#### COMPLETE FERTILIZERS

Where They can be Profitably Used. I believe that what you call complete artificial manures are a mistake, or, in other words, crops entirely grown by ingredients furnished in chemical manures, are grown at too great a cost. You grow generally 14 There is no diffibushels of wheat. culty in doubling this yield by means of the application of a certain amount of potash, phosphate and ammonia; but at the ordinary price of these in gredients the wheat would cost more than it would sell for. An artificial manure can be used with profit only when it furnishes to the soil a certain part of the food of the plant, the soil supplying the residue. If you look at the result of uor experiments you will find that we have grown for forty years in succession thirty to forty burnels of wheat, and forty to fifty bushels of barley per acre by means of artificial manures, one of the most essential ingredients in them being ammonia and nitrate, and yet I do not think that I ever advocated the use of these costly substances in the States. I am constantly asked by your farmers how to grow more produce, and I generally say if you have a demand for animal products, feed your stock with cotton meal or cotton cake: if you have no demand for meat grow clover, or, if in the South, cow peas; plow the crops into the land. You will get more ammonia by such a process than you can purchase for \$20. A little plaster, kainit or superphosphate has a wonderful power of increasing the growth of these crops; upon some of my land which has received no manure contain ing ammonia or nitrate for thirty-six I grew a crop of vetches, or tares which contained over 100 pounds of nitrogen per acre. I used potash and phosphate. These 100 pounds of nitrogen represent 120 pounds of ammonia. We can grow crops, so far as they are grown, by means of artificial manures cheaper than you can, and we can, of course, obtain rather a better price for our grain. Low prices are not neressarily to be met by increased production. A few yoars ago I read a paper on this subject before a farmers' club, and was much found fault with by those who were urging that the best way to farm against low prices was to double your crops.—Sir J. B. Lawles in Rural New Yorker.

#### Rothamsted, England. German Potash Salts.

The principal source of potash now is the German potash imported from the mines in Germany. There are different grades of these salts, ranging from the inferior article, Kaint, that contains about twelve per cent. potash up to the better grade of muriate of potash, that contains from fifty to sixty per cent. The sulphate of potash con tains from thirty to forty per cent. pure potash. Ordinary kainit that contains twelve to thirteen per cent. of potash contains, also, sixteen to eighteen per cent. sulphate of magnesia and thirty-five to forty per cent. of chloride of sodium, (common salt) thus supplying four mineral elements chlorine, soda and magnesia in adaddition to potash. On account of the presence of chloride of sodium it is not a good plan to apply kainit in the drill for it is a very easy matter to apply enough to prove of real injury to Kainit should generally be applied broadcast after the land has been plowed. Seventy-five to one hundred pounds may be safely applied in the drill for any crops, but the writer has found that either three or four hundred pounds in the drill was

time available phosphoric acid is valued at ten cents per pound and potash five cents-a very great deduction from what they were a few years ago.-Samuel A. Cooper in Southern Culti-

Milledgeville, Ga.

The Cotton Outlook. of cotton will be planted. In the Mississippi valley the area planted will be larger than last year, the land being free from overflows and in a fine condition for preparation for the reception of the seed. There seems to be no fear in the West that the market will be overstocked with cotton next winter, and the planters are pushing their business as if there was a good margin of profit at eight or nine cents per pound in their local markets. Nearly all over the South the old plan of covering everything with mortgages and planted is still in vogue. A very large pay high rates of interest or enormous per centages on cash prices for provisions for a few months' credit. The mortgage crop is probably the most It seems that everybody ought to know that there is no chance for a planter to make any money on cotton when supplies have to be purchased on credit Those who pay cash as they go almost invariably make a profit, yet thousands of planters refuse to cut down their operations to a point that will enable them to adopt the cash system. It will be seen that the outlook for profit to the producer of the cotton crop is considerably mixed, especially in the older States. The outlook for a large crop is favorable just now, but the chances for disaster ars so numerous that calculations as to what the total number of bales, or the price will be, are premature. Experience shows that the area planted is only one small

