The Money Results of Skilled Culture. Statistical research shows that a agiculture is not abundant product, and that it is compelled to pay high interest on borrowed money A low grade of farming is cursed with mortgages and mildews, with insects and ignorance. Uncertainty brood, scarcely sufficed to pay the bills of costs over its harvests, and famine decimates its people. Famine is unknown in a of advanced agriculture though a fourth of its people only may e engaged in rural production. the contrary mil ions famish in India, while most of its people are in agricul-ture. It is said that in 1270, in Eng-land, "parents ate their children when wheat rose to 336 shillings a quarter at the present value of money." Five hundred years ago, when nearly every Englishman lived by agriculture, the product only sufficed for a home supply; now, with a population of 446 to the square mile, of which only one in eight is an agricultural worker, sixtenths of all the food required for consumption is produced at home, though half the Island is occupied for residences, pleasure grounds, and hunting

The Latin races of Southern Europe, slower than the Anglo Saxon in utilizing in rural practice the discoveries of ing in rural practice the discoveries of sumption. The trouble with our modern science, are still making sure farmers, with all their energy and progress towards a higher and more dash, is a dislike for new methods, are more productive, buildings more and convenient, and the

An official commission has recognized the improvement as a measure of progress in scientific agriculture, and made the future prosperity of Italy dependent upon schools and scientific

This Italian commission declares: The experience of all times and of all places has demonstrated the fact that purely agricultural countries are never rich, even from an agricultural standpoint, while in those countries where he arts, industries and commerc flourish private gain creates rural wealth.

Spain is mainly agricultural, yet its entire value of rural production could be purchased with the value of the corn crop of the United States. It is because the yield is small and the price low. Russia, with labor employed principally in agriculture, yieds but 19 bushels of cereals per head, while Great Britain with seven-eighths of her people employed outside of agriculture last year produced 10 bushels of cereals inhabitant of the country. In Great Britain the yield per acre of wheat is 28 bushels; in Russia scarcely more than a third as much. This high yield has been attained by science applied to agriculture. A single indidual has given his life and fortune to experimental agriculture, and en-dowed his experimental farm with the income in perpeutity from half a million dollars.

The average yield of a country is no indication of the natural fertility of its soil. The richest soils of the world under the rude methods of primitive agriculture, return low yields. The progress of skill and learning is indicated by a country's average yield. The Statistical Commission of the International Congress twelve years ago made the average yield of wheat 12.6 bushels in Hungary, 13.2 in Portugal, 17.1 in France, 24.8 in Holland, and 29.9 in Great Britain.

In this country, where maize is a universal crop, the richest districts do not necessarily produce the largest yields per acre. New England, with a soil of sand and gravel, averaged in the last five harvests 30.8 bushels per acre, with good culture and the use of fertilizers. The Missouri Valley, fat with the elements of maize growth, pielded at the rate of 29.8 bushels, and in the Ohio Valley 26 bushels, while the Middle States, with much aid from experimental science, came very near the best western results with 26.4

In seasons unfavorable to production the money value of skill and science in agriculture is immensely enhanced. It is often remarked that farmers recrop was worth 63.6 cents per bushel, a larger one 35.7 cents. Nevertheless there is disaster in a small crop. The failure is unequally distributed. The few advanced farmers grow nearly full crops, and receive larger revenues than usual; and many unskilled and careless suffer disastrous reduction of yield and quality, and fail to make return for seed and labor. Given unscientific agriculture, with an un-auspicious season, and the poor may grow poorer while the scientific farmer in the same year may grow

