DNABLE SUGGESTIONS FROM J. C. GARL HIGH AUTHORITY.

LAURE Work the Good Farmers Should Do in the Month of December -- An Interesting Arti-Bu'se cle 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 food. It was suggested that water be brought from springs, in underground pipes, directly into the stalis, when-ever this was practicable. But as this cannot be done on many farms, we suggest 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 fresh, 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 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. Armers, the state of the sickness of stock. range everything, therefore, about barn an stable with reference to greatest con unimee and dispatch. The ig can be done, the more certainty or its being done.

Rainy weather usually sets in this month and continues during the winter. If stock mas 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 anima 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 yege table 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 the stock kept on the farm. This must become, as much as any other, an organized, well-developed part of our quickly it assumes this shape on the stock farms scattered over the country. Owners of Jerseys-who attach value to their stock-very soon have 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, lucern and Spanish clo-yer, orchard, herds and bine grasses, barley, rye, German millet, sorghum, pea vines and drilled corn; why should one ever be at a loss in providing for

With so many available crops, supplemented by an unlimited supply of cotton seed and a mild, genial climate superadded, why should not Southern farmers raise more stock? Why should a mule or a horse ever be brought from the north side of the Ohio river? Why should hundreds of tons of butter and oleomargarine from the North raise cotton to buy horses, mules, bacon, flour, lard, meal, glucose or starch syrup when every one of these, except the glucose, which can be supraised at home without the slightes difficulty! Why play into the handof middlemen, railroads, banks, spec ulators, etc., to say nothing of the de-pendence upon the unsteady, 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 butter. 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 batter. They know that large feeds of cotton seed spoil butter, and they feed something else. If 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 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 a 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 machine for converting food into milk; fo 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 Adam, when he at that quince, was a victory of the control of the outskirts of Dieddah shows her to have been a woman over thirty feet high. We have always had a suspicion that Father of the outskirts of the outskirts of Dieddah shows her to have always had a suspicion that Father of the outskirts of Dieddah shows her to have been a woman over thirty feet high. We have always had a suspicion that Father outskirts of Dieddah shows her to have been a woman over thirty feet high. We have always had a suspicion that Father outskirts of Dieddah shows her to have been a woman over thirty feet high. We have always had a suspicion that Father outskirts of Dieddah shows her to have been a woman over thirty feet high. We have always had a suspicion that Father outskirts of Dieddah shows her to have been a woman over thirty feet high. We have always had a suspicion that Father outskirts of Dieddah shows her to have been a woman over thirty feet high. given to anima's are quite variable in tim of domestic coercion.

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 experi-ments have been made to test these matters more in detail and more definitely, and the best rations for special purposes have been fixed with a degree of certainty sufficient for practical purposes. Food may be regarded as made up of three groups of substances: nitrogenous compounds (which for brevity may be called protein), starch, gum and sugar com-pounds (called hydro-carbons) and lats. Now, for a cow weighing 1,000 pounds, experiments show that its daily rations should contain 24 pounds of protein, 124 pounds of hydro-car bons and fourteenths or 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 igest and appropriate them. The amounts present and the amounts ligestible are quite unequal especialin long forage, as hay, fodder, straw, Thus of hav 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 per cent, of its hydro-carbon and 3 per cent. of its fat is digestible. Of corn (grain), nearly 80 per cent. of its protein, 90 per cent. of its hydro-car-bon and 60 per cent. of its fat is digestible. Of oats (grain), 87 per cent. of its protein, 77 of its hydro-carbon and per cent. of its fat is digestible. In making up a ration, therefore, attention must be had, not only to the emposition of stuff (as shown by an

