CLEVELAND'S SUMMER CAMP, had brought a bottle along. Unfortu-

THE PRESIDENT FOLLOWED UP INTO THE ADIRONDACKS

How He Hunts, Fishes and Enjoys His Yacation-Stalking by Day and "Jack Huuting" at Night.

ed.

A correspondent of the New York World recently found President Clevet land at his camp at Willis's pond, athe upper end of Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks, Tracing him as far as the Prospect House on the lake, he there found that the most extraordinary precautions had been taken to conceal the exact location of the hunting and fishing camp where the Presi-

conduct the correspondent thither. The story continues as follows: We had been in the woods nearly four hours, when through the trees we

the again a gimpse of a sheet of water. It was Willis's pond. In a few mo-ments we roached it. At its shore the alleged trail ends. We bathe our faces in the cool water and plunge once more into the forest, following the line of the lake's shore. Pretty soon we hear the sound of voices. A few rods further on and I see one of those log huts that in the Adirondacks we call "camps." I passed a hound chained to a tree and the carcass of a deer suspended between two trees. Coming out from behind the hut I am in the presence of the President and his camp companions, Dr. Ward and Mr. Bacon. They were seated near the fire, on which is sizzling the broiler with the morning meal. The President is sitting on a tree stump facing me and is the first to observe my entrance. At a little distance from him is Dr. Ward, gun in hand; at his side is Mr. Bacon. All three looked at me and my guide the President said it would be a shame with undisguised astonishment. They seem doubtful for a moment what manner of reception to accord me. Without waiting for their decision, however, I approached the President, the guides were accordingly instructed and, removing my hat, say: "The New York World presents its

most respectful compliments, and in-quires after the President's health."

LIFE IN CAMP.

The President was, naturally, for the moment, quite overcome with surprise. Then he rose from his seat, and, ex-tending his hand, said, with a smile: "Well, well, well! I am very glad to see the New York *World*, sir, and assure you that my health is f the assure you that my health is of the very best."

I then informed the President that rumors of his serious illness had become prevalent, and that I had been dispatched to ascertain the truth or falsity of these statements. He looked, with another smile, at Mr. Ward and then down at himself, and again asserted that he was "in perfect health, and had never felt better in his life."

After some more conversation, of a general character, the President asked me if I would join them at breakfast, and told the cook to "place one more plate." The meal consisted of broiled venison, baked potatoes and hot biscuits and tea, with condensed milk. It was served on a rough board supported on stakes. Large logs were used as chairs. Everything was primtive in the extreme. There was not the slightest thought of form or form-

ality. While we were cating breakfast the distant baying of a deerhound was heard. The President, Mr. Ward, Mr. Bacon and three of the guides went had resulted in complete recreation, down to the pond, and stationed them-selves at various points to wait for the him. deer that the excited baying of the hound showed to have been started. They never saw deer, however,

The President's party are quartered in a log cabin twenty-seven teet long, obtain scelusion and relef from public five one-half feet high and about ten feet wide It is divided in the middle by a partition. The rear of the cabin is used as a sleeping apartment by Mr. is used as a sleeping apartment by Mr. Cleveland and his friends; the front room for the guides. None of the occupants of the comp removes their clothes at night; when ready to retire they wrap themselves in a blanket and lie down on the ground, which is covered with balsam boughs. A fire is kept burning outside the camp at night, to keep away any bears or catamounts that might be prowling about. The President informed me that they had discovered bear tracks near the camp, but the bears, perhaps, divined that the camp was well armed, and accordingly kept a respectful distance.

THOUGHTS FOR THE MONTH. nately we had left our almost empty flask some distance from the President's camp, and so were unable to accommodate them: I abstained from speaking to Mr.

Cleveland on political subjects, as the Doctor had intimated that he would esteem it a very particular favor if nothing of that character was broach-

The whole tenor of the life in the camp is wild and primitive in the ex-treme. Mr. Cleveland's attire was not as picturesque or conventionally aphe wore trousers and waistcoat of black diagonal goods, evidently be-longing to a wornout dinner suit. The trousers needed sewing. His shift was dark blue flannel, and for a cravat he and fishing camp where the Presi-dent was located, but a guide was at last found who was willing and able to on the coolerdays, and it was notice-House he often walked about in his shirt sleeves.