The contrasts in present production and profit of agriculture are sufficiently striking. But the present will soon be past. We are confronted with a future full of possibilities as of dangers and difficulties. Experiment, skill, science applied to industry can only avert the of our people were employed in agri-culture; five years ago 44 per cent; to-day perhaps 42. We find in all nations in which more than half the laborers are in agriculture are comparatively poor, and their rural processes are primitive, their implements rude, their rate of production low. We find that in the highest development of agriculture, 20 per cent., or 25 at most, can furnish food for all. In this councan furnish food for all. In this country allowing for surplus production, 40 per cent., can readily meet the demand of home consumption, and 33 per cent., will probably do it in the not far distant future, leaving two-thirds to produce other forms of wealth thirds to produce other forms of wealth With increase of permanent wealth there will come demands for luxuries of living which will add to the profit of file farmer. As the facilities for pro duction increase, one danger from an unscientific, primitive, routine agriculture is great excess in certain crops that have been cultivated from the earliest days with little labor. Already our wheat has encountered the lowest markets in a century in Great Britain.
The present price of wheat in Liverpool is to day lower than in the thirteenth to fifteenth centuries. I have known a crop of cotton to sell for \$40,000,000 less than the preceding grop 1,000,000 bales smaller.

Our agriculture is too much con-troffed by accident or caprice. Free prairie lands, improved reapers and railroad extension make a glut in wheat. The cotton gin, slavery and a foreign demand once more made the South poor in buying supplies for man and beast engaged in growing cotton. Thus unequal development reduces profits. While one-third of the wheat is exported, one-seventh of the conrailroad extension make a glut in wheat. The cotton gin, slavery and a foreign demand once more made the

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, sumpaion of barley is imported. We lo not grow even the cereals required.

We boast of our exports of products of agriculture. We foolishly talk of feeding the nations of the world. We do not feed ourselves. In 1883 we paid \$240,000,000 for food and drink imported, and the freights, commissions, and custom duties in addition; of such imports. A large item of this was sugar. Thirty years ago half the sugar used in the United States was produced in Louisiana. It is possible that European agriculture can be threatened with parelysis by American competition, and that this country cannot produce sugar on account of European competition? Less than a century ago it cost \$1 a pound to produce it there; now 3 cents. While we do not expect to manufacture it from sorghum at a cost of one cent per pound or flood the markets of the world with our surplus of production in five years, it is fair to presume that the greatproducing country of the world will ultimately obtain much of its sugar from sorghum. The cane regions of Louisiana, Florida and Texas, by the aid of some process which shall not allow a waste of 40 per cent., of unexpressed sugar, should aid materially in the home supply for the wants of conprofitable agriculture. In Italy lands an adherence to routine, and impatience are more productive, buildings more in waiting for results. They will exchange sheep for hogs, or vice versa, peasant is better paid and better lodged and clothed. in a twinkling, as prices veer, but will not experiment for the ultimate success of new rural industries. But the porsperous farmer should cultivate a generous public spirit, as well as a laudable esprit de corps, and take some risk in intelligent experiment that promises beneficent result to his class and advance of the public welfare.—
Report of Department of Agriculture. THE GROWING CROPS.

The Monthly Report of the National De

partment of Agriculture. The September cotton report of the Department of Agriculture shows a prevalence of hot and dry weather during August, except in Louisiana. Mississippi and Florida. A shedding of bolls and decrease of vitality have resulted quite generally. Drought has been serious in Texas and Arkansas and quite general in western Tennessee, southern Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas. The caterpillar has caused much damage in southern Texas, Arkansas and in central and southern Alabama. Its prevalence is noted throughout central and southern Georgia with small effect as yet. The boll worm is causing much damage in the black belt of Alabama and in Arkansas and Texas. The condition has declined in every State. The average is 87 against 164 in August. Last year it was 82 in September and 87 in Au-The present average is two points average above the September average of 10 years. The figures for the several States are as follows: ginia 88, North Carolina 86, South were stricke Carolina 88, Georgia 91, Florida 90, or timbers.