Upon looking in the dictionary to see if it was spelled man-gel or mangold, I found the meaning to be "scarcity-root," and it is well named. My experience with it is very limited, having made my first planting last February, simply as an experiment. But I have no hesitancy in recommending it to those in search of cheap hog and cattle food, as being by long odds the by George A. McMillen, father of an turned, and, seeing Duncan sitting by Hall, the American Minister to Cenbest single crop we can plant. I mean attractive young woman whom Cuman aere of rich land planted in Mangels mings has been accused of ruining. both balls passing through his lung. will produce more hog and cattle food them missing the young man and the had emptied his revolver into

entire plant, leaves as well as roots; and an analysis shows Mangels to be twice as nutritious as turnips and equal to sweet potatoes, while their yield is simply enormous. Single roots sown in February, on by no means rich land, weighed twelve pounds by the first of June. Planted in two feet drills, thinned to one and half feet in the row, and kept well plowed and hoed, they are as sure a crop as grows; come on ready to feed to hogs and milk cows in May and June, or can be left in ground until wanted. They become somewhat pithy in summer and fall, but stock cat them with relish even then. I have some of my February planting that have stood | with a dower of peerless beauty and a | besides ten soldiers killed and twentythe long drouth, and I will leave them to see how they stand the winter freezes. I planted some more in June: they came up well, and were growing finely until dry weather stopped them. Any ordinary summer and fall they would have made a good crop, but it has been too dry. I sowed again in August and September too, but failed, from dry weather, to get them up The seed do not germinate readily, when sown in warm weather, and I think the spring the best and safest time to sow them. If, however, they can be gotten up in July or August and we have our usual rains, I think they would make as large roots as Swede turnips, or larger; and as they are twice as nutritious they are certainly worth planting then. This last planting would be splendid to keep until atter Christmas to feed to hogs and cattle.

At the North they are sown in May and June and dug in the fall; put in cellars or banked to use after the turnips are gone. By sowing the globe-bride wore a Parisian costume of shaped variety, (I planted the long, red kind, and some of them stand twenty inches above the ground) and hilling earth up around them with turn-plow, I think they would stand our winters without removal. I shall test this next year, and hope my writing this article will induce others to give this most valuable root a trial. Given the distance | nentioned above, 24x18 inches, will give over 11,000 roots to the acre; and these, at ten pounds each, would yield seventy tons per acre. This yield has often been made at the North and in Europe. Of course it will require rich land to do

t, but half this quantity per acre will

eat any other crop I know of on

which to feed hogs and cows. B. R. TILLMAN. Hamburg, S. C. P. S .- I think it well, perhaps, to add that all beets-of which Mangels are only a species, or variety—require deep, rich soils and an abundance of potash. Salt is also a good manure or the Democratic party will be in a or them; and therefore a liberal dress- bad way at the next election there, ng of kainit-say 1,000 pounds per acre, with 500 pounds each of acid hold on to the management of State phosphate and cotton seed meal, broad- affairs. cast, and the ground well plowed and harrowed several times-would, ordinary land, in good heart, be likely to produce a fine crop, besides renders ing the land rich for any succeeding crop. It takes three pounds of seed to an acre. They should be soaked twelve hours and then rolled in landplaster or leached ashes. A careful hand can then drop three or four seed every fifteen or eighteen inches, in shallow drills. If sown later than kepublican patronage, and those like April fifteenth the land should be roll- Illinois and Michigan, which are 'mised. They bear transplanting as well sionary States,' to be brought over to as collards. I got seed from Peter Henderson & Co., New York.-B. R. T., in Southern Cultivator.

#### THE GROWING GRAINS.

Reports Gathered by the United States De partment of Agriculture.

