THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

SYNOPSIS OF THE SUGGESTIONS OF OUR CHIEF MAGISTRATE.

An Exhaustive Review of the Financial Educational and Industrial Conditi .n of the State ... An Able and Interesting Paper

On the first day of the present ses sion of the Legislature Governor Thompson submitted the customary message to the General Assembly. The first matter considered is

THE PUBLIC DEBT,

which is now \$6,522,188.54, consisting of Brown consols, valid Green consols, deficiency bonds, and agricultural land scrip.

THE REVENUES OF THE STATE.

The total revenues of the State and counties for the fiscal year commenc-ing November 1, 1883, was about \$2,-089,000, of which about \$1,936,000 was raised by taxation, and \$153,000 from phosphate royalty. The collection of the taxes was unusually full and satisfactory, nearly 98 per cent. of the assessed State tax having been collected, and nearly 86 per cent. having been collect-paid into the treasury. The net re-ceipt for each mill levied was \$145,000, being an increase of \$4,000 over the preceding year, and \$25,000 over the year 1878-79. The taxes for the fiscal year 1884-85 are now being collected, and the result cannot, therefore, be polls.

It is estimated that it will require \$403,000 to meet the ordinary ex-taking of a census of the State. year 18885-80, and \$391,000 to pay the interest on the public debt. These amounts will be increased by such additional appropriations as may be required by legislation, and will be decreased by the phosphate royalty and any surplus that may remain in the treasury. As these amounts are-contingent, and consequently anknown he necessary levy can only be deter-' mined when the General Assembly prepares the annual supply bill.

THE PHOSPHATE ROYALTY.

The phosphate royalty for the year ending 30 September, 1885, amount-ing to \$176,244.41, has been collected in full-being the largest sum yet cov-ered into the treasury from this source. The yield for the year ending 30 Sep-tember, 1886, will probably not exceed \$150,000.

DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Commenting upon the recommenda-tion of the Comptroller, that \$30,000 an-nually be appropriated for a pension of \$30 each to disabled soldiers, the Governor says: "The State can never fully discharge her obligations to the brave men who, in obedience to her Chir have suffered perfiktment injury in health or in limb; but she should contribute, if possible, to the alleviation of the wants of such of them as are without the means of support, and are incapacitated for manual labor by reason of disabilities incurred in the discharge of duty. While those who can claim this recognition of services to the State diminish in number each year, the infirmities of the survivors, and their need for help, constantly in-

THE TAX LAWS.

• The Governor recommends a careful revision of the tax laws, with a view to greater simplicity and efficiency.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

continue to improve. The number of pupils enrolled in the public schools during the year just closed was 178,-023, of which 78,458 were white and 99,565 were colored; the average at-tendance was 122,093, of which 55,664 were white and 66,429 which 55,664 were white, and 66,429 were colored. The number of teachers employed was 3,773, being an increase or eighty-nine over the number employed during the preceding year; and the number of schools was 3,562, being an increase of The board of agriculture has en-

must be added \$10 917.64 due by contractors, making \$76,449.80 as the total income for the year. The dis-bursements to October 31 were \$67,-631.55. To this sum should be added \$5,000 due in bank, which will be paid from the amounts to be collected from the contractors, making the disbursements for the year \$62,631.56.

The income of the penitentiary has been diminished by the inability of the directors to hire out convicts under the restrictions contained in the late Act on the subject.

The Governor suggests that the directors be authorized to take contracts for specific work to be done under the supervision of the penitentiary officers, and that the State buy land to be cultivated by the convicts on large scale. He also urges the estab-lishment of a reformatory school. Concerning the Canal, the manager states in his report that, in his opinion, more than half of the work necessary for the completion of the same is already fin-

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM

ished.

has 859 patients, of whom 216 were admitted during the last fiscal year.

