes just as soon as they begin to appear above the surface, and again after a few days if the beetle is troublesome.

Cotton picking will engage much of the farmer's attention during September. It is hardly necessary for us to remind the reader of the importance of keeping up well with the cotton as it opens—getting it in before the rains have soiled and injured the fibre. We were exceedingly skeptical as to the possibility of inventing a good cotton picker; but from examining one of the little arms of the South Carolina cotton picker, and the accounts which have been given us by reliable parties, we are encouraged to think that such a machine is practicable. If perfected as we hope it will be, this machine will do away with the difficulty of keeping up with the cotton as it opens—its capacity being estimated at from three hundred to six hundred pounds per hour; and one machine could readily pick out the crops of several small farmers. The young farmer is not apt to appreciate fully the importance of sunning cotton which is either from dew or rain. The manner in which cotton is ginned will often make half a cent difference in the price at which it can be sold. And damp cotton can never be ginned well; the fibres will stick together and leave the gin in little knots, or "knaps," which interfere much in its subsequent working up into thread. All damp cotton ought therefore, to be sunned before it is put away in bulk. A good rule is to sun in the afternoon all that is picked in the forenoon. Putting cotton in bulk and allowing a very slight heating, rather improves the quality of the lint; and nice planters in olden times were accustomed to pack away their cotton so as to secure this impovement of the fibre. But since the war it is a dangerous practice to keep large quantities of unginned cotton in bulk—fires are too numerous. The better plan is to gin as fast as picked. When packed it can be sold at once, or stored in fire-proof warehouses, or scattered here and there about the farm so that all could not be burned up at once.

It is customary to save seed from the second picking, or middle crop. This is well, because both the first and last crop of bolls are liable to be defective—the seed being not perfectly matured. The cotton from which seed is to be saved ought to be very carefully sunned, that no heating and consequent injury to the germ may occur. It would be well indeed to gin such cotton soon after it is picked, and sun the seed themselves before they are stored away. Attention has hitherto been directed mainly to establishing short-limbed, prolific varieties. This, of course, is a matter of prime importance; but it is equally, and in the northern portions of the cotton belt still more desirable, to produce along with this an early variety—one that will secure something of a crop before the droughts of summer or the frosts of autumn, in the high and northern portions of the cotton region. By selecting from each field the stalks which combine these characteristics—early in maturing as well as prolific in bearing—planting the seed from these by themselves, and selecting again year after year, we doubt not that in a comparatively short time such a variety as the one indicated might be established.

We are glad to see that attention is quite strongly turned to the improvement of the seed of grains, as well as of cotton. Now is the time to pass over the corn fields and mark the stalks which have the points regarded desirable. If the selection is made from the crib, nothing is known of the stalk to which it belonged, or of the circumstances under which it grew. It is doubtful, we think, whether any variety which bears more than two ears to the stalk will succeed well at the South. It is desirable to establish a variety which does produce a very large stalk, but bears one or two good ears. Selections from our ordinary acclimated varieties promise the best results. The character of the grain is also an important matter. For general purposes, a medium between the short flinty, and the large starchy, soft grains, is most desirable. When the weevil is very troublesome, the flinty varieties are preferable.

BEECHER ON CLEVELAND.

He Believes Him to be an Angel of Light When Compared to Blaine.

NEW YORK, August 26.—General Horatio C. King, who went to Buffalo to investigate the Marie Halpin scandal, called at the National Democratic headquarters with an additional statement yesterday. The General had had another interview with Mr. Beecher, whom he represented as saying:

"I have waited for the confirmation of the stories about Governor Cleveland, detailing what he did when he was a good deal younger than he is today, and all the gross exaggerations that have been made by his enemies since, and the statement of gentlemen with whom I am acquainted, and whose character I well know, satisfies my mind that the Governor has been subjected to gross and outrageous misrepresentation. While I forbore and waited until I had adequate light. I am satisfied now that Cleveland is the proper man for President. In view of Mr. Blaine's public and political conduct, Cleveland is an angel of light. How any man can vote for Blaine because of a conscientious scruple that prevents him from voting for Cleveland on the ground of morality, passes my comprehension. I regard Blaine as one of the most corrupt men in pecuniary affairs we have ever had in our government. What part I shall take in the advocacy of Mr. Cleveland, I can tell better after my return to the city."

Further, General King says that Mr. Beecher hopes to see Cleveland elected by so big a majority as "to terrorize any man like Blaine from being so foolhardy as to run for President for the next fifty years."

Falling Down Polygamy.

