What Work Should be Done During the Month of October-Valuable Suggestions from High Authority.

(W. L. Jones in Bouthern Cultivator). In our last, the importance of covering our fields with growing crops also grasses and clovers, was carnestly advocated. The more we reflect upon the matter, the greater its importance impresses us. It is not too late yet in much of the cotton belt to start these crops, and for this reason it is again barley may be seeded down well into next month. Abundant opportunity, therefore, exists to do this convervating work. We are trying to improve our lands; every wide-awake farmer is diligently husbanding and gathering materials for composts: let as not neglect the means of holding on o the fertility already acquired. In machinery a raichet-wheel is all im-sortant—its equivalent is not less so a agriculture. We cannot afford to ose authing we have gained; what-ever manurial elements the present

prop has failed to utilize must be held n reserve for succeeding crops. This s just as necessary as the annual application of new doses of plant food.
We are not unmindful of the cost of seed and of seeding under the propos-sd arrangement. Let us study every means for reducing it; economizing power or labor is a great desideratum in our farming. If called upon to single out the most important item just sow in the line of progress, we would unhesitatingly select economy of pow-ir. Our mechanical appliances are not equal to the demands of the time or of our surroundings. We do not substitute horse-power in place of human muscle sufficiently, and we fail to get the full benefit of horse power by making it work through inadequate or imperfect implements. We have been studying fertilizers very diligent-ly during the last fifteen years; we are pretty well advanced in the chemistry of the farm. Let us concentrate our thoughts now for awhile on the mechanics of the farm; let us find out how to produce the greatest with the least labor. Consider what a revolution in our farming the general introduction has brought about. Who would go back to the shovel and scooter in the cultivation of a crop? But has the eweep, or its better substitute, the scrape, exhausted our ingenuity or set bounds to useful contrivances? It is, or should be, but the beginning of a thorough revolution in the mechanical appliances of the farm. In the preparation of land our ingenuity has not advanced beyond the gathering up and burning of precious vegetable matter to get it out of the way, or else with a turn-plow of burying it in one thin continuous sheet several inches below the surface. Neither of these are at all desirable. Implements are needed which shall cut up and comminute weeds, grass, stubble, stalks or what not, and leave them in condition for any form of plow desired to mingle them uniformly with the soil. The screw pulverieer, the Disc harrow, etc., are the beginnings in this direction. Such implements, if perfected and provided with seeding attachments, would make the STILL of grain and

and gross sales, and codd profits than large yields meanwhile, until the necessary imple-ments are perfected, let us do the best we can with such as we have. Doubleshovels, sweeps, cultivators, harrows, judiciously used are decided improvements on single-shovels and scooters, and a diligent farmer can, with these, sow down a very large quantity of land from the first of September to the first of December.

Of the various anti-leaching crops, tye and burr clover are the most prom

rye and burr clover are the most promising, and the reader is urged to take the necessary steps now to rsise an abundance of seed of each of them for next year's use. Home-raised seed imperatively little; why should a pay from one to one and a half bushel for rye, when he sait for fifty cents a bushel use a majority neglect to eye, and have to pay whatever the who do raise it choose to ask? ne practice of sowing rye on our bare the practice of sowing rye on our bare hands should become general, seed rye would go a begging. But all not needed for sewing could be profitably fed to ..ock; ground rye is a most excelledt horse food, and the superfluous grain, together with the abundant pasturage afforded by the practice advocated, would more than pay the expenses of it.

penece of it.

Partly for the work of conservation and partly for the value of the crop itself to the famps's family, and laborand partly for the value of the crop itself to the famper's family and laborers, the sowing of wheat recommeeds itself. We are fally aware that the cotton belt is not the home of the wheat plant, and that only the hardler varieties of it can there be grown with reasonable hope of profit. Red, bearded varieties, like the Mediterraneau, are most to be relied on, and early maturity is a matter of prime importance. Wheat raising in the cotton belt furnishes an instance where extremes are better than the proverbially safe means. Hest profits come either from a few acres not fertilized at all and very lightly seeded. In view of the deairability of having growing crops on as large areas as possible during winter, the practice of sowing from a half bushel to three pecks of seed per acre, without manure and with least expenditure of labor, is probably upon the whole preferable to the intensive arrangement where one has an abundance of land. It was a good deal in vogue before the late war; without previous preparation of soil, the seed was sown and plowed in. In good wheat years fair crops was harvested; in adverse seasons failures followed. of the sorghum, or by mixing it with dry feed of some kind, as is customary in feeding dry ensitage. Lumps of rook sait are kept in the mangers all the time. This is our first trial with sorghum in this form; have seen it was sown and plowed in. In good wheat years fair crops was harvested; in selverse seasons failures followed. The cost of seed is small, and if the plowing in is done with a wide cutting implement, like an Aome or Disc harrow, the labor expense is small likewise. The highest and driest soils should be believed for wheat—red land better than gray. Mucky soils, or such as abound in organic, are, as a rule, unsuited to this grop; lime soils best of all.

rule, unsuited to this erop; lime soils best of all.

