The Sources of the Ingredients of Chemical Fertilizers.

Let us see what are the commercial materials which practically furnish the four affective agents of fertility, and if the sources of these elements are truly inexhaustible and always open to the wants of agriculture. We will pass in rapid review the terms of the complete fertilizer: nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash and lime.

NITROGEN.

This is one of the most wide-spread substances in nature. It forms 79 per cent. of the volume of the atmospheric air. For every quart of air we breathe we draw into into our lungs 79 per cent. of nitrogen and 21 per cent of oxygen. We live in the midst of a sea of gas 56,000 yards deep, and move in this arian ocean like the fish in the depths of the sea. When we walk we open a path which closes behind us. The nitrogen and oxygen constituting this ambient medium are not combined; they are simply mixed in such a way that each one can freely enter into all the chemical and organic combinations to which it is attracted by its affinities. The word nitrogen comes from the Greek and means without life. It is in truth by itself unfit for respiration, and burning bodies plunged into it are immediately extinguished; this fact made the ancients confound it with carbolic

Rutherford, in 1772, was the first to distinguish it from this gas. It acts the part of moderator in air and in organic combinations, tempering the too quick action of oxygen. The blue color of the atmosphere at long distances is attributed to the gas. Pure nitrogen is always in a gaseous state, but it is easily obtained in combinations, either with hydrogen in the form of ammonia or oxgen in the form of uitric acid. In an ammoniac form, nitrogen is easily allied with sulphuric acid and forms sulphate of ammonia, a salt which crystalizes perfectly, is very soluble and contains 20 per cent. its weight in nitrogen.

Nitrate of soda furnishes also 15 per cent. of the nitrogen of nitric acid, combined with the oxyde of sodium. Nitrate of potash contains 13 per cent which enters into the fertilizer when this salt is used as a source of potash All the nitrogen absorbed by the roots of plants comes to them in the form of nitric acid or ammonia neutralized by a base and ammonia neutralized by an acid. The nitrogen which the plants draw from the air is in a gaseous state. It is the leaves that capture it under this form. Nitrogen can then be assimilated by plants under three forms, as ammonia, as a nitrate and as a gas, pure and invisible as it exists in the composition of the air.

Ammoniacal nitrates are particularly adapted to the cereals, nitrate of potash to beets and other roots and gaseous nitrogen to the legumes. A great part of the sulphate of ammonia of commerce comes from gas factories. 2,645 pounds of coal yields about 19 pounds of sulphate of ammonia. Equal proportions are taken from the drainage water of large cities treated with sulphuric acid and certain aqueous volcanoes. But the inexhaustible source of nigrogenous matter is the air. 69,-620,000 pounds of atmospheric nitrogen rest permanently on the surface of each Directly to draw the nitrogen of the air so as to make it assimilable to plants is the most beautiful problem which chemistry can solve in favor of agriculture, and consequently of the feeding of mankind. The more nitrogen given to wheat the greater the harvest and the richer the grain in gluten. To draw nitrogen from the air for the benefit of our fields is practically to solve the problem of cheap living; and we will certainly succeed in this, for as soon as a problem becomes a question of general interest, science gives a solution of it.
Besides, we are already on

to this solution; we have already succeeded in manufacturing nitrogeneous matter whose nitrogen originates from the air. We are now only looking for cheaper methods to give agriculture mountains of nitrogeneous matter, manufactured at the cost of the atmosphere. Still, while seeking this, immense quantities of corumercial nitro-geneous matter, well fitted for chemi-cal fertilizers, is always at our command and will never be wanting for our real needs.

PHOSPHORIC ACID.

In 1669 an alchemist, of Hamburg, discovered a strange substance. It was a yellowish white body, soft as wax, translucid, burning with an odor of garlic and spontaneously, besides giving light in the dark, a characteristic which in that superstitious age inspired terror. You recognize phosphorous. Its name is derived from the Greek phos, light and phero, I carry, on account of the luminous vapor it spreads in the dark. No industrial application being found for this body, it long remained a curiosity of the labratory. It is scarcely a hundred years since phosphorous was known to any but rare adepts in chemistry and they not vuite free frrom the superstitions attending it.