dvsis), but also to its digestibility Tables of composition and digestibility of the more common kinds of food and orage are given in a little book alled "Farmer's Animal Handbook," published by D. Appleton & Co. of New York, which ever every tracer would find useful and convenient to have. (This is graful-tous advertising, given without the knowledge of said publishers). In making up the ration for an animal, he proper proportion of the three in sedients mentioned above can be secured only by mixing two or more ods in certain proportions. No sin de tood contains them exactly in oper proportions, though some apeximate it nearer than others. It ay one of the three be present in : tion in excess of the amount called or, it will not be appropriated by the minul, and will, therefore, be practially lost. A question of economy is, herefore, largely involved. Our ob ect now is to call attention to it to get ur readers to think about the matter. At some future time we hope to give several rations properly proportioned, and made up of the foods and forage enerally found on Southern farms.

hed. Would it not be well to balnce accounts and see whether we have made or lost? We hope all will find the balance on the right side of the ledger. If any are so unfortunate a to be in debt, we hope they will find themselves nearer out than they were 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.

While Th re is Life There is Hope. Many of the diseases of this season of the year can be averted by a smal the timely use of EWBANK'S TOPAZ

CINCHONA CORDIAL. It cures Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus and like complaints. No traveler should be without a bottle, as 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 water, food and climate, without its 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 Puritier, Liver Regula or and Life and Health-Restoring Agent in existence. For Malaria, Fover and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Chronic Physics of the Agent Agent Physics of the Age Rhenmatism, etc., etc., it is truly a Herculean Remedy. It gives new life and vigor to the aged. For ladies in 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 Appeizer I can cheerfully recommend i all who are suffering from Debility and lack of appetite. My children specially, have been much benefitted y its use. Respectfully,
> HUTSON LEE.

Ask your druggist for EWBANK's Topaz Cinchona Cordial, and take

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 representative of the committee. When the proposition 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: "Gentlemen, I shall merely send these persons a polite note of regret.' After a great deal of persnasion, however, he consented to o. Washington Letter to the Boston

The formation of Mother Eve's tomb on

WHAT CLEVELAND MUST DO Views of Well Known Democratic Editors 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 should President Cleveland do during the next two years in order that Demo eratic success may be assured in 1888? Colonel Alexander McClure of the Philadelphia Times writes: "If Cleveland keeps straight along he will be his OWII SUCCESSOR

Charles A. Dana of the New York Sun antagonizes the above with the follow-ing: "He should in most respects do lifferently from what he has done during

the last two years."
Samvel Bowles of the Springfield Re publican says: "He should steadfastly live up to the principles enunciated in his letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency and in his letter of December 25, 1881, to George William

Curtis. 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 Demo erats as speedily as possible, under liberally interpreted civil service rules, and allow the men so appointed to work for

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 majority of the American people do not approve of his policy, do not regard 'a 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." Stillson Hutchins writes that Cleve-land has strengthened his party outside 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 pledges and chides the party for love of

AN ESSAY ON DRINK

Drink makes a man a foot. Take the visest man and make him drunk, and he s as big a fool as the most illiterate and silly is in the same condition. In fact, the wiser the man the bigger the tool for more reasons than one. Men, in the of their young marhood, who would not stoop to anything beneath the dignity of gentlemen when sober, have known to borrow money when drinking, in order to get more of the very stuff that was even then making th a 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 nd 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 the mean liquor shoved off on him. All owing to

A man who takes but one drink deserves no more credit than he who takes The principle is the same all the way through; the cause and effect the same in the one case as in the other. one drink satisties one man and it take more for another, both should be equally guilty, on the principle that if one drink did not satisfy the fermer he would take as much as the latter.

