

AN INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

An interesting Review by Gen. Stephen D. Lee of the Progress Made in Breaking Up the All-Cotton Idea—Promise for the Near Future.

(Washington Letter to the New York Star.)

Gen. Stephen D. Lee, president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi, has been in the city a few days. Your correspondent, knowing that Mississippi has taken the lead among the Southern States in an organized movement of redemption from the cotton specialty—the fetich of the one crop idea—and that Gen. Lee, as the head of the machinery of that movement, would be eminently qualified to speak of its achievements and its prospects, called on him at the Ebbitt House. Gen. Lee was enthusiastic over the outlook for his adopted State, and readily responded to all interrogatories. The following is a verbatim report of his remarks: "A revolution is going on in Mississippi in diversifying her industries, especially in the line of agriculture. Heretofore, and even now, the farming interests are mainly in the raising of cotton and corn, which have restricted her people to the incubus of the one crop—leading to soil exhaustion and money receipts mainly at one season of the year. Many intelligent citizens, however, have long since abandoned cotton, and it is now known that Mississippi is soon destined to be one of the leading States in stock and dairy farming. These gentlemen have demonstrated that the native grasses, such as Bermuda, Japan clover, Johnson grass, crab grass and other kinds, supplemented with the varieties of sorghum—or, as known in its deteriorated shape—chicken corn, afford as great a variety of food for stock, and of a permanent character, as is given in any State. It is known, too, that cotton seed is the most valuable food for cattle, and combined with the grasses affords better and cheaper food than can be had anywhere else. It is a fact that cattle in Mississippi have not been fed until late years. They made their own living on the common, subsisting on such grass and food as the country afforded, even in winter. It is true they usually got poor during the three months of December, January and February; but in the remaining nine months they had ample food in grazing, the grass affording good grazing from about March 1 (at which time corn is planted) to December 15. In other words, stock is handled readily throughout the year by feeding them only two and a half or three months, with which slight attention they are kept in good fix. It is strange, then, that Mississippi is a stock State, when at the North feeding is necessary for four or six months? Ensilage also is easily prepared and successfully fed to stock in Mississippi. Among the gentlemen who have led off in this important industry may be mentioned Col. W. B. Montgomery, of Starkville, who has a herd of over two hundred registered Jersey cows. In the same section, or northeast portion of the State, may be mentioned Col. Col. H. M. Aldrow, assistant secretary of the Interior, John Allen, M. O. Winston Garth, Mr. Abbott, Judge Houston, Mat Mahomer and other Col. White, Col. Hamando, Col. Hemmingway, Mr. O. Deane, of Jacon, and Col. Stuart, on the Gulf coast. In fact there is no portion of the State that is not suitable for stock of some kind.

"Along the coast or southern tiers of counties south of Meridian and the Vicksburg Railroad sheep are raised with great ease, and the recent Mississippi exhibit gotten up by Major S. A. Jones (interior department) demonstrated that Mississippi had as fine wool as could be found in the United States. Market gardening is successfully carried on throughout the State, and the railroads are now furnishing refrigerator cars for sending vegetables and fruits to St. Louis, Chicago and other cities. Around Madison Station are many hundreds of acres of strawberries, and Dr. H. E. McCay, from his great success in handling and shipping this fruit, is known as the "Strawberry King." South of Jackson and along the Illinois Central Railroad is a great vegetable and fruit region. Large shipments of peaches, tomatoes, cabbages, beans, &c., are made every year. The lumber business of Mississippi is very great. The State as yet has almost an inexhaustible supply of as good timber as is found in the world, and these valuable forests are now being bought up by lumber men. The extensive buildings for the Cotton Centennial Exposition at New Orleans were made of Mississippi pine. The timber exhibit of the State at the Exposition attracted great attention. A great impetus has been given to diversifying the industries of the State by the establishment six years ago of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi at Starkville. This institution is remaining agricultural college, and is conducted by an able board of trustees and faculty loyal to the agricultural interests of the State. It has had an average annual attendance of 300 students. During the present session 415 students have attended and over 300 were refused for lack of accommodations. The college was located on a farm of 1,700 acres of land, much of it made poor by continuous cultivation of cotton and corn. In a few years the farm has been brought up to a high state of cultivation, demonstrating that improved methods and a diversity of crops are peculiarly adapted to the South. By introducing the stock feature the poorest lands afford ample and good grazing for more than nine months in the year, and the best lands are giving remunerative returns in the different crops planted. The college is building up a fine-grade herd of the different breeds; has now forty-five head of pure-bred cattle, Holstein, Devon, Galloway, Huerford, Jersey, &c., 150 grades, 100 common cows, &c., over three hundred head in all. Last June a creamery and dairy was established, worked entirely by students. A De Laval separator was procured. The experiment proved a great success, and now, in less than a year since its establishment, it was the first, there are going up twenty creameries in different portions of the State—at Meridian, Aberdeen, Macon, Edwards Depot and other points. It has been clearly demonstrated that the burgeoning of climatic conditions" does not exist and that the "dry belt" has disappeared; that a successful creamery can be run in Mississippi as well as in Iowa or Michigan or Illinois. Last July and August, immediately after starting, 175 pounds of butter