Before the invention of chemical

lights in 1845, it was believed a rare substance. No idea of its abundance in mature or the immense importance of it to organized beings was known Agriculture did not suspect its useful-ness and the first sugar refiners threw away the bone black so rich in phosphate, and selling now at so high a price. Neither animal nor vegetable life is possible without phosphorous. Phosphorous determines both nerves and cerebral activity. The spinal marrow contains it in large proportions and the bony structure of both man and animals is formed of phosphorous in combination with lime and magnesia. When phosphorous burns it combines with oxygen and forms phosphoric acid. This acid can in its turn combine with alkaline matters like lime and magnesia to form phosphates. Phosphates of lime is most generally used in making phosphates.

making phosphates.

A plant in burnt sand will die without phosphate of lime. With one hundredth of a grain to two and a half pounds of sand the plant won't die, but with lifteen grains the growth is superb. To make this experiment we take a very small seed, for if you take a pea which is a large seed and contains much phosphate concentrated around the embryo, the plant will grow and produce seed at the expense of the first seed sown. But if these seed are sown again, they have not sufficient phosphate to produce a second sufficient phosphate to produce a second crop. Phosphorous is then most valuable to vegetation when in combination with lime. Under the soluble form of

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, phosphate of lime it is absorbed by phosphate of this true assessment by plants and assists powerfully in their development and fruiting; it then passes into the structures of man and animals. Anhydrous phosphoric acid contains 31 of phosphorous and 40 of oxygen, total 71. In nature an equivalent of phosphoric acid is always combined with three equivalents of ime. In this state phosphate of lime is insoluble and no value to a crop except in certain acid soils, newly cleured, where reaction may render it soluble. It must be powdered very fine and carefully mixed with the soil.

Natural phosphates are made soluble by being treated with sulphuric acid weakened with water. Then two equivalents of lime are converted into sulphate of lime and replaced in the phosphate by two equivalents of water. Thus the phosphoric acid is now combined with but one equivalent of lime and water; in this form it is soluble.

This is the method of procedure the mineral phosphate of lime or tricalcique is ground fine and passed through a sieve. Fifty to eighty per cent. of its weight in subphuric acid at 50 degrees is poured upon it. The mixture is well worked and the reaction takes place. The sulphuric acid attacks the tricalcique phosphate, takes up two equivalents of lime to form a sulphate of lime and leaves but one in combination with the phosphoric acid. The two equivalents of lime are replaced for the acid by two equivalents of water borrowed from the hydrated sulphyric acid. We thus obtain a product that is an equivalent of monocalcique phosphate containing two equivalents of water and some sulphate of lime.

There are besides in this product certain earthly matters and metallic oxydes which mineral phosphates always contain in more or less quantities. This is the impure mono-calcique phosphate or superphosphate of lime of commerce in which the phosphoric acid is immediately soluble in water, or at least in the alkaline citrate of ammonia which is generally used in the making of chemical fertilizers. Its richness in soluble phosphoric acid varies from twelve to fifteen per cent., according to the composition of the natural phosphate used in making it.

The superphosphate contains an average of sixty per cent. of anhy-drous sulphate of lime or plaster, which is formed during the reaction Reverted phosphates are those which soluble in water at the time of the preparation of the superphosphate, cease to be at the end of a certain time from the combination of a part of the phosphoric acid with the peroxyde of of iron and aluminum which the natural phosphates always contain. It is worth no more than the precipitated or bicalcique phosphate, for the reverted phosphate is only soluble after remaining a long time in an acid soil.

To find how much phosphoric acid there is in a tricalcique phosphate, divide by 2.18, and to know how much tricalcique phosphate to the quantity of phosphoric acid found, multiply by 2.18. For example: If a superphosphate contains fifteen per cent. of soluble phosphoric acid, multiply this fifteen by 2.18 and we find 33.70 per cent. of tribasic phosphate contained in the superphosphate.

For many years bones were the only practicable source of phosphate of lime. They were gotten at first from bone pits made by refuse animals and even went so far as to rifle old graves. Eli Beaumout, Professor of Geology at the school of mines, begged Mr Joseph Lamballe, the celebrated surgeon, to weigh a good many different skeletons and found that a dry human skeleton weighed an average of nine pounds and contained six pounds of phosphate of lime. From these figures t was concluded that from the time of the Gauls to the present day our method of burying the dead had covered in the French soil an immense mass of phosphorous evual to forty-five millions of pounds of phosphate of lime.

