SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS.

How the Farmer May Profitably Use the Present Time of the Year.

It is hardly necessary to urge prompt gathering and housing of all manured crops still remaining in the field. The days will get shorter and shorter, and the weather increasingly cold and unpleasant; corn will waste and cotton will drop on the ground and become stained and trashy. Every consideration prompts to energy and diligence. A month hence the days will be an hour shorter, and one-tenth less work can be gotten out of a laborer than at present. Indeed, with our present labor, it is becoming unprofita-ble to employ any more of it than one car help during the winter months. The negro is so averse to wet and cold during that period it is hard to get work out of him. But for this, there is much about a farm which could be done, and most conveniently too during the winter. Almost every attended to with more advantage then than during the busy crop season. Ditching, removing stumps and stones, clearing and cleaning up, terracing, filling gullies, making levees across bottoms, making farm roads, hauling leaves for litter, making composts, and other like things, can receive attention without detriment to growing crops. Such matters are generally put off until spring, and then there is a hurrying, and rushing, and haif-doing, to get them done and out of the way, that preparations may be made for summer crops. Very much of this kind of work may be advantageously done in Nevember, if labor can be held steadily to it; and where hands are hired for the year, it ought to be done. The farmer can give his whole at tention to these matters—study and plan and supervise closely. We find that our presence is more imperatively called for by this kind of work than any other on the farm. In routine operations, trained hands can do prety well, but in betterments repeated exercise of indgment is called for at

almost every step.

We talk much of improving our lands by deep plowing, sowing peas, heavy manuring, but what availeth these if land is rolling, and the soil is washed away as fast as it is deepened or enriched. In all efforts to improve the soil, the Arst step must be to hold it—attention, study, ingenuity, must all be directed to this point. Since terracing has acquired notoriety, hillside ditching has been almost entirely discarded. This may be well after terraces have become firmly established, but anterior to this, whilst the terraces are being made, and the loose earth thrown up by the plow is easily washed away, ditches will be decided ly advantageous, especially if washes have already begun. In heavy rains, water acquires a terrible momentum down slopes that are long and steep, if allowed to traverse the whole distance; catch it in a ditch before it has had time to acquire volume and rates, enonghis, and deep

justice with 276 Wold the water in the heaviest rains; don t be] timid about this. fearing your ditch will become a gul-ley. With the greatest fall given hill-side ditches, it is an easy matter to get them filled up after they have served their purpose. Every one who has had much experience with hillside ditches knows that the trouble is to keep them open. Briars, weeds, etc., falling into them are constantly catching earth and making a soil in their bottoms, upon which spring up

casses and weeds; these catch more soil and soon the ditch breaks over, unless often cleaned out. In crossing them with the plow dirt and trash fall in to such a degree that it is next to impossible to keep them open when the plowman does not turn at the ditch. Where rows are run on a level one year's breaking and cultivation of the land will completely obliterate a ditch that is crossed.

A poorly made, inadequate ditch is worse than no ditch, but a properly made, large ditch has one decided drawback; especially on steep slopes —the water falling into it from above tends to start little gullies on the upper edge of the ditch; and these if not checked tend to clongate up the hill— in other words ditches tend to generate gullies. Fortunately this can be obviated by leaving an unplowed strip along the upper edge of the ditch. Weeds and grass growing upon this strip binds its soil so that water will not cut through it, but checked, in its flow, deposits its burden of soil on said strip and quietly percolates through This strip should be not less than three feet in width. Where this precaution has not been taken, and gullies have started along the upper edge of ditches, it would be well to put trash of some kind in every one of these, weighing it down with rocks. A perfect edge to the ditch can thus be soon established. iished, and the unplowed strip will take care of it afterwards. Don't defer looking after these apparently little things; a stitch in time will save more than afterwards.

ittle things; a sitch in time will save more than afterwards.