In the olden time, cotton seed and ferruvian guano were regarded as the libest manures for wheat and where one wishes to fertilize heavily, the substances named furnish an excellent clue to the wants of the crop; both, in the first place, are highly nitrogenous manures. Universal experience confirms the indispensability of this substance to a wheat crop; it must have a full supply of available nitrogen to produce laage yields. But the two articles mentioned contain in addition to mitrogen a fair supply of phosphates and test experiments have given addistional proof of the value of phosphoric acid to wheat. Five hundred pounds of acid phosphate to an acre would

formed and drawn from the stall flower polyings, and especially if the seed are to brought in the seed are to brown, and the seed are to be seed as the seed are to be seed as the seed as th repeated plowings, rollings and rowings, and especially if the seed are harrowed or brushed in, a good rolling should follow and complete the work. The "firming" of the surface soil is done by the roller makes the it. Swamp grasses, if out early just in bloom, make good medium hay for make good through the winter was discussed at seed come up more uniformly and in bloom, make good medium hay for some length. Increased acreage in gives vigor to the young plants by precent the case of the ca

Much crab-grass hay

on every farm; cut wh a little after, the quali Most of that which is

as late as possible, as it is desirable that the potatoes should be cool after

sible are the conditions requisite for

keeping potatoes. The temperature of

the interior of the bank or hill should

neuer fall below forty degrees, and if

warm weather it would be difficult to

keep the temperature down to sixty;

therefore we say it is best to put up

potatoes after the weather has become

settled cold. The sinking below forty

degress is to be guarded against by

liberal covering of pine straw, corn stalks, etc , finished off with a layer of

the the centre of the bank and an

three or four weeks after they are put

latter of our winter. Vegetation is

cats, barley, and especially rye, wheat venting to free exposure of their roots crab-grass they are generally cut too to air and dampuess.

Whether land for wheat should be very deeply broken in our climate admits of doubt. As we all know, the to air and dampuess.
Whether land for wheat should be worst enemy of wheat is the red rust, as it cures, several small cocks should and this is more apt to attack a crop be brobght together and put into one on damp than on dry land. Hence a large cock. The rule is to expose as crops, and for this reason it is again dry May is so favorable to wheat. brought to notice. In the coldest porion of the cotton belt wheat sowing long filled with humus, dries off much more slowly in the spring than we have often tried to cure a shallow, broken one; there comes the danger from deep breaking. Morcover, as the soil and subsoil are usually wet in winter and therefore soft and penetrable by roots, there is the same necessity of deep breaking for winter crops that there is for those of summer. Roots can work their way from the 25th of October to the 10th of from the 25th of October to the 10th of from the 25th of October to the 10th of the same and the same quite readily through unbroken soil in the early spring while it is wet and soft, and a wheat crop is generall mafreezes, it is well to defer the digging tured before the ground gets so dry as to be very hard.

Perhaps the best time to sow wheat

Perhaps the best time to sow wheat they are dug-coolness, dryness and as is a week or so before the average date little variation of temperature as posof a killing frost; this, of course, varies with different localities. In the northern portions of the cotton belt, it s not far from the 25th of October towards the Gulf it approximates the pacticable not raise above sixty. In middle of November. From the middle of October to the middle of November, or even the first December covers the period of wheat sowing. The Hessian fly and other insects are not likely to injure a crop which comes up after a killing frost. But for these insect enemies, wheat might be sown earlier with corresponding hastening in the spring, with more likelihood of escaping rust. The early settlers of Middle Georgia, we are told, sometimes sowed wheat in August and made fine arous and it would be well of straw and dirt. the slower the imes sowed wheat in August and made fine crops, and it would be well to try on a small scale early sowing again. On rich land such sowings might come forward too rapidly and shooting up, before hard freezes, might get killed. This might be obviated by light grazing. On poor land there is little danger in this direction; hence one should make the carliest sowings of all kinds of grains on the climate. The thicker the couting of straw and dirt, the slower the changes of temperature in the interior of the bank; this, therefore, is a very good means of preventing sudden variatiotion from warm to cold or the reverse. Another is to protect the bank from direct sunshine. A thermometer being in the shade will show less variatins of temperature during of all kinds of grains on of all kinds of all kinds of grains on the twenty-four hours of night and day the poorest lands and finish up with than one hung in the sunshine. For a the richest. Oats, sown on poor land like reason a shaded potato but will be reason a shaded potato but will be reason as a shaded between the richest. as early as the last of August, are not have a more uniform temperature than likely to head out before frost; but if one exposed to the sun during the in any kind of grain jointing threatens day and to free radiation at night. to begin by the 1st of November or before, a little judicious grazing with calves or sheep in dry weather will therefore, to have a ventilator through

remedy the trouble. October is usually a dry month and opening at the top during the first very favorable to the housing of crops. This work should now be pushed for-ward with energy; everything keeps be thoroughly closed, not only with better when put away in bulk, if the air is dry at the time it is bulked. Straw, but withdirtlikewise. Exclude air, exclude moisture, and exclude light; keep the temperature uniform— the crib, true it may remain larger in the crib; true it may remain longer in the field, but the longer it is left, the greater will be the waste. Overhaul the crib before putting in the new crop; make it rat-proof by setting on pillars capped with sheets of tin or lakes the place of our summer, and the latter of our winter. sheet-iron, Sweep out all rubbish, brush down the walls, and paint the inside top, bottom and sides with coal tar or crude carbolic acid; this will kill insects and keep them out. will kill insects and keep them out. In localities where the weevil is very bac, this painting may be removed at intervals on all uncovered portions of this with the interior walls. Where there is the intervals on all uncovered portions of the intervals on all uncovered portions of the interior walls. Where there is the intervals on the interior walls where there is better if above freezing, int, because house room it is better to put corn and the shocking will afford the stimulants to germinate and the shocking will afford the stimulants to germinate and the shocking will afford the stimulants to germinate and the shocking will afford the stimulants to germinate and the shocking will afford the stimulants to germinate and the shocking will afford the stimulants to germinate and the shocking will afford the stimulants to germinate the stimulants the stimulants to germinate the stimulants the stimulants to germinate the stimulants to germinate the stimulants to germinate the stimulants t away in the shuck; if will keep better and the shucking will afford employment for rainy days during winter.

