THE TELEPHONE TYRANNY.

TED ON THE PROPER. Pigures Showing the Extortionate Profits

of the Bell Menopoly---Importance of the Suit to be Prosecuted by the Covers-(From the New York World.) The figures given in an article con-

cerning the American Bell Telephone Company, published by the New York World some days ago, related only to the business of the parent corporation. There are sub-compan eall over the United States and it is service of the country is performed, and it is through them that the people pay the enormous tax now extorted by that service.

The parent company, as stated, is a Massachusetts corporation with the central office at No. 95, Milk Street, Boston, with an authorized capital of \$10,000,000. This is the great coutrolling and absorbing head of a vast system that extends out to every city town and considerable village, gathering in every year a gross income almost as great as that of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The authorized capital of the parent company is no index of its wealth and future aspirations, and it is only kept at \$10,000,000 because of a refusal of the Legislature of Massachusetts to grant the company's application for an increase to \$30,000,000. The parent company and the sub-companies are really one stupendous concern, the profitableness of which probably exceeds that of any considerable property known to this age of profitable ven-

As soon as the practicability and usefulness of the telephone had been established there was a great rush in all directions to secure territory and form sub-companies. These sub-companies have since been largely consolidated, and in May, 1885, there were thirty-six in existence in the United States. The one holding sway over the city of New York is known as the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, which itself has four sub-companies or sub-licenses -The Domestic Telegraph and Telephone Company, of New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, the Westchester Telephone Company and the Staten Island Telephone Company In the thirty-six sub-companies refer red to above no account is taken of the sub-licenses. In New York the Metropolitan stands for all, and the dealings of the parent company are with it solely.

The parent company has an interest

in all the thirty six sub-companies of the United States. The aggregate capital of these sub-companies amount ed to \$53,000,000 on the Bist day o March, 1885. If we add to that the \$10,000,000 authorized capital of the parent company it makes a grand total of \$63,000,000. If the parent company were to be granted the addi tional \$20,000,000 of authorized capi tal stock they have asked for, the grand total would foot up \$83,000,000, which is \$3,000,000 more dan the capital stock of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Without a check of some sort it will soon reach that and even still greater proportions THE GRASP OF THE PARENT COMPANY.

The interest of the parent company in the various sub-companies is very large ranging all the way from 33 to 51 per cent. On the 31st of March, 1885, its holdings in the various companies amounted in round numbers to 240,000 shares, the value of which was estimated at \$23,000,000, so that, of the aggregate \$53,000,000 of stock held by all the sub-companies combined, the parent company held almost half. Its holdings in the Metropoliian Telephone Company of this city amount to 6,000 shares, its holdings in the product the New England Telephone and Tele-million bales. graph Company to 62,156 shares, and its holdings in the Central Union Tele-ghone Company to about twenty-four thousand shares. These shares in subcompanies were obtained in two ways; one by so-called purchase, the other by franchise, the latter term meaning simply a gift for the right to exist while the purchases made are no more than certain transfer of properties upon which there may be placed a fic-titions value. On the 31st of March 1835, the par value of the shares obtained by francise amounted to 15,500,-But telephone stock is rarely to be estimated on the basis of a par valuation. 'the present company's stock has sold as high as 250 and is now worth about 300. The stock of nearly all the subcompanies is worth equally as much. Very little of it is on the market at all, it being too valuable for speculation purposes.

WEALTH OF THE SUB-COMPANIES.

The combined wealth of the subcompanies may be ascertained, at least approximately, by calculations based on the last report of the parent company, issued to its stockholders March 32st, 1885. It is there stated that the average number of exchange connections in the United States was 697,966 per day, or 251,267,760 per year. An exchange connection is what is commonly designated a call. Elsewhere the report states that the sub-cribers pay from three cents to five cents per connection. Suppose we fix the average energy at four cents per connection. Multidy the number of connections a year, 351,297,795 by four cents, we obtain a grand total of \$10,000,710 40, which is a fair estimate of the gross income. This is 6 per cent. of about \$175,000,000. Making a reasonable reduction for expenses, it is not probable that the sub-companies of the country receive a net income of less than 6 per cent, on a combined valua-tion of \$150,000,000. The Bell Tele-phone "property" of the United States

These figures, which are certainly conservative enough, are given to indeate the financial strength of the Bell Telephone Company and all its allied corporations and to show what a powerful hold it has upon the country and the danger that is threatened through its continued growth. No railroad corporation is so powerful; no telegraph company is so powerful; no corporation of any kind is so powerful as this single interest represented by the Bell Telephone.