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, August 29.—[illegible] United [illegible] of the British

PROSPECTS OF THE CANVASS.

THE PROMISE OF A TIDAL WAVE FOR CLEVELAND.

Determination Everywhere to Make a Change—Glad Tidings for the Democracy.

NEW YORK, August, [illegible].—The *Herald* makes the following cheering and important summary: "We have made careful inquiries of well informed persons in several of the most important States, East and West, as to the facts of the canvass so far as developed, and the prospects in each of the States where this inquiry was made. The replies we receive surprise us as much as they gratify us.

From Ohio we hear that the Democrats are fairly certain of success. While they are united and meeting everywhere with promising results, the Blaine managers feel the effects of a cold wind of popular disfavor. The Democrats do not boast that they will carry the State in October; but they believe they have an excellent promise of victory, and if the Republicans carry Ohio it will be by so narrow a vote as to make it substantially a defeat for them. Some of our correspondents give such an analysis of the vote as make the prospect of a Democratic victory in Ohio in October much stronger than we have stated them above.

Concerning Indiana, we have the most positive assurance that the State will certainly go for Cleveland by at least ten thousand. In both Ohio and Indiana the number of Republicans who will vote against Blaine is found to be astonishingly large, and sufficient in itself to turn the scale in those States. Our reports show also that there is nowhere any considerable or marked defection from the Democratic ranks, although both in Ohio and Indiana the Blaine people are reported to be courting and seeking the Irish vote.

From Michigan we get confident reports that that State will be lost to the Blaine ticket. Iowa, our private correspondent shows, is at least an uncertain State, with the probability that it will cast its electoral vote for Cleveland. There, too, great numbers of Republicans are going to vote for Cleveland, and the condition of parties is such as to make the State this year probably Democratic. In Wisconsin the opposition to the Blane ticket believe they will carry the State and defeat Blaine and Logan, and there are Blaine men who privately admit this to be very probable.

From all over New England reports reach us which show a state of politics very dangerous to the Blaine men. There are sanguine but well informed men in Massachusetts who assert even that with faithful hard work that State can be carried for Governor Cleveland, and they add that the effort will be made. From New Hampshire Democrats write that they can carry the State, unless the Portsmouth Navy Yard swamps them. But they are conscious that they have a strong antagonist in Secretary Chandler. Vermont, we are assured, will cast a very greatly reduced Republican majority in November, though in the September election for Governor the Republican candidate, who is a popular man, is likely to poll the full vote of his party. Connecticut has been regarded as a doubtful State, with the chances in favor of the Democrats now and a strong set of the tide toward them.

In answer to numerous inquiries from other parts of the country we will add that New York and New Jersey appear to be safe for Cleveland. The canvass in both States goes on energetically, and the reports at headquarters leave so little doubt of a favorable result that these two States need not give uneasiness to Democrats elsewhere or distract their attention from their own localities. New York is well in hand, and those who are managing here for the Democratic party are confident that they will show a good result in November.

A survey of the field at this moment gives promise of a "tidal wave" in November against the Blaine ticket. From all quarters reports comes to us of very large and increasing Republican opposition to the Blaine ticket and much smaller defection from the Democratic ranks than was at one time feared. There is, according to our reports, a spirit and determination this fall among the voters everywhere which promise very important results—a determination to "make a change" and to see whether the people still control or whether the "machine" politicians really have the country by the throat. A correspondent from Illinois writes us: "If people in the East could see what a revolution is going on in this State and in Wisconsin, Michigan and Iowa, the friends of Cleveland everywhere would be greatly encouraged."

One of the phenomena of the canvass, according to all the reports we receive, is the lukewarm way in which Blaine Republicans are acting. They "will vote for Blaine, but will not work for him," they say; and this lack of enthusiastic support is sure to tell on the canvass.

The Piegan Indians Starving.

HELENA, MONTANA, August 29.—Governor Crosby states that the special agent sent by him to inquire into the condition of the Piegan Indians found that these Indians, about 2,000 in number, are dying of starvation at the rate of one per day. The men and women are gaunt and spiritless and the children are emaciated. They are all so weakened by the lack of sufficient food for the past two years that dreadful suffering and many deaths must occur shortly. The appropriation for this year only permits the agent to issue weekly two pounds of beef and three pounds of flour, the latter of bad quality—an entirely inadequate allowance. The Governor reports an unnatural and inhuman state of things existing, and calls upon the Secretary of the Interior to assume the responsibility of issuing full rations until Congress meets in December.

The Arctic Hero.