Forage of any kine out early in the is always an accompanisment of second in shocks, three to four feet across at base, will cure well without additional handling. It soon shrinks enough to allow good ventilation throughout the shock. The important point is to allow good ventilation throughout the shock. The important point is to shock. The important point is to the course of nature, are soon to abbuild up the shock right; see that each pear. The gradual approach of cold armful of stalks as they are added to it are well settled on the ground. in temperate climates, prepare the potato for its period of dorinancy, but man must guard it against moisture, With a rope with loop at one end, draw the shock up as tighly as possi ble in the middle and tie securely with in its new home. This is most effect-ually done af the South in banks cona rope of grass or stalks; put another around the snock near the top. Thus built, it will shed rain and withstand wind for many weeks or until per-fectly cured. Millo maize, sorghum, etc., may be cured in same manner; above; at the North they are kept in cellars artificially, the heat being regulated by the indications of a therthe sorghum gets limber and is more disposed to fall down. Perhaps the better plan with it is, as soon as cool weather sets in, to bury in trenches like the ribbon cane. We have been feeding out horses and mules for

feeding out horses and mules for

allowed to ripen as if intended for

syrup making. The whole plant is run through a cutter, stalk, blades and

beads, and about a bushel given to each

animal at a feed—no other feed given

antinar at a feed—no offier feed given except a half gallon of bran once a day. They relish it finely and it appears to agree with them in all respects but one—it is rather too laxative

and in some animals irritates the bowels. This effect is more marked

n some animals than others; scarcely

observable in mules. They can digest

soarse food better than horses, and we

coarse food better than horses, and we are inclined to suspect that it is the outer casting of the stalk with its hard fibre that irritates the bowels. Probably the difficulty might be corrected by giving only one or two feeds a day of the correction.

sown with peas and the mixed hay of peavines and sorghum feed to stock

vith good results. If sorghum can be

easily raised. Will not others be kind

a covering. A good supply of such planks should be kept on every farm for temporary shelter purposes. A loaded wagon, a pile of hay or other stuff could be roofed in a few minutes

against a threatening rain. When not in use they could be stored under shelter and would last for years. The

next best plan is to cut and stack the vines at once, without drying, around a second growth pine with few branch-

ng limbs, the ends of the limbs being out off so as to make the outlines of

he tree after it is tramed cone shap-

ed. The limbs prevent the vines from

eks wit sorghum (early amber)

tome we

THE EDGRFIELD TRAGEDY.

nometer.

freezing and changes of temperature

structed in the manner mentioned

Warrants Issued for the Arrest of Twenty-

four Alleged Lynchers. Dr. W. A. Culbreath, a brother of the Culbreath who was murdered at Edgefield by masked men, has sworn out a warrant, which has been lodged with the Sheriff for the arrest of the following parties alleged to be impli-cated in the Culbreath murder, viz: Ned Bussey, W. L. McDaniel, Memhis Culbreath, Reuben Johnson, Lou Prescott, Luther Bell, Oscar Burnett, Steve Hammond, Demps Bussey, John Craiton, Dr. R. Key, Irwin Holmes, W. J. Talbert, Dr. W. E. Prescott, Collier Hammond, Joseph Wilson, D. A. J. Bell, Jr., George Vonce, Wm. Elam, P. H. Bussey, Ollie Holmes, Edward Holmes, Aleck Holmes, New York Property of the Property o ward Holmes, Aleck Holmes, Newton Johnson.

These parties, it is said, will report to the sheriff at some central point on Wednesday and come to the village that evening. On account of the crowded condition of the jail, there being some thirty prisenors already therein, the parties above mentioned will be assigned to quarters in the court-room of the court-house under

guard until they apply for bail.

All the parties for whom warrants were issued, with the exception of Dr. Key, W. L. McDaniel and Irwin Holmes, were brought in on Wednesday morning by Sheet Control utilized in this manner successfully, it will be a very valuable addition to our collection of stock feed, as it is so day morning by Sheriff Ouzts and lodged in the lower rooms of the jail. enough to report their experience with Dr. Key and Mr. McDaniel were de-Late sown peas will be ready to cut Late sown peas will be ready to cut and cure now. After all that has been suggested about methods of curing pea-vines, it is doubtful if any plan is superior to the old fashioned one of curing in rail pens. Instead of boards laid on without nailing and kept down by weights, plank an inch and a quarter thick, of proper length, will found more convenient and more effective as a covering. A good supply of such tained at home on account of serious illness in their respective families. whilst young Holmes is himself quite sick. They will report, however, to the sheriff every day or two. Application for ball will be made this week.

A GREAT FIRE IN LONDON.