were shipped daily to New Orleans, Mobile, Vicksburg, Memphis, &c., and the college has never been able to supply one-fifth of the demand made on it for butter. By June the milk of 600 cows will be handled at the college creamery. The butter is put on the market fresh, and commands a better price than "Elgin, Ill., butter." These creameries can be put up in Mississippi at an expense of from \$1,200 to \$2,000. Smaller creameries are now being put up at less cost and for individual use, as separators are being offered at reduced prices or lower than the De Laval. It is seen, then, that a creamery put up at the college has introduced a new industry in the State. Besides the stock raising, so successfully and obediently demonstrated, the college is also cultivating large orchards of fruits. Over 5,000 fruit trees are coming out; twenty acres of strawberries and other fruits, large and small, vegetables, &c. The college is liberally supported by the State, receiving from \$30,000 to \$40,000 a year. It cannot accommodate all the students desiring to attend. The commencement occasions have usually from 2,000 to 3,000 visitors from all portions of the State. It is doing a grand work, and has demonstrated that Mississippi can be made as great a success as a cattle and fruit State as a cotton State; that food for cattle grazing and winter food is cheaper than anywhere; that the land that was considered worn out are splendid grazing lands. Fields that have not been cultivated for years are now being included by wire fencing and herds of cattle put on them. The ordinary Indian corn, cow pea, sorghum, cane, &c., are being utilized for ensilage and feed. The ordinary or native grasses are equal to any other when cut and handled properly, and it is entirely unnecessary to introduce foreign grasses. In fact, the native grasses are now awakening to the fact that if they will just look beyond a "cotton row" they have a State which will produce not only what they have always grown, but almost everything else, and her capacity for diversified agriculture and industries is inexhaustible.

Gen. Stephen D. Lee is a tall, soldierly, handsome man about fifty years old. Trained to military life and having given to that profession the earlier years of his manhood, he has, since 1863, devoted himself to the peaceful arts of agriculture. Before he was called to the presidency of this college for five years ago, Gen. Lee was a firm believer in the monocultural policy and the farmers living from hand to mouth, never advancing or accumulating, always at the disheartening dead level of stagnation and dependence; yet he dwelt in an atmosphere of fealty to this system, and had not in his experience heard it questioned. He was among those, however, who first began to impeach its integrity and to discuss its overthrow. The establishment of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College was the practical result of this movement. It has been in existence only a few years, but in that brief period it has shown Mississippians that their State is blessed with boundless resources; that it offers rich rewards to every form of agricultural industry, and rejoices in a climate of unsurpassed healthfulness. The college farm has demonstrated the capacity of the State for gardening, fruit growing, stock raising, dairy farming. The college is turning out every year hundreds of intelligent young men, trained in all the details of diversified agriculture. General Lee has every right to be proud of the great work he is conducting, and hopeful of the result, not only for Mississippi, but for the entire Southwest.

HENDRICKS SOON FORGOTTEN.

