VOL. III.

# MANNING, CLARENDON COUNTY, S. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1887.

HOW TO DO PARING WORK AT THE SEASON.

ly; it sends its roots down quickly into the manure intended for the cotton, and grows with amazing rapidity. In hocing it, the dirt is apt to be taken from the cotton and the latter falls over, or the hand is delayed to hill it up again. The cotton and the latter falls over, or the hand is delayed to hill it up again. The first of May is a favorable time to strangie the demon is at its birth—kill it by the time or before it reaches—the surface. The lightest, slightest stirt—or before it reaches are planted. We sorghums should now be planted. We sorghums should now be planted. We sorghum should now be planted. We want there are adventurers who are unsernable time to strangie the demon is at its birth start many of the crops, generally estated of the reaches there are adventurers who are unsernable time to strangie the demon is at its birth start many of the crops, generally estated of the Cabineta there are adventurers who are unsernable time to strangie the demon is at its birth start many of the crops, generally estated of the Cabineta there are adventurers who are unsernable time to strangie the demon is at its birth start many of the crops, generally estated of the Cabineta there are adventurers who are unsernable to displaying what each has wrought anxious for peace, but there may be during the year. Such gatherings are therefore it reaches there are adventurers who are unsernable to displaying what each has wrought anxious for peace, but there may be during the year. Such gatherings are lightly beneficial, not only because they afford to all an opportunity of beholding what each has wrought anxious for peace, but there may be during the year. Such gatherings are lightly beneficial, not only because they afford to all an opportunity of beholding what each has wrought anxious for peace, but there may be during the year. Such gatherings are lightly beneficial, not only because they afford to all an opportunity of beholding what each has wrought anxious for peace, but there are adventurers who are unsernable to the control of the crops are peaced. the surface. The lightest, slightest stir-ring of the soil will then destroy it. Hence the excellent work of the harrow if started in time. It will kill the grass but not the cotton. But it must be started in time-just as the cotton is coming up; it must strike the grass just as the latter is also coming up; later than that, it will only help to cultivate it and make it grow faster. But the work may also be well done with a sweep properly set and started in time. The wing must run so flat as to throw little dirt; this allows the siding to be very close, and all the grass to be cut, except a very narrow strip of it along the drill. Now if the work is done early, when the grass is

the grass thereby uncovered. Follow the "blocking" out of cotton was labor lost. It can be brought to a firml stand about as easily before it is blocked as after. Early and frequent ple vings are heep the seed have not been sown too thick, or if out by a harrow, two plowings may be given before the first hoeing. The plow ought to do everything but the thinning We rely too much on hoe work; it is too expensive and eats up too much of the profits; never lose sight of the great problem of reducing the cost of production; never forget that horse-power is cheaper than human

power, and machines than human hands. Cotton calls for frequent working in its early stages; it is important to push it rspidly beyond the point where it suffers from "sore shins" and lice. In the olden time it was thought best to side cotton with scooters, shovel or other deep running plows. Ample experience has shown that this is neither necessary nor desirable. The crop is best cultivated from beginning to end with sweep or shovel, set to run quite shallow. A soil deeply broken before planting, but allowed to settle and become somewhat compact, (provided that the surface is kept stirred,) seems most conducive to fruiting. Aside from the matter of rootcutting, there seems to be a decided advantage in shallow culture to a cotton crop. It makes the growth steady and uniform, and nothing contributes more than such growth to fruiting and the holding on to fruit. Rapid growth, followed by a sudden check, is the chief cause of shedding. We cannot always prevent the check, but we may do something towards putting the crop in condition to receive it with least injury. The object of the farmer should be to keep his cotton growing steadily, but not too rapidly. Rapid growth is always dangerous; it makes a sappy, tender plant, extremely sensitive to every adverse influence.

