SOME SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS FROM HIGH AUTHORITY.

What Work the Good Farmers Should Do in the Month of December -- An Interesting Article From an Intelligent Writer.

(W L. Jones in the December "Cultivator.") Last month attention was called to the importance of supplying animals, in winter, with warm water and warm purposes have been fixed with a degree food. It was suggested that water be of certainty sufficient for practical brought from springs, in underground purposes. Food may be regarded pipes, directly into the stalls, whenever this was practicable. But as this stances: nitrogenous compounds cannot be done on many farms, we (which for brevity may be called prosuggest another arrangement, which is practicable on every farm. A force pump may be placed in the barn or stable with pipe running from it to a well near by. With such arrangement, the farmer without exposure, and without taking his animals from their stalls, could supply them with tresh, warm water, by pipes running from the pump to drinking vessels in each stall. The pipe, leading to the well, should be sunk deep enough in the ground to escape freezing in the coldest weather. How quickly, how easily, how pleasantly could stock be supplied with fresh, warm water in winter, and cool, fresh water in summer. The first outlay would be soon returned in the saving of time and labor in taking animals in and out of their stalls. Irregularity in feeding and watering lays the foundation for much of the sickness of stock. Arrange everything, therefore, about barn and stable with reference to greatest convenience and dispatch. The casier a thing can be done, the more

certainty of its being done. Rainy weather usually sets in this month and continues during the win-ter. If stock has been allowed the run of the fields up to this time, stop it at once. There is no practice in our farming more short-sighted than allowing stock to tramp the wet fields during winter. Pretty much everything of value as food has been gleaned al-ready; the stock will get little or nothing, but they will damage the land greatly. The land is entitled to all the debris of the crop. Don't be so shortsighted as to try to get everything out of it at once. Remember the story of the goose that laid the golden egg. Moreover, it is true economy, as well as kindness to stock, to keep them out of the cold rains. The little gleanings they get will not produce more animal heat than that which exposure to cold rains will take from their bodies. In other words, the animals will gain nothing, the fields will lose their vegetable matter and the soil its friability. In all the more thickly settled portions of the country we have passed beyond the mixed pastoral and farming state, and have reached the farming state proper. Our policy now is to provide special pastures and raise food for all become, as much as any other, an organized, well-developed part of our farm economy. See how readily and quickly it assumes this shape on the try. Owners of Jerseys-who attach good pastures and unlimited supplies of forage. It only requires that one should make up his mind to have them. With Bermuda grass, red, white and burr clovers, incern and Spanish clover, orchard, herds and blue grasses, barley, rye, German millet, sorghum, pea vines and drilled corn; why should

one ever be at a loss in providing for his stock? With so many available crops, supplemented by an unlimited supply of a mule or a horse ever be brought from the north side of the Ohio river? Why should hundreds of tons of butter starch syrup when every one of these, except the glucose, which can be supplanted by sorghum syrup, can be raised at home without the slightest difficulty! Why play into the hands of middlemen, railroads, banks, speculators, etc., to say nothing of the dependence upon the nusteady, unreliable laborers in our midst? You say cotton is always salable, always brings cash. So does first-class butter, so does bacon, so does lard, so does a good mule or horse. Jersey butter finds ready sale simply because it is good batter. The owners of such stock make butter in a business-like way: they have good milk-houses and proper arrangements for cooling and keeping milk; water power or some other mechanical device for churning. They do not lose patience in cool weather and pour hot water in the churn; they know that slow churning makes the most and the best butter. They know that large feeds of cotton seed spoil butter, and they feed something else. It all of our farmers handled their milk and butter in like manner, Northern butter would soon be driven out of the market. In the olden time, the little surplus butter on our farms was regarded as a trifle, and little attention given it. Hence, we have fallen into careless ways and methods -let us change them. Let every farmer arrange to make some butter for market-handle it properly, make its quality good and its appearance attractive and he will always find ready sale at good prices. In this connection attention may be