infested with cotton worms the loss is rreparable and still threatening. The condition of spring wheat has been impaired since the 1st of August in the Northwest, the district of principal production. Heavy rains, were tollowed by extreme heat between the 1st and middle of August, just before harvest, shriveling the grain and causing rust. Heavy wind storms prostrated and injured large areas Nebraska there is some complaint of smut and a little Dakota. Chinch bugs have done some damage in Winconsin and Minnesota. The injury was greater in August than in July. The averages are: Wisconsin 77, a loss of 8 points; Minnesota 78, a loss of 5 points; Dakota 96, a loss of 4 points; Iowa 88, a loss of 7 points. Northern New England, Co.orado and the Terceive as much for a very small crop as a very large one. In 1881, 1,195,000, 500 bushels of corn was worth \$760, 500,000; in 1884, 1,795,000,000 bushels were valued at \$841,000,000; a small crop with the greatest difficulty. The crop of last was 156,000,000 bushels were valued at \$841,000,000; a small crop with the greatest difficulty. Among the incidents of the disaster was the blowing of the house of W. Sharp entirely to pieces and out of sight. Three occupants were drop-

els. Returns of winter wheat are almost identical in results with those of July. There is a slight advance in Michigan, Texas, Maryland and some other States and a point or two of decrease in several. The general average is 65.8, against 65 in July. Except as the result of threshing may change present expectations the winter wheat area may be placed at 217,000, 000 bushels and the remaining area about 134,000,000. If the injuries reported in the stock should prove to be greater than is at present apparent few millions of reduction might still

The condition of corn still continues high, ranging from 90 to 100 in State The general average is 95, averages. against 96 in August. It was last year 94 in September. Frosts have wrought very little injury and will be capable of little if deferred ten days. The prospect is still favorable for a crop slightly above an average.

What Do the Druggists Say? They know what the people call for, and they hear what their patrons say and they hear what their patrons say as to whether the medicines they buy work well or not. Martell & Johnson, Rush City, Minn., say, "Brown's Iron Bitters gives entire satisfaction to our customers." Klinkhammer & Co., Jordan, Minn., says, "We sell more Brown's Iron Bitters than all others combined." L. E. Hackley & Son, Winona, Minn., say, "All our customers speak highly of Brown's Iron Bitters." A. C. Whitman, Jackson, Minn., says, "Brown's Iron Bitters is giving good satisfaction to purchasers." These are only a few. We have inndreds more just as good.

Unveiling of the Perry Statue. The statue of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry was unveiled at Newport, R. I., last week, with musual pomp and ceremony, in the presence of a very distinguished gathering. The statue was unveiled by Mrs. Lafarge and Mrs. Pepper, granddaughters of Commodore Perry, and the flag came down exposing the monumental bronze to the public gaze amid enthusiastic applause. Senator Butler, of South Carolina, made a speech at the banquet which followed the unveiling.

-Senator Z. B. Vance has built a

Wild Work of the Winds in Ohlo-Destruction of Property, and Loss of Life.

Commercial Gazette has telegraphic dvices from Washington Court House. Ohio, that a terrific cyclone passed over that neighborhood last night doing great damage to property. number of lives were lost. A Bloom ingburg special to the same paper adds that that town is in ruins. Owing to the condition of the telegraph wires details cannot be given. A violent electrical disturbance was seen to the north from Cincinnati last night, although the storm here was not very Most alarming reports are current

regarding the loss of life and property in Washington C. H. Help was sent to destitute families. At Plain City, eighteen miles from this city, a carriage factory and mill were demolished and other buildings unroofed. This place is on a direct line to the north of Washington C. H., and all along south to the Ohio river the trail of destruction is reported in like manner. A special from Springfield says a terrible evelone struck Washington at eight o'clock last evening and almost literally swept it from the earth. came from the northwest and broke upon the town very suddenly, carry ing everything before it. The tornado whirled up Court street, the main business thoroughfare, and ruined almost every business block on it-at least forty or fifty in all. Hardly a private residence in the town escaped ully four hundred buildings in all going down. The Presbyterian and Catholic churches suffered a common fate. The Ohio Southern, Pan Handle, Narrow Gauge and Midland railroad depots were blown into smithereevs, and every building in the vicinity was carried away, making ingress or egress almost impossible. Every wire within a circuit of two miles is down. Re-ports received of the catastrophe are from a telegraph operator, who tapped the wire two miles west of the town