During the sext three months dry weather may be looked for, in the natur al course of things, in our climate. How to ward off its effects should be kept steadily in view in all the operations of the farm. How best to keep the reserved moisture in the soil is the great question. Flat cultivation stands first and foremost among the means for accomplishing this. Evaporation is di-rectly proportional to surface and surface is greatly increased by ridging High beds increase the surface at least one-sixth, and increase evaporation to the same extent. The only point gained by throwing dirt to plants is to cover up grass, but if grass is killed just as i comes up early in the season, very little dirting will be needed. There is no benefit to a plant in hilling it up; nature provides properly what part of a plant should be above and what below surface. Horticulturalists will tell you that fruit trees are often injured by setting them out deeper in the ground than they naturally grew. Now, nilling a plant is virtually setting it deeper in the ground. If dirt has been taken away from a plant in hoeing it, as a matter of course, it should be returned; beyond that, the probabilities are that injury instead of good follows. Let the wings of the sweep then be set tlat and kent flat the sweep then be set that and ke all the time. Drag beds down with har-

TIMELY TOPICS FOR FARMERS low as possible and never increase their

equal importance, is frequent, light stir-rings of the surface that a crust may

sorghums should now be planted. We urge the cultivation of these crops upon our readers with great confidence. We have fully tested the matter on our farm, and know these plants to be admirable for certain purposes. We do not propose to say that they are wonderful, exceptions and who want war for their own what has been done, but rather because it is active and such surroundings that the flagging energies and drooping aspiration of the multitudes are quickened into activity, and they return to the deposition of Prince Alexander? That was something that no one calculated on and yet is just such a thing that its. mirably. Every one knows that syrup of a rope. It is all right as long as the sorghum is hardy, productive, a certain and a choaply raised crop. Every farmand a choaply raised crop. Every farmand M. de Giers want to avoid war, he just coming up, enough dirt may be can be fed on these in place of corn and thrown upon it to kill that on this strip fodder, and it is not extravagant to say he says, in answer to the inquiry whether thrown upon it to kill that on this strip fodder, and it is not extravagant to say he says, in answer to the inquiry whether thrown upon it to kill that on this strip fodder, and it is not extravagant to say without covering or masking down the that as much stock can be fed from an er trouble is expected: "I cannot tell, young cotton. But everything depends acre of sorghum ss from an acre of corn. but it is certain Austria will not be the on doing the work at the proper time. We have been in the habit of looking at aggressor. We are as absolutely mas-Another mistake often made is to follow the plow immediately with the hoe; the result is the dirt thrown on the grass by the plow is removed by the hoe and by the plow is removed by the boe and well chewed; the grains are thoroughly garians, who, of course, remember the masticated, and we have never a whole events of 1848 and the part Enssia took the plow with the hoe at an interval of a week, and if possible, let the plows follow closely on the hoes so as to smother ration it is highly reliabled by stock, and Government into war unless it was fully remainded by the companion of the nationalties that ration it is highly reliabled by stock, and Government into war unless it was fully remainded by the companion of the nationalties that ration it is highly reliabled by stock, and Government into war unless it was fully remainded by the companion of the nationalties that remainded by the companion of the nationalties that the plow with the plow with the plow with the plow with the plow of the nationalties that the plow is the plow of the nationalties that the plow is the plow of the nationalties that the plow is the plow of the nationalties that the plow is the plow of the plow of the nationalties that the plow is the plow of the plow of the nationalties that the plow is the plow of the

the first of August well into November- one Power to disturb Turkey, and if nearly, if not quite, four months. Now, Turkey is attacked the signatory Powers as every observant person knows, hogs eat this plant with avidity. They ex-tract all the juice from the stalks, in adplants healthy and growing, but do not dition to eating the grain, and fatten is maintained, it is immaterial whether a start the hoes till the proper time to apon it with great rapidity. Many ob-bring the cotton to a final-stand. If the ject, and very properly, to raising pork garian throne. Undoubtedly, Prince the plants have been judiciously thinned Here is a substitute, here is a remedy—a it was done, I am sure, by those agents hardy, easily raised, productive crop, one that stands drought well, that will grow Neither the Czar nor his ministers auon poor land and never fails entirely. thorized it." Could a cheaper, better hog food be found? Almost every one knows this, uation. Do you place so much stress on but how few take advantage of it. We go on from year to year in the same old and Italy?" ruts, confining our efforts to corn and cotton production. Cannot the force of Baron quietly, "it is an agreement. mere habit be overcome? Why not cut to supply your laborers with syrup, the of Batoum?" seed and blades to be used as stock food; plant still more to feed green to hogs will feed and fatten ten hogs from Au- as possible.' coust to November. Compare the cost of raising three acres of sorghum with France, is it war or peace with her?" the value of ten hogs whose weight has cent. With hardy fruit trees, like plums, seedling peaches, wild cherry, mulberries, horse and June apples, with Bermuda grass, red and burr clovers, with early productive varieties of sweet potato, like the St. Domingo, with pea