> Dr. Ward was attired in the usual costume of a huntsman. His coat was of black chamois skin, his breeches of brown corduroy. He was the only one of the party that wore the top boots that are usually regarded as a sine qua non of the sportsman's outfit. Mr. Bacon was clad in a suit of cassimere, with leather leggings to protect his trousers. He is a lawyer of New York and an old friend of the President. Ile was not of the original party, but, hearing that he was at Paul Smith's, the President sent over for him.

> Near the camp stood a tall spruce. fully 100 feet high, that swaved to and fro with a creaking noise at every gust of wind that blew through the forest. The President regarded it with uneasiness, saying if a severe storm came upon them it would probably be blown against the cabin. Dr. Ward suggested that the guides chop it down, but to destroy such a splendid tree. The Doctor, however, insisted that it was nonsense that he should be caused any anxiety because of an "old tree," and to remove it.

THE PRESIDENT'S GOOD-FELLOWSHIP. It was noticeable that both Mr. Cleveland's companions and the guides addressed him as "Governor" and not as "President." He jokes with the guides quite as familiarly as with either of his friends. He asked Cronk how much his boat weighed, and when he answered "A hundred pounds," ' the President said that the great difference between Cronk and George Washingon was that Washington couldn't tell a lie. The last that I saw of the President as I was leaving the camp to

take my way once more homeward through the dense forest, he was chopping wood with which to build the fire for the evening meal. When the party returned from the hune referred to, which had not been attended with any success, dinner was

served? It differed not at all from the breakfast except that boiled eggs were added to the menu. The President ate with considerable appetite, praising the biscuits and coffee. He sportively reprimanded the cook for allowing the ice cream to burn. After dinner the President joined the rest of the party about the fire and smoked a cigar.

. Dr. Ward said that the President since he had been in the mountains. He thought the absolute rest from the anxiety of State affairs that had been obtained by reason of his remoteness from the centres of political activity and would prove of lasting benefit to

If the President's object in thus undergoing the hardships of the tramp into the wilderness, and the rough discomforts of camp life, has been to ares, he has certainly attained the grasses and clover are profitable crops they fill the requisites laid down most thoroughly. They are admirable crops

FIMELY TOPICS FOR THE CONSIDER. ATION OF PROGRESSIVE FARMERS.

What Work Should be Done During the Month of September-Valuable Sugestions from High Authority. (W. L. Jones in Southern Cultivator.) Last month we discussed at some

length preparation for autumn cropsoats, rye, barley, wheat, clover and the winter or peronnial grasses. This month all of them, except wheat, should be started. If the ground is wet enough to bring up seeds and sustain the young plants till their roots fall oats, rye and barley. We repeat able that even while at the Prospect this statement now, for perhaps the hundredth time, because the question is being so constantly asked, "when to sow grass?" September and October,

February and March, are the months in which it may be done, and if not ioo dry, September is the best of the four. Sown in autumn clover and grass get a better start of weeds than if sown i the spring, and this is a decided gain. Moreover, if the fall sowing fails from any cause, one has the opportunity still of sowing in the spring, two chances therefore against one, if the chances therefore against one, if first sowing is deferred till spring.

Large sowings of these several crops have again and again been urged or our readers as the dictate of sound farm economy. An abundance of stock feed is the motive power on the farm it is like wood and coal to the engine. It contributes largely to the dung-heap and thus feeds not only the horse or mule and cow, but falso the land itself But we arge it now more than ever before because the investigations of recent years have shown so clearly and unmistakably that land left bare through the winter and early spring, that is land without a growing crop npon it, loses so much of its fertility through leaching. This is a truth we are very anxious to impress upon our farmers; it is not a thing which they can see in their daily experience, but must be taken upon the testimony of very careful and cantious mea, who have the appliances to test the matter. Like thousands of other things, it must be taken on faith. We are per feetly satisfied with the evidence, and therefore cry out against the practice of leaving so much of our land bare of any living plant through the whole winter and well into the spring. Our farm economy needs a thorough over-

hauling on this point. Cotton has had the lion's share of our lands, and the cotton field is like a ash-hopper for the winter rains; through wet weather springs and invisable subterranean streams, its nitrates are ever dripping and running into the rivers, and through them into the ocean. We suf-fer this to go on year and then turn right around and pay guano dealers twenty or more cents a pound for ammonia to replace it.