But we need not be uneasy and may continue to respect our dead. A few years working of the numerous de-posits of natural phosphates now in loss. Farmers will be several thousand years exhausting the deposits already found and others are continually being found. Forty departments in France have deposits or phosphate of lime fow worked. Phosphoric acid is found on all cultivated continents and in immeasurable quantities.

The phosphate of bones is, like manure, but an imperfect fertilizer. The mineral phosphste alone really euriches the soil. Bones are now only used in preparing a mono-calcique phosphate to obtain industrial phos-phorous. Agriculture really relies on geological phosphates

A Balloon on a Steeple. The Chicago Inter-Ocean's Mon-mouth, Ills., special says: "The spec-tacle of an enormous balloon, sweep-ing above the city a few hundred feet drew people from the stores and nouses on Thursday afternoon till the streets were croweed. The excitement became intense when shortly the air ship swooped down affd impaled itself on the spire of the Catholic Church on the spire of the Catholic Church near the public square. The balloon at once collapsed and a hundred citizens helped to drag the concern to the ground. The basket was empty, barring a torn shirt, a sleeve cuff and some branches of oak, indicating a collision with the consequence. collision with tree tops somewhere and the possible death of an gronaut. All efforts to discover where the balloon came from and the name and fate of its occupant have been unavailing."

A Mean Old General Routed. Old "General Debility" has been put to flight in Arkansas, with happy results. From Brinkley, from Webb City, and from Walnut Ridge, Messrs. P. R. Anderson, E. M. Taylor and F. S. Pinchbeck respectively, write that they were all afflicted with general debility, and received solid benefit from Brown's Iron Bitters. This is pleasant to know, not only for Arkansas people, but for all sections of the country where General Debility has counted victims by the thousand. For

sale everywhere. Jumbo Killed.

Jumbo, Barnum's \$300,000 elephant, was killed on the Grand Trunk Air Line track half_a mile east of St. Thomas, Out., last Wednesday night. His keeper was leading him along the track when a freight train came up behind, unnoticed, and ran him down.
He was injured so badly that he died
in thirty minutes. The trick elephant
Tom Thumb was also injured, his leg being broken.

made

A Doctor's Woes.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTSING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for distribus. Twenty-five cents a bottle. A THADE IN HUMAN HONES:

The Horrible Work of Chinese Chouls in San Francisco-Dead Bodies Stolen from Cemeteries in Various Parts of Califor

A horrible discovery was made in Chinatown, Cal., last Thursday. Information was given to the city coroner that a frightful stench was being emltted from a cellar on Pacific street. He went to the cellar and found the floor covered with human skulls and bones partially covered with flesh in the last stage of decomposition. In an inner room the coroner found a number of Chinese engaged in boiling down the remains of other bodies, while several other Chinamen were engaged in scraping the boiled bones and packing them in boxes for shipment to China. It is estimated that the cellar contained over three hundred dead bodies, which had been taken secretly from various an instance of Chinese ingenuity it is stated that those in charge of these operations, fearing the stench from hoiling pots would be so great as to attract attention outside, had procured two living stanks so that the color of two living skunks, so that the odor of the latter might overcome that of the former. The coroner has taken charge of all the remains. This discovery of the horrible practices of the Chinese in preparing the bones of their dead fellow-countrymen

