SOME TIMELY SUGGESTIONS FROM RECOGNIZED AUTHORITY.

How Farm Work May be Done Prefitably at this Season-Valuable Information on Sundry Points. Southern Cultivator.

With this month the cultivation of the main crops of the farm commences in earnest. On many farms corn has already reseved its first working and should now be in a thrifty, growing condition. The old rule of plowing over the crop every three weeks should not be observed, further than to be certain that the interval is never so long. Three weeks, as a rule, is too long an interval. If only three complete plowings are to be given, it were better to defer the first plowing until the plants have five or six leaves (if the ground has not been before neglected, or has not been run together by heavy rains), and then give the remaining two plowings at intervals of two weeks. But we have found a still better plan to give only a partial plowing at each going over, say two furrows with a sweep, or other wide, surface cultivator, and go over the crop every week or ten days in this way. We have before remarkedthat when two furrows with an ordinary sweep or smaller plow, are runside by side, the second furrow does but little over half work. For general purposes of cultivating corn and cotton we have found the Planet, Jr., Cultivator a most satisfactory implement, leaving little to be desired. The winged sweep or heel scrape i good, but an expanding, five or six toothed cultivator is much better. We insist that a four or live foot, or even six foot row, whether in corn or other crop, should rarely have more than one round: or two furrows at any one time. Better go over the erop with two furrows to the row every ten days than to give four furfows every three weeks. The deep-plowing, root-pruning

idea in the cultivation of corn, ne any other crop, which has been advocated in certain quarters, cannot stand the test of intelligent experiment. On very heavy, rough soils, where shallow, surface culture is impracticable and unsatisfactory, moreor less deep plowing and incidental root cutting may be the lesser of evils. It is bet ter to cut and mangle the roots somewhat, than to let the weeds and grass take the crop. As a general rule a surface cultivator, or other shallow running implement may be safely used whenever it will take the soil and thoroughly disintegrate it to the depth of one inch. The idea that the essential object of cultivation of a growing crop is to break the soil so that the roots can penetrate it is fallacious. Such breaking is one of the principal objects of the prepara-tory plowing before planting or at the latest, the first plowing. Subscquent cultivation serves to break the surface crust or prevent its formation, thereby permitting a free percolation of air into the root layer of soil, and preventing too rapid evaporation of moisture from below. The destruction of grass and weeds is a secondary and incidental effect of surface culture, necessary, of course but of subordinate importance to the thorough accretion of the soil.

Of course every farmer will plant peas in his corn fields if for no other purpose than to improve the land. The value of the peas harvested, either in the form of hay, or ripe seed, or pastured by hogs, is nearly always greater than the entire expenses of planting and cultivating the peas. Indeed the value of the planting seed and the labor of dropping and covering, comprise about all the expense up to the time of harvesting. According to our own experience, the best way to plant peas in corn, in May, is to open a furrow with a shovel in the centre of the corn middle, drop eight or ten peas every step, and cover with a cultivator, set to straddle the furrow with two forward tooth, permitting the other teeth to stir the adjacent surface. With this plan in view it is preferable, even when corn is planted in hills, to have the latter wider one way than the other, so as to have the corn hills and the pea hills to pretty equally occupy the land. At the sown broadcast for the purpose, first, of providing pasturage or hay; and secondly, to improve the land. But next month will be time enough to discuss the policy of pasturing, or making hay of the pen-vines rather than permitting them to rot on the surface, or turning them under.

COTTON. As soon as the cotton is well up, and sometimes before it is up, it is good practice to broadcast harrow the fields, using a harrow the teeth Of all the cotton choppers—so called operated by pulling them a cross the rows give best results. In the ab sence of any implement of this kind be effectively used on comparatively smooth, level land. We presume, however, that most farmers will adhere to the old method of siding the young plants, and then chopping out with the ordinary hand hoe. When this method is practiced we advocate rapid work, rather than thorough. On smooth, old land, a hoe hand two acres per day. By this plan the entire crop may be gone over in a week or ten days, then go over immeclean thoroughly of all grass inacsessible to the plow.

