

VOL. XLIII.

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ITS ORIGIN, ITS PRESENT EQUIPMENT AND ITS WORK.

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AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE OF MISSISSIPPI, July 4.—Referring to a number of notes taken in a mid-summer tour of four of the most important Southern States, I do not know that I could select a more interesting subject than the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi. This may be stated without discounting, in any wise, the many places, institutions and things of note along the lines of railways which connect Charleston with the peculiarly favored land in which the institution named is situated.

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But whatever this institution may be it has caused a great stir in social, agricultural and political circles ever since its establishment, seven years ago. It has met with opposition, strong but not fatal; it has traveled over a rough road and still survives; and it has lived down a certain class of opponents and is still doing battle against some formidable ones. As between the friends of the College and its friends the lines are very sharply drawn; and even the comparative stranger, who runs, may read.

THE ISSUES STATED.

Broadly stated, the question is one of utility: Does it pay the taxpayer to support the College; and, granting the utility of the College to be fact, carried out, do the results warrant the State in continuing its appropriations? The history of the College up to the present time carries with it the solution of every one of these questions. The history is, therefore, essential to a clear conception of the interesting situation.

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Many a case supposed to be radical lung disease, is really one of liver complaint and indigestion, but unless that disease is cured, it will do little good to treat the lungs with corrupting matter so long as the liver continues to secrete bile. It is not until we have consumption, which is the result of the lungs, in its worst form, that the system can be completely renovated. Fully nine-tenths of the addresses to be made are on agricultural subjects, which is regarded as a very significant fact as showing the trend of the education of the students.

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Dr. Morrison of Shelby, has just received from his sister, Mrs. T. J. Jackson, a letter in which she states that a daughter has recently been born to her daughter, Mrs. Christian, nee Miss Julia Jackson, Sr. and Mrs. Christian, who were married in Richmond somewhat over a year ago, are now living at San Diego, Cal. General Stonewall Jackson had but one child, Miss Julia, and this is his first grandchild.—Shelby News.

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T. A. EDISON, THE WIZARD.

TELLING ABOUT HIS EXPERIENCES IN SUBMARINE SIGNALING.

The Captains of Vessels Seven Miles Apart Can Talk With Each Other—In Philadelphia Buying Electrical Apparatus for His Laboratory.

A smooth-faced, thick-set, youthful-looking man, attired in a gray suit and accompanied by two handsome young women, stepped briskly up to the desk of the Continental Hotel office and registered in a plain round back-hack, "Thomas A. Edison, Orange, N. J." It was the wizard of electricity. The young women were his wife and sister-in-law. He appeared to be enjoying the best of health, and said the stories about his being at the point of death while in Florida were without foundation. He said he had come to Philadelphia to purchase electrical apparatus for his new laboratory at Llewellyn, N. J.

TWO MILLIONS IN EXPERIENCES.

The laboratory, the erection of which has just begun, will, when finished, be as large as the University of Pennsylvania buildings and will be devoted entirely to experimenting. The machine, the largest and most improved patterns, the machine shop alone being 200 feet long. Mr. Edison, in speaking of the cost of experimenting, said he had expended over \$2,000,000 in the line of his work, and that he had money well invested. In speaking of his Florida trip he said he was well pleased with the climate that he had created a permanent laboratory on the banks of the Colosabaquia river, where he will continue his experiments every winter. He has created a number of electric-light plants in several Florida towns, but he has not devoted much time to plants.

SIGNALING UNDER WATER.

One of his most interesting experiments was in submarine signaling, in which messages can be transmitted from ship to ship by means of steam whistles operated by keys in the same manner as telegraphic instruments. All his experiments have so far been confined to the waters of the Chesapeake bay, where he has succeeded in conveying intelligible messages a distance of one mile. The principle on which he will endeavor to perfect his experiment is the remarkable facility afforded by water for transmitting sound.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.

From the New York Financial Chronicle's cotton article the following figures are gathered relative to the movement of the staple during the past week: The total receipts reached 9,398 bales, against 2,368 bales last week and 8,940 bales the previous week, a total of 24,332 bales since the 1st of September, 1886, 5,190,412 bales, against 5,207,708 bales for the same period of 1885-6, showing a decrease since September 1, 1881, of 261,292 bales. The exports for the week reach a total of 18,775 bales, of which 10,787 were to Great Britain, 209 to France, and 2,681 to the rest of the continent.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON.

The total visible supply of cotton, as reported by cable and telegraph, for the week is as follows: Total of Great Britain stock 831,000 bales, total of continental stocks 384,800—making a total of European stocks of 1,215,800 bales. The total visible supply for the week is 1,808,925 bales, of which 1,138,925 are American and 669,800 East Indian, etc. The imports into continental ports during the week were 55,000 bales. These figures include the actual receipts of 45,775 bales as compared with the same date of 1886, and a decrease of 41,900 bales as compared with the corresponding date of 1885. The receipts at interior towns for the week have been 2,681 bales. Old interior stocks decreased 2,491 bales, and were 47,889 bales less than at the same period last year.

THE RECEIPTS FROM THE PLANTATIONS.

The receipts from the plantations, being the actual receipts not Southern consumption, of cotton that reached the market through the outlets for the week were 3,898 bales. The total receipts since the 1st of September are 3,184,284 bales. The actual receipts from the plantations for the week only 3,898 bales, the balance being taken from the stocks at the interior towns. Cotton in sight June 24 was 6,312,076 bales, as compared with 6,112,824 bales on the 1st of September. The speculation in cotton for future delivery at this market has been feverish and unsettled in tone, with the course of prices somewhat irregular. The recent stocks have caused some anxiety about contracts for this crop, and August options advanced 40 points from the recent figures—namely, from 10.00 to 10.40. There was no considerable short interest to squeeze, and prices gave way the moment buying reports from the growing crop prevented any material improvement in the more distant options, although it was generally anticipated that the supplies will run pretty quiet low in the early fall months, especially in Europe."