MONTREAL, August 30.—Great curiosity is felt both by visitors and residents of the city to see the celebrated Arctic hero, Lieut. Greely, and many inquiries have been made at the Windsor Hotel concerning his health. In answer to such inquiries it was learned that he had passed a good night. His physician, however, will not allow him to leave his apartment until he is somewhat stronger. A large number of invitations have been sent to him, but his present condition precludes the possibility of his accepting them. It [illegible] that he will be able to visit [illegible]

HYDROPHOBIA.

[illegible] Dogs & Hydrophobic Negroes Who Ate the Flesh of Hydrophobic Dogs Died of Rabies.

[*Special to the News and Courier.*]

EUFAULA, ALA., August 28.—Great excitement prevails in this section over thirty-two cases, more or less, of violently developed hydrophobia on the plantation of Mr. Punch Doughtie, five or six miles from this city. Dr. E. B. Johnston, who was called in to attend the sufferers, returned this afternoon and reports three cases desperate, one in delirium and one so low that death is expected at any time.

The history of the cases is that a dog on Doughtie's place went mad on July 25, and bit a mule and several hogs. The first hog died on August 13 and was given to the negroes on the place to make soap grease. Instead of doing so they ate it. On August 18 two hogs died, one on the 22d and one on the 27th. Of these hogs thirty-two people ate Eleven days after eating of the first hog ten persons were taken violently sick with symtoms of poison, and the others were seized in rotation just according to the time at which the subsequent hogs were eaten until the entire thirty-two people were attacked.

The mule first bitten made a ferocious attack on Mr. Doughtie on Saturday last. After biting the animal he was riding, and Doughtie dismounting, he had a race for life with the mad beast and only escaped by the narrowest chance, the mule running against a fence post in his wild charge and being knocked senseless, just as Mr. Doughtie was scaling the fence. The mule was shot and killed by Mr. Doughtie afterwards. The mule bitten by this animal has not shown any indication of hydrophobia yet, but presents every indication of poison, and the doctor says that the animal cannot live. Two days ago another dog was attacked with rabies and killed, but not before biting a small dog on the lot, which is now housed and will be treated experimentally for a cure. The greatest terror exists throughout the entire beat on account of the fact that the first dog is still at large among the cattle and hogs.

Dr. Johnston, who is an able physician, says that he would not be surprised if the majority of the thirty people attacked should succumb to the disease, as the premonitory symptoms are of the most dangerous character. The medical fraternity are greatly interested over the development of the cases. The people generally are excited and the victims and their families are torror-stricken. A community hunt has been proposed for the pursuit and capture of the mad dog now at large.

EUFAULA, ALA., August 29.—There are five additional hydrophobia patients to-day, making a total of fifteen out of thirty-two who ate of the dead hogs bitten by mad dogs. Mr. Punch Dougherty, on whose place the sick people are living, five miles from here, was in the city to-day, and was surrounded by eager crowds to listen to his graphic description of his flight and escape from the attack of a mad mule. He says that mule No. 2, which was bitten by the animal he had to kill, presents a ghastly spectacle. Its wound has produced a sudden and wonderful emaciation. As yet the mule has betrayed no symptoms of madness, but it is kept apart from the other stock, and the progress of the poison is carefully watched and noted by medical men. The same interest is also taken in the case of a small dog which has been bitten. The peculiarities of the hogs that were bitten, of which there are five and all Berkshires, are frothing at the mouth, blind staggers, fits, final collapse and death. The plantation is visited by crowds of curious neighbors, black and white, to see their suffering fellows. Dr. Johnson, the attending physician, has not changed his opinion that the majority of cases will terminate fatally.

THE FOO CHOW ENGAGEMENT.

The French Loss—A French Torpedo Boat Sunk—A Rumored in Tonquin.

LONDON, August 27.—A dispatch of to-day from Shanghai to Reuter's telegram agency says: The French loss in the bombardment of Foo Chow was seven killed and fourteen wounded. The Chinese loss is estimated at 1,000 killed and 3,000 wounded. The Chinese man-of-war Yangwu was exploded by a torpedo after it had fired at a French torpedo boat.

The boiler of the latter was exploded by means of hand grenades thrown from the Yangwu, after which the boat was sunk by the Volta to prevent its being captured by the Chinese. The French expected to occupy the heights commanding the pagoda anchorage. It is reported that there are 7,500 Chinese troops in the vicinity of Foo Chow. According to reports received at Sontay, 80,000 Chinese troops have invaded Tonquin, and have already had an engagement with the French troops. In this battle it is asserted that the French were annihilated, while several thousand of the Chinese were killed.