Cotton will stand more neglect than corn, but frequent cultivation is important to its rapid and healthful growth and development. Surface culture should be the rule, using

ter the first plowing, at least, but on turrow should be run at a time (at one plowing) in rows under four feet wide. That is to say, get as wide an implement as practicable and do not put two furrows in a middle if they overlap more than than three or four The three or four inches or more, thus overlapping, is practically

During this month the battle against grass and weeds is practically won or lost, especially in the cotton field. It is indispensable that the early grass, that which comes up with the plants, be effectually destroyed before it has reached a stage of vigorous growth. This early crop of grass generally gives more trouble than succeeding germinations, because the cotton is small and it is impracticable to cultivate it as effectively. The young cotton, on thin, light soils especially, is apt to be infested by lice, and the stand is sometimes almost destroyed. Science, which has furnished many valuable insecticides has so far offered no practical remedy for the cotton plant louse. Good, or well fertilized land, is the best guarantee of exemption, the plant on such land being pushed forward with more vigor. Good cultivation-keeping the surface in good, mellow condition—is the only practical remedy, and it often fails when the weather is unfavorably cool.

LATE CROPS.

On low lying lands-too cold and wet to plant in March and April corn may now be planted, and will be more likely to escape the dreaded budworm than if planted earlier. Several years since a practical farmer gave the following as his treatment of corn on lands subject to the depredations of the budworm, or bill bug, as we have heard it called: As soon as corn is well up scrape away the soil from around the stem of each plant. Our informant stated that he used for the purpose of removing the surface soil an ordinary steel or iron garden rake.

Successive plantings of forage crops ich as drilled corn. millets, etc., should be made every two or three recks until mid-summer. We never saw on any farm too much green food, if of good quality. Every crop that is fit for green food, can be converted into hay, or ensilage.

SWEET POTATOES. May is the mouth to plant out the main crop of draws from the bed. April plantings rarely do as well, and are never so easily cultivated as those out out in May or June. One of the nost essential points to be regarded ia scenring a good setting of vigorous plants, is to have good, wellrooted, and somewhat hardened slips, and to plant them only on fresh plowed beds. The practice of having the beds already made in anticipation of a rain, and then planting the slips in the sodden soil, is not to be commended. We would greatly prefer not to wait for a rain, but to make the beds the plants in the fresh, moist soil, than to plant just after a heavy rain, alone. or without re-plowing the land. The beds should not be less than 3; feet from crown to crown, rather flat, than sharp and high, and the plants case. We prefer two feet, as fewer required, and better potatoes will officially reported. But the best eviluim again until yesterday and did result where the greater distance is dence of the effect of this method of not hear of him again in eight years. given.

OTHER CROPS.

In all the region north of the tropical sugar-cane belt, an acre or two in sorgum for syrup, should be planted on every farm. While not as palatable as the syrup made from the true cane, yet, if made with proper care on one of the many evaporators now available, it comes in "mighty handy" in mid-summer to help out the rations of bacon. It is probable that sorgum syrup costs less than half as much to produce it as cane syrup, since very rich land, nor very high manuring is necessary to produce a fair yield. As a forage crop the Minnesota Amber is considered by many good farmers as equal to any. For this purpose it may be planted in succession until July 1, and will afford two or more cuttings of excellent food for horses and cattle. In conclusion we congratulate the

farmers of the South on their steadily improving condition and the brightening prospects before them. The thoroughly organized farmers of the country are a mighty power in final plowing of the corn peasmay be the land. Let organization and cooperation continue and be perfected, to the uplifting of our calling, the general advancement of our industrial classes—the real wealth creators of the country-and the reformation of legislative abuses that have resulted in well nigh enslaving nine-tenths of the population of this Nation to the remaining tenth. Farmers, as individuals, and as a class, ought to take an active interest in the industrial and economic questions of the day, and make the will of the toiling masses the law of the land. Let unjust standing backward. This breaks discriminations in favor of one class, the crust and destroys the weeds let legislation to make a few rich men more expeditiously than any other still richer while the great majority plan. The harrow should be run are staggering under the weight of either along the rows, or diagonally insidious and disguised taxation, be across, as the condition of the land abolished. By thus interesting themand crop seems to indicate as better. | telves in these great questions, and | using influence, arguments and votes -that we have seen, those that are in moulding and shaping public opinion and the legislation of the country, the farmers do not necessarily besome politicians individually, nor does a common sweep, or heel scrape, may their organization become a great political party. Politician is a word that has come to mean simply an office seeker for office sake. Beware of the leadership of such.