The panic-stricken people were taken completely unaware, and fled from the tumbling buildings in every direction, frenzy seemed to seize them, and they hurried hither and thither in their wild distraction, little knowing whith er they were fleeing. After the whirl-wind, which lasted about ten minutes, a heavy rain fall set in which continued unabated during the night. As soon is a few of the cooler heads recovered their senses scarching parties were or-ganized and the sad work of looking for the dead began. So far fifteen bodies have been recovered from the debris of various ruined buildings, and the dreary work is just beginning to get under way. It is probable as many more will be found. The glimmer of lanterns procured from farm houses in the vicinity, and from the few houses left standing, was the only light they had to work by. Two o three bodies were stumbled upon in the middle of the street, where they were stricken down by flying bricks

has died from exposure. Fully three hundred persons were

Reports from various parts of Ohio

and Indiana show that the storm which struck Washington C. H., was wide-

several thousand dollars' damage. The fine brick residence of Mr. Klatzche, was partly demolished, and his son aged fifteen crushed to death. H. M. Booth's house was torn from its foundations and a number of others unroofed scattering death and destruc-tion everywhere. For eight long minutes thed isastrous work went on. Music hall was filled with people attending the Salvation Army meeting and as a portion of the root fell in a disastrous panic and stampede of sight. Three occupants were drop-

ped across the street, with only Mrs. Sharp severely bruised, others having but slight hurts. The house cannot be

-A young man named B. P. Boyd, employed as a train hand on a freigh train on the South Carolina Railway, fell between the cars near Branchville

last Tuesday morning and was run over and instantly killed.

unwise in policy. -A meeting of the citizens of Cal-houn, Bordeaux and Magnolia townships, was held on Saturday at Mount Carmel, Abbeville county, for the purpose of asking the buyers of seed

-Mr. C. H. Sanders, of Kershaw, —Mr. C. H. Sanders, of Kershaw, killed a strange bird among a flock of doves, and found it to be a carrier pigeon turned loose in Pensacola, Florida, and bound for 78 Courtlandt street, New York.

-Deputy Sheriff Hughes, of Edgefield, and a constable went to arrest a negro named Holmes near Trenton, when the latter fired on them from The officers returned the fire, wounding Holmes slightly in the arm

6 inches the other. The egg weighs 31 ounches, which is just one-tweigh as much as the hen weighs that laid

and Mechanical Society have decided to hold a fair at Walhalla on Thursday the 29th, and Friday the 30th, of October. In consequence of the lateness of the season, no premiums will be offered but diplome will be awarded. offered, but diplomas will be awarded

for those making the best exhibits.

—On Sunday night, the 30th ult., in Carmichael Township, Marion county, Jeff Floyd and Haynes McKay, negroes, quarreled at the house of the former over the breaking of the statement of the statement of the statement of the breaking of the statement negroes, quarreled at the house of the former over the breaking of a key in an accordeon which McKay had lent to Floyd. McKay cursed Floyd, when the latter went for his pistol. Returning he fired at McKay twice, the first shot striking him in the arm. McKay then arose to apologize to Floyd, but before he could do so Floyd for desired area.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Some of the Latest Sayings and Doings in Quartera. —Hog cholera prevails to a con-siderable extent in Marion county.

and Spain is not yet adjusted. -The small-pox in Montreal con-

-Henry Berry, a colored preacher, -A Philadelphia man has invented ost his hand in a cotton gin at Rock a spring motor to run sewing-machines. Alfred Tennyson will soon publish —Marshal Hamilton, colored, was sufficiented by foul air in a well in York a new book of poems. "Give us a rest."

-The international yacht race in New York Bay was in progress last week.

-Gladstone is suffering from lumbago, which has confined him to his house.

-- The Parliamentary elections in England have been fixed for the 14th day of November next.

-The Republicans of Mississippi have concluded not to make any nominations for State officers. -Secretary Bayard has been in-

formed by cable that cholera is prevalent at Shanghai, China. -A school-slate factory at Bangor,

Penn., was burned last week. Loss \$10,000; insurance \$12,000. -The Boston board of health has ordered quarantine against all vessels

from Canada and Newfoundland.