called to the importance of improving our native stock. This can be most quickly done by crossing with some of the improved breeds. Jersey bulls can now be purchased at very reasonable prices. Excepting those from most noted strains, bull calves can be bought from fifteen to fifty dollars. If a large, well-formed native cow, with good udder and large teats, be crossed with a Jersey bull, the resulting grade will be valuable for meat, milk and butter. It is remarkable how much both the quantity and quality of the butter is improved by such a cross. For general purposes on a farm, such a Jersey grade is, if anything, preferable to a full-blooded Jersey. It is hardier, has longer teats and is, therefore, more easily milked, and when old, makes more meat. In short, it is a good combination animal. One near large market, who prefers selling milk to butter, might cross with a Holstein bull. The Holstein is a large breed and perhaps the deepest milkers we have. They require good pastures and abundant food.

A cow is sometimes defined as a machine for converting food into milk; to get milk, therefore, there must be food. A cow cannot make something out of nothing—that is an attribute of omnipotence only. But the foods given to anima's are quite variable in

their composition, and one might naturally infer that a food with a certain composition might be more easily and completely converted into milk than some other of different character; another might be more readily converted into flesh and fat. In a general way this has been recognized and accepted as a fact. Corn, for instance, is considered a fattening food; cow-peas as a milk-producing one. But experiments have been made to test these matters more in detail and more definitely, and the best rations for special as made up of three groups of subtein), starch, gum and sugar com-pounds (called hydro-carbons) and iats. Now, for a cow weighing 1,000 pounds, experiments show that its daily rations should contain 24 pounds of protein, 12½ pounds of hydro-car-bons and fourteenths of a pound of fat. This does not mean that the food if

analyzed should contain the above quantities of those substances, but that those quantities must be present in digestible form so the animal can digest and appropriate them. The amounts present and the amounts digestible are quite unequal especially in long forage, as hay, fodder, straw, Thus of hay about 60 per cent. of its protein is digestible; about the same of its hydro-carbon, and from 20 to 40 per cent. of its fat. Of straw, about 30 per cent. of its protein, 40 protein, 90 per cent. of its hydro-carbon and 60 per cent. of its fat is digestible. Of oats (grain), 87 per cent. of its protein, 77 of its hydro-carbon and 78 per cent. of its fat is digestible. In making up a ration, therefore, attention must be had, not only to the

forage are given in a little book called "Farmer's Animal Handbook," published by D. Appleton & Co., of New York, which every farmer would find useful and convenient to have. (This is gratuitons advertising, given without the knowledge of said publishers). In making up the ration for an animal, the proper proportion of the three ingredients mentioned above can be secured only by mixing two or more foods in certain proportions. No single tood contains them exactly in proper proportions, though some approximate it nearer than others. It any one of the three be present in a ration in excess of the amount called for, it will not be appropriated by the animal, and will, therefore, be practically lost. A question of economy is, therefore, largely involved. Our object now is to call attention to it to get our readers to think about the matter. the stock kept on the farm. This must At some future time we hope to give several rations properly proportioned,

generally found on Southern farms. The work of the year is about finstock farms scattered over the countished. Would it not be well to balance accounts and see whether we have value to their stock-very soon have made or lost? We hope all will find the balance on the right side of the ledger. If any are so unfortunate as to be in debt, we hope they will find themselves nearer out than they were a year ago; and, inspired with fresh hope, will enjoy the happy reunions of the approaching Christmas. To one and all the writer sends his warmest greetings.

and made up of the foods and torages

While Th re is Life There is Hope. Many of the diseases of this season cotton seed and a mild, genial climate of the year can be averted by a small CINCHONA CORDIAL.

It cures Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus and like complaints. No and oleomargarine from the North traveler should be without a bottle, as be sold in the South every year? it will prevent any disease that would Why work ourselves to death to no doubt arise from the change of raise cotton to buy horses, mules, water, food and climate, without its bacon, flour, lard, meal, glucose or use. The most valuable medicine in the world, contains all the best and most curative properties of all other Tonics, Bitters, etc., etc., being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator and Life and Health-Restoring Agent in existence. For Malaria, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sick Head-Nervous Headache, Chronic Rhenmatism, etc., etc., it is truly a Herculean Remedy. It gives new life and vigor to the aged. For ladies m delicate health, weak and sickly children, nursing mothers. See circulars wrapped with bottle.

> CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 1, 1885. H. B. EWBANK, Esq., President of The Topaz Cinchona Cordial Co., Spartanburg, S. C.: Dear Sir-I have used a case of your Topaz Cordial in my family, and as a Tonic and Appetizer I can cheerfully recommend all who are suffering from Debility and lack of appetite. My children, especially, have been much benefitted by its use. Respectfully,
> HUTSON LEE.

> Ask your druggist for EWBANK'S TOPAZ CINCHONA CORDIAL and take no other.

THE TOPAZ CINCHONA CORDIAL CO., Spartanburg, S. C., U. S. A.

A Story of Conkling. Senator Riley, of New York, said the other evening, while speaking of the famous Broadway investigation by the special committee of the Legislature: "I never was so impressed with a man as I was with Roscoe Conkling while we were holding that investigation. After we had concluded taking the testimony, the counsel for the defense gave notice that they wished to submit arguments at Albany. Of course we wanted Mr. Conkling to go along as the representa-tive of the committee. When the propo-sition was made to him in secret session he said that he would prefer to have his partner, Mr. Seward, assume that share of the work, because there were certain memories about Albany which would make it very distasteful to him in case he should have to visit there. Seward flatly declined to go, and in the course of the discussion one of the members of the committee said that there were two Senators who had particularly requested his presence. They were men who voted against Conkling in the famous Senatorial contest of 1881. As their names were mentioned, Conkling drew himself up to his full height and said: "Gentlemed, I shall merely send these persons a polite note of regret.' After a great deal of persuasion, however, he consented to

WHAT CLEVELAND MUST DO.

and also of Charles A. Dana.

The Boston Globe prints letters from some of the best known editors of the country in answer to the query: "What the next two years in order that Demoeratic success may be assured in 1885? Colonel Alexander McClure of the Philadelphia Times writes: "If Cleve-

OWN SUCCESSOL. Charles A. Dana of the New York Sun antagonizes the above with the follow-

ally interpreted civil service rules, and allow the men so appointed to work for

the party.

Melville E. Stone of the Chicago News says: "He should be able to go before the country with confidence upon his record. If, however, it be true that the per cent. of its hydro-carbon and 30 majority of the American people do not per cent. of its fat is digestible. Of approve of his policy, do not regard 'a corn (grain), nearly 80 per cent. of its public office as a public trust, rather than a partisan reward; if it be true that the general sentiment of the country may be arrayed against an honest, faithful and intelligent administration of the Presidential office, then the attention of thoughtful minds may be well turned to a weightier question than the welfare of of the President or his party."

composition of stuff (as shown by an-Stillson Hutchins writes that Clevealysis), but also to its digestibility. land has strengthened his party outside Tables of composition and digestibility of the more common kinds of food and its natural lines. He should now consolidate and energize it. He has no doubt of Democratic success in 1888 with or without Cleveland, but thinks it would be just like Cleveland to positively

decline a renomination. George W. Abell of the Baltimore Sun commends Cleveland for keeping his shape of fruits and flowers to a lady who pledges and chides the party for love of as constantly returned them without respoils.

AN ESSAY ON DRINK.

Drink makes a man a fool. Take the silly is in the same condition. In fact, years, the wiser the man the bigger the toolfor more reasons than one. Men, in the flash of their young manhood, who would not stoop to anything beneath the dignity of gentlemen when sober, have been known to borrow morey when drinking, in order to get more of the very stuff that was even then making them lose their self-respect and forget their manhood, with all "the true, the beautiful and the good," and become troublesome to their friends and the community and liable to violate the law and be punished for their recklessness. While slightly under the influence of liquor, and not enough to be detected by others, acts have been committed and words uttered, unconsciously through the effects of the stimulant, which would make any sober, sensible person think the "guilty" man must be either tight or "a natural born-fool." All owing to the mean liquor shoved off on him.

A man who takes but one drink deserves no more credit than he who takes two. The principle is the same all the way through; the cause and effect the sarue in the one case as in the other. If one drink satisfies one man and it takes more for another, both should be held superadded, why should not Southern amount of care and at little cost, by equally guilty, on the principle that if the timely use of EWBANK'S TOPAZ one drink did not satisfy the fermer would take as much as the latter.