It is a weakness to drink, in the sense

that it is a weakness to gamble, etc. is a habit, a passion. We are all weak creatures of nabit and passion. One has a fondness 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 loxicates: they are intoxicated with the ove and excitement of their avocations Often the man who drinks has no other fault—his fault is more hurtful to him-self than to others. Free from the effects of drink, he attends to his busi-ness 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 h 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 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 inglori ous. Edgar Allen Poe once thought h 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 days; 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 oldest idea of the Celtic West in Pagan times, as he was of the Pagan East before. In Christian times 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 throughout that period the festive creed of Germany and all Celtic Europe was that he visited all family dwellings of good Christians on the eye of his convergence. ians on the eve of his anniversary, and brought with him gifts and blessings for the children. This beautiful tradition is still to be found lingering in Germany though Santa Claus does not seem to be specially connected with it by name. The truth of this original belief is plainly enough indicated by the word "claus," which in the Gothic or ancient German means 'child" and "son," Santa Claus formants the Hole Chile. means 'child" and 'son, 'soft formerly meant the Holy Child,

SENATOR JONES'S FLAME.

A Pen Picture of the Richest Heiress in the By the death of Francis Palms, one o

the oldest and best known citizens of

Detroit, the entire estate which he had

accumulated descends to two children, son and daughter. The exact value of this estate, says a writer in the Philadel phia Times, it is impossible to fix with certainty, but it is believed that it will not fall below \$15,000,000 at the lowest. Much of it consists in great land tracts in Michigan and Wisconsin, covered by the towering forests for which that region is famous, and the value of which s morally certain to increase as timber for building and other purposes becomes more scarce. Added to this are bonds and securities to the amount of an almost fabulous sum, and real estate in a number of western cities. Always an economic and thrifty man, Mr. Palms made few blunders in the investment of his capital, the entire sum of which he the hardly knew himself at the time of his death from general debility. But little is known of the son, who will probably share jointly with the daughter in the share jointly with the daughter in the distribution of this vast estate, and who is an offspring of Mr. Palms's first marriage, the daughter being the fruit of a second union. Unfortunately the care. second union. Unfortunately, the same 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 place in many hearts, and, as subsequent events proved, completely conquered the susceptible Senator Jones.

During her visit to the capital the attendard of the people from the house. During her visit to the capital the attentions of the Florida statesman became so frequent and annoying that when Miss Palms finally left the city it was said she build have constant. suitor's persecutions. In this, it will be remembered, she was not successful, as 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 has not served to prevent him from re-maining in the Michigan metropolis nor from sending constant reminders in the shape of fruits and flowers to a lady who as constantly returned them without reply. 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 is poised upon a graceful figure of the nature development of some thirty odd

Temperance in the Home. It is from eight to sixteen that boys pegin to break away from parental con-rol and the restrain of the fireside. It rol and the restrain of the mesace, s then that they seem to feel that they s then that they seem to feel that they know more than they who bore them; it is then that they begin to assert the erty of the street, and taste its deions, its vices, and its crimes. 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 estimony is this, dear mothers and sis-Surely one of the most practical elies in this temperance work is how on, 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 decenter in its eupboard. Good friends, guard your own doors with tectotalism. A foolish rich man who died lately disinherited drunken son. In that same will he bequeathed his "wine cellar" to certain irs. The father most insanely tempted his own son to drink, and then on his dying bed gave the boy a last kick into open disgrace! The most effectual of all ome protection is to guard our own lie drinking dens.-Cuyler.

Regulating the Railroads.

ASHINGTON, December 9.-The coninter State commerce bill shed their labors this morning and will ort their bill as soon as it can be printed. on the question of enforcing the act, the samission feature of the Senate bill is acted by the House conferees, while the mate conferees accepts the system proposed in the Reagan bill, under which a ipper is entitled to sue for damages in the ited States Court in his own behalf. This gives shippers the option of making complaints to the commission on instituting nits in the Federal courts. Railroads are phibited from charging more for a short san for a longer distance upon their own nes in the same direction, the shorter being cluded within the longer distance and the cumstances and conditions being the me; but the commission is authorized, er an investigation of the facts, to relieve roads from the operation of the general in special cases. The Senate conferees see to the absolute prohibition of pooling

contained in the House bill.

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

A Wait of Distress.

