

THE NORTH.
The water will rise in the center of the hollow and not rise up and wash the sides. We bring up this matter now because, in addition to the labor work which enables the farmer to attend to such work, the smooth stubble fields not yet plowed offer great facility in doing the work. Where land is ridged or rough, from recent plowing, it is quite hard to get correct lines of level; and it is most important, under this system of terracing, to have the lines run as perfectly as possible.

These lines of level, once established, serve as guides in laying off rows on a level. Writers usually direct that the rows be run off one half by the lower and the other half by the upper line of level—meeting in the middle and throwing short rows, if any, in the middle. Where the slope is very uniform, and there are no sudden abrupt changes—no ridges and hollows starting on the general slope and running down it, the above rule is a good one. But if there are sudden changes in the slope the farmer must exercise his judgment about the matter. Sometimes it will be found necessary to run only a few rows by one line of level, and nearly all by the other. A practiced eye will guide pretty correctly. Lines of level run in stubble land may be left undisturbed; the weeds etc., on them will answer as break-waters and filters. Or, if preferred, they may be sown in small grain or grass. Where the lines are run in plowed land the strips had better be sown at once in grain, to furnish filters for the winter and spring rains.

The old style of grubbing sprouts, viz: cutting them off just below the surface of the ground never kills them. The work has to be repeated year after year, and finally quite a big root is developed although the top may be small. Consider the amount of work done in digging sprouts in above manner for ten or fifteen years, and ask yourself if it would not save labor to dig them up ten or twelve inches deep at once and effectually kill them. This is the conclusion we have reached after many years trial of the deep sprouting. It is the only effective method we have ever seen of killing persimmon, saffraza, sweetgum and other troublesome plants. It succeeds best if the work is done from the middle of August to the middle of September, but generally proves effective if done in fall or winter. Moreover, when the work is thus done, these underground stumps which break plows and shock the shoulders of plow animals and cause loss of time by stoppage of plow, are permanently removed. The same economy of time and labor results from the removal of rocks which stop the plow and also of smaller ones which cause mis-licks of the hoe and blunting of its edge. Make the calculation: suppose a hand has to make two licks in the rocks where he would make only one in smooth land; he could hoe twice as much in the latter as he could in the former. Run this through several years and see if the labor of removing rocks would not be less than that of making double licks with the hoe year after year.

As a rule little attention is paid and little judgment displayed in the location of farm roads, and yet, when the large amount of hauling which is done over them and the saving of time in having them run so as to be convenient to the fields from which produce has to be hauled, it becomes a matter of very great importance. The bar is the starting point for the road or roads which may be deemed necessary. The localities from which fire-wood and the bulk of farm produce is to be brought, are the objective points. The first thing to be studied is how these points may be reached most directly and with the slightest grades. On hilly farms the grades are all important; one steep place in a road may spoil it; for the steepest grade determine the size of the load which can be hauled over it, just as the weakest link decides the strength of a chain. It may be necessary to wind a road around hills, and thus make it longer, to secure easy grades, but even in such cases there may be no loss. Suppose on a road of easy grade an ordinary farm team can pull a load of 1,500 pounds, but on a more direct road with steep grade can pull 1,000 only; four loads of the first would be equal to five on the second, and quite as much or more work might be done in a day on the long as on the short road. It is important, however, to have roads as short as is consistent with moderate grades, because half the time the teams are pulling empty wagons. Make the road beds wide. If it is necessary to place ditches on each side of them to control water, there is a tendency for the ditches to widen and encroach on the road beds and if not wide they may become inconveniently narrow. If roads have to cross bottom lands locate them, other things being equal, so that they may cross the bottoms at a point where they are narrow. Two advantages will result: less valuable land will be taken up by the road and less of soft, yielding earth will be made part of the road-bed. If rocks are convenient, it will pay to McAdamize a road where it crosses a bottom.

Sufficient shelter, not only for all the stock but for all the vehicles and implements on the farm is a matter by no means as well appreciated as it should be. Vehicles and implements not only last longer when under shelter but having a place for them cultivates the habit of having them in place. How much time is often lost in gathering up plows, harrows, etc., which have been left here and there, when a new job is to be started? As stated in a former article, shelters need not be expensive; they can be erected in the main with home materials, and with a little attention to location and looks, may be made tasty and neat. Steep roofs will last longer than those which are flat, and though they may cost a little more, will more than compensate for the increased life they furnish.