The returns of April to the Department of Agriculture indicate a reductiariff and land grant forfeiture quesvery injurious to Irish potatoes, in fact it ruined them in several instances. area in winter wheat. The aggregate railroads, but that if the President It is sta It will be seen that phosphate of shortage amounts to 3,000,000 acres. A tried to force the suspension of silver lime and kainit supply about all the decrease is reported in every State ex cept Oregon. It is 22 per cent. in would rebel against the Administra-Kansas and Virginia, 20 in Mississippi, tion." 15 in California, 14 in Alabama, 12 in Pennessee, Illinois and Missouri, 11 in New York and North Carolina, 10 in Maryland and Texas, 8 in New Jersey, West Virginia, Kentucky and Indiana, 7 in Georgia and Ohio, 6 in Pennsylvania and Delaware, 5 in Michigan, 3 in Arkansas, 2 in South Carolina. Advices from almost every part of The present condition of wheat, as rethe South indicate that a full average ported is worse than in 1883. It is 77 per cent, against 96 last year and 80 in 1883. In 1881, the year of the lowest recent rate of yield, the condition on April 1st was 85, and a serious loss I tried various remedies and was treatwas sustained afterwards.

The real status of the crop will be better shown a month hence, when the vitality of the roots has been demonstrated and the character of the spring determined. On the present showing the reduction of the yield on a basis of last year's production promises to be gone and my Cancer is steadily imnearly 40,000,000 bushels on account of the reduced area and more than liens before or shortly after the crop is 60,000,000 from winter killing and low vitality. Whether the crop will exproportion of the planters continue to ceed 400,000,000 bushels or fall short of it depends upon the reliability of present appearances and on future conditions affecting the growth and the best blood purifier in the world."

John S. Morrow. ripening. The soil was in bad condiimportant that has yet been planted, tion at the time of seeding on the Atlantic coast from New Jersey to Georgia and in West Virginia and Tennessee. It was better in the Southwest and in Missouri, Illicois and Michigan. In the Chio Vaiiey it is Hardman, my son, recommended scarcely in a medium condition. The Swift's Specific, which I have taken damage by the Hessian fly was not with great results. My face is almost severe, though the worst in Indiana, well, and it is impossible for me to Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, where express my thanks in words for what injuries have occurred in three-tenths this medicine has done for me. of the reported territory.

The acreage of rye has been decreased in about the same proportion as wheat, but the condition of the crop is decidedly better, the average being 87 per cent.

are premature. Experience shows that the area planted is only one small factor in the solution of these problems.—Savannah (Ga.) News.

The Mangel-Wurzel Beets.

Having learned so many valuable things from the Caltivator during the sixteen years it has been a most welcome visitor to my house, I feel like writing to you whenever I discover arything which I think will benefit my brother farmers. So I now address you about the Mangel Wurzel beets.

Have they scrofula.

Are any members of your family thus afflicted? Have they any scrofulous sores or uicers? If so, and it should be neglected, the peculiar taint, or poison, may deposit itself in the substance of the lungs, producing consumption. Look well to the condition of your family, and if thus afflicted, give the proper remedy without delay. Buy that which make absolute cures in the shortest space of the condition of your family thus sores or uicers? If so, and it should be neglected, the peculiar taint, or poison, and if thus afflicted? Have they any scrofulous sores or uicers? If so, and it should be neglected, the peculiar taint, or poison, and if thus afflicted? Have they scrofulous swellings sores or uicers? If so, and it should be neglected, the peculiar taint, or poison, and if thus afflicted? Have they scrofulous swellings sores or uicers? If so, and it should be neglected, the peculiar taint, or poison, and the substance of the lungs, producing consumption. Look well to the condition of your family thus afflicted? Have they scrofulous swellings afflicted? Have they scrofulous swellings of the glands? Have they scrofulous swellings afflicted? Have they scrofulous swellings afflicted? Have they scrofulous setting the solution of the glands? Have they scrofulous setting afflicted? Ask your neighbors, ask your druggist, ask or write to those who give their certificates and be convinced that B. B. B. is the quickest and most perfect Blood Purifier ever before known.

-A young bank clerk, John L.

A FAMOUS BEAUTY MARRIED. Mrs. Sallie Ward Armstrong, of Louisville.