The whole appropriation now asked for is \$39,000 less than for the year

In the matter of reforming our sys-

CRIMINAL COURTS

the Governor prefers an increase of the number of Circuit Judges, rather than the establishment of County Courts. The levy amounts to \$1,- If the trial justices are to be retained, 831,494, divided as follows: For State, 8841,526; for counties, \$677,148, and for schools, \$812,820, not including commendations of the Circuit Solici-

The message recommends the early

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. The annual report of the department of agriculture for 1885 includes the reports of the commissioner, the chemist, the special assistant in the phosphate lepartment and the superintendent of fisheries. These reports furnish dehas been fully equal to that of previous

years, and much of the time of the commissioner and his assistants has been given to the State's exhibit at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition. This exhibit was made by direction of the Legislature, and represented the natural resources Pine. and manufactured products of the

State. The commissioner makes a full report, showing the extent and character of the exhibition, and the results likely to follow from it. He hinks there is a strong probability of the establishment of direct trade relaions with Japan, in exchange of phosphate rock for ammoniating sub-stances, so extensively used by South

Carolina manufacturers of fertilizers; that the sales of fertilizers manu-factured , here will be largely . increased ; that the agricultural advantages of the State, as shown by the products displayed, will attract the better class of farmers and laborers; that the mineral resources, as shown by the specimens exhibited, will re-ceive the attention of investors and water power and forestry of South Carolina, so thoroughly advertised at he Exposition, and now better known than ever before, will interest capital-ists, and that the trade of our cotton manufactures will be extended. The

Japanese commissioner and experts in wine growing and other industries have already visited the State, and the favorable impressions formed justify the expectation of good results from

their investigations. The statistics compiled by the department show the steady agricultural progress of the State. In the staple crops there is a gradual increase in production, and each year shows greater increase in the use of labor-aaving

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, fine stalks and more leaves. Sweet corn is supposed to give sweeter stalks. The Old Fields of the South.

When a Northern farmer passes through the Southern States, he is surprised, and pained-if of a sensitive nature - to see so many sceningly bar-ren fields; bare, excepting when cov-ered with the prevailing brown sedge of the various, exceedingly poor, creeping plants called Japan clover, which include several kinds of *Lespe-deza*. These old fields are scarred with gullies, or washes, caused by the heavy rains, which loosen the fine red slay and carry it down the slopes. Naturally, a stranger thinks these bar-ren fields to be worn out and worth-less. This is a great mistake. They are turned out to rest, while a piece of new ground is cleared and cultivated, and after a time takes its turn of rest. and the old field is plowed up and cropped again. This is the Southern substitue for manure, and is really a

method—an exceedingly poor one, it is true—of fallowing. These fields have true-of fallowing. These fields have never been plowed, to use this word in its true sense. They have been scratched over, but the soil has never been turned, and when a Northern farmer, or an awakened Southern planter, tears up this soil with a good turning plow, and seeds it down to grass and clover, the yield is quite equal to that of a good field on a Northern farm. The writer has a field of thirty acres of clover and Timothy on land of this character, broken up last summer (1884), in August, plowed twice, harrowed up three timns, and sown with the clover and grass alone. This has been mowed twice for hay, yielding, in all, three tons per acre, and the aftermath is now (November) knee-hige, and would make the finest pasture, were it not saved for turning under in the spring. Another old field, seeded with Tim-othy and clover with oats, has a per-tect stand; not a seed seems to have failed to grow, and is better than the writer has ever grown at the North in thirty years' experience. This seems to be the most profitable way to treat tailed statements of the operations in-the year, showing the varied and im-portant duties with which the de-ern farmers would adopt this plan, and feed stock on the grass in the the Sonih would be covered with beauty and turned to profit. Among the characteristic plants of the old fields, in many localities, are seedling pines, which are so generally found in them, as to give the tree the name of Old Field Pine, also call Loblolly

The llog for the South

In a late number you ask to hear from your readers who have tried the Jersey Reds. They were introduced here 7 or 8 years ago from New Jersey, the writer taking several. They were not found adapted to the circumstances and needs of the Southern farmer and were promptly discarded. They are doubtless a grand hog at their home in the North, (so are the Chester whites, which are utterly worthless here), but in the Gulf States Southern farmer must take his choice aged by snow and ice, and the butt of breeds from the blacks-Essex, Berkshire and Poland China. The Essex is the prettiest hog of them all -a model of gentleness and quietness, always fat-no matter how kept-and his progeny of the common sow is unequalled by any other male. But ist. the breed is rather small and I always had trouble in gettine the young pigs started—in fact, far too many of them are born dead, (I am speaking of the purc-bred). For this reason I gave them up, though with great reluctance. The Berkshire is well known. His blood courses in the veins of thousand-

of good hogs all over the land. Anywhere can be heard "part Berkshire," as ample proof that a hog is a good one. But with his many good points -not forgetting that most excellent meat-he is too much inclined to be mischievous and even viscious and is not to be tolorated where ranges and stock. The Poland Chinas are not so sport. \$500. They are large, yet quiet as the Essex

-perhaps so, perhaps vot-a point, on which facts are needed. I know of no positive proof.