making to wrest the State from the Democrats. The organizing abilities of Mahone are great. He is uneasy about his own re-election and consequently gives more attention to the canvass. My friend thought that John S. Wise was making himself almost if for shipment to China, which has been carried on under the very nose of the city authorities, has created a deep and intense excitement. The acknowledgment that such a mass of putrifaction S. Wise was making himself almost if was lying exposed in the very heart of not quite as unpopular as Mahone. For his own part he disliked Wise the he city, while at the same time the drainage and sewers of the city are nown to be in filthy condition, has majority would easily be twenty thou-sand in Virginia if all the removals caused a feeling of fear for the health of he city. After all the boxes containdemanded were made right away. ing the remains of the dead Chinamen had been removed to the morgue, the Coroner was interviewed in regard to the matter. He stated that when he arrived at the cellar in which the cratic nominee for Governor, gave the following answers to the questions bodies were stored, and in which the propounded by a Richmond reporter: bottles were stored, and in which the putrified remains, which had still to be boiled, were lying, he set to work to break open the boxes. There were some sixty bodies in all. Each box contained a tin case in which, carefully publicans coming over to the Demo wrapped in oil cloths, were a number of human bones. The smaller bones at every point I have been I had Reand long strips of skin were wrapped up in separate parcels and placed within the larger ones. On the outside of each box was a label, bearing Chinese characters, giving the name of the dead are with us on State issues. of Mr. John S. Wise's denunciation of person within, so that the remains could be identified by relatives in the Pittssylvania County people as murderers and assassins?" "He does himself and his cause harm, of course." China. After having opened several boxes the Coroner concluded to seize the whole lot and remove them to the mus of Mr. Wise in so abusing Vir morgue. Express wagons were called for the purpose. While the cases were ginia people?" being placed in wagons some of them rolled off and fell to the payement, Radical prospective wing of the Na-tional Republican party to which his breaking open and exposing the con-tents. The crowd which had assembled party in Virginia is allied, and who are fighting under the bloody shirt and not the Star-Spangled Banner." upon learning the cause of the excite-ment, jumped on the bones and in their indignation trod them under foot. The policed quickly interpose, and the loading continued without further interruptions. The remains were removed to the morgue. Most of the boxes containing the remains were on examination found to have come from cities in the interior of the State. The remay roar, death may come, but when a woman well and truly loves, a man mains were shipped from there to San Francisco in common tea boxes. Those tempt. The public may brand him a that come from the interior are boiled and prepared before shipment so that no odor is perceptible on the route Only those received from San Francisco cemeteries have the flesh still or them, when brought for preparation to the cellar. It was the intention to to have shipped all those on the steamer City of Pekin, which sails Saturday next. It is rumored that the Chines companies will bring an action against the coroner for a removal of the boxes

and remains. MURDER IN EDGEFIELD.

William Hammond, A Highly Respected

Young Man, Shot Down lo a Neighbor's From the Edgefield Advertiser, Sept. 15) One of the most prominent and honored ladies in our county is Mrs. Fannie Prescott Culbreath, living near Republican Church, on the South side. She and tedious trial bade him good-bye and went home. Tuesday night, while is the only daughter of the late Capt. Wm. F. Pres ott. For two or three years past she has been separated from her husband, O. T. Culbreath, Esq. who, however, lives in the same immediate neighborhood. The social standing and popularity of Mrs. Culbreath would forbid us thus publicly mentioning such a fact, were it not, and a property of the same in the under present circumstances, almost impossible to avoid it. Mrs. Culbreath's children all live with her. The eldest of these are a grown son and daughter—grown, but still quite young. On Saturday night last young Mem-phis Culbreath, the son, wishing to go to spend the night at the house of his uncle, Mr. Lou Prescott, a few miles off, asked Mr. William Hammond, a indifferent. Such is life.

The homicide occurred about a year young genlieman, a friend, and a next-door neighbor, to repair to his mother's house, attend to the feeding of the stock, &c., and guard the family during the night. Mr. Hammond, who is 25 or 26 years old and unmarried, is the son of Mrs. James Ham-mond, a widow, living about a mile from Mrs. Culbreath. In the Culbreath family he was almost as much at home as in his own house, having previously for two or three years, been in their being taken off of him, and while Evans was leaving the field, with his mother's arm around him, as the witemploy as a superintendent. At about 84 o'clock he took one of the younger children, a little boy who was sick and quite nauseated, out to the edge of the oack piazza to vomit. Mrs. Culbreath followed with a lighted lamp. The child becoming relieved, Mrs. Cul-breath returned into the house, while Mr. Hammond and the child stepped