Fifteen Million Dollars of Property Destroyed, but No Lives Lost. Fire broke out at five o'clock Thurs day morning in the Charter House buildings, a row of thirteen eightstory warehouses on Aldersgate street in London. The flames spread with such rapidity that in a few hours all of the buildings, including their contents, were almost totally destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown. row was mostly occupied by fancy goods dealers, furriers, toy stores and printing offices. One bank was also settling down too closely and the shrinkage in drying gives a plenty of ventilation. Of course brush or rails raised above the surface, are placed around the bottom of the tree to keep vines off the ground. It is well also to stories of the buildings. This institution was the only one that escaped being burned completely. It was badly damaged but not destroyed. The firemen had great difficulty in getting streams from the engines to play upon the upper vines off the ground. It is well also to in the buildings. This institution was

ondeut of the Augusta les that Stephney Hiley's place in Charleston or amid great excitement l negroes collected in entenary Church a little arleston. The negroes tously. On Wentworth to the church, a mulatto Policeman Curley com ing up, walking leisurely on his beat. He said "There is the son of a who killed Prince Bowen," and cocked his Winchester rifle, in front of the church. Many knew if the rifle was fired it would be the signal of a slaugh ter. The correspondent of the above named paper and a Mr. Travers, of Cincinnati, came down the steps to-gether, accompanied by Gen. Lee, col-oaed, and the Rev. P. W. Jefferson. They said "Stop!" and he did. Two negro women fainted just then. There potato vines, but without success. A week or so, however, before the usual was a fearful excitement. Four thousand people were running to and fro in the streets, crying "Kill him! kill time for algging potatoes the vines may be grazed off without appreciable

It is reported that the negroes atempted to mob two reporters in the cemetery, John A. Moroso and Henry D. Howren. This is not true as Mr Moroso was at home and Mr. Howren was at the Hotel Windsor, where he boards, when the report originated. They both laughed at the idea and said they'd like to see it going on for the pure fun of it. Republican negroes started this. They say there will be trouble, but there will not. There were many witnesses examined in the Bellinger-Riley killing on

Monday. Thousands assembled in front of the "fire-proof building," as they generally do on such occasions. The verdict was that "Bellinger killed Riley." No reason assigned. The corresponent is a personal friend of Dr. Bellinger, who is perhaps as prominent a physician as there is in Charleston. There was great excitement at the inquest. In fact the crowd was worse mystified after than hey were at the inquest. Nearly all the witnesses swore that Dr. Bellinger shot Riley for calling him a "son of a --" on the night before the killing, except one, Mr. Roland Alston, who was a witness, was intoxicated while testifying, and insulted both the coroner and Edwin R. White, Chairmam of the County Commissioners. They both laughed him to scorn. He testified in favor of Riley, as if prejudiced or paid. The gist of the whole inquest was his, except one witness. About a

dozen witnesses testified that Dr. Bel linger unbraided Biley for "beating" a horse, and Riley said: "I am not 'beating,' but 'whipping' the horse."
This occurred Friday night. The next morning Dr. Bellinger came in and said oaths and vituperation had passed between them. It is not known, but he only witness whom the jury trusted much was Mrs. Holmes. She said: "I saw Riley leahing on his stable fence. Dr. Bellinger came up. Dr. Bellinger said, when I first heard him: 'Damn you, you were there, and you know all about it.' Riley said: 'Dock, no I don't; I was not there.' The Doctor said: 'Damn you, you were. pistol). Riley folded his hands supplicatingly in front of him and said:
'Doctor, don't kill me, I wasn't there.' Then the Doctor fired six times, his victim falling after the fifth shot-all the other witnesses making him fall at he first shot." The general opinion

is that Dr. Bellinger shot Riley for some other cause besides the fuss about the horse. The correspondent has interviewed twenty-three of the best citizens of Charleston. And the property of the pressive of the state of the first about the specially impressive. citizens of Charleston. They all the same paper says: "The

a certain member of Dr. Bellinger's family has entered the Dominion of anada since the killing, and he says he would rather die than disclose the reason of the killing. The universal ppinion in this city is that the trial will isclose a social condition of affairs that nobody dreamed existed here. Much of the evidence has been supon local accounts. Mrs. Holmes's account was only partly pubished. There was a reason for the suppression, which will come

THE BAY STATE DEMOCRATS. Meeting of the State Convention-Centidence in Cleveland.

The Massachusetts Democracy met in convention for the purpose of nominating a State ticket, on the 7th inst. The president in taking the chair adlressed the convention at some length, ongratulating the Democracy of country on their recent success. He pelieved that Democratic success resulted from the promises made by the party that they would correct abuses and inaugurate reforms. He severely ebuked Sherman for his action Ohio, saying that the traitors of to-day were the men who were willing to stir up sectional strife, to the detriment of our business prosperity. In reference to the present Administration the platform says:

"The Democrats of Massachus have full confidence in the Presidest. in his wise caution, his far-seel eagacity, his courage and firmness, determination to administer the Government in the interests of the whole people, and his devotion to the funda mental principles of National Democracy. Under his administration every reform required to make the Government pure and honest will be made, sectional prejudice and jealousy will disappear, and civil service will be established on a broad basis of justice and equality, securing to the Administration official sympathy with its pollcy, not creating an official class, but giving every citizen who is capable and honest the right to be selected for public employment."

-John Price, a negro, was accidentally shot at McKenzie's Mill, York county, about a month ago. Part of his skull was blown off and the brain exposed. The wounded man is now well and working regularly in the cotton field. Not only was a portion of his skull blown off-severed from the head—but at least one-third of his brains spilled on the ground, where they were left. The severed part of his head was replaced, and, uniting, it healed up almost without a scar. As a physiological phenomenon, it is asserted that notwithstanding the loss of his brains, he now has now more sense than before the accident. The York-ville Enquirer vouches for the truth of this remarkable story.