EXTORTIONATE BATES

to the various sub-companies 225,574 instruments, on which the everage price is \$7 per annum, so that the entire remai expense of the sub-companies is but \$1,575,018 a year. This is the principal nem of expense that comes out of their gross income of \$10,050,000. In New York the sub-A TAX OF THE MILLIONS A YEAR LEVcompany pays the parent company \$14 ber vear for instruments and charges subscribers all the way from \$150 to \$200, and even more in case of private lines. The average cost to subscribe s of an instrument under control of the Metropolitan Company is not less than \$175 and there are over 12,500 instruments in use, including private wire-If we place the number at 12 500 the total tax on subscribers is about \$2,by these that the actual telephone 412,000. Only \$205,000 of this goeto the parent company on account of rentals, the remainder, deducting expense for salaries, construction, re-pairs, &c., going as dividends to stockholders, the parent company itself being a stockholder to the extent of 6,000 shares. The total cost of a telephone instrument is \$3.42, so that in New York the parent company receives every year as rentals over four times the value of the instrument rented, while the sub-company re ceives from subscribers a sum still more out of proportion to the first cost of the service rendered. There is not a sub-company in America that has not more than paid for its plant in the first year of its existence. The whole of the 325,000 telephone instruments in use in the United States cost only a little over \$1,000,000, so that what we see of the telephone represents in actual dollars and cents than one hundredth part of the net value of the "property" it repretents.

MEANING OF THE GOVERNMENT'S SUIT. No account is here made of the Bell Telephone interests in foreign countries. It is sufficient to know what they have attained to in the United States, so far as the importance of the suit about to be instituted by the government is concerned. If the Bell patent shall be invalidated a fatal blow will be struck at the most stupendon-single monied power of the country. It it should be sustained, there is no guessing the proportions to which it may eventually grow.

THE COTTON CROP.

Estimated to be Six and a Balf Million Bales.

The special cotton returns of the Department of Agriculture estimate otton remaining on plantations on the 1st February, the proportion of int to seed quality average date of close of picking and price of cotton seed. Date of closing varies from November 25 to December 11, but averages for the cotion belt about nine

days later than last year:
Florida, November 25; Alabama,
November 28; South Carolina, Nocember 30; North Carolina, December 2; Georgia and Texas, December 3; Arkansas, December 4; Mississippi, December 8; Louisiana and Tennessec, December 10. The quality is poorer than last year on the Atlantic coast, with much discolored and trashy fibre. The stable is shorter than usual, except in tavored locations west of the Mississippi and the yield of lint, which should average at least 32 per cent., is only about 31 per cent. from Virginia to Alabama and Tennessee, it is 32 in Mississippi and about 32 to 32½ in States west of Mississippi. The quantity on plantations February 1 is apparently about one-sixth of the crop, five-sixths having gone forward, appearing at the ports about February 5 The percentage of the crop marketed is as follows: Virginia, 82; North Carolina, 82; South Carolina, 84; Georgia, 85; Florida, 87; Alabama, 84; Mississippi, 834; Louisiana, 834; Texas, 83; Arkansas, 83; Tennessee, 82. The general average is nearly 83. Indications thus point to the crop, approximating the November estimates of the yield per acre which looked to the product of about six and a half

THE ST. LOUIS TRUNK MURDER,

The Corpse Identified by a Dentist who Filled the Mardered Man's Teeth.

(Oukland (Cal.) Tribune.) The solving of the St. Louis murder mystery is about to take place. It has been disputed by the insurance compaies, with whom Prellar, the alleged victim of the above murder, was in-sured, that the dead body was that of Preltar. The claimants of the insurance money, to verify their claims, have had the body disinterred and the head severed, with a view to prove by the teeth, which had at some time been filled, that they possessed Premar's head and that Prellar was dead. This method of proof was suggested by the finding among Prettar's effects of a receipted bill bearing date of March 29, 1878, setting forth that certain teeth in Prellar's jaws had been filled by Dr. E. T. Burnette, of Oakland, at the time when Prellar was visiting this State. A few days ago, Dr. Burnette received a letter from the claimant's lawyers, asking him whether be performed certain dental work for Prellar at the time mentioned and whether he could identify his work. Dr. Burnette in referring to his books of that date found the entry, also a description of the work performed and has written a reply to that effect. The case will hinge upon Dr. Burnette's testimony and he expects to be summoned to St. Louis to testify as an ex-

Was it Cancer?

I have been taking B. B. B. for six or seven weeks for something like cancer on my neek, and I would not take one thou-sand dollars for the benefit received. I had previously tried various so-called blood remedies, but B. B. B. is the best, the quickest and the cheapest blood puri fier I ever used. I refer to any merchant of Griffin, Ga.

J. H. BARNES,
Griffin, Ca.

Were we so disposed, we could make a may be safely placed at that high figure. The actual capitalization, excluding the parent company, is \$53,000,000, as shown by official report, and it is very certain that the average real value of the stock is \$200 per chare on a par valuation of \$100.