Many letters are received by the P. P. Co. from patients, saying they had used such and such a blood ple evasion of the question. ought go over from one and a half to purifier and sarsaparillas, mentionno good, and they did not get well and that in all such cases the farmers use tobacro, doesn't drink and says until P P. P. (Priekly Ash, Poke are swindled. The agricultural value he has nearly i roken himself of diately and thin to a final stand, and Root and Potassium) was tried. These of many brands of this character is swearing; and he has a good leading letters we started to publish, when not affected by the slight deficiencies fearful letters, and we discontinued cause consumers have a right to know same, but P. P. P. (Prickly Ash, the exact results obtained. It is ofsame, but P. P. (Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium) is trium-ten the case that the commercial value ance have resolved that they will stick phant on every occasion, and has made a host of friends in cures of guarantee. But, there being a differ- after, in purchasing supplies such as the implement that will cover the Syphilis, Rheumetism, Scrofula, Blood ence between commercial and agri- corn, oats, guano, etc., they will give

BUTLER TO TILLMAN.

TO SOME CHARGES AS TO **FERTILIZERS**

An Appeal to the Record and the Laws-Capt. Tillman Requested to Prove or

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 15, 1890. Capt. B.R. Tillman:—In the newspaper reports of your speech at Air derson on May 10th, you are reported as charging, substantially, that the department of agriculture has permitted the farmers of South Carolina, to be defrauded in the purchase of commercial fertilizers by failure to punish manufacturers whose goods fall below their guarantees. You are further reported to have said that you could prove all that you charged, and quoted from the annual report of the department for the year 1886 as authority upon which to sustain your statement.

The legal penalty in regard to deficient fertilizers is seizure, condemnation and sale, and because this penalty has not been inflicted you deny that any other penalty has been mposed.

This provision of the law cannot be enforced, for the sufficient reason that when the analyses are made the fertilizers have been put in the ground and are out of reach of an action of the kind prescribed. This defect in the law has been reported to the Legislature, and could have been amended if that body had thought it necessary or desirable. That this has not been done, forces me to the conclusion that the representatives of the people honestly believe that the existing laws were sufficient, or that the action of the de-

While, therefore, we have not eized and sold deficient fertilizers. we have detected and exposed all deiciencies, as the very report from which you quoted shows.

the case as contemplated, the department resorted to the publication of Carolinans were wavering between the manufacturers' guarantees along- obedience to the desperate impulse that side of the official analyses, printing moved them to advance thirty pages in italies those brands falling below and storm the door of the State however, that the department has never undertaken to exercise the Wade Hampton standing upon the any, of such brands were fraudulent. parties. The danger was over for a This penalty, voluntarily imposed by time; the shot that would have snapput upon every brand, no matter how people of the two parties throughout deficiency amounted to only one Tillman was just inside the door of hundredth of one per cent of potash, the State Housedenning against one the cheapest ingredient used in com- of the big fluted pillars there. His mercial fertilizers. The department | breeches were in his boots and his could not say that this was a fraud any more than it could officially pronounce other brands fraudulent that day from the farms of every where the difference was greater, part of the State. He was not ceable afresh by bedding, or rebedding, set Just what constitutes fraud is a question to be determined by the courts There may be a difference of opinion

deficiency was sufficient punishment, but the Legislature has so regarded half mocking expression as if he dis set not closer than 18 inches in any it, because it has for ten years failed punishment is found in the subse- Yet there was something in his par value of fertilizers. It was not ex- was then. pected that it would in one season "Close and curious study of his esult in bringing every brand up to form and face since we met on the the guarantee, because new brands train bound here yesterday does not are being introduced every year, and enlighten me as to why this man has the manufacturers of such brands, remained in my memory while thou not having realized the effect of this sands of others whom I have seen penalty, might take risks that those and talked with and been in many who had been once exposed would places and ways thrown with since afterwards avoid if possible. With then have faded from it. He is not a the exception of the ammoniated fer- large man-just a little above meditilizers in a single season, the im- um height. He is slenderly but provement in the grade of fertilizers compactly built—not a model in build has been marked. Take, for instance, the very report that you so garbled noticeably awkward. Ho dresses in making your charges. It is there neatly, wearing apparently for this shown that the averages of the manufacturers' guarantees for ammoni- Probably the noticeable feature of his ated fertilizers for that season were; Available phos. acid. 8.22 per cent. Ammonia. 2.18 per cent. Potash. 1.49 per cent.