contents of his pistol into his body, causing almost instant death. The south bound freight train on the Richmond and Danville railroad on Wednesday went through a bridge over Coddle creek, fifteen miles from Charlotte, N. C. Twenty-three box cars, with their contents of merchan-dise, were totally wrecked, and two down a few paces into the yard. While there a shot was suddenly heard from the bottom of the yard, some 20 or 25 yards off, perhaps, and Mr. Ham-mond fell, mortally wounded—the left mond fell, mortally wounded—the left side of his head, face, neck and shoulder being riddled with bullets. He lingered, unconscious, at Mrs. Culbreath's until noon on Monday, when he died. The community in which this terrible unknown men, supposed to have been tramps, were killed. Firemen James Davenport and Will Owens went down in the wreck and were severely but not fatally injured. The force of con-struction were repairing the bridge and sent ont a flag to warn the ap-proaching train. The distance, how-ever, was too short, the train being affair occurred are in a state of wild excitement. Peoples' mouths are full of reports, rumors, inferences and declarations. We do not deem it the part of wisdom or justice to make public any of these. No arrest has been heavily loaded, and the engineer could not stop it before reaching the bridge. In attempting to stop, the steam char on one side blew out. The accident delayed travel for a day or two.

CRAWFORDVILLE, GA., June 11, 1885.
For ten years I have been suffering with muscular Rheumatism. Patent medicines and physicians prescriptions falled to give relief. Last summer I commenced to use B. B., and experienced partial relief before using one bottle. I continued its use and gladly confess that it is the best and quickest medicine for Rheumatism I have ever tried and I cheerfully recommend it to the public.

* J. W. RHODES, A. M., M. D. -A special from Greenville, Ala., states that a young man named Staggers was killed there Friday by a peculiar accident. He was in a cotton press trampling down cotton when the follow block attached to the screw above broke loose, fell upon Staggers and broke his neck. His body was badly mutilated and instantaneous death resulted.

Majority of Five or Ten Thousand Con-

THE VIRUINIA CAMPAIGN:

he finds a good spirit prevailing every-

where among Democrats. They are working hard and are very enthusiastic

over their gallant candidate. General

Lee's speeches are excellent-better than expected-and are received by

Grand cavalcades are greeting the con-

quering hero in the Valley.

My informant says that in the be

ginning of the campaign Mahone se-

cured a large sum of money which he has used, probably to good advantage, where it was possible. There is a bad

element in every State, and the free display of funds never fails to have its

effect. But this class is not considera-

ble, and the State is regarded as per-

fectly safe,
I asked the probable majority. The

reply did not startle me, although it was only half what has heretofore been

claimed. The journalist said it would

be any where between five thousand

and ten thousand, or about the figures of last year. Greater exertions are

WHAT GENERAL LEE SAYS.

General Fitzhugh Lee, the Demo

"General, do you hear of many Re-

"Yes, a great many of the old Re-

"What in your opinion is the ani

A ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.

Her Lover Confined in Jail.

(From the Chesterfield Advertiser, Sept. 15.)

The wind may howl, the thunder

she will marry him or die in the at-

fled from her home and had come 25

miles through the darkness and rain

to marry her lover, James Hunter. Sher. I King, not knowing exactly

were made man and wife. The Rev.

ago. James Hunter and George W. Evans had a difficulty several years before, but they were apparently on

vious to the fatal encounter. On that

day, however, in consequence of an

insulting remark made by Hunter in allusion to Evans's wife, Evans knock-ed him down and punished him. After

nesses for the State testified, Hunter

ran up to Evans and discharged the

A Railroad Wreck.

good terms with each other just

W. McRoy performed the ceremony

A Young Lady Leaves Her Home to Marry

suppose he thinks it will help the

the people with hearty applause

he Charlotte Observer writes:

fidently Predicted What Fitzhugh Le The final presentment of the grand The Washington correspondent of jury for Fairfield county, made at the recent term of Court, contains the fol-A distinguished newspaper man who is a Virginian, tells me that he has lowing remarks on the so called "Regraveled in various portions of the ulators" in that county: State since the canvass began and that