nillo maize and Kaffir corn are very at matures early; there is no difficulty his mind to try." Perhaps. n that point with the Kaffir; it is one the early maturing varieties. The rain of this and of mile maize makes a

ry pretty looking finemeal. We have ver tested their value in bread. They we one decided advantage over syrup verings of the grain. As poultry food aese sorghums are most excellent; the rains can be eaten by comparatively mall chickens.

Parents whose sons are inclined to be fast iould counteract this tendency by p.ccurrow before planting; start with them as ing for them positions as messengers.

THE SIT! ATION IN DUROPE. All the Powers Ancious for Peace, but Ad-

venturers Likely to Cause War. Washinston, May 5.—Baron Tavera

Suggestions is between from an Austrian Suggestions in the Source of Wallar Suggestions of the Source of Suggestions of Suggestions of the Suggestions of the Suggestions of Suggestions of Suggestions of the Suggestions of Suggestio never form. Deep plowing by loosening on the soil and expessing it to the air mitted to an interview of some length

celling snything that was ever heard of.
But that, like corn, they are useful, and sill a certain place on the farm most adlike a lot of people pulling at both ends er can raise enough of it to supply his laborers with syrup at very little expense. For besides the syrup he gets a good yield of fodder and grain. Mules can be fed on these in place of corn and Austria's apprehensions about Bulgaria, he says in answer to the inquiry whethagain any uncovered, uncut grass. Observe: the plows are to be started the first time very early, just as the cetton fairly begins to come up; if this is done, the hoes can afford to wait a week. But if the plowing is delayed till the cotton is one or two weeks old, the hoes cannot be held back because the cotton will be held back because the cotton will need thinning too badly. As stated before, everything depends upon doing work at the proper time; this is equally important as doing it in a proper manner. It has always seemed to us that the "blocking" out of cotion was labor. to the treaty of Berlin will probably debecause of the drain on the corn-crib. Alexander was treated very harshly, but

> "You say Austria is master of the sitthe triple alliance-Austria, Germany

"It is more than an alliance," said the

"Suppose one of the signatory Powers down the corn crop a little and plant tears up the treaty of Berlin, as Russia, sorghum in place of it? Plant enough for instance, did in aggard to the closing

"Well, said the Baron, slowly, "nations don't go to war unless they are and milch cows. Three acres of sorghum forced to. They try to avoid it as much

"Baron," was asked, "what about "France," replied the ambassador, been increased fifty to one hundred per | meditatively, with a smile as significant

## John Sherman's Manners.

Among the pre-convention rumors of patches, and finally sorghum, what hin- the day may be noted that which tells of structure for the exhibition of its reders a Southern farmer from raising the remarkable change in Senator Sherpork as cheap as anybody? Nothing but man's manner toward all those who come State Department of Agriculture. The not making up his mind to do so and in contact with him. For years the other four States will, in all probability, arranging for it. He can do it if he wills average man, unless an Ohican, could make provision at the next sessions of approach the Ohio Senator on ordinary their respective Legislatures for the But the syrup sorghum is not the only occasions only with fear and trembling. variety which might be profitably culti- In and out of the Senate he was cordialvated. The white seeded varieties, like ly disiiked for his forbidding manner, management to give the occasion every which often degenerated into rudeness, possible convenience and facility for the early, if not quite, equal to corn as and on more than one occasion won him orse-feed. We have fully tested the the appellation of boor. Worse even campment's object and aim. nillo maize; horses eat it with relish, than his outspoken rudeness was the and can do as much work when fed upon frigidity which he now and then disas upon a corn ration. Neither is it played, and which won for him the repuall inconvenient to handle. The tation of having a lump of ice in lieu of hole heads are put in the manger, a heart. He was charged with caring nd the grain, eaten with the brash of for no one but himself; with playing hades are pulled and cured like fodder. der foot; with turning his back upon a above respect it stands on the same ooting as corn. What are its advantmoments when he should have been
ges? It stands drought better and will most joyal. All this, the rumor says, is nake something of a crop when corn changed now. Callers upon Mr. Sherwould utterly fail. If a drought strikes man are cordially met and welcomed, orn just as it "shoots," it fails—it can their business questioned and the welfare not wait for future rain. These sorghum of their friends inquired for. "I never a the contrary, will wait quite patient- in all my life witnessed such a depart y. If the main head fails somewhat, are," said a Democratic friend of his in mosts will spring from the joints as one of the departments, "and I am more on as rains set in, and make a second than glad to see it, too. Mr. Sherman rop of heads. It is next to impossible gives evidence of being in the race to or a crop of them to fail entirely; but stay, and he will beat blinine at his own are must be had to get a strain of millo hand-shaking game if he only makes up