Last but not least, we urge that at this, the most appropriate season of the year, shade and ornamental trees be set out wherever they will beautify or render the home more comfortable, also an abundance of fruit trees to supply the family successively and consecutively with good fruit. We strive and work hard to make money wherever to obtain comforts and conveniences; why not raise those, like the above, which are within such easy reach. The migratory habit of our farmers in the older time was a great drawback to improving and beautifying their farms. But now that we have a relative of the older in Langley.

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THE SOUTH.
They discuss a Church Meeting, and then they discuss the Law. The *Augusta Chronicle*, October 30.

Yesterday Mr. J. S. Bethes, of Parkville, S. C., a small town on the Augusta & Knoxville Railroad, about 24 miles from Augusta, was in the city for the purpose of procuring a coffin for a man that had been killed by a party of negroes who were defying the authorities of the place. He reports the situation as alarming, and, in addition to telegraphing the Governor of South Carolina the condition of things, he was trying to get a company of men from this place to return with him.

Mr. Bethes says for some time past the negroes in that section have been very unruly in their manners. They carry pistols and lose no opportunity to insult unarmed white men. They plant themselves in the middle of the sidewalks and make the white men walk around them, and are openly defiant to the authority of the officers. On last Sunday morning the white people had a church dedication at Parkville, and during the services the negroes congregated at the depot, some twenty yards distance, and began firing pistols. Owing to the existing feeling, this frightened the ladies in the congregation who expected a riot, and the services were temporarily interrupted and great uneasiness was felt. Several men from the congregation went down to the depot to talk with the negroes and secure quiet; but they refused to put up their pistols and were quite defiant in their manner and language. On Tuesday warrants were sworn out for the arrest of several of the ringleaders in Sunday's disturbance and early yesterday morning the constable and a posse of seven men started out to arrest them. About 6 o'clock they reached the house of one of the men, several miles distant from Parkville, but as they advanced toward it a volley was fired by men who were in ambush, and James Blackwell, one of their number, fell mortally wounded. Seeing that it was impossible for their small body to storm a barricaded house, that probably contained two or three times their number of armed negroes, the little party retreated, and the rioters are still at large and defying the authorities. The little town of Parkville is in a state of excitement, and outrages of any kind are looked for, as negroes from all the neighboring sections are collecting there.

The leading spirits in the re-arrangement, and the parties for whom warrants were sworn out, were Jake Gilchrist, Thomas White and Ambrose White.

Yesterday morning Trial Justice Parks issued warrants for several negroes for carrying concealed weapons. The constable was unable to make the arrest, and forthwith summoned a posse and proceeded to the place where the negroes were. Upon arriving on the grounds the posse found a large crowd of negroes fortified in a log house, armed with double-barrel shot-guns and rifles. When the negroes saw the constable and posse they fired upon them, mortally wounding James Blackwell, his whole face and head being literally riddled with buckshot. He is now just alive, and will not live till morning. Great excitement prevails, as the negroes have made this morning severe threats. After Blackwell was shot down the crowd fired, and another crowd of negroes came up armed as the others.

These last were arrested by the posse and are now in the custody of the constable, and will be sent to jail to-day. The trial justice has issued warrants for the parties that fired upon Blackwell and the posse. The posse has just left and will proceed to Mr. L. T. Harmon's plantation, where a large crowd of negroes have assembled to resist arrest. Some trouble is expected and perhaps more bloodshed. Mr. Blackwell is a peaceful, law-abiding citizen and will leave a widowed mother and sister entirely dependent upon him for a support. The community feels very greatly outraged.

Last evening two well armed citizens of Parkville arrived in Augusta on the Augusta & Knoxville Railroad train. They are looking for the leaders of the riot who, they think, have made their way toward Augusta. They proceeded to the court-house and gave the names and descriptions of the parties to Lieut. Twigg, on duty there as officer of the night. They reported to the *Chronicle* everything quiet when the Augusta & Knoxville train passed at half-past five o'clock yesterday afternoon. They are looking for the captain of the company which fired upon the posse. They think the whole trouble was arranged by the negroes, but do not believe that the affair originated in political complications.