Any green thing growing on the land will greatly diminish this loss, if they do not entirely prevent it. We have very few plants which grow spontaneously in our cultivated fields during the winter months. In some years and in some localities, the vetch does, but we cannot trust to spontaneous growth; but we must sow something. What shall it be? Several considerations control the answer. What shall it be? Several Whatever plant is selected its seed and seeding down must not be too costly If not vielding a crop to be gathered and utilized, it must not be too difficult to turn under and rot, so as to be out of the way of starting other crops on the land. Other things being equal it ought if possible to be a renovating crop, Of course the plant selected must be hardy, patient of cold and capable of growing on moderately fertile soils. Wherever the perennial

systems, therefore, quite a large pro-portion of our cultivated fields are portion of our cultivated fields are in condition to lose fertility through leaching. How can this be prevented?

None of our ordinary crops can be grown on land destined for corn and cotton the following year, and be har-We must select then either a forage to We must select then either a forage to grazing crop, or one for plowing under to fertilize the land. The best combi-nation crop for all of these purposes is ryc. Sown in September it will fur-nish fair grazing even on poor land. On that which is rich, it will be ready to cut in time to give way either to corn or cotton. Having served the purpose of holding the nitrates through the winter, whatever of it is now mixed the winter, whatever of it is now mixed with the soil in plowing the land for can get well down in the soil, Septem-ber is unquestionably the best month in the year to show clover and grass plan delineated, viz: the roots and

cost more than \$1.10 to \$1.15 an acre, if the seed were bought in open market; if the seed were bought in open market; He showed us a gold cup presented He showed us a gold cup presented

very much less. Certainly the expense would be no greater than that of sow- in 1856, not long before his death. Also ing land in peas for renovating pur-poses, and farmers are continually doing that. They recognize its value and feel satisfied that it pays, and it is to be a set of the satisfied that it pays and it is and feel satisfied that it pays and it is and feel satisfied that it pays and it is and feel satisfied that it pays and it is and feel satisfied that it pays and it is and feel satisfied that it pays and it is and feel satisfied that it pays are been and be and be and a very heavy handsome sword, in a heavy walnut ease and be autifully ornamented scabbard. This was pre-sented by Company D, Palmetto Regito be hoped that they will soon realize ment, during the Mexican war, in that sowing rye or other crops, on recognition of Capt. Brooks's kindness

and this, coupled with the general stagnation in business, points to low prices. Our readers have doubtless observed that when prices are high buyers lay less stress on the grades of cotton than when they are low. A large low-priced crop therefore calls for careful handling; clean picking and good ginning acquire additional importance. Picking by the hundred and steam gins are neither of them favorable to such results. Constant watchfulness and personal supervision are the only available means of counteracting the difficulty. The farmer should inspect each cotton-picker's basket several times during the day and make him feel that his eye is upon the manner in which the work is done. If a hand persists in picking trashy cotton turn him off. In like mannea he should inspect the gin-if it be a public gin-and discover the velocity of the saws; the less velocity the better the sample of cotton. Whatever regulations the trade calls for as re-gards size of bale, of bale, kind and weight of bagging and mode of packing, had better be followed. These are small matters, and if they will help the sale of cotton, let us get the benefit of them.

While the gathering and housing of crops will engage most of attention this month, some other matters should not be overlooked. Bushes which were

work is stopped by the weather or

THE BROOKS SUMNER AFFAIR. How It Looks to the Son of the Carolins Congressman.