-Mrs. Eugene Beste, giving private scances as a materializing epiritual medium, was detected in Hartford, last week in her imposture. Conn., She was seized by two men exhibiting in a dim light in gauze spirit, and found to be solid flesh eap with hay or straw, as pea-vines do not shed water very well. After they are well cured, put up in barns, as such stacks will not bear long exposure statements of the firement to get at the flames. The damage is estimated at £3,000,000.

stories of the buildings. Many harrow spirit, and found to be solid nesses bones. She made affidavit that was a humbug, and had humbing the people of Boston, Washington Philadelphia.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS. Facts of Interest, Gathered from Various

-Germany in an official note reject Spain's claim to the Caroline Islands. -The report that Austria was mobilizing her army is officially denied. -The Imperial akase has been issued mobilizing the entire Turkish army. -Fraudulent thousand dollar bonds nothe District of Columbia are in cir-

culation. -The resignation of Civil-Service Commissioner Eaton continues to evoke much comment.

-President Cleveland will go New York in November to vote the Democratic ticket. -Yale College is reported to be losing its students. Expensive living

is the cause assigned. -The "Moonlighters" in Ireland are forcing the farmers to take an oath that they will not pay rents. -The amount of standard dollars

put into circulation during September, in the regular course of business, was 2,700,000. -The Virginia contest seems to be

attracting but little attention, though it is said to be waxing botter each succeeding day. -The cholera in Spain is still diminishing-the new cases being less than

two hundred per day and the deaths only a little over one hundred per day. -U. L. N. Reade, agent of the Southern Express Company, who absconded from Morristown, Tenn., with \$12,000, has been arrested in Mexico. -No cases of cholera are reported in Marseilles since the 4th inst. Vessels leaving that port are now granted

-The registration of voters in New York began on Tuesday. The total registration for the day was 46,075 as compared with 74,773 on the first day in 1884 and 72,588 in 1880.

clean bills of health.

-- The Supreme Court of Virginia has granted a writ of error in the Cluverins murder case. This brings up the case for hearing before that tribanal.

-The grand jury at Green River found "no bill" against the sixteen persons charged with complicity in the Chinese riots at Rock Springs, Wyoming. - A suit for 1,000,000 acres of land

in Mississippi between Col. II. Evers, of England, and Thomas Waison, Ch'cago, has just been decided in favor of the former.

-The Rev. H. D. Jardine, of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Kansas City, Mo., has been convicted of improper and indecent conduct and suspended from priestly functions.

-The Texas beardless mail robber has been arrested. He says he was out of money and had to rob some one, and thought that Uncle Sam could stand it better than anyone else. -Samuel A. Green, of Boston, has

been authorized to act as General Agent of the Board of Managers of the Peabody Fund, in place of J. L. M. Curry, appointed Minister to Spain. -The colored Republicans of New York have appointed a committee to demand from the State Republican Com-

mittee "more recognition and representation in the Republican party.' -Haverhill, Mass., an important shoe manufacturing centre, has for the past three months shipped eight hundred cases of shoes per month more than for the same period of last year.

-The funeral of the Earl of Shartesbury took place in Westminster Abbey on Thursday last. An immense crowd, made up of all classes in life, were in and the services were

He will be sentenced on October 17. -The immense wholesale stationery and printing establishment of H. S.

Crocker & Co., of San Francisco, was burned last week. Four men were buried in the ruins. The loss is es imated at \$500,000; insured for \$150,-000. -At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Presbyterian Theo-

logical Seminary, last week, the Rev. Dr. Girardeau tendered his resignation of the Chair of Didactic and Polemic Theological, to take effect at the close of the term. -The Irish Catholic Bishops counsel

peace, and condemn all acts of violence and intimidation. Sir Richard Cross, Home Secretary, says that unless things quiet down, repressive measures, more severe than ever, will have to be employed. -The United States Geographical

and Topographical Survey decides by measurement that Clingman's Dome, a peak of the Balsam Mountains, N. C., is the highest peak east of the Rocky Mountains. This settles a long disputed question. -Mrs. Cole, of Madison county, N.

C., is the oldest woman in the United States, having been born in 1760, two years before the accession of King George to the throne, and has a vivid recollection of events which occurred then. She is a widow. -It is stated that Mr. Wm. T. Black-

well has built in Durham, N. C., dur-

ing last and this year fifty-nine buildings. He makes it a rule to sell any of these buildings at prime cost, and six per cent. interest on the investment, to parties wishing to become citizens of -Mrs. Veronica Bulla, who performed the remarkable fast in New York, died on Thursday morning. Her

fast began August 10, and since time she did not touch a morsel of solid food, living entirely on water in which small quantities of morphine were dissolved. -- The trial of Agnacia Cortez, charged with the murder of Stanis forth, a brilliant young lawyer, three months ago, at San Antonio, Texas, resulted in a verdict of not guilty.

Cortez was the mistress of Staniforth. He was found dead in her room. defence maintained that Scaniforth committed suicide. -W. H. Stedrecker, a bookmaker of New York, placed his pocket-book, containg \$7,800, on a seat in a railroad car, in order to count other money with which he had just been paid a bill on the train going to the Jerome Park races. On the arrival of the train at the track, being absorbed in conversation with a friend, he walked

off, leaving his pocket-book behind.

Stedrecker has not since seen his

-The Presbyterian Synod of South Carolina will meet at Chester on Wednesday, October 21, at 7:30 p. m. The Synod embraces five presbyteries 115 ministers and licentiates and 192 en churches. Among the interesting matters before the meeting will be the observance on Saturday, October 24, of the centennial of organized Presbytertanism in South Carolina, with addresses by Dr. Girardeau, and the consideration of the Woodrow case.

pocket-book or his money.