-A Dublin dispatch says that the Irish athletic teams have sailed for America via Londonderry. -Col. J. B. Walton, the well known

commander of the Washington Artillery of New Orleans, is dead. -A local option election in Milam

county, Lexas, resulted in favor of prohibition. -Heavy rains last week did great damage to crops in some parts of Mississippi, especially in Yazoo county.

-During a steeple-chase at Coney Island last week Revenge fell and broke his neck, crushing his rider to death.

—The Massachusetts Prohibition State Convention nominated by acelamation Thomas J. Lathrop, of Taunton, for Governor.

-In the Franco-Chivese war, France lost 15,000 men and spent £43,000,000; while China lost 100,000 men and spent £38,000,000. -The cholera in Spain seems to be

diminishing—the number of deaths per day being less than six hundred, and the number of new cases less than fifteen hundred. -When official intelligence was re-

ceived at Lima of General Grant's death, the flags on the Government buildings were placed at half mast. -- Detectives spirited ex-Bank Presi-

dent L. Brainerd away from Winne-pey, Man., and landed him safe in the United States. He is wanted at St nited States. He is wanted at St. Albans. -The schooner Eric Wave capsized

off Long Point, Ont., during the gale on Tuesday night and Mrs. McPherson, from Port Burwell, and Edward Strong, a passenger, were drowned. -Official and unofficial returns from

the third district of Arkansas give McRac, Democrat, for Congress about five thousand majority, double the majority given the Democratic candidate last November. -Col. Lamont says that the Presi-

dent will not make any appointments for the present. He wi'l first straighten up all matters which have accumulated during his absence, and will then proceed to make all necessary appointments in a systematic manner.

-A special from Canton, Miss., says that on Wednesday at a colored church Leon Cockrell, a negro school teacher, shot Aaron Warz, a colored deacon, while the latter was kneeling with the congregation at prayer. Officers have gone to arrest the murderer.

The United States steamer Swat-ara left New Orleans on Saturday. She has on board \$10,400,000 in silver, doubtless the most valuable cargo ever taken from this port. At the quarantine station she transferred \$2,900,000

to the Yantic.
-Wm. Bargard and his wife Lizzie, aged nineteen years, and their nineteen-months old daughter, were in a row boat on Darby Creek just outside Phil-

adelphia on Thursday afternoon, when the boat capsized and Mrs. Bargard and the child were drowned. ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTBING SYRUT Should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhom. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

July14Lty1

DEAF AND BLIND.

How an Atlanta Woman was Made to See and Hear.

AN INTERESTING STORY.

Miss Minnie Wallace resides with Mrs. George Fiekland, 41 McAfee street, At-lanta, Ga., and from her own lips a Consti-tation reporter learned the following ap-walling street.

lanta, Ga., and from her own lips a Constitation reporter learned the following appalling story:

Several months ago she became almost
totally blind and deaf, and could not taste
anything except salt. Her bones became
the seat of intense pain, her joints were
swollen and painful, and eventually her
whole bedy and limbs became covered with
splotches and small sores. Her appetite
failed, and she gradually jost flesh and
strength, and had but little use of herself,
as her limbs and muscles were paralyzed.
She, as well as her friends and those with
whom she lived, despaired of her recovery.
Her sufferings, combined with loss of hearing and taste, and blindness, 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 wonderful change.

"I used a modicine recommended by a

derful change.
"I used a modicine recommended by a friend," she replied, "and before one bottle

"I used a modicine recommended by a friend," she replied, "and before one bottle had been taken I began to see and hear. The second bottle relieved all rheumatic pains and improved my appetite. When I had completed the use of six bottles my eyesight and hearing were fully restored, sense of taste returned, all splotches disappeared, sores all healed, and my strength and flesh restored. I now feel as well as I ever did, and my friends, as well as myself, are astounded."

"What was the meslicine?" asked the reporter

"Botanic Blood Baim—B. B. B.—was the great remedy that acted so powerfully on my disease and cured me. I never experienced any unpleasant symptoms from its use, and its action is so quick that it surprises all."