At any rate, I know that common At any rate, I know that continue corn, sown carly, at the rate of two and a half to three bushels per acte. and well cultivited, will give as good, fodder as I want. When cut early, sending out circulars to the ignorant fodder as I want. When cat early, say the middle of August, it can be say the middle of August, it can be made, with proper eace, into genuine "maize hay," of excellent quality. -Fourth-By letting the crop grow later, a heavier growth can be some-times be attained, but the quality is not always so good. At any rate, I would cut the first moment the erop attained maturity, or showed in exdrying up.

proved quife satisfactory, cut as late as the last of September, but at this season, it is rot an easy matter to cure forced to do service in war they are

time, aspecially if heavy, and do not make the bundles foo large; and any good reaper will cut the grop better attorneys for the purpose of defraying expenses in precuring the appropria-tive estimated that at least 150,bunches on the ground for a few hours, or for a day or two, to partially cure. Then bind up into small bundles, Eighth-Set the bundles up into small, compact stacks, and cap them with a "rider," made by tying two

sheaves together and placing them with the butis up, on the top of the shock, so as to shed the rain. If well done, this will protect it. Ninth-Nothing more need be done

until late in the full, except to set up any shocks or bundles that are blown down, or, more likely, be so spread out at the bottom as to be exposed to the rain.

fodder, especially that which is cut early, will get thoroughly cured, and one who has had no experience with corn fodder, will be likely to think that such well cured "maize hay," may be Five hu put in a stack or bay, like bundles of wheat or corn stalks. But such is not thioves. he case, and the practical way of

handling a Cozen or more acres o heavy corn fodder is, to make it into large stooks in the field, and let them remain there until needed for feeding in the winter.

Three rows of the smaller stocks ar made into one row of large stocks, or if the crop is not very heavy, five rows

may be taken, two on each side of the center row, where the large stocks are to be made. The larger the stooks provided they can be compacily make and gralually tapering to a point, the better. The top should be secured tied with two bands. We sometime should be securely

use tarred rope, but nothing is better than willow twigs for ties. See that every part of the work well done. The first bundles of th large stook should stand upright, and two men, standing on opposite side of the stook, should press the hundle The New Orleans Times Democrat and the Southern Live-Stock Journal are both perfectly correct when they the bundles compactly fogether. A t ach and continue to teach that the sprawling stock will be more or dam

the fodder .- American Agricultural

THE NEWS OF THE STATE tome of the Latest Sayings and Doings in

South Carolina

-"Drove" hogs are selling in derson at six cents per pound gross. -Hon, H. G. Senddey, of Ander son lectured on temperance at Spar-tanburg, last Saturday night.

- The Darlington Vindicator wants the Legislature to pen-ion the disa-bled Confederate soldiers of this State. -The Herald says deer are pleadfonces are not firstclass, and when they ful around Summerville, and invites can not be kept separate from the Northerners there who are in quest of generally known. Somewhat coarser -The pump-house on the North-than the blacks, they have all their eastern Railroad, two miles from good points, but are free from the ob-jections that lie against those breeds. [Charleston, was burnt last week; los 5500] -The Summerville Herald editorializes the Legislature to repeal the Trial Justice system and establish in

A SWINDLING SCHEME. Shyster Lawyers Planning to Fleece Ex? . Confederate Soldiers. A dispatch from Washington to the

Indianapolis Journal says: "Efforts have already been begun by

attained maturity, or showed in ex- or otherwise "pressed" into the Con-cessively dry weather, any signs of federate service. It so, he is asked to ying up. Finh-1 have had a great crop, that the Constitution of the United it. Sixth - We cut our corn folder with a solf-raking reaper. Keep the knives sharp, and take only one row at a time, aspecially if heavy, and do not this allegation. Each persons ad-000 men were forced into the Confederate service, and it is intended that every one of them, their heirs or legal representatives, shall have an oppor-tunity to invest \$5 in this scheme."

Nobbed White He Held Up His Hands.

On Saturday evening, in a dark and spot in the road near Millers burg, Ohio, two masked men appear ed with revolvers and demanded a peddler's money. He handed over \$4 which was not satisfactory to the rob bers, and one of them compelled him to hold up his hands while the other went through his pockets, seeuring about \$1,000. They then selected about the same amount in silks and other fine goods and jewelry from his wagon. The peddler drove to Millersburg and made known the robbery. Five hundred dollars reward has been

The Cincinnati Election Cases.