The Friends of the Great Indian find that there is no Charm in His Name. (From a Washington Letter.) The political estate of the late Thos. A. Hendricks, which was burdened, doubtless, with too many administrators, has gone glimmering as it were. None would have supposed that the personal friends of Hendricks would be so soon forgotten. To those who were his supporters the administration apparently turns a deaf ear. Hendricks had about him a few persons from Indiana whom he was especially desirous of having quartered in comfortable positions. Since the day his remains were laid at rest in Indianapolis but two avowed friends have been recognized, and each of those in the smallest subordinate positions. The man who stood nearest Hendricks and was his confidential secretary was relieved the day John Sherman was made President pro tempore of the Senate and a Republican given the place. From that day to this promises have been made to Colonel East, with assurances that he would be assigned. East was true and faithful to Hendricks, and in view of the prominent position he occupied it was naturally expected he would be properly provided for.

Hendricks also had a nephew who was relieved from a good position by Sherman at the same time Colonel East was. He too has been promised from day to day, but yet is uncommissioned. To have been an officer of Hendricks does not mean an office at the hands of this administration. The case of Colonel East is one of more than ordinary importance. He has for years been a prominent factor in Indiana politics, and at one time, when brought up to a high state of cultivation, demonstrating that improved methods and a diversity of crops are peculiarly adapted to the South. By introducing the stock feature the poorest lands afford ample and good grazing for more than nine months in the year, and the best lands are giving remunerative returns in the different crops planted. The college is building up a fine-grade herd of the different breeds; has now forty-five head of pure-bred cattle, Holstein, Devon, Galloway, Huerford, Jersey, &c., 150 grades, 100 common cows, &c., over three hundred head in all. Last June a creamery and dairy was established, worked entirely by students. A De Laval separator was procured. The experiment proved a great success, and now, in less than a year since its establishment, it was the first, there are going up twenty creameries in different portions of the State—at Meridian, Aberdeen, Macon, Edwards Depot and other points. It has been clearly demonstrated that the burgeoning of climatic conditions" does not exist and that the "dry belt" has disappeared; that a successful creamery can be run in Mississippi as well as in Iowa or Michigan or Illinois. Last July and August, immediately after starting, 175 pounds of butter

by bad cooking, tough meats, late hours, business worries, irregular livers, sour dispositions, evil digestion and impure blood. Much of this mischief can be overcome by the use of Brown's Iron Bitters—the best tonic ever made. Mrs. Emily Crawford, Reidsville, Ga., writes: "After trying Brown's Iron Bitters we are persuaded that it is all that it claims to be—a good and reliable tonic." Thousands of others speak in like manner.

THE PRESIDENT'S MARRIAGE.

The Social Leaders of the National Capital Generally Taciturnous about Recent Reports of his Engagement.

(Washington Letter to the New York Herald.)

Curious as it may seem, the talk about the President's marriage to Miss Folsom has not yet produced any agitation here. The simple truth is, nobody believes it, else there would be a ferment. The sensation has been worked up from Buffalo, and for the benefit of certain social interests there. When the subject was first broached, about ten days ago, a very near and personal friend of the President authorized a positive denial of the report. Miss Cleveland, prior to her departure for Atlantic City, also gave it a most unequivocal contradiction, though it is untrue that she expressed any disapproval of such an alliance for her brother. Miss Folsom and she are warm friends, and the younger lady was the guest of the former at the White House last fall. There might have been some excuse for the rumor at that time. Not that the engagement is by any means unlikely to be true, but because of the manner in which the story has been circulated is any real doubt cast upon it. The rumor certainly is a desirable one for Miss Folsom. That may go without saying. To be raised to the position of first lady of the land by such an alliance would charm any woman's imagination. The close personal friendship that existed between Mr. Cleveland and his now deceased law partner is known to every citizen of Buffalo. Nothing could be more natural than that the former should interest himself in the welfare of the widow and the daughter of his friend. If the most positive denials given here go for nothing, and if President Cleveland really is to be married in June, there will be a social upturning here such as Washington never before has seen.