## The Strongest Man in Ohio

Is said to be George C. Arnold, of Heveland, O., who less than one year on, owing to chronic liver trouble an right's disease of the kidneys, weighte ss than ninety-five pounds ising Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic has gained in strength and weight until now he is admitted to be the giant of Ohio.

----A new religious sect holds that a busbana nould confess his sins once a week to his wife. What an uphenval of our social sys-tem there will be if this society grows.

ARRANGEMENTS PERFECTED FOR THE MEETING AT SPARTANBURG.

The prime object of this Exhibition is, that the producing classes all over the country may meet annually in friendly rivalry and competition, for the purpose of displaying what each has wrought during the year. Such gatherings are equal, and, if possible, surpass the triumphs they have witnessed. Several of these Inter-State Encampments are, and have been for years, in the most successful operation in other parts of the United States, at which there attend annually hundreds of thousands of visitors from all the various occupations of life. They go away benefitted, and for this purpose mainly was this Encampment inaugu-

rated. The location of the Encampment is central and easily accessible from every county in the States above-mentioned. It is directly on the line of the Atlanta and Charlotte Division of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, with direct connections ai Spartanburg (one mile from grounds) with Charleston and the Sea Coast, Augusta and the South, Atlanta and the Southwest and West, Asheville and the Northwest and West, and Charlotte and all points beyond to the East, North and Northeast. It lies at the foot

Piedment region and having direct and short Railroad line across the Blue Ridge Mountains into East Tennessee, Western North Carolina, and beyond to the great West. 3rd. It is in the direct line of all sum-

mer travel from the low counties of South Carolina and Georgia, and from Florida to the mountain resorts of Western North Carolina.
4th. The health of the City and Coun-

ty of Spartanburg is unsurpassed by any locality in the whole Southern States. 5th. It is also easily accessible to the elebrated Health Resort of Glenn Springs; besides many resorts of minor

importance within easy reach.
6th. The whole City and County is alive to any and every enterprise that looks to the upbuilding of the South and the bettering of the condition of the Agricultural and Producing classes.

The grounds are thirty acres in extent, facing the railroad, where there will be double side tracks with handsome and convenient depots. Water will be abundantly supplied from wells and from the City Water Works. Streets and Avenues surround and intersect the Grounds at convenient distances.

There has been a mammoth Pavilion erected near the centre of the grounds, in which public addresses will be delivered by prominent Agriculturalists at various hours in the day and evening. One of the States above named is now erecting a handsome and commodious sources, to be under the management of erection of similar State buildings. Every effort is being put forth by the possible convenience and facility for the successful accomplishment of the En-

Many persons will erect small plank tents on the grounds for permanent use; many others will bring cloth tents, quilts York on Wednesday to form a perma and blankets with them, while the man- nent organization, that shall annually agement will endeavor to have a sufficient number besides, so that all visitors desiring to do so can "camp out" on the

There will be, however, abundant their accommodations at Spartanburg, that although his heart was with them, one mile away, at very reasonable rates, or those who prefer hotel quarters.