The Circuit Court at Cincinnati on Wednesday began the delivery of opinions in the mandamuscase brought by the Republican candidates for Sentors from Hamilton county, to/compel he canvassing board to issue to them ertificates of election. Judge Cox lelivered the opinion of the majority f the court, going at great length into all details of the question presented by the different parsons which were le againsted by the counsel as irregular. orderesult is that the courts grants the orayer, and directs the clerk to issue ertificates of election to four Republican candidates. The Court announce ed the result of the vote as it should be after the corrections made by applicaion of the principles, followed by the majority of the court. This gives to the Republican candidates from 33,472 owest, to 33,734 the highest, and to Democratic candidates from 33,140 owest, to 33,117 highest.

ceived.

failure.

Sold by all druggists.

Its action on the kidneys is simply won

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

One bottle will convince any one. C. II. ROBERTS, Atlanta Water Works.

HERE'S ANOTHER.

1 am a merchant of Atlanta; and am

B. B. B. was recommended, and to say

Hainlin

PIANOS:

near 60 years of age. My kidneys have been inactive and irregular for many years

Groundless Rumors.

attended with excruciating 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 secure, but only to result in a complete follows "Every now and then," said a prominent officer who is upon the most friendly relations at the White House, B. B. B. was recommended, and to say that is action on me was magical would be a mild term. One bottle made me feel like a new man—just like I was young again. In all my life I never used so pow-erful and potent a remedy. For the blood and the kidneys it is the best I ever saw, and one bottle will force ally one to praise by there is publised a statement that the President is dissatisfied with one of his Cabinent Ministers. Nearly every member of his official household has had a disagreement with Mr. Cleveland, if newspaper reports are to be credited.

Messrs, Bayard, Garland and Vilas have been particularly mentioned as coming under (Lyban of the President's displeasure. And now it is again redispleasure. And now it is again re-ported trat he is dissatisfied with the Secretary of State. I happen to know that these rumors are wholly ground-less. I do not believe a President ever got along with his Cabinet more harmoniously than Mr. Cleveland, and he



Main Claroper, Ser aviat

HERE'S A CASE.

ry. Three to five pieces Sheet Music, in felio 10c.; three for 25c. Postage 2c. per felio. No Humbug. Try it. For six long, dreary years I have been a sufferer from a complaint of my kidneys, which failed to be cured by physicians or advantage remaining the second s

......

N. W. TRUMP,

128 Main Street, Columbia, S. C.

which failed to be cured by physicians or advertised remedies. I began to feel I could never secure re-lief, as I had spent two hundred and fifty dollars without success. The disease was so excruciating that it often prevented ne from performing my daily duty. I was advised to try the effi-cacy of B. B. B., and one single bottle, costing \$1, gave me more relief than all the combined treatment i had ever re-ceived.

FOR LADIES ONLY.

A REMEDY endorsed by the best Physi-cians and Druggists at its home. A REMEDY that Mr. C. W. O'Neill, Good-water, Ala., says raised his wife from an invalid's bed, and he believes saved her

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

daughter." A REMEDY in regard to which S. J. Cassell's, M. D., Druggist, Thomasville, Ga., says: "I can recall instances in which it says: "I can recall instances in which a afforded relief after all the usual remedies had failed." REMEDY about which Dr. R. B. Fer-

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

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

REMEDY which the Rev. H. B. John son, near Marietta, Ga., says he has used in his family with the ""atmost satifac-tion" and recommended it to three fami-lies "who found it to be just what it is

recommended.' A REMEDY of which Pemberton, Iverson

of the school term was three and a half months, a decrease of half a month. The total amount of funds available for school purposes during the year 1883-84, the latest period for which reports are attainable, was ances brought forward from previous years. The total amount expended was \$428,419.31.

The Governor urges the adoption of

The various educational institutions of the State are in a flourishing contion.