Where moderate gallies have already formed han! leaves, straw or trash of any kind and put in them—slittle brush at intervals, or a row of stobs placed across them will sorve to keep the Laves from being washed out of them. If this is done, and plowmen made tolic their plows over in crossing these washes, they will very soon fill up. More are less dirt and trash will drop into them from the plows as thep are inted over, and this will drop into them from the plowed across without lifting plow, the loose dirt in the wash is carried off by the first raid, and thus every plowing serves to deepen the wash. Make it an unviolable rule to have the plow lifted over every wash that can be crossed. At this senson of the year it is well to sow a little rye, wheat or other grain along these washes that are filled with leaves; it will help materially to catch and hold the dirt which is carried into them by rains; when this is done in the spring; a spontaneous growth of grass and weeds will do the same thing. It is all important, however, in every case to fix carefully the lower end of the wash or gully so as to check the action of water there; the filling up will begin there and gradually work up the hill. We have especiatedly changed the face of a field by such simple devices, as we have described, and with very little labor.

Land thus guarded is ready for terracing, and terraces, when well estab.

Land thus guarded is ready for terracing, and terraces, when well established, will permanently hold the soil and fit it for the reception of all the and fit it for the reception of all the maintre you can apply to it. After the soil is prepared to receive manure, the next step is to fit it for labor-saving implements. These are our main reliance for lessening the cost of production, which is but another expression for increasing net profits. Every single field in the state of the porary roofs, especially during the winter, when they are not much warped by the sun.

Litter the stalls now as rapidly as they will bear it. From time to time fork up the edges and dryer parts and for increasing net profits. Every single field in the profits are common to the caroline question.

obstruction in the shape of rocks, stumps, etc., should be removed. Of course this remark does not apply to newgrounds or excessively rocky It probably would not pay to spend the requisite labor on these. But there is an abundance of open land in the country with very few stumps or rocks upon it, and this should be cultivated and improved, even if badly worn, in preference to any other. On all such land the rocks and stumps should be removed; the cost will not be great, and will soon be paid back in the saving of labor from the use of implements which economize labor. The smoothing harrow, with its broad sweep of ten or twelve feet, in the early stages of cultivation, and the straddling cultitors, carrying a row at a go, at a later stage of the crop, will soon pay back with large interest the expense of digging up a few stumps and hauling off a few rocks. Perhaps these stumps are needed close by to build obstructions across gullies or reviews tions across gullies or ravines, or levees across branch bottoms, to check the flow of water during floods and gather deposits of sediment upon the soil. The building of levees across valley lands is worthy of attention. Branch bottoms are in some respects our very best lands, but they are often badly washed or scoured by heavy rains. Levees built across at narrow points, where the hills project into the pottoms, would not only stop the damage from water, but make the over-flows a positive blessing through the rich sediments deposited. Where the levees cross the main ditch, abutments

of heavy rocks or of large timbers

should be built or willows planted on edge of ditch. Where rocks cannot be had to build a levee, a double row

of willows planted across the bottom, with brush and logs between and

above them, will soon make a good

dam; a willow dam would cest almost

nothing; green willow stalks driven in along the line is all that is necessary

as these take root and grow readily.

A little work of this kind, not done

because not thought of, would often double the value of bottom lands. Some time ago we discussed at some length the subject of farm roads, and will not repeat. These should be looked after now and put in good order. Roads can kept in good condition much easier by a little work of tremested then by make work exists. repeated than by much work at inter vals. As soon as a wash or hole begins to form fill them at once; a few well broken rocks or spaderals of dirt will do it then; a wagon load may be required if neglected long. Our public roads would be kept in much petter order is small squads of hands were kept working on them all the time, in place of many hands upon them twice in the year. This is very emphatically one of the cases in which a stitch in time savet nine. Rocks should always be broken fine when used upon roads; no piece should be more than one and a half inches through. Small rocks will pack into strong speech. Where human life, he a compact mass, large ones will not; said, was concerned, it would not do

sand. This may sometimes be very convienently obtained by placing ob-structions at intervals in the adjacent ditches to catch the sand which washes into them. On the contrary, a sandy road-bed is improved by the addition of clay, and this can sometimes be cheaply obtained where there is an underlying clay subsoil by digging ditches, on each side of the road, deep enough to get clay and throw it on the road-bed Farmers are more directly interested in good roads than my other class in the community, and it behooves them to look carefully into these matters. They need good