There will be an adequate number of rounds to accommodate all visitors, nd charges for meals and ledgings will e exceedingly low.
Arrangements will be made with all

a milroads to get excursion rates for

isitors, to cover the entire time the En-

pecial transportation rates on Machine- others of equal degree upon one man y, Agricultural Implements and all and one name. I would not have our ther exhibits, will be secured, from the children and children's children taught arious lines, so that Manufacturers and roducers all over the country will be sabled to exhibit their products at a

ery small cost.
The expenses of the Encampment will e met by levying moderate charges on mortality a host of other great soldiers thibitors for space, and also by chargng eating houses, restaurants, &c., &c., or privileges. There will be no admision fees to the grounds; but for all thes of articles on exhibit, or for orders then by exhibitors, there will a small ommission collected. Agricultural and Scientific resses,

THE INTER-STATE ENCAMPMENT. by prominent Farmers, Scientists and Statesmen, will be delivered each and every day the Encampment remains in session.

Newspaper men in general are specially be extended all the courtesies and con- County and Township correspondents,

Reviews, Bycicle Races, Tournaments, Legitimate Scenic Shows, Balloon Ascensions, &c., &c., will be provided.

There will be strict Police regulations

to govern the conduct of all persons while on the grounds, and violations will be severely punished. Local rales and regulations will be posted throughout the grounds for the information and guidance of all.

Easy and speedy access from the City of Spartanburg to the grounds (one mile by Passenger Trains running at short intervals from the Depot in the City to the Encampment Depot.

The managers anticipate that the dis-

play of Farm and Domestic Machinery and Implements, Agricultural and Hor ticultural Products, and fine Stock and Poultry, will be superior to any exhibition ever held in the Southern States.

Prominent members of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, from all parts of the United States, leading Agriculturalists, emipent Statesmen, and Governors of States, will be in attendance. Remember that no admission fee is

charged to the grounds, or to witness any of the features we advertise. It is specially desired that localities in

mineral deposits, such as Coal, Iron, Gold, Silver, Mica, Soapstone. Limestone, Manganese, &c., &c., send large and varied specimens to this Exhibition. Let there be Geological surveys made of such localities, and maps, showing details of deposits, outcroppings, ac. Remember, it is expected that Capitalists from the money centres of the country will be present, for the purpose of making investments in these industries. There will be State and National ex- make replanting necessary.

hibits of the processes of Fish culture, show the advantages of these crops to our Southerd farmers. Besides, many other practical tests and displays of a similar character will be given.

It is suggested that this Table Coat.

It is suggested that this Inter-State Farmers' Summer Encampment is a great field for the successful operations of Emigration Agencies, Land Improvement Companies, Railroad Lines, Mining, and Manufacturing Schemes, to advertise their various advantages. In view of all the above facts, and to

the end that our glorious Southland may make still greater advance towards the development, now so phenomenal to the whole civilized world, we call upon every State, Territory, Railroad, Ste Land Improvement, Mining, Manufac- the same time last year. turing Company, Agricultural Societies, Granges, Cities, Towns and Communi-ties, Families and Individuals, to send to the Inter-State Farmers' Summer the severe winter weather, and spring Encangement, at Spartanburg, S. C., a cats have needed rain, but the yield will to the Inter-State Farmers' plays, and with such exhibit send a live 1st of May, 1886. man who can give the people all desired

information. Every person reading this prospectu will please give the subject matter his per cent, in the area planted in cane, early attention; or, if not sufficiently interested please pass it over to the proper

person.

Let all exhibits be forwarded and arranged by Monday noon, August 1st, so that everything will be in order by opening hour of the 2nd of August. For any further information, address

CHAS. H. CARLISLE, Secretary, Spartanburg, S. C.

Jas. N. Lipscomb, Chairman, JNO. W. WOFFORD, Secretary, Of the Inter-State Encampment Commissioners.

> Dr. C. E. FLEMING, Chairman, CHAS. H. CARLISLE, Secretary, Of the Local Board of Trustees.

To Perpetuate Grant's Memory. A large number of the friends and ad-

mirers of General Grant met in New

honor the birth day of the illustrious general. There were present Gen. W. f. Sherman, ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling, ex-Senator Alex. McDonald, &c. General Sherman, the chairman, said as they all knew, he thought the older men should be excused from the labors which the organization necessarily inating Houses and Restaurants on the volved, and that the work should be done by the younger men. He was : personal friend of General Grant for more than forty years, and loved him as brother. Ex-Congressman Potter's letter was a mild sensation. He said: "! think we are too prone to concentrat ampment remains in session. Also the honor which belongs to many and to

> that this nation was saved by General Grant nor any general. Rather, that the immortality of the strength in the Union itself made General Grant and saved him as it made and saved for im-

and great and good men.

