

## AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

### THE TOBACCO EXPERIMENT.

Precautions to be Taken to Make it Successful.

There is no plant which has a wider climatic range than tobacco. On this continent it grows wherever planted from Canada to Patagonia, but with variations of type due to soil, climate and exposure. In the United States we have almost endless varieties of the same distinct plant. Ohio tobacco resembles Maryland, but the one is easily distinguished from the other, and both have their chief sale in Europe. The dark tobaccos of Virginia are different from those of Kentucky, and the tobacco of Tennessee differs from both. Even in the yellow tobacco of Virginia and North Carolina distinct varieties with distinct names exist, and in western North Carolina the tobacco varies in different counties, although originally grown from the same seed.

It is impossible, therefore, to predict what the South Carolina tobacco of the future will be, and what its market respects will be produced in the different localities of the State. Like all plant other life on our globe, tobacco, even in its assisted struggle for existence, will, in its evolution to the most attainable perfect species, accommodate itself to the influence of the soil upon which it grows, and the air which it feeds, and it can only survive in a permanent type of the plant family to which it belongs, subject to these conditions. Thus the tobacco of the Winston district of North Carolina is rich in flavor and substance and of an orange and somewhat reddish color, while that of Western North Carolina is milder and a brighter yellow, and lacks the excellence of flavor of the former. Perhaps the tobacco of the Piedmont of South Carolina will more nearly resemble the former than the latter.

I trust sincerely that your commissioners of agriculture will place at the disposal of the farmers carefully prepared instructions as to the sorts of tobacco best adapted to the several divisions of soil which characterize the State from the sea to the mountains. It was a loss of precious time and of money for your people to embark in blind experiments with seed and conditions unsuitable to their several localities. Given suitable soil and climate the acquisition of the highest attainable type of tobacco may be greatly hastened and assisted at the state by a judicious selection of seed grown in similar soil elsewhere. With the same care after this in the selection of seed from your home grown plant as was exercised by your island planters in the progressive creation of sea island cotton, a type of tobacco will be developed better suited to the soils and climate of South Carolina than one imported from Virginia and elsewhere. Tobacco now-a-days, if we except the sun-dried wrappers of Virginia north of the James, and the cigar leaf of other States, must be cured in barns, heated by smoke-tight flues. This involves a large expenditure of fuel, the supply of which is a consideration of prime economy and importance.

It is an error generally received that the soil of any part of South Carolina resembles that of the celebrated *Yuelta Abajo* of Cuba, of the Valley of the Connecticut, or of Lancaster county, Pa. The Cuban, the Connecticut and the Pennsylvania soils are similar, the formation being *trassic*, and of which formation I can discover no trace anywhere in South Carolina. The tobacco grown from the terraces of your river lands will produce good cigar tobacco from Havana seed. Certainly, if it can be ascertained that these soils resemble the cigar leaf soils of Gadsden county, Florida, which in the past produced cigar leaf almost in excellence to that of Havana. The census of 1880 gives the profit per acre from tobacco grown on Florida soil as the largest of any in the United States. There is far less difference between the climates of South Carolina and of Florida than there is between Connecticut and Cuba.

As in everything else, so is it in agriculture dangerous to generalize from isolated results. Individual farmers in North Carolina growing yellow tobacco have realized \$200 and more per acre, yet the average price for which the crop of this State sold in the season just closed was not more than thirteen and a half cents a pound. At these figures an average of five hundred pounds to the acre for the whole State to be about \$22.50 net.

It is not to discourage the farmers of South Carolina that I give these deductions from facts. It is better for them to start their experimental crops of tobacco on the basis of moderately estimated profits than upon greatly exaggerated expectations derived from exceptional and rare instances of enormous returns. It is given only to a few very skilled and painstaking farmers to achieve such remunerative results as are quoted by newspaper writers as if they were the general rule. The great majority of those who till the soil with us in the South are but indifferent cultivators, or else their efforts are crippled by inadequate capital. However, if the men who take hold of tobacco in South Carolina can, with the altered conditions of labor, do for this plant what their forefathers did for rice and sea island cotton, then as surely will South Carolina become a great tobacco State, but they have everything to lose, and the first steps towards success must be taken in a spirit of patient investigation. Science cannot altogether supply the place of experience. It can, at best, only indicate the short cuts by which this richly dowered daughter of time and experiment is to be wooed and won.