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. B. effected a most wonderful cure in this well-known case.

[Signed]

[Signed]

"J. P. DRUMGOOLE, M. D."

Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., will mail
a 32-page book free, filled with magical
effects.

Sold by all Druggists.

Clear Sk. is only a part of beauty; but it is a part. Every lady may have it; at least, what looks like it. Magnolia Balm both freshens and

beautifies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MOSQUITOES, Agents Wanted MOSQUITO BITE CURE, gives instant



BURNHAM'S STANDARD TURBINE

BURNHAM BROS., YORK, PA.

Manilla

samples FREE. W. H. FAY & CO., Cam-den, N. J.

THE

WILL SAVE YOU

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BY BUY

EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED

DELIVERED AT ANY DEPOT OR STEAMBOAT LANDING IN

WRITE FOR TERMS AND PRICES

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sons of eminent ability.
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Apizion

FOR YOUNG LADIES, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

the first Wednesday of September, 1885, and closes corresponding time in June following. Advantages for instruction in all the branches usually taught in list-class Seminaries for Young Ladies, misurpassed. Building heated by steam, and in every way as to equipment, &c., epual to any in the South. A full corps of First-Class Teachers engaged for session commencing in September Terms as reasonable as any other Institution offering same advantages. Correspondence solicited. For catalogue, containing full particular as to terms, &c., address

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BINGHAM'S

Ist only School for Boys in the South with GAS IGHT, a first-class GYMNASIUM, and class BATH HOUSE.

So lat iterus to young men of small means.
The State of the State of the State of State of

Maj. R. BINGHAM.

PISOS REMEDY FOR CATARRH A certain cure. Not expensive. Three dment in one package, Good for Cold Headache, Dizziness, Hay Fever, &c. By all Druggists, or by mail.

By all Druggists, or by mail.

E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa

Mad WHISKY HABITS cured at home without pain. 800E of particulars sent FIEE. B. B. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

pose Mustang Liniment only good

for houses? It is for inflamma-tion of all flesh.

A THRRIBLE TOURADO.

CINCINNATI, September 9. - The

and sat in a heavy rain storm and worked his instruments.

Carolina 88, Georgia 91, Florida 20, Alabama 88, Mississippi 89, Louisiana 90, Texas 82, Arkansas 83, Tennessee 87. Generally the plants are vigorous, with favorable autumn to keep warm. One baby in the arms

hurt, and the losses in poperty will exceed a million dollars.

A Rich Hill, Mo., special says that high winds visited that place causing

MORE ABOUT THE STORM. CHICAGO, September 10 .- A telegram received this morning states that a vessel struck on the horbor pier at Two Rivers, Mich., and went to pieces. It is supposed that the crow of six men

DETROIT, September 10.-Reports received from the southeastern part of the State give further particulars of Tuesday's storm. Buildings were wrecked, orchards laid waste, huge swaths made in the woods and damage ione. On the farm of George South lying in the course of the storm, 150 head of stock are missing. His resi-

dence was wrecked and its contents scattered to the winds. Columbus, O., September 10.—Gov. Hoadly has issued a proclamation in egard to the evelone at Washington Court House. He says he has made a peraonal examination of the ruius and that the citizens are in dire distress. He makes an carnest appeal to the people of Ohio to offer what relief they

A Rich Legney.

The General Attorney of the Pullman Sleeping Car Company says: That old Dr. Biggers could leave no better legacy than his SOUTHERN REMEDY for bowel affections, and in all his travels he has never found anything to equal Dr. Biggers' Southern Remedy for the relief of Diarrhœa, Dysentery and the restoration of the little ones whose system is suffering such a drainage from the effects of teething. Price 50 cents. Ask your druggist for them. *

-The venerable, and by some still venerated Jefferson Davis, incidentally mentioned as one of the results of a restored Union, that he expects to get nine hundred bales of cotton from his Mississippi plantation this year, and informs an interviewer that he has no desire to talk about the war--probably preferring to leave that aucient history to John Sherman.

A Doctor's Woes.