\* \* Nervous Debility, in cities ex, however induced, speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured. Address, with 10 ents in stamps for reply and book of par THE STENSION DOWNERS STREET

Encouraging Reports of the Department of Agriculture for the First of May.

The State Department of Agriculture invited to be present, and to them will has received 230 reports from Special

by cold weather following planting, but the principal cities throughout the more favorable seasons later have partly western States after the mode of the overcome any injury that may have re- Knights of Labor assemblies, and is by sulted to the crop from the cause men- far more secret than that organization. tioned.

cent. of the crop has been planted, and estimate that 37 per cent. of this is "up," against 31 per cent. last year and 34 per cent. in 1885. The general conful, is thus outlined: "The circumstances dition is reported as good as last year. which may permit decisive action will The reports show that there has been a probably be these: In 1889 the present decrease of 13 per cent. in the amount panic approaches a climax. It will be away) will be possible either in regular line of commercial fertilizers used on cotton widespread and alarming, accompanied of Omnibusses, Hacks and Carriages; or as compared with last year, while 32 per by closed factories, starving workers, cent, of the crop has been fertilized with rioting and the use of military force. It home-made manures. Some damage has may even, complicated by a bitter class been done the crop by cut worms, but feeling, result in a suppression of the the injury is not serious except in a few rights of free speech, meeting and press. localities.

For several years past the farmers have given more attention to the preparation and fertilization of corn lands, and the reports show that this plan has been pursued the present season more closely than in any previous years. Last year the corn crop was destroyed on bottom lands by spring freshets, and to avoid such disasters the present year planting on such lands has been delayed until this danger has been, in a measure, every portion of the South which have passed. Anticipating a partial loss of mineral denosits such as Coal Trop the crop on bottom lands and a short erop of oats, the farmers have increased the area in upland corn. The reports show that the area has been increased 5 per cent. over last year's crop; the condition is reported at 96, the stands at 93. Fifty-five per cent. of the entire crop our own hands. has been fertilized, and 52 per cent. of

RICE.

greater part of the crop in the lower what as follows: Chicago, 25,000; New ounties is usually planted in June, and his planting has not been, of course, insinded in this estimate. The total area will probably, therefore, not be less than and the Western States, 50,000; on the lest year. The condition is reported at Pacific coast, 50,000; in the Atlantic and

The reports show that wheat was not head of the column of progress and so badly winter killed as was feared, and cited, outbreaks occur, the large centers the correspondents report a decided im- revolt, the places where but a few socialprovement in the condition of the crop, lists exist are made points for the rallywhich is reported at 87, against 80 for ing of the conservative element.

OATS.

Fall sown oats were builty injured by

SUGAR CANE AND SORGHUM. The reports indicate an increase of 13 and 16 in the area planted in sorghum. The condition of cane is reported at 110

and sorghum 102.

The reports show a decrease of 16 per cent. in tobacco below last year, although several counties report an increased area, and one correspondent says that almost every farmer in his section has devoted a small area to the crop.

FARM LABOR.

Farm labor is reported as efficient as usual. Laborers employed by the year eight-hour rule should go into effect, are paid \$7.88 per month, and board or rations, a decrease of 95 cents per month below the wages paid last year.

Chinese Reciprocity.

The worst thing about the Chinese is that they imitate us so readily, as witness this little incident in a California city last year, when excited meetings were held to devise means for getting id of the Celestials: Among the most riolent of the agitators was Mr. B---, a olerably well-to-do native of the Emerdd Isle. One Saturday evening he was unusually loud and eloquent in his denunciations, declaring venemently that the "Chinee must go," and depicting in glowing colors the evils he was bringing pon us poor Americans by doing all ar work, and taking the bread out of the mouths of the poor. Monday morning Mrs. B --- , the wife, prepared per clothes for the wash, but John did ot come. Tuesday he did not come, Wednesday she told her husband to stop at his way to his business, at the wash ouse, and sena John after the clothes. e did so. "All yight," said John, ropoed his iron and went to his house.