DR.BIGGERS

FOR THE

(Sewanes Letter to Nashville American.) "That," said Mr. H. as we passed along Main street, "is the residence of Presion S. Brooks, Jr.," and, being in the lead, he wheeled to the left, land-ing us at the front door. Mr. Brooks is a large, well-regulated gentleman, about twenty-eight or thirty, who seems in no wise to have inherited the belligerent nature of his father. Graduating here (from South Carolina) several years ago, this "noble son of an illustrious sire" found his fate in a pretty Tennesseean, whom he wedded, the twain settling amid these classic shades the husband shades, the husband establishing a dry goods store at the station. The por trait of the deceased Hon. P. S. Brooks hangs on the parlor wall, revealing a typical long-haired Southerner, dark complexioned, tierce, and swarthy of

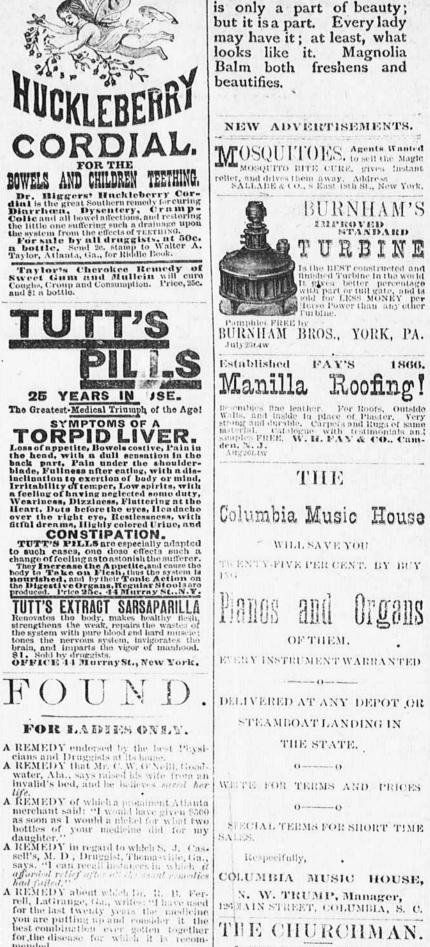
stubble for the early stages of cotton culture; no rougher, however, than a coat of dead crab grass would make it. Three pecks of seed to an acre would Three pecks of seed to an acre would Three pecks of seed to an acre would be sufficient, and as there is little danger of winter-killing, they could be put in very rapidly and cheaply with a harrow. An ordinary V shaped one-horse harrow run once in each cotton row would do the work. The seed, old fay and an upprovintion? and can row would do the work. The seed, old flag and an appropriation,' and can the sowing and gathering would not say to the Union esto perpetua, and to cost more than \$1.10 to \$1.15 an acre, the North and South alike that I love

bare land, will pay as much or more. There is another crop which would do well in this connection, viz; burr father soon after the assault on Sumdo well in this connection, viz; burr clover. Sown in September it com-pletes its growth by the following May, maturing seed and dying. It could be grazed in February and March and plowed under by the first of April; or if not grazed night be mowed in April. It is a very hardy, thrifty plant, and once set upon land is very apt to per-petuate itself. If land upon which it is a narrow strip left in the center of the balk, to be plowed out the latter part of May—enough seed would be part of May-enough seed would be formed on this strip to reseed the land "I do not," he wrote, "wish to pose as formed on this strip to resced the land thoroughly the ensuing full. They would be scattered in subsequent plowings of the crop and come up in the fall after the crops are laid by. Once fairly started this would be a cheaper arrangements than seeding down in ryc. The cotton yield is likely to be large, and this, coupled with the grouped. Inside the inscription is the Beware."



BEST TONIC This medicine combines from with pure vegetable oncies, and is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It En-riches and Purifies the Blood, Stilmulates the Appetite, Strengthenn the Muscles and Clear the completion of the set of the set of the reduce constitution of the set of the set of the mode the completion of the set of the set of the MER, ELIZABETH BATED, 14 Farwell Are, Milwau-kee, Wis, any under date of the Set of the workness ladies have in life. Also cured me of Liv-er Complaint, and nore my completion is clear and so mapper. Take no other, Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BAITIMORE, MD. LADTER' HAND BOOK-weeding in medicing, con-taining fits of prizes for recipes information, con-taining its. of prizes for recipes information, con-taining its. of prizes for medicing, incomation, con-taining its. of prizes on recipes information, con-taining its. of prizes on recipes information of the starm.