Wedded to Mr. G. F. Downs. Louisville, Ky., April 9.--Mr. G. F. Downs and Mrs. Sallie Ward Armstrong were quietly wedded at the Galt House to-night, Bishop George William McCloskey performing the ceremony. The wedding was a social surprise that has produced a sensation, nothing being known of its near approach until Sunday morning, when the Commercial announced it. Mrs. Sallie Ward Lawrence Armstrong Downs is the most famous woman in heritage of majestic grace, she has reigned a queen for forty years, with a social prerogative as absolute as the of England. In the book of American beauties she was referred to twenty years ago as the most beautiful and accomplished woman in the South. She is now fifty-eight years old and is still surprisingly beautiful. Mr. Geo. F. Downs, her fourth husband, is seventy years of age, tall, erce; and soldierly. His face, cleanly so ven, bears a very strong resemblance to the popular picture of George Washington. He is a man of wealth and high social position, and has been Mrs. Armstrong's devoted suitor ix year's He has been married once before and is the father of a fine family. At the wedding to-night only three or four friends of the bride were present as witnesses. Her only child, Mr. John W. Hunt, was unavoidably absent, and for that reason none of the relatives of Mr. Downs were invited. The cream serge, with gold threads runmade of gold coins. Her only ornaments were a band around her throat of gold coins, with bracelets to match. She received many bandsome presents, the groom's remembrance being a val uable settlement of real estate. The wedding was solemnized in the bride's parlors at the Galt House.

#### CLEVELAND AND HIS PARTY.

The Dissatisfaction of the Professional Politicians-Alleged Mutterings. Washington, April 9.-The Star

publishes the following: "Democratic members of Congress are still grumbling about the policy of the Administration, and predicting many evils if the offices are not turned over pretty soon. The Virginia delegation has decided that Mahone's friends must be put out of all the offices they hold in the State at once and they will have a hard time to

"The Ohio men are even more cut up, and the result of the municipal elections adds to their discomfiture. Some of the members from the far South are complaining too, though they say that what they want is not to have patronage thrown into their own section particularly, but to have it go where it will do the most good. They want the States that are naturally Democratic, by have been held by the party by unlimited patronage.

"A Democratic member of Congress said to a Star reporter that he felt that there was no use in trying to conceal the fact that the party politicians were altogether at variance with Cleveland, and that it would have its effect on the State elections. thought the Administration and House would be together next winter on the

# Cancers Conquered.

The Swift's Specific Company have the most indubitable evidence as to the cure of Cancer by their famous medicine S. S. S. Among others, John S. Morrow, an old and highly esteemed citizen of Florence, Ala., makes the following statment as to the merits of this remedy:

"I have been suffering with a Cancer in my right ear, for about three years. ed with Iodide of Potash, which produced Rheumatism. My feet and legs induced to try Swift's Specific, which soon removed the trouble in my limbs be called out immediately and my Rheumatism is now entirely proving, being better now than at any time within two years. This medicine has done me more good than anything else I have taken, and I feel that I am on the road to a speedy cure. Undoubtedly Swift's Specific is

Florence, Ala., Sept. 22, 1881.

I have had a Cancer on my face for many years. I have tried a great many remedies, but without relief. I almost gave up hope of being cured. Dr.

MRS. OLIVE HARDMAN. Monroe, Ga., Sept. 2, 1884. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3,

# Atlanta, Ga.

Confessing to Eleven Murders. ORLEAN, N. Y., April 9 .- William Stover, who was arrested and placed in the Butler county jail a few days ago for killing James Duncan, has confessed that Duncan makes the eleventh man he has killed. Stover was formerly a cowboy on the plains. He gives no details of his alleged murders, but says he is wanted in Kansas, Colorado and Texas for the crimes, Duncan, the man he killed in Butler county, was an old deaf man. He was sitting in Harper's dry goods store in North Washington. Strover went into the store and offered to trade the clerk a bunch of keys for a cigar. The clerk refused. Stover drew a dirk knife and made a lunge at the clerk, who knocked the knife out of his hand. Cummings by name, employed in the First National Bank of Cincinnati, was pocket and fired two shots at the clerk shot dead on Tuesday in a street car who fled from the store. Stover then various articles about the store.

#### THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.

Russia Opens Hostilities by an Attack on the Frontier-Great Excitement in Eng-

London, April 9-11 A. M.-General Komaroff, the Russian commander, attacked the fortified positions of the Afghans at the Kushk River on March 30th. The Afghan force numbering 4,000 men with eight cannon, was defeated. Their loss was 500 men killed and wounded. All their artillery, two standards, the entire camp equipage and the provisions were captured. The Russians lost one officer Kentucky. High born and high bred, killed and three subalterns wounded

nine wounded. 1.30 P. M.—There has been a fall in the stock market this morning in conpower that the throne grants Victoria | sequence of the receipt of the intelligence of the Russian attack on the Afghans at the Kushk River. Consols for money and account, which closed yesterday at 97 7-16, have fallen to 95. Russian securities have also fallen six points from the prices prevailing at the close of the market yesterday.

A dispatch to the Times from Gubran, dated April 3d, states that the Russians, while making a pretext of changing the position of their outposts on the Afghan frontier, attacked Pendjdeh on March 30th and drove the Afghans stubbornly resisted their asasilants. The weather was wet at the time of the attack, which rendered the muzzle-loading guns of the Afghans useless. Two companies held on to the position against the Russians until its defenders were killed. The Afghans retreated to Maranchak in perfect order. The Russians made no pursuit. The Sarahkos remained neuning in it and trimmed with a fringe tral, but plundered the Afghan camp. The Russian losses are said to begreat. The British officers remained until the Afghans effected their retreat, when they joined the camp of Sir Peter

Lumsden. ST. PETERSBURG, April 9.- The Official Messenger publishes the following: "General Komaroff reports that in consequence of the provocative and manifestly hostile proceedings of the Afghans he was compelled to attack them on the 30th nit., on both banks of the Kushk River. The result was the defeat of the Aighaus, with the loss of 500 men, all their artillery, two age and provisions. The Russian loss was one officer and ten soldiers killed three subalterns and twenty-nine soldiers wounded. When the fighting ended General Komaroff returned across the river to the positions he had formerly occupied. General Komaroff also reports that some British officers who had been eye-witneses but not participants in the engagement appealed to the Russians for protection, when they saw that the Afghans were beaten; but, unfortunately, he says, a convoy which he immediately dis-

with them in their flight. London, April 9.--St. Petersburg merchants have telegraphed their agents at Parish not to consign goods for them via the Baltic Sea in English

patched to the relief of these officers

was unable to overtake the Afghan

cavalry, who carried the British away

Parliament reassembled to-day, after the Easter recess. In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone confirmed the intelligence of the battle between the Russians and the Afghans, and said: "From the information which fight, the Russians have apparently been guilty of an unjustifiable attack England has demand on the Afghans ed from Russia full explanation in re gard to the affair." In conclusion, he said that the government had received no information corroborative of the report that the Russians had occupied

which Giers, the Russian Foreign Minister, gave assurance he could send, were so managed that they did not reach the headquarters of General Komaroff, the Russian at the front, until after his attack upon the Afghans. England will at once demand of Russia an explanation of the Russian conduct in forcing battle upon the Afghans. This demand will, it is understood, be coupled with a demand for the withdrawal of the Russian forces to

the north of the Sarahaks. The Cabinet at its session discussed the question of at once sending six ironelads, now at Malta, to the Dardanelles. There is great agitation this evening in all the government departments. It is stated that 12,000 reinforcements will be at once sent to

be called out immediately. Boston, Mass., April 10 .-- A private cable dispatch received in this city from London says: "It is reported and the ground about the foundation that the English ultimatum to Russia General Kamaroff or go to war."

morning newspapers throughout Russia, with very few exceptions, in commenting on the recent battle between the Russians and Afghans on the Kushk River, are very bellicose in and several buildings experienced the their utterances, and charge the Earl Dufferein, Viceroy of India, and Sir Peter Lumsden, the British Commissioner, with provoking war by advising the Afghans to advance on Puli Khristi, which the British officials knew was part of the Russian territory. The Afghans, they say, also fully understood that Puli Khisti was Russian territory, and would never have attempted to have advanced their pickets at that point unless urged to do so by British officials. The war party fully endorse the assertion of these newspapers, and are very pugnacious over the affair.

Loxpon, April 10.—It is reported that the Queen will return to England immediately from Aix les Bains, France, in view of the crisis in the relations between England and Rus-

Sixty thousand men from the army reserves and the whole militia will be called out. The naval reserves will be used for home defense.