MAYBINTON, December 7.-The people this section of the State are in a sad con The terrible freeze of last Januar destroyed the oat crop and seriously injured the wheat. A few spring oats and about the sixth of a wheat crop was gatheted. It was very soon consumed. The 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 unlands is about the middle of the property of the crops on the bullends is made on the uplands is about out now. The cotton crop has been gathered, and is about sold. It will not exceed forty per cent. of last year's crop. There is not a armer who has made expenses. All are schind, with scarcely any wheat or oat seed to sow, and everything man or beast eats he has to buy, except hay. The outlook is

The condition of the white people is bad 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 scarce snotes of crottes with, and they have scarce-ity anything to cat, and the white people are powerless to aid them. The people are on the edge of distress, and it has not been from any fault of theirs. They could not fight the elements. There must be a great deal of suffering this winter.—News and Courier.

Sister Louise, the head and founder of 27 houses of the Order of Notre Dame in this country, with their 700 sisters and 23. 000 girl pupils, died Friday afternoon in Cincinnati. Six houses of Notre Dame on the Pacific slope also lose in her one of their principal founders.

Brilliant society features .- Some people's

COTTON BANDITS IN YORK.

Forty Negroes Swear to Kill any One Catching Stealing Cotton-A White Boy of 12 Years their First Victim.

YORK, December 8 .- The News and Cou rier has already published in a dispatch from Chester the fact that a young white boy was found near his home, in York county, so badly beaten and mangled that he soon died. The following are the facts as far as can be learned:
About sundown on the evening of the

About sundown on the evening of the 30th ult. Icries of distress were heard in the field of Wm. E. Good, who lives near Broad River, in the western part of this county. A negro boy in the lot hastened in the direction of the cry. followed by Mrs. Good and her little daughter. Proceeding they found the son of Mr. Good, at lad 12 years old, named John Lee, lying in a water furrow in a senseless condition, his a water furrow in a senseless condition, his skull crushed, his mouth knocked in and his body bruised. He was carried to the house and died at 9 o'clock, never recovering consciousness, Trial Justice Blair, in the neighborhood, was notified and on Wednesday, acting as coroner, he summoned a jury and proceeded with the inquest. After examining a large number of

next Friday.

In the meantime circumstances pointed to Mose Lipscomb, Dan Boberts, Bailey 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 been detected by the murdered boy in the act of stealing a basket of cotton from his father's field, and to prevent detection they killed him, intending to throw his body into Bailey as accessories. They also say that there is a combination of about forty negroes in that neighborhood pledged that it either 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 [the Broad river section, and now that a confession has been made, your cor respondent does not pretend to know what may happen next, though at this time all is quiet

Attempting to Make States Liable to Suits by

Raleign, N. C., December 9, -The case of Temple against the State of North Caro lina 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 que tion arises as to the right of a citizen of State to sue it, when his Federal rights have been invaded by alleged unconstitutiona legislation. Edward L. Andrews, of N York, and Ex-Solicitor General S. L. Phillips, in claborate argument, upheld included: jurisdiction of the court, while R. P. Bat tle and John W. Graham, for the State, op posed it with ability and a free citation uthorities.

The same Judges are to-day engaged in Roberts, auditor, which is a petition for mendamus to compel the auditor to include in the tax list a requisition for the coliection 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 be listed for taxation "at its true value in money." National bank stock is, as a rule worth in the open market more than 100 cents on the dollar. It was assessed has year at 65 cents on the dollar, and the banks, admitting it was worth much more than the assessment, sought to enjoin collection on so large a valuation. founded their right to a reduction on the claim that other property was not valued so highly in proportion to its actual value. This amounted to a claim that perjury, being general, should be stamped with the approval of the courts and make their courts. ome protection is to guard our own one. From such temperance homes ill come the power to close up the public additional control of the courts and made universal. To the amazement of honest folk not acquainted with the lore of the law books, the court decided in favor of this seeming absurd claim. The law as it now stands therefore that the banks shall have the lag conscientions in listing property for taxa-tion. It is such deep and mysterious "legal decisions" as the one rendered in Cleveland last week that furnish ammunition to jaw smiths and wild eyed reformers. - Young town (Ohio) Telegram.