Ors. B—— greeted him with: "Why
you no come for my clothes?" John repped back, folded his arms over his hest, and said: "Ale no washee for you; ne boyeott you," turned on his heef and ft.—Harper's Magazine. -George Francis Train says that when

e stopped eating meat thirteen years go, and began living on fruit and grain, a weighed 210 pounds and was uncomortably stout. His change of diet vear and he has held that weight ever ticulars, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y. AN UPRISING IN 1889.

BLOODY PLOTS OF THE RED AND BLACK SOCIALISTS.

They Rely Upon a Tremendous Business

It is now authoritatively announced by The correspondents report that 37 per rn organ of the socialists that the leader Until then, unless the whole people are aroused, it is the duty of the wise socialist to hold aloof from riots in special

localities. "The time is not yet ripe for success; we have counted our heads, and we know it. To strike this year would be to slaughter our best people and put back the cause a hundred years. No, at present we must be as wise as serpents but harmless as doves. We must take advantage of it for agitation and education only. We must speak much and act not at all. When the working people are hungry their brains weaken. One year of panic means a trebling of our forces at the very least. And while, with our present 100,000 socialists, forcible action is impossible, with 400,-000 (what the next panic will give us if we manage wisely) we hold the game in

"We have, perhaps until 1889, time in this with home-made manures. Stands which to perfect our plans. That year have been injured by birds and worms in Europe will surely bring grave rein some sections to such an extent as to sults. In America, if figures lie not, another panic, greater, deeper and more widespread than the preceding will be The area already planted in rice in the upon us. Then, and not till then, may

> York, 25,000; in the New England factory States, 100,000; in the central coal and iron region, 100,000; in Colorado Southern cities, altogether, 100,000, and scattered at various points in towns and

villages, 50,000 more.
"The panic comes, the public are ex-

"In these small places it should be made the duty of the socialists there presiding, secretly and with all the aid of science in destructive warfare, to raise sufficient turmoil to keep the conservatives busy at home. Meanwhile in large line of agricultural, Horticultural, Man-ufacturing and Mineral samples and dis-is now reported at 87, against 72 on the Our people should head, lead and control the popular revolt; should seize the places of power; should lay hands upon the machinery of the government. Once installed in power, the revolutionary committee should follow this course of action. The decree should at once be promulgated and enforced."

It is proposed to make Chicago the headquarters of the uprising in 1889, which is to follow the combination of the different branches of the internationalists, and quite an elaborate programme is outlined of the manner in which the style of government will be changed after the revolt has proved successful. The year 1889 is also the one decided in 1886 by the National Federation of Trades as the one in which the

## An Exploded Rumor.

The easily exploded rumor that Mr. Watterson was to assume editorial direction of the New York Herald is followed by another of a somewhat wider import. affecting, however, three other prominent Southern editors. Messrs. Henry W. Grady, of the Atlanta Constitution; A. T. Belo, of the Galveston News, and Major Burke, of the New Orleans Times-Democrat, and the project they are said to be considering is a ially paper in New York devoted to the interests of the South, and making a specialty of Southern news. Their idea s that there are enough Southern men in that vicinity to make such a paper profitable, with the Southern support and patronage which it would be certain o receive.

## A Monument to St. Paul.

One of the latest projects proposed by a number of gentlemen in this country is to called a monument to St. Paul in his native ty of Tarsus, Asia Minor. There are a at many cherches in both this country ad Europe which have been named after 1. Paul, but none of these have been crected o his memory. The most fitting place for uch a monument is the city of his birth. bout which there is no uncertainty, for as . Paul himsif said: "I am a man which ten a Jew of Tarsus—a city in Cilicia;a cit-izen of no mean city." The present popuzen of no mean city." The present popu-tion of Tarsus is about 20,000. It is sit-ated on the Cydrine river, and stands with ontrolling distance of the great pass of the aurus mountains, now, as in ancient times, e sole oasy land communication between 'ersia, Syria, and the West.

The most popular book-The pocket-