Linseed Oil and its Uses.

A correspondent to a trade journal writes: Linsco oil is generally pro-pared by cold or warm pressing of flaxseed. Its employment in the manufacture of oil paints is owing to its drying properties. When spread out in thin layers it dries and forms a solid varnish-like body. Fresh linseed oil always contains watery and gummy bodies, from which it must be separated before being used. The simplest method for purifying and clarifying linseed oil consists in storing it for several months and then carefully drawing it off from the sediment. Th coloration and oxidation of linseed oil is due to the absorption of oxygen from the air, and it is for this reason that linseed oil should be stered in hermetically scaled vessels, if possible in the

When linsec loil is to be used for paints, its drying properties must be improved; that is, it must be converted into a varnish. For this purpose 24 parts of litharge are placed ron or copper boiler with fifty parts of old clarified linseed oil. The oil is then carefully heated to boiling. At the end of about one hour a dirty scum forms on the surface of the oil, which must be removed as it forms. Precautions must be taken to prevent the oil from cotton gins in Spartanburg. boiling over. It is advisable to have a proper cover and wet cloths at hand for extinguishing the fire in case the oil should become overheated. On a large scale jacketed boders heated by steam are used. After the oil has boiled three-quarters of an hour, it is allowed to cool and settle. At the end of two or three days, sometimes after twenty-four hours, the clear oil is drawn off. The linseed oil varnish obtained in this way has a pale who color, is clear and transparent, and more viscous than the original oil. It does to an almost coloriess mass. Linearly oil varnish should be kept in bottles, It may be ground with various colors, and used for painting wood, iron, brick-work, etc. Melted together with resins, especially with copal and amber, it may be used as a waterproof paint on wood, etc.

To make a white oil paint, this lin seed-oil varnish is generally ground with lead; and in case colored paints are to be prepared, other, Naples low, terra de sienna, chrome red, vermilion, etc., are added. When wooden floors are to be painted, they should first be saturated with linseed oil. For this purpose the oil should not be used cold, but always warm, because the heated oil is more fluid, and penetrates the wood to a greater depth. Oil putties generally consist of linseed oil, varnish, and litharge, or calcined chaik. This putty is gradually

converted into a soap, which is perfectly insoluble in water. Its hardness may be increased by the addition of quartz sand or brick-dust. In painting, the linest purified and bleached linseed oil is often required. Such an oil may be prepared by treating the varnish, prepared as above, with a solution of sugar of lead. The sugar of lead someton is prepared by dissolving one part of sugar of lead in sixteen parts of acceptal; one hundred pounds of linseed oil are nexted to 85 or 90 degrees, and then thorongaly mixed with live or six pound, of the alconotic lead solution. The oil is then let at rest for three or tour days, and the clear, bleached oil is deavn off from the sediment. The sectment may be freed from the gummy motter by filtration.

The Russian Peasantry.

I can see many signs of change and improvement -ince my provious visit to this country in 1872, writes a correspondent to the San Francisco Chronicic. For centuries the Russian peasant had scarcely any idea of personal liber-A later special from Charleston to .—The lawsuit in Iowa; known as the same paper says: "The excite- the Jones County cell case, which has sont into the army or to Siberia, and less cultivation and less fertilizer than sent into the army or to Siberia, and to see his children similarly treated. In 1868 a Russian serf-owner, a woman, was convicted of having done to death by inhuman tortures during a course of ten years no less than one hundred of her serfs, among them several young girls of not over 12 years of age. An-

other female fiend pricked a boy to death with a pen-knife because he neglected to feed her rabbits. All this is now changed. The serfs have become independent of their lords, whose author ty is replaced by communai self-government. The rural communes have gradually acquired the lands formerly held by the nobles, and have distributed them among the families which compose the commune with great impartiality and due regard to their several claims and abilities. The nobles have not failed to accommodate themse ves to the change. Forness, gambling and sensuality, despis | ment. ing commerce and finding their only career in the army. Since the emancipation many of them have become uniform rules for infantry, artillery practical farmers and others have gone and cavalry practice, and General into business or into the legal profession and helped swell the rising middle an early date in this State, with the The peasant has of late years class. fallen heir to new duties. The admin- tice here. istration of justice has greatly improved, and trial by jury has usurped the place of the nobes' fiat. The peas-ants make very good jurymen. They are uneducated, but do not lack in shrewdness and common sense. Saarp dealing in trade, assaults and battery, and drunkenness they look upon as venial faults, but bargiary, arson, biohway robles, and the graver crimes are dealt with sternly and, on the whole, very fairly.

Life is Worth Living.

There are few instances of men of genius lamenting their failure to nchieve wealth, or in fact position, social or politic, or even literary. Their moments of exaltation are such as mediocrity dreams not of and are compensatory. "You will be writing verses to women when you are seventy years old," said a so-called practical man to an American author. Ho prophesied correctly. But what of the status of the two men? One in his age is buoyant and hopeful of a more brilliant future than even victor Hugo dreamed in his half-inspired state. The other is a Washington lobbyist, with no higher aspiration than a good dinner and a badly carned fee for a rascally job. He enjoys, too, the unenviable appellation of 'the old fraud.' There never was a greater heresy than that "life is not worth the It is downright ingratitude to feel that way, much less lingualis-tically express it. Every man and woman whatever may be their situation. or condition, should receive life thankfully. The ever-good Creator gave human beings life as a use, and if they misappropriate it that is their misfor-tune. No man would ever feel despair or disappointment if he set about thanking the Creator for sunshine, for water, for flowers, for the scenery of the forests which is grateful to the eyes, and the splendor of the variegations of autumn. Every sea.on, in fact, has its glories. To make human beings contented, there needs to be knocked out of the world the infernal atheism which ignores God and defies man. - John W. Overall, in New York Mercury.