Never Too Old to Wed.

That the fires of love sometimes burn brightly even in the breasts of those who have passed the alloted limit of life is proven by a marriage which was so ized in Middletown, N. Y., recently. noted 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 Gillespie of Middletown. The welding took place at the residence of the bride's daugh-

When the hour for the ceremony had arrived the venerable but smiling and appa rently very happy couple were escorted to their station under a floral bell by the sixyear-old grandson and three-year-old great-granddaughter 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 guests were present, nearly all of them being descendants of the bride. It is intimated that the couple will not be very warmly welcomed by the groom's family, two grownup sons.

A Sad Tragedy.

Last Saturday evening two sons of Mrs Last Saturday evening two sons of Mrs. Booth, Ashby and George, with a 'son of Mr. Sam Brown naried Ervin, were playing with an unloaded pistol, in a room at Mrs. Booth's. There was a loaded pistol on the mantlepiece, and in some way Ervin got hold of it, thinking it was unloaded, and snapped it at Ashby, sending the bullet into his brain. The ball struck Ashby's head just back of the ear and passing up. head just back of the ear, and passing up-wards and forwards penetrated the skull near the top of the head. He lived, though unconscious, until the next afternoon. investigation by the Coroner brought light the above facts. Mrs. Booth is al-most crazed with grief and is in a very critical condition .- Sumter Watchman,

Progress of Prohibition

MONTGOMERY, ALA., December 8 .- The MONTGOMERY, ALA., December 8.—The House of Representatives of the General Assembly, now in session, has passed a bill making the retail liquoi license \$250, which is equivalent to more than doubling it. A proposition to make it \$500 was voted down 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 all the counties.

cause no inconven-

MONTREAL, December 8.—A terrible story comes from Lorignal to the effect that a man named Alfred Lavoic and his son Adelard, a boy of 12, went hunting on Monday last. As they did not return, the neighbors started into the woods in search and found their dend bedies in a terribly mangled condition. Bear tracks were found in all directions, but it is still uncertain whether the men were attacked and killed while asleep or if they had first fired upon the savener. while asleep or if they had first fired upon the savage animals and had been after-ward overpowered. The bodies were found about three feet apart.

Fires of the Month.

The New York Daily Commercial Bulletin of this morning estimates the November fire less in the United States and Canada at \$10,000,000, an increase of one third upon the November average since the Boston fire of 1872. There were 180 fires recorded whose reported loss was \$10,000 and over. The large fires of these 100 and over. over. The large fires, of from \$100,000 up to \$900,000, numbered 19, and caused a loss in the aggregate of \$4,000,000, or 40 per cent, of the entire loss of the month. According to the Bulletin there has been a destruction by fire of \$105,000,000 for the 11 months of 1886, with December yet to lieard from.

A Bad Job of Regulators.

St. Louis, December 8.-A special from Sr. Louis, December S.—A special from Shepard, Texas, says a negro named John Conners, who lived on Big Creek, near Shepard, and who was suspected of being implicated in a mail robbery, recently, was called to his deer Monday night by a party of eight or ten men, who disembowled Conners and left him for dead. He was found yesterday morning still living and able to give the names of the men who hed able to give the names of the men who he butchered him and the Sheriff immediately organized a posse and arrested several of the accused parties. The others escaped. The friends of those under arrest are des-perate and the Sheriff is a man of nerve. and serious trouble is auticipated. Conners cannot live.

Not for many years has there been so much marrying and giving in marriage as there has been thus fac this winter. May December, 1887, see all the couples who are now stepping into the matrimonial taces as happy as they are to-day.

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