The botanical chemist, as a rule, has left tobacco severely alone. He has analyzed the tobacco in the leaf, but there has been no vigorous study of the live plant, no analysis of its sap, which is the blood whereby it grows. A natural born alchemist at a rough-hewn log barn discovered in a moment of inspiration the temperature (recorded by a twenty-five cent thermometer) at which the golden yellow of transformation was to be caught and fixed in the leaf as an enduring color. The whole cultivation and curing of tobacco is thus more or less a tradition. In it, as in much else, we to-day only stand upon the threshold of future possibilities.

On the 23d of this month the Western North Carolina Agricultural Fair will open at Asheville. Unusually large premiums will be offered for exhibits of tobacco, and an admirable opportunity will be afforded to any of our farmers interested in the cultivation of tobacco to see how our famed golden leaf is prepared for market, and how it is sold on our warehouse floors. Within a circuit of a

few miles are hundreds of tobacco barns, in some of which, possibly, curing may still be going on at this time. In conclusion, those farmers in the Piedmont of South Carolina who this year for the first time tried growing tobacco, must not be disheartened. The leaf does not come out uniformly yellow. This difficulty has been common more or less in the whole bright tobacco belt. Even in this mountain region, where every condition for making a crop of excellent color prevailed, the same persistent reddening exists to some extent this season. J. H. HAMILTON.

Asheville, N. C., October 10, 1885.

**Pine Straw Manure.**  
(From the *Augusta Chronicle*.)

In the *Chronicle* of September 25 the following appears:  
"Mr. P. J. Berckmans says that pine straw renders manure almost valueless. Southern farmers should know this and be wise accordingly."

At the next meeting of the Richmond County Agricultural Society, the subject for discussion being "Management of Cattle," the question of material for bedding purposes was broached, and in my comments upon the very able paper of Mr. Staples, who was the essayist for that month, I stated "that pine straw as bedding material was undesirable, as it rendered the manure almost valueless, and, if used in large proportions, it often proved an injury to the land."

Your reporter gave the correct words, but by publishing them has placed you under the necessity of receiving the explanation of the reasons upon which I base my assertions, and if you see proper to publish these, I will thus be enabled to reply to several inquiries which have lately been made upon the subject.

In an essay upon "Manures," read in 1870 before the Richmond County Agricultural Society, when referring to animal manures, I said:

"Although this term, strictly speaking, means only such as are produced either from the excrements of animals or from their flesh, blood or bones, it is usually applied to manures produced from the excrements of animals and the admixture of straw, leaves, or other vegetable matter used as litter, this being commonly termed stable manure. The quality depends much upon the food given to cattle, as well as upon the nature of the litter used. The richer the food, the richer will be the manure produced. Wheat and corn stalks, oak leaves, grass, green straw, and similar vegetable matter, should be freely used for litter. Avoid pine straw, pine sawdust, or pine shavings, all being injurious to land from the resinous principles the contain."

This assertion gave rise at the time to considerable discussion and a reply to many arguments against it was published in the *Chronicle*. I cannot better answer the queries lately received than to refer to my reply.

"Pine straw as a mulch is good. As a disintegrating medium for very stiff clay soils, impermeable to air, it can be beneficial, but only for that purpose. The leaf of the pine is composed of silicate and vegetable fibre and resin. Both silicate and vegetable base are insoluble, hence not available as plant food. The ashes of pine straw, submitted to analysis, give less potash as a result than the ashes of any other vegetable, the proportion being 0.45 in 1,000 parts. Wheat straw, after the grain is formed, gives 3.90 of potash in 1,000 parts, and before the heads are formed yields 4.75 parts of potash; corn stalks contain 17.70 parts; cow peas from 20.0 to 25.0 in 1,000 parts; oak leaves 1.53; willow leaves 2.35; elm and maple leaves 3.90 parts of potash in 1,000 parts. Potato vines are also rich in potash. Potash being one of the main constituents of the plants we usually grow as agricultural crops, it is evident that a soil deficient in it cannot be productive and pine straw cannot give what is required, because it cannot undergo a transformation which would make it soluble and thus be absorbed by plants.

"Referring to the analysis of soils of different countries, it is shown that resinous matter is contained in some sterile soils, and in such strata attacks wheat, corn and other crops. This is so well known in portions of Europe where pine woods abound and where the inhabitants are conceded to be the best agriculturists in the world, and as careful of producing and saving manures as the Chinese, that no tiller of the soil however short of raw material to bed his cow or pig, will allow any pine straw to be used on his land. The straw, when used for fuel only by the poorer classes, they well know that rust would be the result if used in the manures. One of our tenants covered a part of a field with pine straw, and for several years afterwards could not raise either wheat or clover on it, notwithstanding heavy manuring afterwards.