recommended." A REMEDY of which Penderton, Iverson & Dennison say: "We have been selling it for many years, with constantly lit-erensing sales. The art cle is a staple with us, and one of absolute work."
A REMEDY of which Lamar, Bankin & Lamar say: "We sold by goes in four mouths, and never sold it in any place but what it was wanted again."
A REMEDY by which Dr. Baugh, of La-Grange, Ga., says: "I cured one of the most obstinate cases of Vicknious MEN-straturnon that ever came within my knowledge, with a few bottles."
A REMEDY of which Dr. J. C. Huss, of Notasulga, Ala., says: "I an fully con-vinced that it is univaled for that class of disenses which it chinas to eme."
A REMEDY about which Major John C. Whitner, of Atlanta, well and favorably known all over the United States as a General Insurance Agent, says: "I used this remedy before the war, on a large plantation on a great number of cases, always with absolute sures."
A REMEDY about which Mr. J. W. Strange, of Cartersville, Ga., certifies that one bottle cured two menders of his family of menstrual irregularity of many years standing. it for many years, with co DEAF AND BLIND How an Atlanta Woman was Made to See and Hear.



A Clear Skin

126 MAIN STREET, COLUMBIA, S. C. THE CHURCHMAN.

mended, **REMEDY** about which Dr. Joel Braham, Atlanta, said: "*T have compared the recipe*, and have no hesitation in advis-ing its use, and confidently recommend it."

The Seligious Weekly of the Protest ant Episcopal Church.

adme of Ecclesiastical trielligence, de-nat general reading, and the largest tinduential weekly in the Protestant nd n 1 Church. News Department the energy of actions is well known, and its organi-very complete for procuring news every complete for procuring news every static production of the second agazine Department alone have sufficient reading matter to

JACK HUNTING.

Hunting and fishing, of course, are the principal occupations of the woodsaddicted to the latter, and says that he cares very little for shooting. Mr. Ward is the huntsman of the party, and he has supplied the venicer party, and he has supplied the venison served and he has supplied the vention served up to this time in the camp. The President usually spends almost the entire day in angling. He does not fish with the fly, as he thinks he cam catch more frout with bait. At night the camp indulges in jack hunting, the most unique and the weirdest sport to most unique and the weirdest sport to be found in the Adirondacks. Each of from pain, and feel like a new person the sportsmen, attended by a guide, stations himself in a boat near the shore of the lake. At one end of the boat is fixed a light-generally a clark lantern or a pine torch. The boats are paddled along silently until a deer comes down to the shore to drink. As jug with this terrible disease. comes down to the shore to drink. As soon as the animal sees the light it stops as if spell-bound. It seems totally unable to comprehend the meaning of the unusual glamour, and stand fascinated until the hunter, seat-ed in the heat comes within clear ed in the boat, comes within close shooting distance. The deer falls an easy victim, though often, as happened at this camp last week, he manages, even when badly wounded, to make his way back to the forest. The guides object to this manner of hunting, as they say the deer has no chance for his life, and the killing is not sport but butchery.

MR. CLEVELAND LOSING SLEEP.

What, with fishing and deer-stalk-ing by day and jack-hunting by night, it will be seen that but little time is left for rest. This may account for the worn appearance of the President. On such nights as they are held in camp by rain or fatigue after a hard day's sport, the party spend the time until daylight in a game of euchrc. One of the guides informed me that the Pres-dent, since he had been in camp, had not averaged three or four hours'

sleep out of twenty-four. The principal liquid sustemance of departy consits of plenty of apolima-rished some whiskey. The whiskey is obtained at the Prospect House and is abominably bad. It has the merit of strength, however. On the day I entered the supply had been exhansted and Dr. Ward asked my guide if he

to the set

party have even looked upon him since he left the Prospect House.

Another Cancer.

About three years ago there apeared on my right breast several hard humps which, gave me almost intriera-ble pain. They continued to grow, and gradually developed into what the doctors called cancer of the breast. In a short time I found my strength gone and my constitution a total wreck. From a robust woman I was reduced to a helpless invalid. Several of the best physicians of Atlanta treated me for cancer, but without improving my condition in the least, and finally agreeing that they could do nothing

creature. About one year ago, at the suggestion of a friend, I commenced the use of Swift's Specific. The first altogether. I cannot feel too grateful for this wonderful recovery, for I am satisfied if it had not been for Swift's Specific, I would have been in my grave to day. I most cheerfully re-commedd it to all those who are suffer-

MRS. JANE CLEMONS. Atlanta, Ga.