It is a weakness to drink, in the sense that it is a weakness to gamble, etc. It is a habit, a passion. We are all weak er atures of habit and passion. One has a londness for one thing, and one for another. What suits one, does not always suits another. In many cases the gambler does not drink; in many cases the midnight thief does not drink. Their ruling passion is not the cup that in toxicates; they are intoxicated with the love and excitement of their avocations. Often the man who drinks has no other fault-his fault is more hurtful to himself than to others. Free from the effects of drink, he attends to his business and minds his own affairs; but under its influence, he neglects his business and speaks and acts as he would not be guilty of doing when sober. A man whose refined nature and cultivated taste would shrink from the very thought of evil, losses his better self when under the control of drink, and he deliberately commits those very sins from which he recoils in his soborness. He gets into bad company and becomes involved in

ugly scrapes.

It is easy enough for the free man to say he could quit drinking. Let him contract the habit and he will find then that if he abandon it he will deserve more credit than if he had never begun the habit. The grandest exhibition of human will that can be, is recorded when

a slave breaks his bonds and stands firm.

Why don't you take one drink and quit? Yes, yielding to the temptation to take one drink and quit has been the prime cause of the loss of many a mighty and magnificent mind that could have made its future as grand and glorious as its past had been infamous and inglorious. Edgar Allen Poe once thought he was strong enough to take one drink and quit. But in the brilliancy of his intellect, bright in the circle of letters as the evening star in the circle above him, found to his cost that he could not take one drink and quit. Prentiss, the matchless Mississippian, under the power of whose gigantic mind a concentrated Congress swayed for consecutive lays; once thought he could take one drink and quit. But in the pride of his intellectual strength, in the glory of his towering mind, he too found to his cost that he could not take one drink and quit.—Newberry Observer.

Something About Santa Claus.

Santa Claus was one of the eldest ideas of the Celfic West in Pagan times, as he was of the Pagan East before. In Christian imes he was still regarded with religious reverence, sitting, as he had sat for ages in Egypt and elsewhere, in the arms of his mother. Santa Claus was, in fact, the child Jesus in the middle ages, and through-out that period the festive creed of Ger-may and all Ceitic Europa was that he visited all family dwelings of good Christ-lans on the eve of his nuniversity, and brought with him gifts and blessings for go.—Washington Letter to the Boston the children. This beautiful tradition is still to be found lingering in Germany. though Santa Claus does not seem to

SENATOR JONES'S FLAME.

West.

By the death of Francis Palms, one of the oldest and best known citizens of Detroit, the entire estate which he had accumulated descends to two children, a son and daughter. The exact value of this estate, says a writer in the Philadelphia Tunes, it is impossible to fix with the soon died. The following are the facts. the oldest and best known citizens of certainty, but it is believed that it will as far as can be learned: certainty, but it is believed that it will not fall below \$15,000,000 at the lowest.

About sundown on the evening of the Much of it consists in great land tracts in Michigan and Wisconsin, covered by the Michigan and Michigan and Michigan and Michigan and Wisconsin, covered by the Michigan and Michigan land keeps straight along he will be his not fall below \$15,000,000 at the lowest. the towering forests for which that Broad River, in the western part of this differently from what he has done during the last two years."

Samuel Bowles of the Springfield Republican says: "He should steadiastly live up to the principles enumerated in his letter accepting the normalization for the Presidency and in his letter of December 25, 1884, to George William Cartis."

F. W. Dawson of the Charleston News and Courier writes: "Let him go on to the end in the way he has been going from the beginning."