Despite Miss Cleveland's scholarship, her position and her many graces, it is an undeniable fact that she has been socially overshadowed by Mrs. William C. Whitney, the wife of the secretary of the navy. This lady, with her vast fortune, her splendid residence in New York, her commodious house on I street in this city and her country seat just outside the borders of the Capital, has been the recognized social queen of the present season. Previously unknown to the country and unheralded on her appearance in Washington, she has, in one short year, become the dictator at the Republican court and the leader of fashion. I am aware that many Washington ladies who read this will shake their heads, if they do not dispute the assertion even more warmly. But the less impulsive among them will recognize its truth. Where is there any lady in any way identified with the present regime that can dispute with her the place at the top? She cannot be named. Mrs. Manning had all the charms that fitted her for such a position. The treasury department outranks that of the navy in the maritime code of precedence, but the dangerous illness of Secretary Manning is likely to keep the lady of Albany out of the social field for some time to come.

Everybody who knows anything about this season at Washington admits that Mrs. Whitney has been appealed to when a triumphant success in any charitable or social enterprise was desired. Her house has been at the disposal of her friends when she is at home, though it must be admitted that some of her associates felt very badly because she recently declined to permit them to take possession of her home and servants when she was suddenly called to Cleveland, Ohio, by the death of her grandmother. She was resolute in her postponement of the newsboys' charity reception, however. For one woman to make a secret enemy of another is a serious affair. There is no such word as "forgiveness" in the feminine lexicon. I have been convinced of sincere womanly delight at the scandal which Mrs. Potter's reading of an obnoxious poem brought upon the Whitney coteries. It was the only serious misstep prior to the closing of her house, and, of course, she innocently suffered for her friend. Nobody supposes for a moment that Mrs. Whitney would have approved of such nauseating rubbish as "Ostler Joe"—a species of verse that has for months been sold in beer gardens and in the smoking cars of trains, but never mentioned in the presence of ladies. The unfortunate act of her great-granddaughter placed Mrs. Whitney in a position of considerable difficulty. It is believed to have given rise to the remark in certain high circles that she was high time to make the White House the social center of the Capital. Womanly malice had everything to do with this remark. It probably was the precursor of the wedding sensation now having its run. Some curious things have been told me by ladies during the past week regarding the channels through which the prospective marriage has been given to the world. I do not dare repeat them, for I should have the leaders of the social factions about my ears like so many horns.

If Mr. Cleveland is to marry in the near future—and I believe it is a right guaranteed even to Presidents under the Constitution—it means the inauguration of a merry war for social supremacy such as has not been seen in this Capital since the days of the Pierce Administration. The local nabobesses, now almost a unit as against "the foreign invasion," so-called, will inevitably divide and ally themselves with one or other wing in the contest. Miss Cleveland will retire to the leisure necessary to produce future successful literary fruit. She may outtempere writing "the great American novel" for all that is known to the contrary. If she does, and introduces a review of Washington society, there are those who will be able to recognize, if not dwell upon, some of the characters in the tale. Her reception by Washington society never has been excessively hearty, despite her charming manners, her bright intelligence and her excellent taste in dress.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Mrs. Wesson's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures whooping cough, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. July 14, 1891.

There is an osier-willow farm near the city of Macon, Ga., on which there are 400,000 willows growing, besides 80,000 slips recently set out. The willow cuttings are from four to seven feet long at the end of two years, and are then cut and stripped of their bark by machinery, wiped dry and laid away to dry. All the leaves and bark are dried and bled. They are used for medicinal purposes, and command 25 cents a pound.

SOUTH PACIFIC SAVAGES.

The Marshall Islanders, Their Wars, Dress Rites and Social Habits.

(From the San Francisco Examiner.)

The inhabitants of the far South Pacific coast islands are in many respects strange human beings, and not the least singular fact in connection with them is their manner and custom of life, both in the domestic circle and when battling with other tribes. Some 6,000 miles from this city is the Marshall group of islands, the inhabitants of which are conspicuous for their warlike propensities, great size, and gigantic strength, together with other traits of strongly original character, and regarding with little or nothing is known in the civilized world. A few days ago the three-masted schooner John Hancock returned from a trading cruise to the Gibe and Marshall groups and the master of the vessel, Captain William Chapman, secured a valuable collection of curiosities in the shape of war clubs, spears, boat paddles, shells, etc. With Captain Chapman, as a passenger, was a young man, S. F. Gray, connected with the house of A. Crawford & Co., of this city, who, during his visit to the islands, gained much interesting information concerning the islands and their inhabitants.