"Five years ago I planted Irish potatoes, and gave them a heavy mulch of pine straw, the ground being well manured previous to planting the potatoes. The straw was plowed in during winter and the ground planted in corn the following spring, and that portion previously mulched produced stalks two feet smaller than the other portion of the field which had, however, never been manured before. The second year the field was sown in oats, and the difference in the yield being less than half upon the mulched portion.

"The same result has been noticed in the vegetable garden, where several classes of vegetables, especially peas, could not be grown successfully when using manure made with pine straw—when manure made with either oak straw or oak leaves was used the yield was always better.

"I could say more, but deem these remarks sufficient to sustain my opinion, which is the result of personal experience, although it may conflict with that of others."

Since this was written many years have passed and nothing has occurred to change my opinion as regards the lack of value of pine straw for manure material. Pine straw which has been subjected to the drippings of cattle has doubtless shown good results in some soils, and in some especially moist seasons, and upon certain crops, but this is due solely to the fertilizing properties in combination with the straw and despite the presence of the latter in the soil. The writer caused the hauling from the city, for several years in succession, of from three to four hundred heavy loads of livery stable manure and had to discontinue the practice, owing to the barren results obtained. The average material used for bedding being pine straw and pine shavings, which in many instances, proved a decided injury to the soil, convinced by the subsequent inferior

yield produced thereon—especially grain crops. Having paid dearly for my experience, by an outlay of an average of \$300 a year, for at least ten years, besides the cost of hauling heavy loads a distance of five miles from the livery stables to the farm, I believe that I am entitled to the opinion expressed at the heading of this article; and if a careful comparison is made with using manure made with pine straw upon a given portion of a field, and with manure made with wheat or oat straw, corn stalks, oak leaves or pea vines, using equal proportions of each, the result will speak for itself. Yours respectfully,

J. P. BERCKMANS.  
Fruitland, near Augusta, September 30, 1885.

### THE MINISTER TO SPAIN.

What Doctor Curry Says of the Recent Objections to His Appointment.

The Rev. Dr. Curry, the newly appointed Minister to Spain, spent a day last week at the State Department, where he consulted with the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of State, with his predecessor, and with Mr. Williams, United States Consul-General to Cuba. To a reporter of the Associated Press, Dr. Curry said he expected to leave for his post on the 5th November. "It is said, sir," remarked the reporter, "that you were once in command at Andersonville, and were in part responsible for the cruelty practiced toward the Federal prisoners."

"I never was in Andersonville in my life," replied Dr. Curry, "and I never had command of Federal prisoners in my life, except such as I captured myself and those I turned over at once. I cannot imagine how such a story got its start. I shall be glad if you will make your denial as emphatic."

"The critics of your appointment," continued the reporter, "question the propriety of sending a Baptist clergyman to a court so strongly Catholic."

"The criticism is unjust," was the reply. "It would be a strange thing if the strongest denomination in the country—you know we are the strongest—were to be disqualified for diplomatic offices on religious grounds. A man's religion is a thing between him and his God, and between him and himself, and with which the Government has nothing to do. I am a little surprised at the criticism too. The hardest struggle I have had when in politics was as a candidate for the Legislature in Alabama during the 'Know-Nothing' excitement. The issues, you remember, were two: one a proposal to deny to foreigners the privilege of naturalization after six years residence, and the other proposition to disqualify Romanists from holding office. My county was a pivotal one, and my competitor the ablest man on that side of the State. My success was very gratifying."

"Were you an anti-Know-Nothing?" "Yes, I was a church member, I can't say of the Catholics, but of the principle of Americanism, which is embodied in the Constitution, of equal rights and privileges for all."

"Of course you anticipate no objection from the Spaniards to your reception?"

"Certainly not. The Spanish Government knows my mission has nothing to do with religion."

"I am very much gratified by two things, I may say three things," continued Dr. Curry. "When I was objected to on the ground of being unknown, so strong a Republican paper as the *Providence Journal* vouched for me and said I was all right. Again, Mr. Washburn's card was exceedingly gratifying, coming from a Republican leader, himself having been eight years a Foreign Minister. But the expressions of approval from the colored people of the South have been exceedingly hearty and pleasing. My long connection with the Peabody fund has made me widely known among them and they have taken pains to express their approval of my appointment."