ATLANTA, October 30.—The Augusta & Knoxville Railroad train has just come in. When it passed Parkville this morning there was much excitement, but no danger of a collision between the blacks and whites. About 150 white men were under arms. No negroes could be seen. Four negroes, supposed to be concerned in the riot, had been arrested and were in Irons. The ringleader in the affair is still at large, and is supposed to be hiding in the swamp. Two parties of men, one headed by John Butler and the other by Press Blackwell, are scouring the country for him.

James Blackwell is not dead, as was at first reported, but is mortally wounded. The posse which started out yesterday to arrest the negroes who had disturbed the church meeting on Sunday consisted of six or seven. A negro woman, who saw them start and knew their purpose, took a short cut and reached the rioters before they did, informing them that the posse was coming. The negroes laid in ambush and when the posse approached fired a volley without warning, mortally wounding James Blackwell. The posse returned the fire and the negroes fled.

It was supposed that the rioters would get reinforcements and return, but there have been no such manifestations. The utmost excitement prevails in the place. There is nothing political about the affair.

ATLANTA, October 30.—Evening.—There are no new developments tonight about the Parkville affair. The white people are still under arms, but there is no further apprehension of trouble. Officers are searching everywhere for the negroes concerned in the shooting, but up to the present time they have not succeeded in finding the ringleader. It is believed now that two of them have come to Augusta, as the news of one has here and a relative of the other in Langley.

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The North Carolina Exposition.

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THE EAST.
A Hebrew Girl's Dowry.

Setting the dowry is one of the most important parts of a Hebrew engagement. Very few Hebrew girls marry without one, and they range in money value from \$1,000 to \$50,000. Sometimes there is some difficulty in arranging this. The proposed bride's father offers \$5,000, and the proposed groom's father thinks it not enough. They argue, wrangle, bargain and finally compromise. No written agreement is taken, but it is officially given out that on the wedding day so much, say \$7,000, will be paid down in hard cash to the bridegroom before the ceremony takes place. Here is where some sharp practice occasionally comes in. The bride's father, after he is assured that the groom is in love with his daughter, tries to beat down the dowry, and the groom holds him to his expressed intention. An instance occurred here recently in which a Boston Hebrew fell in love with one of the many pretty Brooklyn Hebrew young ladies. He became engaged, and \$10,000 was promised him with the girl. On the marriage day he came to her house with his friends. The money was not forthcoming, and he was met with repeated explanation and excuses. He held to his verbal bond, but finding that the intention of the bride's father was actually to give him much less than had been agreed upon he made excuse that he wished to get shaved and left the bridal party. Once out of the house he secured a hack, drove to the New York Central Railroad station and took the first train for Boston; no persuasion could afterward bring him back.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

Rebellious Students.

HALIFAX, N. S., October 30.—The students at King's College, at Windsor, have rebelled and demand the dismissal of President Dart and Professors De Formentin and Butler. The original cause of the trouble is said to be because Canon Dart treats them continually with contempt. The students burned him in effigy on the college grounds Monday night. The college lectures have been suspended and the students are idling about town in knots of two and three.

Moses Attempts Suicide.

DETROIT, October 30.—Moses, of South Carolina, under arrest, charged with swindling the Rev. Dr. Rexford, Rev. Mr. Atterbury and others, attempted suicide this morning by hanging himself in his cell.

DETROIT, October 30.—Moses was brought into the police court, charged with swindling. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months in the house of correction. His lawyer hopes to effect his transfer to an insane asylum.

Murdered for Bad Manners.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., October 31.—Near here, yesterday, Tom Phillips, colored, was shot and killed by Wm. Harris, white. Harris became offended because Phillips addressed him familiarly as "Harris." Phillips replied that he required the same formality of Harris as demanded by him. A difficulty ensued, which terminated fatally for Phillips. Harris escaped.

A Train in New Mexico Fired Into.

DENVER, Col., November 1.—A dispatch to the *Tribune-Republican* from Socorro, N. M., says: The Kansas passenger train, last evening, when near Escudido, four miles north of here on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, was fired into by a band of masked men and one woman was shot. The town is up in arms over the affair. Sheriff Simpson and fifty armed men have started in pursuit of the highwaymen.

To anybody who has disease of throat or lungs, we will send proof that Pink's Cure for Consumption has cured the same complaints in other cases. Address, E. T. HAZLETINE, WALTON, Pa.

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The North Carolina Exposition.