surely, must be cause of profound re

set in motion the machinery of the law, more. This gentleman said that the

of your charge touching the conduct of the so-callek "Regulators", alluded to the alleged causes of their unlawful proceedings, we may be permitted to add a word upon this head. If it is true, as has been stated in the public prints, that miscegenation is the evil that has thus tempted the citizen to take the law in his own hands, we are confronted with a condition of things scarcely less deporable than the means alleged to have been employed by these "Regulators". If, as has been stated, the victims of these alleged outrages are white men who have been living in adultery with negro women, in this fact we may find a sufficient cause, though it is no excuse, for the lawlessness in question. In that cause, we are confronted with an evil that is at once an insult to our civilization and a standing menace to our social order. While condemning a resort to unlawful means to rid society of those who thus murderer, the court may sentence him to death or to hard labor in the State duty and decency, it is nevertheless prison, the statutes may take away his our desire to urge such an enforcement rights as a citizen forever, everybody of the law as will accomplish what it else may forsake him, but the woman is said these "Regulators" seek to who has given him her undivided affection in the time of his peace and prosperity will never forsake him, though the whole world may condemn then the time of adultery be so amended, if practicable, as to remove the difficulties now attending the proof of the act of adulteprosperity will never forsake him, though the whole world may condemn her for it. It is only in cases of extreme adversity and misfortune that woman's best and brightest traits are brought to light. They may have lain dormant for years, but the time will certainly come when the world will find them out. James Hunter was convicted at this term of court of manslaughter. Miss Dora Evans was an eye-witness to the killing and a niece of the deceased. Monday morning Hunter was sentenced to four years in Hunter was sentenced to four years in the first of the deceased of the deceased of the deceased of the deceased of feeling, we doubt not the evils as to remove the difficulties now attending the proof of the act of adultery. Let the facts necessary to constitute the rime be made easier to be adduced in the court-house. Let some official be specially charged with the detection and reporting of offenders of this class. Above all, let there be that condition of public sentiment which shall render the commission of such offences a sure means of forfeiting social recognition as well as the privileges of good citizenship, In such a state of feeling, we doubt not the evils of the deceased. Monday morning leges of good citizenship. In such a Hunter was sentenced to four years in the State prison. Friends and kinsmen who had staid by him in the long and tedious trial bade him good-bye and tedious trial bade him good-

sheriff King and his household were sleeping the sleep of the just, suddenly there came a gentle tap, tap, on the outer door, Was it a ghost? No; it was a nymph. Miss Dora Evans had Killed by a Falling Tree. what to do, put her off till morning. Wednesday morning promptly at 8 o'clock James Hunter and Dora Eyans in the jail hall, in the presence of about 100 spectators—officers, members of the bar, jurymen, white, colored and

BROWNS Quickly and completely ourse Malarja, and Chills and Fovers. For Intermittent Forers, Insentitude, Lock of Energy, it has no structude, Lock of Energy, it has no petito, and strengthens the mucies and nerves. It does not injure the teeth, cause hasdacho, or produce constitution—all other from medicins do.

ATREE T. J. RETLLY, the patriotic and scholarly Catholic Divins, of Arkansas, asy: produce constitution—all other from medicines do.

FATHER T. J. REILLY, the patriotic and scholarly
Catholic Divine, of Arkansas, says:

"I have used Brown's from Bitters with the greatest satisfaction for Malaria, and as a preventive of
Ohills and like diseases, and will always keep it on
hand as a ready friend."

Genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines hand as a ready friend."

Genuine has shore trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take me others. Made saly by BROWN WIREMICAL CO., HALTIMORE, MR. HEADERS HAND BOOK—useful and attractive, containing the prises for recipes, information about orins, etc., information about orins, etc., and all of the sales of medicine, or mailed to any address on recoupt of 20. stamp.

OPIUM and WHISKY HABITS cured at home without pain. Book of particular, went FREE. B. W. WOOLLEY, M. D., Aklanta, Ca.

Good Pay for Agenta. \$100 to \$200 per mo. scade selling our Grand New History. Famous and Declaive Battles of the World Write to J. C. McCurdy & Co., Philadelphil, P.