"Shall you renew negotiations for a treaty with Spain?"

"I can say nothing on that subject."

**The Duty on Rice.**  
A delegation of Southern men, among whom were Senators Ransom, Harris and Gibson and Congressman King, of Louisiana, was heard last week by Secretary Manning, Assistant Secretary Fairchild in behalf of the rice planters. They seek to have rescinded or amended an order issued during Secretary Folger's administration under which they say food rice is admitted in large quantities at the rate of 20 per cent, *ad valorem* instead of paying the specific rate fixed by law.

The order referred to relates to granulated rice, an article imported largely by brewers. The claim is made by the planters that importations under this order are doing great injury to the market for food rice. The Secretary has the matter under advisement.

**Do You Know a Man?**  
Whose wife is troubled with debility, nervousness, liver complaint or rheumatism? Just tell him it is a way to let the lady suffer that is why let Brown's Iron Bitters will relieve her. Mrs. L. B. Edgerly, Dexter, Me., says, "Brown's iron Bitters cured me of debility and palpitation of the heart." Mrs. H. S. McLaughlin, of Scarborough, Me., says the Bitters cured her of debility. Mrs. Harding, of Windham County, in the same State, says it cured her of dizziness in the head. So it has cured thousands of other ladies."

**Terrific Explosion of Gas.**  
A terrific explosion of gas took place in No. 2 slope of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company at Plymouth, Pa., on Wednesday morning, caused by a miner, who entered an abandoned portion of the slope, which was marked dangerous, with a naked lamp on his head. One man, Dennis Tills, is dead, and fourteen are fatally burned.

**Burned to Death, and Restored to Life.**  
I know of a man, near Moxley's, Ga., who for ten or twelve years was almost a solid mass of rot and decay. He was a poor man, and his wife was a poor woman. For three years, his appearance being so horribly repulsive, he refused to let any of his children see him. He was eating his flesh, commenced on his skull bones. He tried all doctors and medicines without benefit and no one thought he could possibly recover. At last he began the use of B. B. B., and after using six bottles, his sores were all healed and he was a sound man. He looks just like a man who had been burned to death and then restored to life. The best men of the county know of his case, and several doctors and merchants have spoken of it as a most wonderful case. JOHN CRAWFORD, Druggist, Athens, Ga.

**ADVICE TO MOTHERS.**  
Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used on children. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pains, cures wind, colic and is the best remedy for all the troubles of infants. It is sold in bottles of ten cents and twenty-five cents a bottle. JULY 14, 1871.

—War is now almost certain between England and Barmah.

## THE EDGEFIELD LYNCHING.

Extenuating Statements which are Made in Behalf of the Accused.

(Special to the News and Courier.)

AUGUSTA, Ga., October 22.—This being a day near to Edgefield and is so intimately connected with the county that no day of the several Edgefield men are not seen on the unbragging streets. It is easy, therefore, to obtain the gossip concerning the Edgefield affairs which rarely finds its way into print. The all-absorbing topic in Edgefield and it must be admitted that the statements which are made in August upon the subject change materially the aspect of the deplorable affair.

It is asserted that Mr. Culbreath treated his wife with the utmost brutality after her father's death, and that his conduct was so offensive to the people that it is surprising that he was not lynched at an earlier day. Among his other offences, it is said that in a drunken fit he lashed his wife severely with a buggy whip, and when remonstrated with by her mother lashed that lady in the same way. As a consequence of his behavior, a separation took place. Mr. Culbreath, however, continued a surveillance over his wife's person, and without any reason whatever was furiously jealous. As is known, Mr. Hammond was looking in the yard of Mrs. Culbreath's house where he had gone at the request of her son to remain for the night. One of my informants says that he knows it to be a fact that Mr. Culbreath caused Hammond to be assassinated, and that he was as much the assassin as the deed itself.

There are now in Edgefield jail more than thirty persons who are accused of participation in the lynching. The accommodations are altogether insufficient, and the prisoners are threatened with disease by reason of the condition of the building in which they are confined. They did not apply for bail, but have suffered severely already, and their suffering is not in their confinement alone. The accused form the bulk of the adult male population of two or more townships in Edgefield county. They are taken from their plantations at a busy season of the year, and in their absence it is impracticable to control the colored laborers, who are filching the cotton from the fields right and left. It is asserted in all seriousness that many families will be deprived of bread and meat by the arrest of the accused, all of whom, it is said, are ready to give bail to any amount that may be required.