Admiral Courbet's Report.

PARIS, August 27.—The official report of the bombardment at Foo Chow last Saturday, received from Admiral Courbet, is as follows:

FOO CHOW, Sunday morning, August 24.—A good beginning has been made. We opened fire yesterday and in four hours nine Chinese men-of-war and twelve junks were sunk and the Krupp battery commanding the arsenal was silenced. Our loss was six killed twenty-seven wounded. The fleet suffered no serious damage except that the boiler of a torpedo boat was burst. The Chinese losses were heavy. During the night the fleet was beset by burning wrecks and logs. The torpedo cutters will clear all this away to-day and afterwards we will bombard the arsenal. We shall not leave the river before the 29th or 30th inst. The officers and men are animated with the greatest ardor.

Fremont Wedded to His Idol.

NEW YORK, August 30.—The following letter is published this afternoon in the *Mail and Express*:

"New York, August 30, 1884, 61 Broadway—Hon. B. F. Jones, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, 242 Fifth Avenue—My Dear Sir: I have just learned by the morning papers that I have been announced, without authority, to speak at the Greenback-Labor anti-Monopoly mass meeting this evening in Union Square. I need hardly assure you that I still adhere to the Republican party, which did me the honor of placing me at the head of its ticket in 1856, and which is now so nobly represented by Mr. Blaine and General Logan. I am, my dear sir, yours truly,

"J. C. Fremont."

REPUBLICAN COMPLAINTS.

CHARGES OF GROSS MISMANAGEMENT AT THEIR HEADQUARTERS.

Complaints Heard in Various States, Charging Neglect on the Part of the Managers.

[*Letter to the Baltimore Sun.*]

NEW YORK, August 29.—Affairs at the Republican headquarters have been in a generally bad condition for the last three weeks, and, instead of growing better, the situation has day by day gradually been growing worse. At the present time everything pertaining to the canvass is in a general muddle. From all accounts the managers of the concern don't appear to know what to do to extricate the canvass from the difficulties which impede its vigorous prosecution. The immediate effect of this condition of affairs is to enfeeble the party organization throughout the country, and at a time when there is a general tendency in the party ranks towards disorganization. Already complaints have poured in to the headquarters from all sections of the country, and the prominent Blaine leaders in States like Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Illinois, have repeatedly warned the committee that unless something was done at once it would be useless to hope that their States would be carried for Blaine in November.

But so far the repeated warnings have not been heeded, or at least have not effected a remedey. The result of this has been that the men who have written and obtained no satisfaction have in many instances come to this city to plead their case in person and to try to open the eyes of Blaine's chief fuglemen to the dangers threatening the Republican ticket in their respective States. Many of these men have been here during the past week, but from all accounts have received but little if any satisfaction. Some of them have been sent away with the hope that their demands would be complied with in a short time; others have been completely disgusted with what they characterize as the stupidity and imbecility of the men in charge of the national canvass. On Thursday I had a long conversation with a gentleman from Ohio, who had come here on matters connected with the Republican canvass in his State. He would not say much directly concerning the situation in Ohio from his point of view, but he was very emphatic in denouncing the manner in which the canvass was managed, and the way the leaders were treated and their just demands disregarded. Among other things he said: "The man who is really managing the canvass is Steve Elkins, yet it is almost impossible to find him on an average of six days out of the seven, and on the seventh he is so occupied making up for lost time that it is less than an even chance that those having pressing and important business can see him. He goes away, no one knows where, at least no one will tell, and then all business has to be transacted with Chairman Jones, but this is worse than seeing nobody. Jones, although the head of the committee and ostensibly the boss of the concern, has his field of duties evidently restricted to Pennsylvania. On the politics of his State he will talk and scheme, and adopt almost any suggestion offered, but when the business of another State is in question he will make no decision, putting the matter over for consultation with Elkins. I tell you if something is not done with that committee soon our ticket will go to the dogs."

This is only a mild sample of the many complaints which have been made within the last ten days. It is openly said that the Blaine managers are neglecting the canvass in every State in order to give its exclusive attention to Maine. It is also charged that all the money so far collected in this campaign has, by direct orders from Blaine, been sent to his State, where he desires to roll up a phenomenal majority as an impetus to a more vigorous prosecution of the canvass late in September. This has left the party in Ohio and Indiana poverty stricken and totally without funds with which to open the campaign.