Commercial value, \$20.79. The averages of the analyses by our chemist were:

Available phos. acid. 9.30 per cent. 2.61 per cent. Potash.

Commercial value, \$14.47. Now this shows that, taking the general sales throughout the State, these goods: for that reason exceed the manufacturers' guarantee in: Available phos. acid. 1.08 per cent. Ammonia. 0.53 per cent.

0.68 per cent.

Potash.

Commercial value, \$3.68 per ton. Why did you not explain this also? Was it because you had determined to denounce the department of agriculture, regardless of facts, and simply made use of such garbled extracts as suited the purpose you had in view? I am forced to that conclusion. This is confirmed by the further reply you are said to have made when you were asked what had become of the money of the department and replied that you "did not know." The report in which you found so much to condemn, contained, as you well knew, an itemized statement of He is not a handsome man and not every expenditure made by the dopartment for that year. You, therefore, did know the purposes for which it had been expended, and your answer was worse than a sim-

You have assumed that all fertiliing their names and stating they did zers found deficient are fraudulent, ing to a mixed audience. He doesn't the various manufacturers wrote us detected, but all are published, beue of such fertilizers exceeds the to "cotton bagging," and that here-

tee of any element of plant food as You, ignorantly or ma liciously, take extracts from a table compiled in this way to show that all deficient fertilizers are fraud-

The imperfections in the fertilizer law have been admitted and pointed out and efforts made to correct them but until that is done the department of agriculture can only execute such

At the risk of again being charged with collusion with the manufacturers, I will say that, in my opinion, based upon official experience for the last ten years, the manufacturer who deliberately and intentionally attempt to defraud the farmer is the excep tion; and further, I believe that in every case where this has been attempted it has failed of success, because of the department's supervision. If you know anything to the contrary you should state it.

I therefore challenge you to point to one instance where the farmers have been defrauded by the manufacturers of fertilizers where such fraud was not punished with all the power that the department had at its command, and demand that you make good your charge or retract it. A. P. BUTLER, Commisioner of Agriculture.

A PEN PICTURE OF BEN TILLMAN. A Lively Description of the Gentleman Who was Suggested for Governor by the Farmers' Convention of South Car-

In his report of the farmers' meeting at Anderson, S. C., Mr. A. B. Williams of the Greenville News draws the following picture of Capt. B. R. Tillman:

"The first time I saw Ben Tillman was on that momentous day in the fall partment itself had made amendments of 1876 when the Edgefield and Laurens delegations to the House of Representatives were stopped at the door of the State House by Federal troops. It was just after the most serious crisis this country has known ince Fort Sumfer was fixed on-Finding that the law did not reach | that tremendous lifteeen minutes durng which a mass of infuriated South he guarantee. This directed atten- House over the small group of blue tion immediately to all deficient clad men representing the Federal brands. It should be understood, government, and the pleadings of cason and patriotism expressed by judicial authority to declare which, if steps half way between the opposing the department, was, after detection, ped the strained bonds that held the slight the deficiency. In one case this the country had not been fired. Ben dress in no way differed from that of hundreds of men who were there because he was apparently lost in thought of comething for off while everybody else was watching with painful eargerness the events immeas to whether merely exposing the diately passing and because there was about his month a cynical and appraved all that was being said and case. We prefer two feet, as fewer to provide other punishment, even done. Somebody said it was Ben vines and less time for planting are after the defects in the law had been Tillman. I do not remember seeing ment reports of the department. sonality that impressed me with This plan (of italicising deficient out the speaking of a word or the brands) was first adopted in 1884. movement of a limb. On all the An examination of our reports since many occasions in recent times when hat time will show that there has I have heard or read of Ben Tillman been a steady improvement in the he has come to my memory as he

campaign a black diagonal suit. face is his mouth. He has, as Carlyle said of Daniel Webster, an "angry" shut mouth. It is inclined to droop just at the corners after running straight across his face. It is shaded by a rather short and seanty moustache of redish shade. The nose is well cut, prominent and shapely. Mr. Tillman's one remaining eye is dark and hazel, full, clear 2.17 per cent. and bright-decidedly a fine eye and impressing one with the idea that he lost his best feature when the other was unfortunately destroyed. His hair is dark and without gray, his forehead is seamed with some lines of thought or care, he is forty-four years old and doesn't quite look like