regarded as more and more essential on the farm. Commercial fertilizers give so much better results in conjunction with stall more and more essential on the farm. Commercial fertilizers give so much better results in one of the defendant. izers give so much better results in conjunction with stall manure, than when used alone, that every farmer is anxious to have a full supply of the anxious to have a full supply of the conjunction of the Court. The State, latter. He wants enough to go over all the land he cultivates. This can only be had by the use of ample quantities of litter. During the busy crop season, he did not feel perhaps that he had time to stop his teams and hands to haul leaves; but for some months now he will have ample time. A rude shelter under which litter could be stored and kept dry is very desirable. Thus arranged a limited quantity could Thus arranged a limited quantity could be put in the stalls at short intervals, and become thoroughly incorporated with the droppings of the animals. Wet leaves hauled directly from the woods and put in the stalls, not only brings discomfort to the stock, but adds ss much water as dead weight to be haudled and hauled out. Where there is a choice of oak and pine leaves the latter are rather to be preferred; some persons regard them of little manurial value—analysis does not confirm this view. Freshly fallen leaves of the common old field pine contain the following quantities of manurial substances in a hundred parts.

Before the winter rains set in will be a good time to haul up an abundant supply of these leaves. Make pens of poles or rails, fill them with the pine straw and color with planks, as before suggested, planks make the best temporary roofs, especially during the winter, when they are not much warped by the sup.

be needed to make up the compost heaps in February. To increase the richness of the manure, and facilitate its rotting where much litter is used, cotton seed may be scattered in the stall occasionally. To prevent loss of ammonia a little kainit may be sprin-kled in the stalls; a pound, or less, a day to each stall will suffice. Where one proposes to use kainit in his compost, this is the best manner of doing it; it will become thoroughly incorpo rated with the stall manure; and thorough mixture of its ingredients adds much to the value of a compost.

THE EDGEFIELD LYNCHING.

Proceedings in the Court of Sessions-The Trial Postponed, and the Prisoners Admitted to Ball.

As already stated, the grand jury of Edgefield found a "true bill" against all the parties charged with the killing of Culbreath. When the indictment was read to the prisoners, their counsel interposed a motion to quash it on different grounds, eighteen in number, which may be summarized as follows: 1. That the copy of the indictment furnished them by the clerk of Court

was not a true copy. 2. A challenge to the array or pane

of the grand jury.

3. The objections to the validity of the grand jury because some of the jurors were removed and some excused and others were instituted in their

4. A motion to quash the indictment because of defects in certain of the

The State, through the Attorney General, answered these objections, denying that any one of them was

tenable in law.

The argument of the questions involved in the defendants' motion commenced before Judge Hudson or Thursday morning.

An hour was spent in a technical skirmish over points involving the order in which argument should be heard. The defence then proceeded to open the case, Major Gary delivering the opening argument in their behalf. He delivered a splendid legal argu-ment, absolutely free from anything like sensational appeals, but confined entirely to the legal grounds upon which the plea of the defendants was based. He was followed by Attorney-General Miles, who likewise addressed himself wholly to the discussion of the legal questions involved in the case. Mr. Miles took occasion, however, in passing, to make a public acknowledgment of his indebtedness to the counsel associated with him, Messrs. Bon-ham & Bonham, and Gary & Evans, for the valuable aid which they had extended to him in the preparation of the case.

General M. C. Butler closed the ar gument for the defence in a very strong speech. Where human life, he

the latter will continually work out of their beds, and a loose rock in a solemn important of their beds, and a loose rock in a solemn important of the least of their beds, and a loose rock in a solemn important of the least on the local of the least on the local of the local of the local of the local of the local on trial for his life every provision, convenient thing on a farm, where rocks are found. A road bed of clay strictly and scrupulously complied is much improved by the addition of with. The State could suffer no every injunction of the law, must be strictly and scrupulously complied with. The State could suffer no detriment by having the law strictly enforced. The citizen could suffer no detriment and would, besides, have no excuse for taking the law in his own

hands. Judge Hudson then delivered his decision orally, sustaining the State in every particular and overruling all the points made by the defendants, after which the Court adjourned for dinner, the defendants giving notice of exceptions to the ruling of the Court.