-While a heavy storm was passing over the city on Wednesday afternoon the Washington Monument was struck three times by lightning without causing the least damage Col. Casev examined the aluminum tip next morning with a powerful telescope and found it as sharp and bright as when it was placed on the summit some months

of President of Guatemala.

#### GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

-The Pope has recovered from his recent illness. -Richard Grant White, the author

and critic, died in New York on Wednesday. -There were heavy falls of snow at Petersburg and Lynchburg, Va., on

Friday morning. -Queen Victoria on Thursday sent to Gen. and Mrs. Grant a telegram expressing her sympathy and good wishes.

-Governor Pattison has signed the bill requiring the principles of temperance hygiene to be taught in the public schools of Pennsylvania. -John R. McDowell, Postmaster at

Rossville, Tenn., has been suspended for violation of the postal laws. The office is in charge of his sureties. -The Postmaster General has re-

quested the resignations of fourteen postoffice inspectors, including J. H. Livingston of South Carolina. -Bishop Coxe of the Western New

York Episcopal Diocese urges the desirability of an order of deaconesses, or lay sisters' attached to the diocese. -Two convicts - Lowis Pettus,

from York, and William Henry, from Charleston-were shot by the peniten-Afghans out of their position. The tiary guard on Thursday afternoon, while attempting an escape. - It seems to be decided that the Government will send no more troops

> the orders to dispatch the Haiifax battallion may be countermanded. -The State Department is informed that telegraphic communication be-

to the Northwest. It is possible that

tween Colombia and the United States, which has been interrupted for the past three months, has been reopened.

—The Chief Inspector of the Post-office Department has received a dissorted Department has received Department Water Valley, Miss., had been entered

ssued an order requiring all clerks in and Kidney Troubles standards and their entire camp equip- the Navy Department to remain on duty until five o'clock daily when the work assigned to them each day is not completed by four o'clock.

The President has appointed Robert B. Vance, of North Carolina, Astronomy Comprissioner of Patents. rice Still would I steep my lips in bliss, R. G. Dyrenforth, resigned, and William E. McLean, of Terre Haute, Ind., First Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, rice Calvin B. Walker, resigned.

-The expense to the people of the United States since the year 1819 of keeping the mouths of the Mississippi River open has been \$49,500,000, of least money and in which \$4,500,000 was expended before Captain Eads took charge of the work, and \$15,000,000 since.

-J. A. Laubaugh, of Lancaster, Pa., a stockholder in the Lancaster crematory, who says it is a paying business, has purchased an acre of land at Spring City, Pa., and will at once begin the erection of a crematory thereou.

-Suit has been brought in the Supreme Judicial Court for Suffolk county, Mass., by the National Soldiers' Home for Disabled Volunteer Solthe government has received of the diers against Benjamin F. Butler, to recover \$15,000 alleged to be due for failure to account while acting treasmer of the bonn. -Postmaster General Vilas com-

pleted his first month in office on the 7th inst. During that period he commissioned 450 postmasters and prepared more than one hundred Presi-It is stated that the promised orders Could be have had the assi nential commissions for approval. First Assistant Postmaster General Malcolm Hay, who has been ill ever since his appointment, it is probable that a much larger number of postmasters would have been appointed.

-The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has requested all persons having preferred claims against the New Orleans Exposition payable from the appropriation made by the Snudry Civil Act of March 3d, 1884, to transmit the same by mail to the Secretary of the Treasury at the earliest practicable date, in order that proper steps may be taken for their liquidation. The Director General of the Exposition has also been requested to furnish a detailed statement of the indebtedness of the Exposition outstanding at the date of the passage of the Act.