it. That is the man as nearly as words can photograph him as he appears in repose. "He is rather demonstrative-s little boisterous perhaps-in unrestrained association with his friends He has a curious habit when amused of doubling up suddenly at the waist and enjoying his laugh, to which he seems easily moved, almost in silence. He talks easily and clearly, ending a sentence now and then with a somewhat that drawl and pulling those depressed corners of his mouth downa trick of voice and feature shared by his elder brother, "Unote Charge." an ugly one; his face is a strong one and there is something in it that impresses itself on the memory. He is not an illiterate man and only occasionally drops into the m suse of bad grammar, which is a habit many Southern public men have in speakvoice which he likes to use in singing old-fashiored hymn tunes.

greatest surface at a going, and sat-Poison, Dyspepsia, Malaria and cultural value, we regard and treat preference to such as are put up in isfactorily pulverize the surface. Af-Female Complaints.

The Deaf Hear.

That sounds miraculous, and yet one may become temporarily deaf on account of blood poison settling in the ear, and then find quick relief by sing B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm.) John W. Weeks, Decatur, Ga.,

writes: "Six months ago I had a pain in my car and in a few days it discharged matter. Then I grew deaf and could not hear at all. I began the use of B. B. B. and the running of my ear soon ceased and I now hear, while my health is much improved and I feel full of gratitude to God and to the proprietors of so good a remedy."
S. M. Ellis, Atlanta, Ga., writes:

B. B. B. cured me of most stubborn eczema. I had doctored it without uccess for twelve years. W. H Davis, San Marcos, Texas

writes. "Iam rapidly recovering from blood poison by use of B. B. B.

—General Joseph E. Johnston has onsented to unveil the equestrian statute of General Robert E. Lee May 29th. Bradfield's Female Regulator will

cure irregularities or derangements peculiar to woman. The sufferer hould use it. Sold by all druggists. A fact worth knowing is that blood liseases which all other medicines

fail to cure yield slowly but surely to the blood claensing properties of P. P. (Prickly Ash, Poke Root and -R. L. Burks, the efficient secretary of the Farmers' Alliance of Geor-

gia reports the continued growth of

the order. He sent out eighteen new charters in ten days, and the cry is Still they come. People wonder when they find how rapidly health is restored by taking P P. P. (Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium.) The reason is simple.

as it is a powerful combination of the roots and nerbs of the home woods -The directors of the Terrell coun y, Ga., Alliance met recently, and leclared a dividend of 20 per cent This added to a 25 per cent. previ ously declared makes a dividend of 45 per cent. on the capital paid in.

Good enough. -The Farmers' Alliance of North Carolina have pledged themselve not to give their support to any can didate for the Legislature who is no known to be in favor of a railroad commission fer North Carolina, nor any candidate for Congress who will not pledge himself to exert his best efforts to secure the early enactmen

of the bill before Congress known a the sub-treasury bill. -The Greene county, Ga., Alliance has resolved to support no man for Governor, Legislature'or Congress, o other office of trust in the approach ing elections, who has not proved himself to be in full sympathy with the principles of the order; and who is not avowedly opposed to the pay ment of the per diem of legislator absent from duty, without provider tial cause; and who will not agree to give to the agricultural interest as best support first, last and all the time.

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MAN AND WOMAN P. P. P. will purify and vitalize your blood, creates good appetite and give your whole system tone and strength. A prominent railroad superintendent at Savannah, suffering with Malaria, Dyspepsia, and Rheumatism says: "After taking P. P. P. he never felt so well in his life, and feels as if he could live forever, if he could always get P. P. P."

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For Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Scrof-ula, Old Sorca, Malaria, Chronic Female Complaints, take

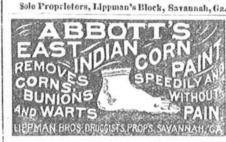
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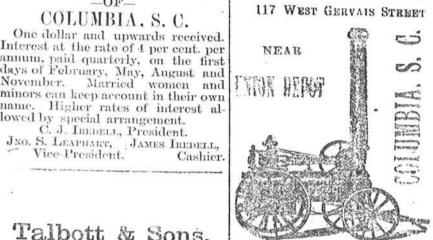
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