M. M. Gillam of the Philadelphia Record says that he should fill the offices with wide-awake, representative Democrats as speedilly as possible, under fiberally interpreted civil service rules. and soil for Miss Palms in face of a spiring of Mr. Palms is first manuel testimony, none of a conclusive the mention of this vast estate, and who cannot be said for Miss Palms in face, and says that he should fill the offices with wide-awake, representative Democrats as speedilly as possible, under fiberally interpreted civil service rules. and region is famous, and the value of which second union. Unfortunately, the same | next Friday. cannot be said for Miss Palms, however, thanks to the conduct of a Senator of the United States. A few years ago Miss Palms visited Washington for the first time, and was given a cordial welcome by the wives of politicians whom her father had helped to make. Personally accomplished and beautiful, she won a high the result of the place in many hearts, and as with the result of the place in many hearts, and as with the result of the place in many hearts, and as with the result of the place in many hearts, and as with the result of the place in many hearts, and as with the result of the place in many hearts, and as with the result of the place in many hearts, and as with the result of the place in many hearts, and as with the result of the place in many hearts. by the wives of politicians whom her high place in many hearts, and, as subsequent events proved, completely consequent events proved the susceptible Senator Jones. It is that they were the third in this by the batch red him and the Sherist immediately During her visit to the capital the attentions of the Florida statesman became so frequent and annoying that when Miss in Print and Dan made a confession to the The release of these under arrest are described. Palms finally left the city it was said she had done so only to escape her elderly suitor's persecutions. In this, it will be remembered, she was not successful, as groes in that neighborhood pledged that if Senator Jones followed her to her home in Detroit, refusing to accept an unqualified no from the lady in answer to his offer of marriage. Physical force finally succeeded in closing the door of the Palms mansion against him, but it respondent does not pretend to know what has not served to prevent him from remay happen next, though at this time all is maining in the Michigan metropolis nor quiet. from sending constant reminders in the

ply. As photographed by the gossips, Miss Palms is tall and stately, like the tree whose plural name she bears. A wealth of dark and lustrous hair crowns an unusually shapely head, which itself wisest man and make him drunk, and he is poised upon a graceful figure of the is as big a fool as the most illiterate and | mature development of some thirty odd |

Temperance in the Home.

It is from eight to sixteen that boys begin to break away from parental control and the restrain of the fireside. It is then that they seem to feel that they know more than they who bore them; it is then that they begin to assert the liberty of the street, and taste its de-lusions, its vices, and its crimes. Said posed it with ability and a free citation of an English jurist of great distinction: "A large majority of all the criminals who are brought before me have been made what they are by being allowed to be away from home evenings between the ages of eight and sixteen." What a testimony is this, dear mothers and sisters! Surely one of the most practical studies in this temperance work is how to keep the young away from temptation, and pleasantly and profitably occupy the evenings. Guard your own doors. There is one sort of drinking house that no State enactment can touch, and that is a private house with a decanter in its worth in the open market more than 10% of the control of the con is a private house with a decanter in its cupboard. Good friends, guard your cents on the dollar. It was assessed had own doors with tectotalism. A foolish rich man who died lately disinherited banks, admitting it was worth much more his drunken son. In that same will he than the assessment, sought to enjoin the bequeathed his "wine cellar" to certain heirs. The father most insanely tempted his own son to drink and the collection on so large a valuation. They founded their right to a reduction on the claim that other property was not valuable. his own son to drink, and then on his dying bed gave the boy a last kick into Tois amounted to a claim that perjury open disgrace! The most effectual of all nome protection is to guard our own home. From such temperance homes will come the power to close up the publie drinking dens.—Cuyler.

Regulating the Railroads.

WASHINGTON, December 9.-The concrees on the inter-State commerce bill inished their labors this morning and will eport their bill as soon as it can be printed. On the question of enforcing the act, the commission feature of the Senate bill is acepted by the House conferees, while the Senate conferees accepts the system proposed in the Reagan bill, under which a shipper is entitled to sue for damages in the nited States Court in his own behalf. This gives shippers the option of making complaints to the commission on instituting in the Federal courts. Railroads are prohibited from charging more for a short han for a longer distance upon their own ines in the same direction, the shorter being neluded within the longer distance and the ircumstances and conditions being the same: but the commission is authorized. pon the application of the railroad, and fter an investigation of the facts, to relieve the roads from the operation of the general ule in special cases. The Senate conferees agree to the absolute prohibition of pooling entained in the House bill.