The pressure sufficient to rupture blood vessel is much greater than that to which they are ordinarily subjected. The carotid artery of a dog required from thirty-five to lifty-five times the normal pressure of the blood, and the jugular voin from thirty-two to thirty-five times.

THE NEWS OF THE STATE.

Some of the Latest Sayings and Doings in South Carolina. -The Citadel Academy is well under

vay, with excellent prospects. -Newberry College has opened under very favorable auspices. -B. F. Welsh has been acquitted of the murder of W. C. Moore, at Lan-

-The Green Poud, Walterboro and Branchville railroad is in a fair way to be built.

-Z. M. Wolfe, of Orangeburg, has been acquitted of the homicide of Albrecht. -An amalgamation of the Huguonot

is proposed. -Abbeville is to have a bank and Major A. B. Wardlaw has been elect-

ed President. -The New Brighton Hotel on Sullivan's Island is being put in trim for

winter travel. -The executive committee of the Piedmont Fair Association is booming the coming enterprise. -David Miller and James Carson had each a hand and arm lacerated by

-Congressman Tillman will address the survivors of Colleton at Walterboro on the 17th of November.

-Tre State Convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union will be held in Greenville on the 15th

inst. -Three prisoners escaped from Newberry jail a few nights ago by taking the lock off the door of their cell.

-Henry Butler, colored, accidentalshot and killed another colored man not froth when poured out, and dries | in Bordeaux, Abbeville county, last

-The South Carolina College has opened with about 175 students. The prospects of the institution are brighter than usual. -The Rev. A. W. Moore, of Lan-

easter, was thrown from a buggy in Laurens county last week, and painfully injured. - Owing to the increase of business two trains a day now run on the Abbe-

ville branch of the Columbia & Greenville Railroad. -Mr. G. W. Williams, of Lancaser, had his house destroyed by an in-

cendiary fire last week. Loss about \$500. No insurance. -The Rev. H. M. Allen, of Hall Township, Anderson county, was thrown from his horse and had his

right arm, just above the elbow,

broken. -- Mr. J. D. Avinger, of Vance's Ferry, claims to be the youngest Confederate soldier, having entered service when he was only thirteen years and six months old.

-The Columbia postoffice needs a separate delivery windows for ladies, as the crowds are such at the single window now used as to preclude the presence of ladies. -J. E. Elliott, of Lancaster county.

fired two loads of bird shot into the head of a negro named George Carter who had attacked him with the heavy end of a wagon whip. -Henry Ashley, an aged colored man who had affiliated with the Dem-

ocrats, died in Aiken last week, and was buried by his white friends, the negroes having ostracised him. -Governor Thompson has offered a reward for the arrest of parties en-

gaged in the lynching of Culbreath, and has instructed Attorney-General Miles to assist in the prosecution. -An Orangeburg farmer has exper-

less cultivation and less fertilizer than collon. -Major Joseph Carter, trial justice at Carter's, Colleton county, in coming down stairs on the evening of October

7, stepped on a small dog and fell, breaking his arm in which he was wounded during the war. He is doing well. -Mr. Robert Brodie, of Aiken, seized an immense hawk by the wings as it was endeavoring to carry off one of his chickens, when the savage bird

insalted its talons his legs and held on until Mrs. Brodie decepitated it with a hatchet. -The main statue for the Calhoun monument at Charleston has been finished and will be shipped from Naples

in a few days. The statue is of brouze and represents the great statesman in the act of rising from his senatorial merly they passed their byes in idle- chair. It will surmount the monu--The Adjutant and Inspector-Genaral of the United States has prepared

Manigault will promulgate the rules at hope of securing uniformity of prac--Mr. C. L. Payseur, of Lancaster, bought as old gold an old-fashioned

medallion with the following inscription on it: "This is the picture Edward Fenwick, Esq., of South Carolina, grand son of Robert Fenwick, Esq., of Stanton in the County of Northumberland. Edward Fenwick was born in South Carolina January 22d, 1721, and died July 8, 1775." -A gentleman just from Charleston says that Dr. Bellinger will be acquit

ted if tried for the killing of Riley. He says that sufficient evidence to justify his action will be brought out by Dr. Bellinger. It is rumored that he consulted some of his personal friends, before the difficulty, and was advised by them to follow the course that he afterwards pursued. -- The President has appointed Jabez

L. M. Curry, of Virginia, Envoy Ex-traordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain, vice Foster resigned. Mr. Curry served in Congress from Alabama, but is now a resident of Richmond, Va., and is President of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Southern Baptist Convention. He is also Secretary of the committee in charge of the Peabody trust funds.

HONOR YOUR DEAD.

THE undersigned, manufacturers of

American Artificial Tombstones

would call the attention of the public to the fact that they have opened a

Manufactory at Winnsboro,

In Mr. W. A. Romedy's Shop. in rear of the Court House. We now offer to those who would like to mark the resting-places of their departed friends a tombstone that

Will Last as Long as MARBLE,

and as handsome, for less than half the cost of marble. Call and examine our prices and work.