I give these statements in order that the public may know what is said by those who are acquainted with the lynchings, and who feel that the act was so nearly justifiable that there is no reason to keep the accused in jail, and who maintain, further, that the facts to be developed before the grand jury or in open court will satisfy the public mind that the great wrong has been done. When it is argued that the Courts should have been resorted to, it is shown that the original offences of Culbreath could not have been made the subject of a judicial investigation without a public scandal.

As regards the assassination of Hammond there is a feeling, I am sorry to say, that whatever the evidence, Culbreath would not have been convicted, and that lynch law was the only law that would meet his case. The accused are said to be highly respectable, industrious and well-behaved citizens, who would never, save as a last resort, be guilty of an act of violence of any kind.

All this is given to the readers of the *News and Courier*, without comment, and in order that they may know what is the opinion held by those who claim to be familiar with the facts of the case.

**More Lynchers Committed to Jail.**

EDGEFIELD, October 22.—Sheriff Ozouts brought to jail last night Morgan Dorn, Elbert Dorn, Richard Hammond and W. H. Hammond, charged with being accessories to the Culbreath lynching. He had warrants for two other parties, but could not find them. The sheriff was arrested to-day by Coroner Johnson under a warrant charging him with official misconduct in permitting and allowing prisoners to escape. The sheriff gave bond for his appearance at Court. Two prisoners, Collier Hammond and Reuben Johnson, were granted permission last night to go to their respective homes under charge of a constable, the parties in order that they may use the money another warrant was issued against the sheriff, charging him with maliciously permitting prisoners to escape. He was again arrested and again promptly gave bail.

**The Salvation Army.**

The good people of the South will learn with regret and with feelings of dread and disgust that the so-called "Salvation Army" are accumulating what they call a "Southern fund" for the purpose of sending a detachment here for the purpose of making converts. They will come with all their silly parades, brass bands, banners, gaudy uniforms and pernicious practices, with which they falsely affirm they are doing God service and promoting the cause of Christianity. They have become a public nuisance in all lands, have been pelted and abused by mobs and driven pell mell out of cities and countries. Now they are invading South Carolina and other Southern States, to prove to us through eye and ear that they are a despicable, unmitigated public nuisance, and that the treatment they have received by the populace in Europe and America is in many respects well deserved. What has the South done that we should be punished thus?—*Columbia Record*.

**She Did it Herself.**

On Wednesday night Mrs. Gates, wife of John Gates, sheriff of Mansfield county, Ohio, armed herself with a revolver, and with her brother started in pursuit of Robert Ritchie, a young man who was formerly deputy sheriff. Meeting the object of her search, Mrs. Gates' brother drew a revolver and ordered him to stand till his sister concluded the business. When she exhorted herself Mrs. Gates permitted Ritchie to depart. The cause of the trouble was slanderous remarks made about Mrs. Gates.

## GRANT AND JOHNSON.

An Improbable Story of the Early Period of Reconstruction.

Chauncey M. Depew has written to Col. F. D. Grant, giving particulars of a conversation with Gen. Grant four years ago at a dinner. Mr. Depew says that after President Lincoln was killed and President Johnson inaugurated, the latter wanted to reject the terms given by Grant to the Confederacy, and wanted all the officers who had left the regular army to take sides with the Confederacy summarily dealt with by court-martial. President Johnson also wanted to take extreme measures with all the leaders of the Confederacy. Grant determined that the terms of the agreement should be adhered to, and if there were to be any courts-martial, Gen. Grant would be the first tried, as he intended to stand by the parole. Johnson afterwards changed his views. Grant ascribed Johnson's course to his hatred of the slaveholders, and when the war started, believing in the power of the government, he saw his opportunity to defeat his enemies, confiscate their property, and humiliate their pride. Johnson's absorbing ambition had been to be received by the slave-holding oligarchy as one of them, as he had not been able to break down the class barrier. While Johnson was looking for means to break the agreement of Grant, the leaders of the oligarchy called on him, and acknowledged that as President of the United States he became, regardless of birth, not only one of them, but their leader. After this Johnson became as anxious to save as he had been to destroy. President Johnson even wanted Grant to sustain him in a scheme to allow all the States recently in rebellion their full quota of Senators and Representatives, but Grant threatened to drive such a Congress out of the Capitol at the point of the bayonet. Johnson afterwards tried to get Grant to go on a mission to Mexico, to get him out of the way, but Grant refused and the matter was dropped.