The defence next moved to quash the panel of petit jurors, alleging various irregularities, and argument was Shortly afterwards, this mogood public roads to facilitate transport of produce to market.

A large supply of barnyard manure, with which to make compost, is every year regarded as more and more essential on the farm. Commercial facilitations and the control of the case be postponed till the next term of Court, on the ground of the absence of a number of their witnesses and the expected absence of Lieutenant-Governor. Shows the country to the had killed three of the best men in the county, but he was obliged to do it. At this point his relative interposed and advised him to say nothing more, and he obeyed the injunction.

The evidence of the best men in the county, but he was obliged to do it. At this point his relative interposed and advised him to say nothing more, and he obeyed the injunction.

he added, was ready for trial. After hearing the views of all the counsel, Judge Hudson granted the motion and continued the case.

A motion was then made to admit all the defendants to bail, and the de-

the circumstances of this case as somewhat extraordinary and peculiar, and without expressing an opinion as to the weight of evidence in the case he would admit all the defendants to bail in the sum of \$2,500 each.

Prostrated, debilitated, enfeebled, they feel as if they were hardly worth picking up. They would hardly give the toss of a bright penny for a chance of a choice between life and death. But even such forlorn people can be renewed by the use of Brown's Iron Bitters. It vitalizes the blood, tones the serves and renovates the system. the nerves, and renovates the system.
Mr. Isaac C. Weed; Burr's Mills, O.,
says, "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for
general weakness, and it helped me
greatly."

Speaker Carlisle was so ill when he arrived at Washington on Thursday afternoon that he was obliged to take to his bed at once. Visitors were not permitted to see him and cards were not taken to his room. He is now improving.

A Blind and Dear Woman.

Miss Minnie Wallace, of Atlants, lost her hearing, her sight and sense of taste. Sores covered her body and limbs. Her joints were swollen and painful, her limbs paralyzed, appetite lost, and she was sking out a miserable life. Six bettles of B. B. B. restored her sight and hearing, relieved all aches and pains, added flesh and strength and she is now a well woman. Write to her.

A prominent Alabams physician said:
"A patient who was almost dying from the effects of Tertiary Syphillis and who had been treated by several noted physicians without be neft, used one dozen bottles of B. B. and was entirely cured. He had ulcers on his arms and the bones protraded through the flesh and skin at the elbow, and death seemed inevitable."

A SHOOKING TRAGEDY.

Three Men, Father and Two Sons, Killed by a Kinsman .- Particulars of the Occur-

(From the News and Courier.) at noon on Wednesday the 18th inst a white man, named Corley, and a negro, named Charles Brooks, galloped into Edgefield with the news of a most horrible crime. The victims are Edward Pressley, a white man, who is over eighty years of age, and his two sons Charles and Edward, aged about twenty-six and thirty years respectively. The murderer is Robert Jones, also white, who married the grandively. The murderer is Robert Jones, also white, who married the grand-daughter of Pressley and who lives on the farm with them. The scene of the tragedy is about eight miles west f the court-house.

The representative of the News and

Courier, upon hearing of the occur-rence, at once set out to investigate it

and gathered the following details of the horrible affair: Jones, the murderer, it appears, came here from Georgia several years ago and married Mr. Pressley's granddaughter. The the Bulgarian columns in person. Pressleys rent some land in the neighporhood, a portion of which was occupied by Jones, who, however, paid no rent for it. On Tuesday evening before the homicide Charles Pressley went to Jones's house and told him that he would have to vacate the land as he and his brother could not afford to pay the rent for him. On Wednesday about 11 o'clock Jones entered the field where old Pressley and his sous Charles and Edward were ploughing. A colored man who lives near the scene of the murder states that he saw Jones go up to Charles Pressley and, without any words, raise a double-barrelled gun to his shoulder and empty the contents of both barrels into the body of his victim. He then turned and walked off in the direction of the woods. Edward Pressley, the brother of the murdered man, putting down his plough, started to pursue the murderer of his brother. Jones waited until he came up and, then taking a knife, stabbed him in the right side ripped the knife entirely across his hest, killing him almost instantly. In the meantime old Pressley was in the field trying to hold his son's plough horse which had been frightened at the sound of the firing. Jones deliberately reloaded his gun, approached the old man and shot him dead. He then went home, mounted his horse and rode off. John Pressley, the only remaining son, was in the house at the time and came out after hearing the firing, only to find his father and his two brothers lying dead in the field.