Township and County rights for sale. BLACK & WALKER, WINNSBORO, S. C. The Verdict

## THE PEOPLE.

## and Camperdown mills at Greenville Buy the Best!

MB. J. O. Boxo-Dear Sir: I bought the arst Davis Machine sold by you over five years ago for my wife, who has given it a ong and fair trial. I am well pleased with it. It never gives any trouble, and is as good as when first bought.

J. W. BOLIOK. Winnsboro, S. C., April, 1883.

MR. Boac: You wish to know what I have to say in regard to the Davis Machine bought of you three years ago. I feel I can t say too much in its favor. I made about \$80 within five months, at times running it so fast that the needle would get perfectly hot from friction. I feel confident I could not have done the same work with as much case and so well with any other machine. No ime was lost in adjusting attachments. The lightest running machine I have ever treadled. Brother James and William's families are as much pleased with their Davis Machines bought of you. I want no better machine. As I said before, I don't think too much can be said for the Davis

Machine. Respectfoly, ELLEN Brevenson Fairfield county, April, 1883.

Mr. Boad: My machine gives me perfect atisfaction. I find no fault with it. The attachments are so simple. I wish for no better than the Davis Vertical Feed. Respectfully.

MBS. R. MILTING. Fairfin'd county, April, 1883.

MR. Boag: I bought a Davis Vertica Feed Sewing Machine from you four year ago. I am delighted with it. It never : a given me any trouble, and has never be the least out of order. It is as good as when I first bought it. I can obserfully record mend it. Respectfully,

MRS. M. J. KIRKLAND Monticello, April 30, 1883.

This is to cer ify that I have been using a Davis Vertical Feed Sewing Machine for over two years, purchased of Mr. J. O. Boag. I heven't found it possessed of any foultall the attachmen's are so simple. It never refuses to work, and is certainly the lightest running in the market I consider it a first slass machine. Very respectfully,

MINNIN M. WILLINGHAM. Oakland, Fairfield county, S. O.

MR. Boad : I am well ploased in every par ticular with the Davis Machine bought of you. I think it a first-clas -achine is every respect. You know you cald severa machines of the same make to different members of our families, all of whom, as far as I know, are well pleased with them. Respectfully.

MR. M. H. MOBLEY. Fairfield county, April, 1883.

This is to certify we have had in constant use the Davis Machine bought of you abo three years ago. As we take in work, and have made the price of it several times over and don't want any better machine. It is always ready to do any kind of work we have to do. No puckering or skipping stitches. We can only say we are well pleased, and wish no better machine.

CATHEBINE WYITE and Sister. april 25, 1883.

I have no far it to find with my macura and don't want any water. I have made the price of it several times by taking in sewing. It is always andy to do its work. think it a first-olary machine. I feel I in't say too much for the Davis Vertical Feer Manual.

миня. Тномая Вміти. Fairfield county, April, 1883.

MB. J. O. BOAG-Daar Sir: It gives na much pleasure to testify to the merits of the Davis Vertical Feed Sewing Machine. The machine I got of you about five years ago has been almost in constant use ever since that time. I cannot see that it is worn any, and has not cost the one cent for repairs since we have had it. Am well pleased and don't winh or any better. Yours truly,

ROBERT CRAWFORD Granite Quarry, near Winnsboro, S. C.

We have used the Davis Vertical Feed Sew ing Machine for the last five years. would not have any other make at any price.
The machine has given us unbounded ratis faction.

Very respectfully,

Mas. W. K. Tunnet and Daughters.

Fairfield county, S. C., Jan. 27, 1887

Having bought a Davis Vertical Feed them ing Machine from Mr. J. O. Boag some three years ago, and it having given me perfect satisfaction in every respect as a family machine, both for heavy and light sewing, and never needed the least repair in any way, I can cheerfully recommend it to any one as a first-class machine in every particular, and think it second to none. It is one of the simplest machines made; my children use it with all case. The attachments are more easily adjusted and it does a greater range of work by means of its Vertical Feed than any other machine I have ever seen or used.

Mas. Thomas Owings. Mas. Thomas Owners. Winnsboro, Fairfield county, S. C.

We have had one of the Davis Machinabout four years and have always found it ready to do all kinds of work we have to occasion to do. Can't see that the machine is worn any, and works as well as when new Mas. W. J. Crawford.

Jackson Creek, Fairfield county, S. C.

My wife is highly pressed with the David Machine bought of you. She would not take Machine bought of you. She would not take double what she gave for it. The machine has not been out of order since she had it and she can do any kind of work on it.

Very respectfully,

JAS. F. FREE.

Monticello, Fairfield county, B. C. The Davis Sewing Machine is simply reasure. Mas J. A. Gooder Ridgeway, N. O., Jan. 10, 1888.

J. O. Boad, Esq. Agent—Dear Sir. My wife has been using a Davis Sowing Mactina constantly for the past four years, and it has never needed any repairs and works just as well as when first bought. She says it will do a greater range of practical works and do it easier and better than any machine she has ever used. We cheerfully recommend it as a No. I family machine.

Yours truly, Jan Q. Davis.

Yours truly, Jan. Winnsboro, S. C., Jan. 3, 1883. MR. Boad-I have always found my Dash

machine ready to do all kinds of work 1 have had occasion to do. I cannot see that the machine is worn a particle, and it works as well as when new. Respectfully,

MRS. ROBERT O. GOODING.

WINNERORO, S. C., April, 1883. Ms. Bols—My wife has been constantly seing the Davis machine bought of you about five years ago. I have never regretted buying it, as it is always ready for any kind of family sewing, either heavy or light. It is never out of fix or needing ropairs.

Very temperatury,

A. W. MADE.