Swaim's Trial Postponed.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—By direction of the President the general court martial appointed for the trial of Brigadier General Swaim, Judge Advocate General, and Colonel Morrow, will meet in this city on the 15th of November next, instead of September 10th as originally ordered. The postponement is made at the request of General Swaim on the ground that his principal counsel General Colkins, of Indiana, will be unable to attend and give the case his attention before the time mentioned. All the members have been notified of the change in the time of meeting of the court.

The Blaine Scandal.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 29.—In the Blaine libel suit against the *Sentinel*, the fifteen days allowed the defence in which to answer expired to-day, and the attorney for Mr. Shoemaker entered an appearance. This action was necessary to escape default. The defence will now have its own time, unless the plaintiff's attorneys secure a rule requiring an immediate answer. In the latter case it is customary to grant ten days further time.

EMORY'S LITTLE CATHARTIC PILLS are sufficiently powerful for the most robust, yet the safest for children and weak constitutions; the action in any disease is uniform, certain and safe, painless and effective. Druggists—15 cents. *

The Cotton Supply.

NEW YORK, August 30.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 1,549,508 bales, of which 848,708 bales are American, against 1,732,705 bales and 1,066,705 bales respectively last year. Receipts of cotton at all interior towns 4,896 bales. Receipts from plantations 4,657 bales. Crop in sight not given.

HANOVER, O., Feb. 13, 1884.—After having lung fever and pneumonia I had a dreadful cough and could not sleep at night. The doctors told me I had consumption and would die. I have taken six bottles of Piso's Cure and my cough is entirely gone and I am well as ever.

EMELINE FOUND.

Killing the Jerseys.

CHICAGO, August 28.—The visit of Dr. Padren, State Veterinarian, to Elmhurst yesterday, resulted in the killing of ten Jersey cows, appraised at $5,000. Their lungs were found to show more or less trace of plen pneumonia. In some cases the lungs adhered firmly to the ribs and w[illegible]

Greely and his Companions.

BOSTON, August 29.—The survivors of the Greely expedition, now in this city, have adopted the following, copies of which will be forwarded to those who are mentioned therein:

"We, the survivors of the Lady Franklin Bay expedition, desire to publicly thank the officers and crew of the relief ships for their untiring energy in reaching us and their kindness after we were saved. To Past Assistant Surgeons E. H. Green and H. E. Ames, to whose unremitting attention and professional skill we probably owe our lives, we especially desire to express our gratitude."

The French Leave Canton.

SHANGHAI, August 30.—All the French have left Canton, and it is now asserted that Admiral Courbet left Min River with the intention of going to Canton. The Chinese military commanders everywhere have received Imperial orders to attack all French war ships and merchant vessels which attempt to enter treaty ports. Those in port now have been ordered to depart immediately. Telegrams from the Chinese Government lines are not accepted unless written in English.

Scrofula.

Are any members of your family thus afflicted? Have they scrofulous swellings of the glands? Have they any scrofulous sores or ulcers? If so, and it sbould be neglected, the peculiar taint, or poison, may deposit itself in the substance of the lungs, producing CONSUMPTION. Look well to the condition of your family, and if thus afflicted, give the proper remedy without delay. But use that which makes absolute cures in the shortest space of time. The unerring finger of public opinion points to B. B. B. as the most wonderful remedy for Scrofula ever known. You need not take our word—you need not know our names—merit is all you seek. Ask your neighbors, ask your druggist, ask or write to those who give their certificates and be convinced that B. B. B. is the quickest and most perfect Blood Purifier ever before known. *

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July 23-1.2m

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Although a practitioner of near twenty years, my mother influenced me to procure B. B. B. for her. She had been confined to her bed several months with Rheumatism which had stubbornly resisted all the usual remedies. Within twenty-four hours after commencing B. B. B. I observed marked relief. She has just commenced her third bottle and is nearly as active as ever and has been in the front yard with "rake in hand," cleaning up. Her improvement is truly *wonderful* and immensely gratifying.

C. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.
Jacksonville, Ala., June 6, 1884.

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For over six years I have been a terrible sufferer from a troublesome kidney complaint, for the relief of which I have spent over $250 without benefit; the most noted so-called remedies proving failures. The use of one single bottle of B. B. B. has been marvelous, giving more relief than all other treatment combined. It is a quick cure, while others, if they cure at all, are in the distant future.

C. H. ROBERTS, Atlanta Water Works.

Scrofula.

Dr. L. A. Guild, of Atlanta, who owns a large nursery and vineyard, has a lad on his place who was cured of a stubborn case of Scrofula, with one single bottle of B. B. B. Write to him about the case.

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