The natives are large and powerful. They are not unlike the New Zealanders, being of a dark, copper-colored complexion. In addition to a natural inclination for warfare, they are very treacherous, and in some portions of the group are cannibals. Their main occupation is like that of the Indian, loading and picking coconuts, which are prepared and shipped to this country with considerable profit. When not engaged in harvesting the coconuts or engaged on loading about on the ocean in a dog-out canoe, the Marshall islander puts in his time carving grotesque figures on canoe paddles and in whittling out murderous-looking war clubs, spears, arrows and other similar weapons. In carving they display great ingenuity, and while the figures are shown on the paddles are not exactly pretty, they are very intricate, and are not unlike similar work done in China. The figures on the paddle represent idols, and according to the islander's belief, if upon his boat paddle there is carved a figure of an idol he can safely navigate anywhere. In this connection it may be well to state that these islanders are the boldest and most skillful canoe navigators in the Pacific. They make voyages extending over many months, trusting to Providence, or rather rain, to supply them with fresh water. They navigate by means of a chart composed of small sticks tied together and representing the position of the various islands as regards the point of departure.

In warfare their weapons consist of clubs, spears and arrows, all of which they use with the greatest skill and accuracy. The clubs are made of ironwood, and are very heavy. They are of various shapes, the most murderous being the gnarled root of the ironwood tree. The other clubs are of lighter character. The arrows are made of light bumbo, the points being made of ironwood. The spears are also made out of the same kind of timber and run down to a fine point, which is tipped with a poisonous preparation. The feather end is fantastically gaudy, a regular bouquet of feathers plucked from the rarest birds being used and banded together with a strict regard for colors. The islanders, particularly in the vicinity of New Ireland, have no particular love for the whites, and it is not an infrequent occurrence to find some settler lying in front of his door dead. It is the work of some native, who, having become offended at the white man, has lain in wait and killed him. As a race they are very prolific, and it is not an uncommon thing, so Mr. Gray states, to see from fifteen to twenty children in each house, the offspring of one woman. The natives do not tolerate polygamy, and after marriage the women are famous for their fidelity. A sort of slave traffic exists throughout the islands, though, and single women can be purchased for servants and concubines for a mere trifle. Clothing is a thing unknown in most of the islands. In and about New Britain and Ireland, however, the breech-cloth is used.

A Washington correspondent to the New York Tribune in a recent article, in speaking of the tariff, says: "Speaker Carlisle is inclined to take a hopeful view of the prospects of tariff legislation at this session of Congress. He is reported as estimating that not more than fifteen Democrats will vote against the bill, while twenty-five Republicans will vote for it. Abram S. Hewitt thinks the bill will pass, and so does W. L. Scott, who has decided to vote for it and who is exerting his influence in favor of it. To his efforts are attributed the rumored intention of two other Pennsylvania Democrats to storm the Senate and support the measure. It is not a very profound secret that in his 'new departure' Mr. Scott is cheered and strengthened by the sympathy and approval of the Administration. There is pretty good reason to believe that in respect to the proposed tariff legislation Mr. Cleveland does not cling tenaciously to the doctrine that the office duties of a President are 'essentially executive,' but that, on the contrary, he not only feels a deep interest in the success of the tariff bill, but personally and otherwise is bringing a strong pressure to bear upon Democrats who are hostile, wavering or indifferent. This executive pressure probably will affect some votes.

—Louis Praeger, a Baltimore merchant, was killed and his daughter seriously injured by being caught on a trestle by a railway train on Sunday.

—A jury has rendered a verdict for defendants in the United States Court in Savannah in the case of John H. Gould and others, the case having been on docket fourteen years.