April 16, 1882. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

-Colonel Hammett, of Greenville, states that the Camperdown Mills will resume work about the first of next month. A meeting of the stockholders was held in Greenville and the organization of the new mills was completed as follows: President and Treasurer,

R. P. Hammett; Superintendent, K. McGowan; Book-keeper, W. C. Pat-terson, and Assistant Bookkeeper, J. H. Sloan.

A Doctor's Woes.

A Doctor's Woes. CRAWFORDVILLE, GA., June 11, 1885. For ten years I have been suffering with muscular Rheumatism. Patent medicines and physicians prescriptions failed to give relief. Last summer I commenced to uso B. B. and experienced partial rel ~. be-fore using one bottle. I continued its use and gladly confess that it is the best and queckest medicine for Rheumatism I have ever tried and I cheerfully recommend it to the public. J. W. RHODES; A. M., M. D.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOUTHORS, Ways be used for chlidren teething. It southes the child, softens the gines, allays all pain, cures wind colle, and if the best remcdy for diarthcas. Twenty-five cents a bottle. July1414y1

to preserve the fertility of soils; they prevent washing: they fill the soil with grubbed up last month and have sent up sprouts since should be grubbed again. If this is thoroughly done they will almost certainly die. One should humus and they prevent loss by leaching. How much of the fertility of Northern farms, compared with Southnever lose an opportunity to do things like this which add so much to the value of the farm. Whenever regular ern, is due to the prominent place held by the grasses, in their crop rotation, it is difficult to estimate. Sometimes an odious comparison between the Northern and Southern farmer is based upon the greater productiveness of the It is well to keep a list of the various land of the former. Grasses and a hard frozen soil during winter, by preventing the leaching away of nitrates, may have as much to do with the matter as energy or brains. What nature does for the Nonth in this particular we of the South must do by art Our mild winters, which allow the earth to freeze only at intervals and to very small depth, make it possible for us to keep it clothed in verdure perpetually. And this is just what we are now urging our farmers to do. Of course we do not expect, and do not ask our farmers to sow down all their land in grasses and clover. A good deal more might be seeded down to these than is now done with very great advantage. Enough to supply the needed stock on the farm with ample pesturage and hay, there is no doubt about that; but how far we may venture in stock-raising for market is not so apparent. It is a problem worthy of study and experiment. We can see no good reason why a single horse or mule should ever be imported into the Cotton States. Georgia could

raise cheaply and profitably every mule needed to cultivate her fields, and so could her sister States. Grass and clover culture is the first step in this direction, wherever these crops will grow successfully. Where they will not, rye and barley and oats and Bermuda grass can supply their place. Clover and grasses aside, then, we have the plant mentioned just now, and in addition the annul clover, the

and in addition the annual clover, the crimson, and the annual lucern, or burr clover, as it is frequently called, any or all of which, except Bermuda, could enter into our customary rota-tions without serious interference with the currence and all of which could be other crops, and all of which could be readily utilized on the farm, either for

other crops, and all of which could be readily utilized on the farm, either for hay, for grazing or for turning under to keep up fertility of the soil. We need not be any loss then for crops to cover our bare fields in winter and carly spring to counteract the loss by leaching. Where large crops of small grain-oats, wheat, barley and ryc- are sown in the fall, they of course serve the purpose now under review. But usually these crops do not cover all the bare land on our farms. Where corn of cotton follows cotton the land lies bare all winter. Stubble land also, though covered with weeds and grass has no growing plants upon it, and, though not subject to washing as badiy as clean cotton land, is equally subject to leaching. Under our present farm

couns, etc., given away by all dealers in medicine, or mailed to any address on receipt of 2c, stamp.