These were the main features of differ ence. On the question of the publicity of rates, the provisions of the two bills have seen merged so as to require each railroad o make public the rates between points pen its own road, as proposed in the House oill, and, in addition, the commission is remired to secure publicity of through rates in so far as it may be found necessary,

A Wail of Distress.

MAYBINTON, December 7 .- The people n this section of the State are in a sad con-The terrible freeze of last Januar entirely destroyed the oat crop and seriously njured the wheat. A few spring oats and about the sixth of a wheat crop was gathered. It was very soon consumed. The red. It was very soon consumed. floods and hall storms, from the 20th of May to the middle of July, destroyed the crops on the bottom lands. The little corn made on the uplands is about out now. The cotton crop has been gathered, and is about sold. It will not exceed forty per head just back of the ear, and passing up cent. of last year's crop. There is not a

enough, but that of the blacks is sorrowful. At least one-half of them will have to leave the county. They have nothing to buy shoes or clothes with, and they have scarcely anything to eat, and the white people are werless to aid them. The people are on he edge of distress, and it has not been rou any fault of theirs. They could not is equivalent to more than doubling che the elements. There must be a great deal of suffering this winter.- News and

Sister Louise, the head and founder of I houses of the Order of Notre Dame in his country, with their 700 sisters and 23, 000 girl pupils, died Friday afternoon in Six houses of Notre Dame on Cincinnati. the Pacific slope also lose in her one of their principal founders.

Brilliant society features-Some people's

COTTON BANDITS IN YORK.

Views of Well Known Democratic Editors A Pen Picture of the Richest Heiress in the Forty Negroes Swear to Kill any One Catching them Stealing Cotton-A White Boy of 12

county. A negro boy in the lot hastened in the direction of the cry. followed by Mrs. Good and her little daughter. Pro-In the meantime circumstances pointed

to Mese Lipscomb, Dan Boberts, Bailey Dowdle and Print Thompson, all colored, Dowdle and Print Thompson, all colored, as the guilty parties, and they were committed to jail. The theory of the investigation was that some of these negroes had bove effect, and also implicated Mose and Bailey as accessories. They also say that there is a combination of about forty neeither one is caught in the act of stealing they are to kill the person so detecting them. This admission may lead to a large number of arrests. There is much excite ment in 5the Broad river section, and now that a confession has been made, your cor-

Attempting to Make States Liable to Saits by their own Citizens.

Raleigh, N. C., December 9.-The case of Temple against the State of North Caro ina and Roberts, auditor, involving the right of holders of special tax bonds to en-force the collection of special taxes levied by the same Acts of Assembly under which the bonds were authorized, was heard yes terday in the United States Court, before Judges Bond and Seymour, on a motion of the State to dismiss the bill. A novel ques-tion arises as to the right of a citizen of a State to sue it, when his Federal rights have been invaded by alleged unconstitutional legislation. Edward L. Andrews, of New York, and Ex-Solicitor General S. L. F. Phillips, in elaborate argument, upheld the jurisdiction of the court, while R. P. Batauthorities.

The same Judges are to-day engaged in hearing the case of Morton, Bliss & Co. vs. Roberts, auditor, which is a petition for mandamus to compel the auditor to include in the tax list a requisition for the collec-tion of special taxes. The same counsel appear in this case. The decision of the Court is awaited with much interest.

A Queer Judicial Decision.

The laws of Ohio require all property to highly in proportion to its actual value being general, should be stamped with the approval of the courts and made universal To the amazement of honest folk not ac quainted with the lore of the law books, the court decided in favor of this seemi absurd claim. The law as it now stands therefore that the banks shall have the legaright to violate law because others are net conscientious in listing property for taxa tion. It is such deep and mysterious "legadecisions" as the one rendered in Cleveland last week that furnish ammunition to jaw smiths and wild-eyed reformers.— Youngs town (Ohio) Telegram.

Never Too Old to Wed.