—The Knights of Labor are organizing negro assemblies in Arkansas and Texas. The citizens of Texarkana regard the movement as fraught with the gravest troubles in the near future.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Facts of Interest, Gathered from Various Quarters.

—Ex-President Arthur is out again. —The loss by the flood in Montreal is said to be \$1,685,000. —A prize fight audience has been indicted in Louisville, Ky. —Greeks troops are being pushed to the front as rapidly as possible. —John E. Benton, of Thomson, Ga., suicided, owing to financial troubles. —The cholera is spreading in Italy and has appeared in Venice and Lecco. —The Weaver brothers, Danville, Kansas, murderers, have been lynched. —Over \$1,000,000 in gold was shipped on Tuesday from New York to Europe.

—Col. Wm. L. Trenholm has duly assumed the office of Comptroller of the Currency. —Capt. Burnham, the oldest light-house keeper on the Florida coast, died at Cape Canaveral. —The Russian Government has decided to attempt tea cultivation upon a large scale. —A bloody fight between Americans and Mexicans occurred at Murphysville, on the Texas Pacific Railroad.

—The British troops have met with serious disaster in the vicinity of Mandelay. —An order prohibiting the circulation of Greek newspapers in Turkey has been issued. —It is said that the mouths of the Mississippi are again filling up, notwithstanding the jetties.

—The desolation in Stryi, Galicia, is terrific. Murders, suicides and robberies are of frequent occurrence. —The New York Legislature has rejected the charter of the Broadway Surface Railroad. The Governor will sign it. —E. M. Hughes, a young white man, was fatally stabbed by a colored man in Richmond, Va., without provocation.

—G. A. Bennett & Co. have notified the New York Stock Exchange that they cannot meet their engagements. —Gen. W. H. F. Lee, son of Gen. R. E. Lee, has applied through Senator Butler to have his political disabilities removed.

—Portions of Montreal are six feet under water and the city is in total darkness, the gas and electric works being flooded. —George T. Jackson, late president of the Enterprise Factory, Augusta, Ga., convicted of embezzlement, has gone to the penitentiary at last.

—The Merchant bar mill of the Pennsylvania steel works at Harrisburg, Pa., was destroyed by fire; loss \$150,000, insurance \$40,000. —John Carpenter, confined in the Tombs, New York, under sentence of death for wife murder, committed suicide by cutting his jugular vein.

—Armour & Co.'s cannery at Chicago has closed and nearly 900 hands are thrown out. Dulness of trade and the large stocks on hand are the alleged causes. —An ultimatum has been sent to Greece intimating that the Powers are in perfect accord in fixing a limit to the time in which Greece must disarm, otherwise steps would be taken to enforce their demands.

—An immense Loyalist meeting was held at Cork last week, at which home rule was denounced. A procession of Nationalists paraded the streets at about the same time. There was no disorder. —The Berlin North German Gazette admits that the feeling in France against Germany has created a similar feeling there against that country, and warns France that her official relations will suffer if the German anti-French feeling be further aroused.

—Three German boys disappeared from Quincy, Ill., six months ago, and it was thought they had been kidnapped, but their bodies were recently discovered in a sand pit—the supposition being that the sand saved in and buried them while at play. —The fire at Stryi, Galicia, is still raging and the suffering is terrible. Over 100 lives are known to have been lost, including 50 children in a school house. The authorities released the prisoners, but not until about fifteen had perished. A storm carried the dames several miles in the country and caused considerable loss. Peasants looted the houses and shops after conflicts with their owners.

—Senator Brown, of Georgia, is said to have the most complete collection of newspaper clippings in Washington, all relating to himself. His wife reads the entire daily press of Georgia, and most of the leading papers from other States, and, as she has been at the work for about 25 years, she is now an exceedingly expert perusal reader. She keeps two scrap books, one for the good things and one for the bad things that are said about her husband. Both are full.

—A London dispatch to Galvani's Messenger says: Returns were issued on Tuesday morning of the number of cases of rabies in dogs and of hydrophobia in man that have been reported from January, 1885, to the present time. The total number of cases of rabies reported in 1885 was 373, and the number of deaths in that year from hydrophobia was 26. In the present year 41 cases of rabies have been reported, and 1 death from hydrophobia.