**The Ohio Election.**

COLUMBUS, October 22.—The headquarters of both parties have practically closed and the Democrats concede the Legislature to the Republicans by a majority of three on joint ballot. As the Democracy have control of the Senate the Republicans will be prevented from passing any party measures or reorganization laws. The criminal manipulation of the election returns in this city continues to be the absorbing topic of conversation, but the excitement has abated since the final action of the Board of Canvassers has become known. An additional reward has been offered for the arrest and conviction of the guilty parties. It is believed the complete official count will stand: Republicans, 58, and Democrats, 52, in the House; and 17 Republicans and 20 Democrats in the Senate.

The official count of Hamilton county as declared shows the election of the entire Democratic Legislative ticket. Efforts are being made to have the Courts change the results as announced on the ground of fraud.

**A Big Fire in Darlington.**

At Darlington last Wednesday night fire was discovered in the restaurant of Houston & Woodham, and before it could be checked, caused a loss of \$50,000, distributed among the following named business men: J. A. Pearce, J. C. White, A. N. Numan, S. Marco and M. Binley. Their loss is on stock. Heyward & Josey and Houston & Woodham lost buildings and stock.

**BROWN'S IRON BITTERS**  
WILL CURE  
HEADACHE  
INDIGESTION  
BILIOUSNESS  
DYSPEPSIA  
NERVOUS PROSTRATION  
MALARIA  
CHILLS AND FEVERS  
TIRED FEELING  
GENERAL DEBILITY  
PAIN IN THE BACK & SIDES  
IMPURE BLOOD  
CONSTIPATION  
FEMALE INFIRMITIES  
RHEUMATISM  
NEURALGIA  
KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES  
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS  
The Genuine has Trade Mark and Crossed Red Lines on wrapper.  
TAKE NO OTHER.

**THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR.**

How the Unsuspecting are Often Gulled.

CAPITAL VERSUS MERIT.

It is possible that money dipped into a bounteous supply of printer's ink, is to be used to defeat the honest man. Why is it that such persistent anathemas should all at once be hurled against the use of "Potash and Soda Bitters?" The wine which Potash is a poison so because that is the way they have of fighting B. B. B., as the latter contains potash properly combined.

Optium, morphine, strychnine, aconite, whiskey, etc. are all deadly poisons, and are daily destroying the lives of people, and why do these men cry out against them? It is because there is no money in them. Potash is not regarded as a poison, and very seldom harms any one; but those who abuse it are using vegetable poison ten times as violent. Iodide of Potash, in proper combination, is regarded by the medical profession as the quickest, grandest and most powerful blood remedy ever known to man. Those who believe in revealed combinations and Indian foolishness are sure to be in a condition to become rather "cranky" in their ideas at this time. We assert understandingly that Potash is used in the manufacture of B. B. B., is of a pure and the public need not place any confidence in assertions to the contrary. Why is it that in one thousand letters which we receive we never hear a word against its use? The truth is: B. B. B. is working such wonders in the cure of all blood poisons, scrofula, rheumatism, catarrh, etc., that others are trembling in their boots, and cry aloud, "poison," "fraud," because they fear its triumphant march. Let any man or woman ask any respectable doctor or druggist if we are not right. Do not be deceived, but go right along and call for B. B. B., and be cured. It is making five times more cures in Atlanta than all other blood remedies combined. We don't say that others are poisons or frauds; we are not that easily alarmed, but we say ours is the best, and the best proof is in the fact that it is sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. A 1-1b. size, with full directions, sent by mail for 50 cents.

**JOHNSON'S SODIUM BLENDED LINTMENT**

FOR EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL USE.  
These pills were a wonderful discovery. No others like them in the world. Will positively cure all diseases of the bowels. The information about each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills. Find out about them. Address: J. H. JOHNSON, Druggist, 100 N. 3rd St., New York, N. Y.

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## FOR COUGHS AND CROUP USE

### TAYLOR'S

### CHEROKEE REMEDY

### "SWEET CUM"

### MULLEIN.

The sweet gum, as gathered from a tree of the same name, growing along the small streams in the Southern States, contains a stimulating expectorant principle that loosens the phlegm, producing the early morning cough, and stimulates the action of the lungs, and is a most valuable remedy in all cases of Croup, Whooping Cough, and Consumption; and is so palatable, as to be given to the youngest children. Sold by Druggists, Dealers, and all who sell Medicines. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, Druggist, 100 N. 3rd St., New York, N. Y.

**TUTT'S PILLS**

25 YEARS IN USE.

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