A messenger was dispatched to the court-house to get out a warrant. The Pressleys have the reputation of being respectable, quiet and orderly people, the elderly son, John, having served through the war with bravery. Jones came to Edgefield about six years ago and settled in the county. His sisters are married there, one of them being

the wife of Mr. Parkman, one of the defendants in the Call one of defendants in the Call case. There is a currenth case.

There is the strangest sequel to this horrible affair, however. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon a short, thickset man, attired in an ordinary homespun suit, entered the village, carrying spun snit, entered the village, carrying on his shoulder a double-barrelled shotgun. He went to the postoffice, left his gun with a man in there, and then slowly and deliberately walked on to the jail, which is situated next to the court-house and which has a front yard, railed in by an ordinary fron railing. "That's Jones," said some one, and as the news of the murder had been known for some time a crowd specific followed Jones. He applied speedily followed Jones. He applied to the negro turnkey, who opened the gate, and entered the place and gave

jail by a miscellaneous crowd, but no one made any attempt to injure him. Upon entering the jail he remarked to some of the prisoners who knew him that he had killed three of the

imself up. He was followed into the

was brief. Charles Brooks, an eve-witness of the killing testified as fol-

and saw two men running whom I recognized as Edward Pressley, Jr., and Bob Jones. I saw them catch hold of each other and I saw one reach out of his hand as if he was all the defendants to bail, and the defendants' counsel spoke at some length on this. The attorney-general said that it was simply his duty, as the officer of the State, to call the attention of the Court to the law on the subject. The State's attorneys, he said, were glad that the responsibility was on the shoulders of the Court. They made no active resistance to the motion, as they did not feel it to be in the line of their duty.

Judge Hudson said that he regarded the circumstances of this case as some back in the direction of where Mr. Charles Pressley was lying and stopped and loaded his gun, after which he walked to where Edward Pressley, Sr., was standing and said, "Dog gone it, I will shoot you too," and thereupon he raised his gun and shot him, Mr. Jones then walked on towards his house, about 400 yards off. Mr. Pressley, Sr., fell as soon as he was shot. When I saw Mr. Edward Pressley and Mr. Bob Jones running Mr. Jones was in front. The first report that I heard seemed to be as if both barrels were discharged at once. No one else could have done the shooting without my seeing him. I am satissecond ones to get there after they felt. I did not see any weapons of any kind lying about. I never heard of Mr. Pressley and Mr. Jones having any difficulty."

Mr. J. Pressley the only sur-

Mr. J. B. Pressley, the only surviving male member of the family was not an eye-witness, and his evidence

viving male member of the family was not an eye-witness, and his evidence is not important.

Mr. J. R. Terry testified as follows:

"I was at my house, about one mile from Mr. Pressley's place, on the road towards Edgefield village. I was in my potato patch and saw Mr. Jones coming up through the corn field, and he called to me. I stopped, and after shaking hands said that he was in great trouble. He had his gun on his shoulder at the time. I asked him what was the matter. He said he had had a difficulty with the Presslys about land. He said he bought the land and paid for it and had papers for it, and that the Pressleys had attempted to sow oats upon it, and that he had told them that he would shoot them if they did, and that they had cammenced to sow oats in the morning, and that he had shot them is consequence. He then said that he would it go the village and give himself up, or go to Georgia and die there. I thought that he was jesting. He then went in the direction of the village of Edgefield. He said that he was afraid that he had killed Charles Pressley, Edward Pressley, Sr., and Edward Pressley, Jr. He did not give any reason for the shooting other than

that they (the Pressleys) were trying to take his land after he had forbid-den them. He did not say what he

THE WAR IN THE BULKANS

Prince Alexauder and his Bulgarians Gain A Great T. lumph

The latest news from the seat of war in Europe shows a complete change in the aspect of affairs. The prospects of Bulgaria, thanks to Prince Alexander's bravery and generalship, are as bright now as they were gloomy recently. An official report states that the Servians entered Bresnik on Wednesday. The town had been abandoned by the Bulgarians, who, in their haste to get away, left eight guns behind them. The capture of Bresnik leaves that route open to Sofia. The Bulgarian army of the Widden district may be cons dered completely destroyed and dispersed. The Bulga rians have carried every one of the