AN INTERESTING STORY.

other cause all the old times should be employed in betterments of the farm. Miss Minnie Wallace resides with Mrs. George Fickland, 41 McAfee street, At-lanta, Ga., and from her own lips a *Consti-tution* reporter learned the following apthings of this nature where it will be daily seen; whenever anything is suggested as needful or desirable, put it

palling story: Several months ago she became almost totally blind and deaf, and could not taste anything except sait. Her bones became the seat of intense pain, her joints were swollen and painful, and eventually her whole body and limbs became covered with molethes and small sores. Her covering on this list. It will grow to be quite a long one, and a glance at it will never leave one at a loss to know what to do with the labor on the farm when reg-ular work is interrupted. This is a ular work is interrupted. This is a fitting time before corn is gathered to make the crib rat-proof. All that is necessary is to have it entirely isolated away from other buildings, trees, fences, etc., and raised on pillars two and a half feet high, capped with a piece of tin or sheet iron about two foot some other buildings alongs, combined with loss of hear-ing and taste, and blindness, were truly heattrending. feet square. Wooden pillars, sloping towards the top so as to be smaller there (just the size of the sill) than at

Ing and taste, and bindness, were truly heartrending. All treatment from physicians and the use of medicines seemed powerless. Her disease was blood poison and rheumatism. As she now seemed well and hearty the reporter asked what wrought such a won-derful change. the bottom, answer every purpose. This is a matter that can be easily and cheaply done, and will save many a derful change. "I used a madicine recommended by a

bushel of corn. Have no steps to the bushel of corn. Have no steps to the crib, but use a short ladder in place of them, taking care to lay it down when-ever the door is locked. If wheat is to be sown on other than corn or cotton land, preparation for it

corn or cotton land, preparation for it should be delayed no longer. Break the land at once and continue to break should be delayed no longer. Break the land at once and continue to break at intervals until seeding time. As explained in a former article this will favor the development of nitrates, which are excellent food for wheat A

Art Departments. For Catalogues apply to

porter "Botanic Blood Balm-B. B. B. -- was the which are excellent food for wheat. A

very fine tilth is also an important thing for the crop, and this cannot be secured in the usual rough manner of putting in the crop. About the usual time for a killing frost is the best time to some wheat a solution is so quick that it sur-prises all." to sow wheat, say the last week in October or early in November, and if

preparation is begun now there will

use, and its action is so quick that it sur-prises all." The reporter then sought a physician who knew the case, whereupon he handed us the following lines: "I examined the above case of blood poison and rheumatism, before and after being cured, and certify to the facts as above stated, and must acknowledge that the B. B. effected a most wonderful cure in this well-known case. be sufficient time to get the land in first-rate condition. Peas sown for forage will be cut towards the end of the month, because

cure in this well-known case.

[Signed] "J. P. DRUMGOOLE, M. D." Blood Baim Co., Atlanta, Ga., will mai a 32-page book free, filled with magical effects.

Sold by all Druggists. Sept2

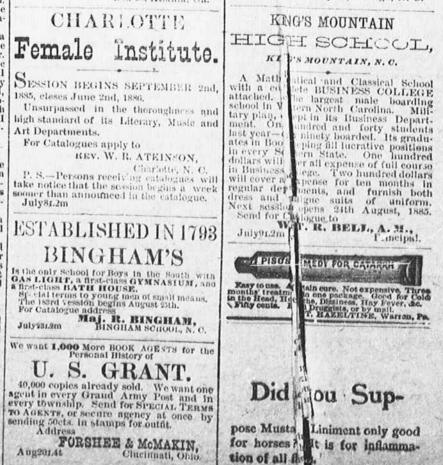
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Most economical and durable. Cheapest in the myrket, quality considered. SAW MYLLS. COMEN STRULLETES, CIDER MYLLS. COTTON FLANTERES AND STAND ARD IMPLEMENTS GENERALLY. Seed for Catalogue. A. B. FAROUMAR, Pamasylvania Agricultural Works, You, Pa

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

THEFALL TERM COMMENCES ON THEFALL TERM COMMENCES ON theoret Wednesday of September, 1885, and closes corresponding time in June following. Advantages for instruc-tion in a the branches usually taught in first-class Seminaries for Young Ladles, unsurpased, i.e.idding heated by steam, and in evry wey as to equipment, &c., equal to my in the South. A full corps of First-Class Teachers engaged for session commency in September Terms as rea-sonable many other Institution offering same advatages. Correspondence scheit-ed. For exalogue, containing full particu-lars as to 5 ms, &c., address

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