The State Military Academy now has four classes, the full number pro-vided for in the course of instruction, and during the coming year it will send forth its first class of graduates since its reorganization in October, 1882. There are now 206 students at the sincere wish and the confident hope that your labors may be wisely direct-ed to the advancement of the best in-terests of the neonle." the South Carolina College, and it is likely that the number will reach 230 shortly. The present attendance is the largest since the war. In concluding his remarks on the College, the Gov-ernor says: "The leading States of the Northwest and our sister Common-wealths of the South are rapidly build- disease? Simply because they have ing up their institutions of higher been taking Brown's Iron Bitters. learning. North Carolina has recently strengthened her university by largely increased appropriations and by the addition of several new chairs, and yirginia has within the last three years given over \$100,000 to her chief seat of learning. Mississippi has granted her Agricultural College more than \$200,-000, and Alabama and Georgia have ann contract of the set of appropriated large sums for the estab-lishment and support of technical schools in connection with their State Mechanics' Fair Association was held sums safely invested, promising large and speedy returns to the people. Such wise and liberal legislation—the policy of the most most marked by the safet of the most marked by the safet of the safet o and speedy returns to the people. Such wise and liberal legislation—the policy of the most progressive States of the day—was the rate in our own State from the early days of the cen-tury dows to 1861. Never has it been more needed than now, when success in every pursuit or calling can only be achieved by intelligent and well-directed, or, in other words, by edu-cated effort." THE PENITENTIARY receives the due whare of attention. The whole tomasher of cowvicts in confine-ment during the year was 1,-455. The number on the Sist day of

THE PENITENTIANY receives its due share of attention. The whole immber of convicts in confine-ment. during the year was 1,-458. The number on the 31st day of October was 945, a decrease of 11 as compared with the corresponding pe-riod of last year. Of this number 826 were coloud males, 39 colored famales, 75 white males and 5 white females. The cash feedpts for the fiscal year were \$65,552.16. To this amount, as heaving the carnings of the prison, October was 945, a decrease of 11 as compared with the corresponding pe-riod of last year. Of this number 826 were colored males, 39 colored females, 75 white useds and 5 white females. The cash receipts for the fiscal year were 260,552:16. To this amount, as showing the carnings of the prison,

schools was 3,562, being an increase of eighty over the number in operation during the year 1883-84. The length ture, and will take such steps as are necessary to establish regular experiment stations as soon as the funds of the department will permit. The department has a well-equipped chemical laboratory, and is prepared to undertake analysis of fertilizers, minerals, &c., for farmers and others. collected during the year, and \$73,- The building contains the offices, the 981.01 consisted. of unexpended that paper aboratory and a large hall for agricuitural conventions. The specimens exhibited at the Cotton Exposition were lent to the Agricultural Society of

South Carolina for the Charleston Exfund may "catch up" for the "lost year", and teachers be paid. will form the nucleus for a permanent museum.

CONCLUSION.

In closing his message the Governor says: "In conclusion, I invoke your the sincere wish and the confident hope tcrests of the people."

The Old, Old Story:

Why do we hear so much about dys-pepsia? Simply because so many people it. Why are so many people talkin So. Live-Stock Journal. Thus it is with Mrs. Taylor, of Lynchburg, Samter county, S. C., who says, "I have used Brown's dron Bitters for

holders of the Anderson Farmers' and there is in it.

-almost any sort will control them; the s2ws are most excellent mothers (Mr. Plagon's statement to the contralieu a system of county courts. ry notwithstigding). The pigs starts

-A fine marcy three under nut one Jersey bull were burned up Saturdayoff promptly, grow wed and fatten well at any age. As Mr. P. says, they are "a good corn-crib hog and lard producer" and that is high commen-the edy of Spartanburg.

producer" and that is high commen-dation; for twist and whip around the matter as we may, we have not solved the problem of a suitable substitute died Friday morning. He was a lawfor corn af a pork producer, and the yer and a gallant Confederate so, her. hog that pays—pays always—and pays heavily for the corn he consumes is -Robert C. Bishop, of Gathey, mortally wounded policeman A. N. Turner, who was attempting his arrest the hog for the South I will add in conclusion Mr. Editor at Black's, and although made his es-

that I have spent agreat deal of money cape. and time and patience in the endeavor to satisfy myself as to which was the

-At Summerville last Wednesday night, a store occadied by M. W. Webb and owned by Mr. Koraahae best hog for this section-have tried all the breeds I thought worth while to was destroyed by fire, Loss \$2,509 try-the big whites and the little whites, the Jerseys and all the blacks. And the above statements are based above insurance.

-The grand jury of Edgefield re-commend the abolition of the trial juson my individual experience.-- Vaniz tice system and the substitution of county courts, and that's tax of one dollor per head be imposed on all dogs.