—Pope Leo XIII. is described by Henri de Haux, in an interesting little book, as having a merry mouth. His smile is gentle and paternal. His eyes are black and brilliant. His features, ascetic and strongly marked, have become benevolent and engaging. His hair is white and arranged in curls over his temples. The cassock seems to envelop only the shadow of a body. He speaks slowly. In Italian he improvises with rapidity, but in French he has to call on his excellent memory.

—The committee of the House, appointed to consider the cause of labor troubles, was in session at Washington last week. Powderly and McDowell gave their version of the cause of the troubles, and Jay Gould gave his. Gould's position seems to be that while the Railroads are willing to arbitrate, and to adjust differences, yet they will not submit to be dictated to by the Knights of Labor, or by anybody else, as to whom the Companies shall employ or whom they shall discharge. Gould's statement was a strong presentation of his side of the case.

WOMEN'S IRON BITTERS. Needing renewed strength, or who suffer from infirmities peculiar to their sex, should use this medicine. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. THE BEST TONIC.

FOR COUGHS AND CROUP USE TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY. The sweet gum of MULLEIN.

STADIGER'S AURANTII. Most of the diseases which afflict mankind are originally caused by a disordered condition of the LIVER.

STADIGER'S AURANTII. CURE STOMACH AND BOWELS. It changes the complexion from a sallow, yellow tinge to a ruddy, healthy color.

STADIGER'S AURANTII. For sale by all Druggists. Price \$1.00 per bottle. C. F. STADIGER, Proprietor, 140 SO. FRONT ST., Philadelphia, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORNS. I am now breeding from birds that score from 85 to 90 points. Eggs \$1.00 per sitting of 12. Chicks, this fall, at \$2.50 per trio.

ASHLEY SOLUBLE GUANO. The Soluble Guano is a highly concentrated Ammoniated Guano, a complete High Grade Fertilizer for all crops.

ASHLEY'S ANODYNE LIMENT. THE MOST WONDERFUL FAMILY REMEDY EVER KNOWN. SHOW CASES ASK FOR THEM AT TERRY SHOW CASE CO. NASHVILLE, TENN.

PARSONS' MAKE NEW, RICH BLOOD. This pills cure a wonderful disease. No others like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of disease.

AGENTS WANTED FOR DR. SCOTT'S Female Regulator. This famous remedy most happily meets the demand of the age for woman's peculiar and multifarious afflictions.

Many a Lady is beautiful, all but her skin; and nobody has ever told her how easy it is to put beauty on the skin. Beauty on the skin is Magnolia Balm.

DR. J. BRADFIELD'S Female Regulator. This famous remedy most happily meets the demand of the age for woman's peculiar and multifarious afflictions.

WOMAN'S BEST FRIEND! Because it controls a class of functions the various derangements of which cause more ill health than all other causes combined.

EWBANKS' JOPAZ CINCHONA CORDIAL. TRADE MARK. In the Wine growing Countries of Europe, this of this Medicinal Wine is universal.

STADIGER'S AURANTII. Most of the diseases which afflict mankind are originally caused by a disordered condition of the LIVER.

STADIGER'S AURANTII. CURE STOMACH AND BOWELS. It changes the complexion from a sallow, yellow tinge to a ruddy, healthy color.

WHITE LEGHORNS. I am now breeding from birds that score from 85 to 90 points. Eggs \$1.00 per sitting of 12. Chicks, this fall, at \$2.50 per trio.

ASHLEY SOLUBLE GUANO. The Soluble Guano is a highly concentrated Ammoniated Guano, a complete High Grade Fertilizer for all crops.

ASHLEY'S ANODYNE LIMENT. THE MOST WONDERFUL FAMILY REMEDY EVER KNOWN. SHOW CASES ASK FOR THEM AT TERRY SHOW CASE CO. NASHVILLE, TENN.

PARSONS' MAKE NEW, RICH BLOOD. This pills cure a wonderful disease. No others like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of disease.