RALEIGH, November 1.—To-day the State Exposition closed, after continuing for six days. The total attendance was 100,000. The exhibition was a success financially, and is all other respects. The North Carolina Exposition was a success financially, and is all other respects.

FOUND.

FOR LADIES ONLY.

A REMEDY endorsed by the best Physicians and Druggists at its home.

A REMEDY that Mr. C. W. O'Neill, Goodwater, Ala., says raised his wife from an invalid's bed, and he believes saved her life.

A REMEDY of which a prominent Atlanta merchant said: "I would have given \$500 as soon as I would a nickel for what two bottles of your medicine did for my daughter."

A REMEDY in regard to which S. J. Cassell, M. D., Druggist, Thomasville, Ga., says: "I can recall instances in which it afforded relief after all the usual remedies had failed."

A REMEDY about which Dr. R. B. Ferrell, LaGrange, Ga., writes: "I have used you for the last twenty years; the medicine you are putting up and consider it the best combination ever gotten together for the disease for which it is recommended."

A REMEDY about which Dr. Joel Braham, Atlanta, said: "I have no hesitation in advising its use, and confidently recommend it."

A REMEDY which the Rev. H. B. Johnson, near Marietta, Ga., says: "I have used it in my family with the utmost satisfaction for the last twenty years; it cured three families, and I recommended it to three families who found it to be just what it is recommended."

A REMEDY of which Pemberton, Iverson & Demmon say: "We have been selling it for many years, with constantly increasing sales. The article is of staple with us, and one of absolute necessity."

A REMEDY of which Lamar, Rankin & Lamar say: "We sold 50 gross in four months, and never sold it in any place but what it was wanted again."

A REMEDY by which Dr. Baugh, of LaGrange, Ga., says: "I cured one of the most obstinate cases of VICARIOUS MENSTRUATION that ever came within my knowledge, with a few bottles."

A Notafulg, Ala., says: "I am fully convinced that it is unrivaled for that class of diseases which it claims to cure."

A REMEDY about which Major John C. Whitner, of Atlanta, will and favorably known all over the United States, as a General Insurance Agent, says: "I used this remedy before a great number of cases, always with absolute success."

A REMEDY about which Mr. J. W. Strange, of Cartersville, Ga., certifies that one bottle cured two members of his family of menstrual irregularity of many years standing.

This Great Remedy is

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR.

Send for Treatise on the Health and Happiness of Woman, mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Box 28, Atlanta, Ga.

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Is the best constructed and most powerful turbine in the world. It is made of the best material, and is sold for less money, per horse power, than any other turbine in the world. New pamphlet sent free by BURNHAM BROS., York, Pa.

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100 STYLES ORGANS \$22 TO \$900

Highest honors at all great World's Exhibitions for seventy years. Only American organs awarded gold medals. For cash, easy payments or rental.

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presenting very highest excellence yet attained in such instruments, adding to all previous improvements one of greater value than any ever made. The tone is rich, mellow and increased durability, especially avoiding liability to get out of tune. Illustrated catalogue free.

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Parker's Tonic,

A Pure Family Medicine That Never Intoxicates.

If you have Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney or Urinary Complaints, or if you are troubled with any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves you can be cured by PARKER'S TONIC.

CAUTION!—Beware of substitutes. Parker's Tonic is composed of the best mineral agents in the world, and is entirely different from preparations of ginger alone. Send for circular.

HISCOX & CO.,

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50c and 75c sizes, at all dealers in medicine. Great saving in buying dollar size.

NOV-14-1897

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CHARLESTON, S. C.

RHEUMATISM

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, 1894.

KIDNEY TROUBLE

For over six years I have been a terrible sufferer from a troublesome kidney complaint, for the relief of which I have spent over \$200 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 surgery, 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.

Frank Joseph, 245 Jones street, Atlanta, has a son who had a disgusting, scrofulous ulcer of the neck, and had lost his hair and eye-sight, finding no relief. One bottle of B. B. B. healed the ulcer, eradicated the poison from his blood, restored his eye-sight, and placed him on the road to health.

A book filled with wonderful proof from the very best class of Atlanta, and recommendations from the leading Drug Trade of Atlanta, may be had by sending for it. B. B. B. only a few cents and is warranted. Large bottles, 50c and 75c. Sold by Druggists and Dealers.

BLOOD-BALM CO.

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