The enthusiastic advocates of ensi--Mr. Lewis Jones, of Seranton, who lage, have accuplished one good thing was in the employ of the Connecticut Calender Clock Company, and was get--they have shown the value of Indian corn as a fodder crop. Those of us who have no silos, must continue to ting \$60 per month, lost his position use the old method of drying and preserving the fodder. The silo adds nothing to the value of the fodder. In Orangeburg to appear at Court as a witness for the State against Mr. Holly other words, we may get out of the Brown. silo all the food that goes in, but no not affor The company said they could not afford to lose the time, notwith-standing Mr. Jones had collected \$1,-000 alone in Orangeburg for the commore. And so with the dried corn fodder. We may so cure and dry the corn so as to retain all the putriment auny, and his testimony was worth nothing, as he knew nothing about the case.

On the other hand, we can loose nut-

riment in the silo, from excessive fer-mentation and otherwise; and we can

Cutting and Curing Corn Fodder.

loss. In my experience, the most econo-mical way of raising and curing corn fodder is, first, to sow early on good land, in rows wide enough apart to admit the use of the horse-hoe or cul-tivator. Second, to keep the land well enlivated, as long as you get through the rows with a horse. Third, common field corn will make good fodger. A large variety of Southern corn, will give, possibly, a large pro-duct per acre, but the smaller and earligy varietize of fint corn will give

Thent in the sho, from excessive ter-mentation and otherwise; and we can very easily lose equally as much, from exposure of the drying or dried fodder to rain, or from mold in the bundles, shocks or in stacks. In fact, I have never yet been able to stack corn fodder, or to keep it in bulk in the bay for any length of time, without considerable injury and loss. -Mr. D. B. Wheeler, of Newberry,has a glass bottle that is very likelyolder than the discovery of America.It was probably made by people whoinhabited this continent ages go. Thebottle was made in the shape of agourd, and while hot the bottom waspushed in so as to give it a bottom tostand on. The neck is about fourinches long, and the bottle holds a littleless than a quart. It was dag out of

-Mr. D. B. Wheeler, of Newberry,



TUTT'S HAIR DYE. GRAT HAR OF WHISERS CHARGED IO A CONST BLACK by a single application of the DTR. It imparts a matural color, acts matantaneously. Sold by Drug dets, or solt by express on receipt of SI. MICE, 44 MUITARY St., New York.



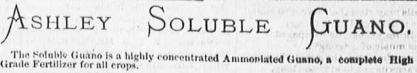
A REMEDY of which Pemberton, Iverson & Dennison say: "We have been selling it for many years, with constantly increasing sales. The article is a staple with us, and one of absolute merit."
A REMEDY of which Lamar, Rankin & Lamar say: "We sold 50 gross in four months, and never sold it in any place but what it was wanted again."
A REMEDY by which Dr. Baugh, of Lagrange, Ga., says: "I cured one of the most obstinate cases of VICARIOUS MEXTERNATION that ever came within may knowledge, with a few bottles."
A REMEDY of which Dr. J. C. Huss, of Notasulga, Ala, says: "I am felly convinced that it is unrivaled for that class of diseases which it claims to eure."
A REMEDY about which Major John C. Whitner, of Atlanta, well and rayorably. "Nowin all over the United States as a General Insurance Agent, says: "I used

Rhown all over the United States as a General Insurance Agent, says: "I used this remédy before the war, on a large plantation on a great number of cases, alkoays with absolute success."
 A REMEDY about which Mr. J. W. Strange, of Cartersville, Ga., certifies that one bottle cured two members of his former of the success.

family of menstrual irregularity of many years standing.

This Great Remedy is Bradfield's FEMALE Regulator. Send for Treatise on the Health and Happiness of Woman, mailed free. BRADFIELD REGULATOR Co., Box 28, Atlanta, Ga.

OPIUM at home with out pairs with



ABILLEY COTTON AND CORN COMPOUND -A complete Fertilizer for these two crops and also largely used by the Truckers near Charleston for vegetables, etc.

ASHLEY ASH ELEMENT.-A very cheap and excellent Non-Ammonialed Fer-tilizer for Cotton, Corn and Small Grain Crops, and also for Fruit Trees, Grape

ASHLEY DISSOLVED BONE; ASHLEY ACID PHOSPHATE, of very High Grades-for use alone and in Compost heap.

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