-M. P. Mayes, Jr., has been ap ointed postmaster at Mayesville, Sumter county. -Thus far about one hundred bales of cotton have been shipped from the Marion depot. —A public meeting in the cause of education was held at Lancaster Courthouse on Monday night.

Marion Square, Charleston.

THE NEWS OF THE STATE. .

South Carolina.

-Cowpens has three brides, aged

-Work is progressing on the foun-dation of the Calhoun monument in

—Mr. H. N. Emlyn, of the Daily Record, has been duly installed as an alderman of Columbia.

respectively 13, 14 and 15 years.

county last week.

-The Abbeville High school opened on Monday with the promise of a successful session. -Jere, Williams, colored, fell out of boat in Edisto River, near Orangeburg, last week and was drowned.

-Mr. Jul'an A. Sally of Orange-burg, with his double-barrel, downed two bucks that attempted to pass him. -An agricultural society has been organized in Walterboro of which Col. R. S. Bedon was elected presilent. -The 100th anniversary of Plum

Branch Church, Edgedeld county, will be celebrated on Tuesday, October -At the close of the fiscal year, there will be a surplus in the treasury of the

State lunatic asylum. There are 604 -Mr. R. B. Lowry, of York, has a double-headed king snake, which he killed in the road before discovering

its singularity. —Mr. W. A. Carnes, of Lancaster, recently had about sixty feet square of a patch of cotton completely killed by lightning,

ville are the only places in South Carolina which come under the ten cent immediate letter delivery system. -The subscribers to the telephone exchange in Columbia are indignant at a threatened increase of rates from

-Charleston, Columbia and Green

-From 225 to 275 hands have been working on the Columbia Canal for the last month. The work is reported as progressing satisfactorily. -Mr. R. S. Galloway has one of the

argest brick kilns ever burnt in Abbe-

\$50 to \$90 a year.

ville county. There are 120,000 bricks in it, and it has sixteen eyes. -The board of councilmen of Newberry have passed an ordinance re-quiring that all births and deaths that

occur in that town shall be registered. -The earnings of the Cheraw and Chester Railroad for the month of July 1885, amount to \$1,518 08, an increase of \$156 90 over the receipts for the same month last year. -There is a young lady in Orange

burg who runs a farm and makes from thirty to forty bules of cotton a year, beside sother crops. She doesn' want to marry, however. -A party of young men paid Dr. Gantt \$40 for the privilege of cutting he dam of one of his fish ponds near

Aiken and caught only nineteen suckers. This is a true fish story. -Mr. Henry George, who resides near Carter's Postoffice, Colleton county, picked a peach from one of his trees

measuring ten inches in circumference and four inches in diameter. -- The telephone company has given notice to their subscribers in Newberry that the exchange in that town will be closed on the 24th of October, as the

business fails to pay expenses. -Capt. K. G. Billings, of Lancaster. sat down on a snake supposing it to be stump, got up hurriedly and made tracks honieward, when he straddled a yellow-jacket's nest, but got away without serious injury.

-Joseph A. McEachern has eight —Joseph A. McEachern has eight acres (a mill pond) of the finest rice ever seen in Marion county. It will average six feet high, is well headed, and good judges estimate that it will yield from 80 to 100 bushels per acre.

-Judge Kersh ", in his charge to the grand jury in Edgefield, directed attention to the custom among trial justices of compromising cases of lareny. Such action is unlawful and

cotton to desist from their business.

and side, when he quietly submitted.

—John Miller, of Lancaster, has on exhibition an egg which measures 84 inches in circumference one way and

-The Oconce County Agricultural

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 use B. B. B., and experienced partial relief before using one bottle. I continued its use and gladly confess that it is the best and quickest medicine for Rheumatism I have ever tried and I cheerfully recommend it to the public.

J. W. RHODES, A. M., M. D.

Facts of Interest, Gathered from Variou The difficulty between Germany

tinues with little abatement.

DYSPEPSIA

7 First Reformed Ohurch, Baltimore, Md., says:

"First Reformed Ohurch, Baltimore, Md., says:

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