Later news confirms the tidings of the great victory won by Prince Alexander and his Bulgarians at Widden. Even the Servian dispatches freely acknowledge the truth of the Bulgarian account, although they first denied it Prince Alexander, however, feels the need of assistance, and has given up his claim on Roumelia in order to

obtain aid from the Sultan. Bulgaria is denuding the Turkish frontier of troops and is sending all her available forces to combat the Servians. The public are allowed to go to the depots en route to see their relations and friends. Many of the villagers tramp long distances and wait at the depots several hours, and in some instances whole days and nights, to see their friends and give them flowers and presents. Prince Alexander's success before Slivnitza has revived the courage of those going to the front, and they undergo extreme hardships with remarkable fortitude. In many cases they are compelled to march long distances in bad weather, and at night camp in open spaces where they are shelterless, not having even ordinary tents to protect them from the severity of the weather.

The Rebel Riel Executed. Louis Riel, the leader in the half-breed insurrection against the Dominon government in the Northwest Territory, was hanged at Regina on the 16th inst. In his last hours he behaved with a coolness and courage that commanded the respect and even admiration of his executioners. He was hanged, it is said, not so much for his leadership in the revolt as for participation in the killing of some of the Queen's subjects, which the authorities called a slaughter, but to the last he denied participation or complicity in that killing. After his conviction strength of the court which aside the verdict of the court which convicted him, by an appeal to the Privy Council, but this was refused. Then an effort was made to procure from the Governor-General a commutation of sentence, which was also refused. The Canadian French took much interest in his case, he being of French parentage, and it was urged in his behalf that he was insane. Three physicians were selected to visit him and make a test of his sanity. Two out of three were of opinion that he was mentally unbalanced, while the third refused to say that he was not. But all this did not save him. The edict for his execution went forth, and the hangman obeyed it.

Suicide in Mariboro. Mr. J. K. Glass, a promising young man about twenty-one years of age, who has been keeping books for Messrs. Pegues & Brothers, of Marlboro county, committed suicide last Thursday night about 9 o'clock by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. He had made an arrangement Cheraw with some friends to a dance, and while converspocket-book, told them good-bye and, placing a pistol to his ear, fired. cause can be assigned for the rash deed. The deceased was a native of



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Less of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in
the head, with a dull sensation in the
back, Pain to a dull sensation in the
back, Pain on a carrier of body or mind,
Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a
feeling of having neglected some duty,
Wearlasses, Dizziness, Fluttering at the
Meart. Bots before the eyes, Hendache
ever the right eye, Bestlessness, with
first droams, Highly colored Urine, and

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to such eases, one does effects such a
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body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is
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man and beast need a cooling

YOUR KIDNEYS.

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tention.

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For six long, dreary years I have been a sufferer from a complaint of my kidneys,

Its action on the kidneys, is slapply won-

devial and any one wno needs a real, speedy and harmless kidney medicine should not hesitate to give B. B. B. a trial.

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1 am a merchant of Atlanta; and am

secure, but only to result in a complete

B. B. B. was recommended, and to say that its action on me was magical would be a mild term. One bettle made me feel

like a new man-just like I was young again. In all my life I never used so powerful and potent a remedy. For the blood and the kidneys it is the best I ever saw, and one bottle will force any one to praise it.

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sufferer from a complaint of my kidneys, which failed to be cared by physicians or advertised remedies.

I began to feel I could never secure relief, as I had spent two hundred and fifty dollars without success.

The disease was so exerciating that it often prevented me from performing my daily duty. I was advised to try the efficacy of B. B. B., and one single bottle, costing \$1, gave me more relief than all the combined treatment I had ever received.

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No More Pain! near 60 years of age. My kidneys have been inactive and irregular for many years, attended with exernelating pain in the small of the back. At times I became too nervous to attend to business. My case had all the attention that money could seeme but only to result in a convolcte

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