That the fires of love sometimes burn orightly even in the breasts of those who have passed the alloted limit of life is preven by a marriage which was soletanized in Middletown, N. Y., recently. The united ages of the contracting parties are 144 years, the groom being 70 years old and the bride four years his senior. The groom was Sampson Townsend, a well-to do retired farmer of Light Street, Columbia county, Pa., and the bride Mrs. Julia Gilespie of Middletown. The wedding took place at the residence of the bride's daugh-

When the hour for the ceremony had arrived the venerable but smiling and apparently very happy couple were escorted to their station under a floral bell by the sixyear-old grandson and three-year-old greatgranddaughter of the bride. The ceremony was performed by the bride's pastor, Rev C. M. Winchester, and it was noticed that the contracting couple were as nervous and as awkawrd as if this was their first experi ence in matrimony. About thirty guestwere present, nearly all of them being descendants of the bride. It is intimated that the couple will not be very warmly wel comed by the groom's family, two grownup sons.

A Sad Tragedy.

Last Saturday evening two sons of Mrs. Booth, Ashby and George, with a son of Mr. Sam Brown named Ervin, were play ing with an unloaded pistol, in a room a Mrs. Booth's. There was a loaded pisto on the mantlepiece, and in some way Ervin got hold of it, thinking it was unloaded and snapped it at Ashby, sending the bulle into his brain. The ball struck Ashby wards and forwards penetrated the skul behind, with searcely any wheat or out seed to sow, and everything man or beast eats he has to buy, except hay. The outlook is most crazed with grief and is in a very critical and in a condition.—Samter Watchman.

Progress of Prohibition.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., December S .- The House of Representatives of the General Assembly, now in session, has passed a bil making the retail liquor license \$250, which proposition to make it \$500 was voted by a small majority. The Assembly has passed prohibition bills outright for two of the largest black counties, upon petitions from nearly all the white inhabitants. Local prohibition bills are passed almost without objection from any member. The Senate has passed a general local option law for has passed a grant all the counties.

The difference between a matrimonial tie and a necktie is that the latter will wear out and the former won't

Montmant. December 8.—A terrible story comes from Lorignal to the effect that a man mained Alfred Lavoic and his son Adelard, a lovy of 12 went bound. Adelard, a boy of 12, went hanting on Wonday last. As they did not return, the

St. Lords, December 8.—A special from perate and the Sheriff is a man of nerve, and serious trouble is anticipated. Conners

December, 1887, see all the couples who are now stepping into the matrimonial traces as happy as they are to-day.

Thema Cordial CURES DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION.

MALARIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, KIDNEY TROUBLES. NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM.

NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM.

IT is Invigorating and Delightful to take, and of great value as a Medicine for verals and Alling Women and Children.

C ONTAINS of no hurtful gesting the food.

ONTAINS of no hurtful gesting the food.

A Book, Volina, A by lead in go physicians, telling how to treat discass at HOME, mailed, together with a set of handstully, ranking a some cards by new Keliotype process, combined chill-fully, ranking a Safs and Fleasant Reinedy. some cards by new Heliotype process, on receipt of to c. Saits and seed of Principles and Grocers. Should the dealer near year hat keep VOLINA CORDIAL, remnt \$1,00, and a full sho boths will be coin, charped path.

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Not only shorters the time of labor and essent the pain, but it greatly diametries the charger to life of both notice in a colding more fravorable to sneedy recovery, and less liable to Flooding. Corva slous, and other niamana symptoms. Its efficacy in this respect entities it to be called Tim Mornen's Figure, and to rank as one of the fleestring remedies of the nineteenth century.

We cannot publish certificates concerning this remedy without wounding the definey of the writers. Yet

From the World's Best Makers, AT FACTORY PRICES.

Easiest Terms of Payment.

Eight Grand Makers, and Over Three Hundred Styles to

Chickering, Mason & Hamlin, Mathushek, Bent and Arion.

PIANOS:

ORGANS:

Not for many years has there been so much marrying and giving in marriage as there has been thus far this winter. May Ray State. Bay State.

> Planos and Organs delivered, freight paid, to all points South. Fifteen days' trial, and Freight Paid Both Ways, if not satisfactory.
> Order, and test the Instruments in your Own Homes.

WEAKNESS, CHILLS AND FEVERS, COLUMBIA MUSIC HOUSE,

Branch of LUDDEN & BATES SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE. PRICES AND TERMS THE SAME

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