-An attempt was made last Friday night to blow up Charles Nicolay's soloon in Kan-as City, Mo. The plastering was rent, windows were broken, wall was torn up to a depth of seven is twenty-four hours in which to recall feet, and beer kegs were thrown more General Kamaroff or go to war." St. Petersburg, April 10 .- The had been placed beside the building, and then fired with a long fuse, but only a portion of its strength was spent upon the building. Neighboring residences were slightly damaged, force of the explosion. No cause i

#### The Commercial Situation. The internal trade of the country is

not as active as might be wished for, and the distribution of goods is only moderate for the season. This is partly owing to the backwardness of spring, which naturally has a tendency to restrict the purchase of goods for the interior. Should the weather show an improvement there would undoubtedly be an increased demand from various quarters, as retailers' stocks are reported small throughout the country. Trade in all directions is being conducted on a very conservative basis, and notwithstanding the unprecedented ease of money the mercantile demand for discounts is moderate and the banks have a much smaller amount of loans outstanding than they had a year ago. Our foreign commerce is in a very satisfactory condition. Exports of domestic produce continue to show an increase over those of 1884, while the consumption of foreign goods is smaller than then. The balance of trade in favor of the United States is accordingly on the increase, and one effect of this is already in the specie movement. Last year the exports of gold coin and bullion were large, while at this time there is no such outflow. Should war follow the existing differences between England and Russia it would stimulate the foreign demand for American pro--The Secretary of State has re- ducts and a decided increase of exports would ensue. The course of affairs in Europe, therefore, is watched with great interest on this side of the water difficulties .- New York World.

Riel's Rebellion The rebellion is headed by Louis Riel, the notorious half-breed, but with more French than Indian blood in his veins. Fifteen years ago Ricl organized a rebellion to resist the Canadian Government, which had purchased the territorial rights of the Hudson Bay Company, and created the Province of Manitoba. The country is not at all thickly populated, and Riel has many followers. It is, also, apprehended that the American Indians will join Riel's rebellion and thus give the Canadian Government much trouble and expense to quell the rebellion. Riel and his followers are all well armed, and are anxious to fight. Canada will, therefore, find it a considerable task to put down the rebellion, especially if the American Indians join the rebels.

At last accounts the Indians had killed eight men at Frog Lake, and Battleford was surrounded by a thousand savages, but no attack has been made on the barracks. Frog Lake is about one hundred and twenty miles northwest of Battleford and thirty from Fort Pitt. The reservations there are occupied by bands of Creeks under Chiefs Weemistico, Scahwosis, Powhey and Purokehkew. They number over two hundred.

# THE MAN AND THE MONKEY.

"What ails you?" asked the man; "I see you are a sufferer, and can scarcely get

"Oh, you see," replied the monkey, "my anudder, she had what you call scrofula very much scrofula, my farder, he had heap sores, some big, some little sores, long time. They both took much medi-

and die when you can be cured?"
"I been done used over sixty bottles one by burglars Fridey night and robbed of drag store medicine, and it no good. Money

S250.

—The twin boys, three months old, of William Blair, living a few miles from Macon, Ga., were found dead in bed on Wednesday morning, having been smothered by Blair and his wife during the night.

All gone and sore here yet. Some doctors charge heap money, but no good."

"But, my friend," said the man, "you got hold of the wrong medicine. Go to the drug store and get one bottle or B. B. B., and before using all of it you will feel better. It is a quick cure. It will cure all sorts of sores, Scrofula, Blood Poison caught on the wing, Itching Poison caught on the wing diseases -The Secretary of the Navy has Polson caught on the wing, Itching Humors, Catarrh, Blood and Skin diseases "I be so thankful for your kindness, and

will go get B. B. B. to-day," replied the monkey

And dwell an age on every kiss."

That young dude needs something for his blood; he is utterly too fresh. B. B. B. is the best tring for him, breather one bottle will cure him. But that dude is not all alone in his terrestrial glory—not by a "jug full," Many others are considerably 'jug full." Many others are considerably rattled" just now about that blood poison business, but B. B. B. will cure for the least money and in the shortest time. The

"Oh, Josie," said little gleeful Maud "we are going to have some honey made at our house." "How do you know?" asked Josie. "Because mamma sent the servant after three B's, and I don't know what bees are good for, only to make

boom is coming. Purify, Purify.

Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., will mail any one a most wonderful book FREE. Aphanty

# 25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest-Medical Triumph of the Age! SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER. Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a dissociation to every of heavy or mind blade, Fullness after eating, with a dis-inclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart. Dots before the eyes, Hendacho over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitfal dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

Gitfal dreams, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.

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