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Special terms to young men of small means.
The isord vession begins August 25th.
For Catalogue address July231.2m

What the Grand Jury of the C tanty Say

THE PAINFIELD "MEGULATORS":

We have gravely considered the remarks of his Honor the presiding Judge, in his opening charge, touching alleged violations of the law by bands of persons styling themselves—or termed by others—"Regulators". Beyond the statements made by the presiding Judge, and the accounts which have been published in the newspapers, we have no information upon this subject. It seems to be the general belief that these "Regulators" have gone quite beyond the pale of the law, and this, gret, not to say the deepest concern, to all law-abiding and order-loving people. Were we in possession of the facts necessary as the foundation of any presentment-had we any information which we could shape into a suggestion—we should not he itate to bring the matter to the immediate at-tention of the Court. But these facts and this information are alike wanting in the present instance. Much as we regret our inability to

for the punishment and suppression of the acts to which your Honor has alluded, we are yet gratified to know that all the ordinary agencies of the law, for the correction of any evils, are here in easy reach of every citizen, from the bighest to the lowest. The course of justice, as administered by our officials, of whatever rank, is alike untainted by corruption and unim-peded by personal considerations. We doubt not that upon complaint made by the alleged victims of the unlawful acts of the so-called "Regulators", any and all of our magistrates will prompt ly issue the warrant proper upon the nformation given under oath. That warrant in the hands of the proper officer would find prompt and easy execution. While, as we have said we deplore and condemn the resort to any means other than lawful means publicans, among them Wickham, Cal-lahan, Rives, Baily and others. Indeed, ever great, we are yet glad to be able to congratulate the people of the publicans come up and give me such county upon the assurance they may information, and state to me that they feel that the law is yet supreme, and that its enforcement is yet unat-"What in your judgment is the effect tended with delay or with difficulty, Your Honor having, in that portion

> An old farmer named John Hagerwood went into the woods near Nash ville with his son to cut logs. Not coming home a search party was or-ganized. The dead body of the old man was found with his head split wide open, and near by the almost lifeless body of the son, who has since died. It appears that while they were passing through the forest a dead tree fell, crushing both to the ground with the above results. A faithful dog kept the bodies from being devoured by hogs.

POR GOUGHS AND GROUP US. CHEROKEE REMEDI MULLEIN.

The Greatest-Medical Triumph of the Age!

Symptoms of A
TORPID LIVER
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in
the head, with a duli sensation in the
back part, Pain under the choulderblade, Failness after cating, with a disinclination to exertion of bedy or mind,
Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with
a feeling of having neglected some duty,
Weariness, Dizziness, Fiuttering at the
Heart. Dots before the eyes, Headache
ever the right eye, Restlessness, with
fiffil dreams, Highly colored Urine, and
CONSTIPATION.

atfal dreams, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S FILLS are especially adapted to such eases, one doso effects such a change of feeling asto astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetic, and cause the hody to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 42 Marray St. N.Y. TUTT'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Renovates the body, makes healthy flesh, strengthens the weak, repairs the wastes of the system with pure blood and hard muscle; tones the nervous system, invigorates the brain, and imparts the vigor of manhood. 81. Sold by druggists.

OFFICE 44 Murray St., New York.

DEAF AND BLIND.

How an Atlanta Woman was Made to See and Hear,

AN INTERESTING STORY.

Miss Minnie Wailace resides with Mrs. George Fickland, 41 McAfee street, At-lanta, Ga., and from her own lips a Consti-tution reporter learned the following ap-

tution reporter learned the following appalling story:
Several months ago she became almost totally blind and deaf, and could not taste anything except salt. Her bones became the seat of intense pain, her joints were swollen and painful, and eventually her whole body and limbs became covered with splotches and small sores. Her appetite failed, and she gradually lost flesh and strength, and had but little use of herself, as her limbs and muscles were paralyzed. She, as well as her friends and those with whom she lived, despaired of her recovery.

whom she lived, despaired of her recovery. Her sufferings, combined with loss of hear-ing and taste, and blindness, were truly heartrending. All treatment from physicians and the

As treatment from physicians and the use of medicines seemed powerless. Her disease was blood poison and rheumatism, As she now seemed well and hearty the reporter asked what wrought such a wonderful change.

porter
"Botanic Blood Balm—B. B. B.—was the
great remedy that acted so powerfully on
my disease and cured me. I never experienced any unpleasant symptoms from its use, and its action is so quick that it sur-prises all."

rises all."

The reporter then sought a physician who knew the case, whereupon he handed us the following lines:

"I examined the above case of blood poison and rheumatism, before and after being cured, and certify to the facts as above stated, and must acknowledge that the B. B. B. effected a most wonderful

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