These figures, which are certainly conservative enough, are given to instance. Atlanta, Ga

> In the United States Court at Fort Dodge, Iowa, recently was being tried a case in which all the testimony on either side was given by attorneys. The jury were out all night, and not agreeing in the moring they were asked what the matter was. They

minds, because the evidence was so This throws into bolder relief than over the exteriorate rates charged aubscribers by the sub-companies. On the parent company and under rental while toures hourseness and a husky voice.

replied they "could not make up their

WITHIN TILDEN'S GRASP.

BOW HE MISSED THE PRESIDENCY BY ONE HOUR.

An Interesting if Not Important Story

About the Struggle In 'Seventy-Six. (Correspondence of the Augusta Chronicle.) COLUMBIA, S. C., February 6 .- A few evenings since three old veterans of 1876 were seated around a comfortab e fire puffing their fragrant Havanas and discussing the numerous exciting events in which they had been participants. Two of them were ex-State Senat as and one an ex-State officer of 1876. As the latter forced a cloud of bine smoke from his mouth and sent it curling upwards, he said: "Did you ever hear how near Tilden came to receiving the electoral vote of South Carolina?' His friends had heard something on this subject, but if he had anything new to offer they would be glad to listen. "Well, gentlemen," he glad to listen. "Well, gentlemen," he proceeded, "Tilden was within one hour of being President of the United States The South Carolina Republi-can electors were for sale, but they came high. The Democrats wanted them, however, although their price was a little exorbitant. The State committee was not in a position to purchase their votes and had fittle interest in or desire to do so, as Hamp-ton had been elected Governor, and the people were so rejoiced over this that National matters were regarded as of small consequence. The National Committee had information of the conition of the electoral ticket, and was me what more inclined to invest.

could be placed on their promises. It was necassary then to secure a third party to conduct negotiations. proken Columbia banker, whom we will call Hardy, who had received part of the plunder of the Radical crowd, was selected. He soon perfeeted arrangements for a transfer of the votes from Hayes to Tilden for the sum of \$60,000. The Democratic representative ac eded to the proposal and directed Hardy to go immediately to Barnum's Hotel in Baltimore and cal at room 47, where he would find a party waiting who would pay over the amount agreed upon. Hardy arrived promptly at Barsum's and examining the name on the hotel register opposite room 47, he found that it was so badly wiltren that he was unable to read it He called the clerk to his assistance, but this gentleman also faited to decipher the signature. Hardy waiked up to 47 and knocked, but receiving no answer retired. He strolled out on the street, and while waiking along risurely a stranger placed his hand on his shoulder and said: "You are wanted at room 47." Hardy imme-diately returned, opened the door and, as he stepped into the room, the door closed with a snap and he found him-self locked in. He awaited a short while, when a gentleman entered and at once proceeded to discuss the subject that had brought them together. The terms were quickly arranged, but the stranger informed Hardy frankly that he was unwilling to pay over so large a sum to him until the vote had been cast. To this Hardy replied that he had promised not to telegraph the electors to surrender until he had the money in hand. Time was getting short. It was the day for the vote to be cast and nearly the hour. In this emergency the stranger asked Hardy if he would be willing to accept the pledge of a certain private merchant that the amount would be paid, and send the telegram. Hardy agreed to this, and they went in great baste to see the merchant, only to find that he had left the town one hour before and could not be reached. The telegram was never sent, the vote of the was given to Hayes, and that is how filden came within sixty minutes of being President."

reason why the the fight In the dual Legislature failed to take place? The others had heard some causes assigned, but were not sure that they were correct. "Well," the exthey were correct. "Well," the ex-Senator continued, "I can give you the facts. The Republicans had laid their plans well. They had the colored Hunkidori Club, from Charleston, as you will remember, composed of the most brotal and during class of low country negroes, stationed in the State House, near the Representatives' Hall, weil armed and ready to respond to any call. The United States troops were on the lower floor, within easy reach if needed. The Republicans only had fifty-nine members, not a Constitu-tional quorum, and they could not afford to lose a single Representative. These members were directed, on a certain night, previously agreed upon, to retire one at a time from the hall and have their places taken by men from the Hunkidoris. The United States Lieutenant who was to command the guard that night was a bitter Republican partisan, and had agreed to give all the assistance needed to destroy the Democrats. The night arrived and arrangements to execute the plan were begun, when to the astonishment of the Republicans they found that the officer in command of the troops was not their man, and furthermore that he refused to be a party to any such murderous designs. Toe game was blocked, and before it could be re-arranged the leading Demperats had discovered the plot, and in order to avoid bloodshed had left the State House. These facts are said to have been furnished several years afterwards by E. W. M. Mickey, who was

Speaker of the Rump House, and the leader of the Republicans."
"That's all very fine," observed the other ex Senator, "and it makes my blood run cold nine years afterwards to hear the subject discussed in that way. It puts me to thinking what might have happened -how he blood of some of our best people might have stained the gravite walls of our dilapidated State House, not unmixed possibly with the blood of some of our meanest people. But, gentlemen, in my opinion, there was never any danger of a conflict. The Republicans played a bluff game and won. retired without just cause and should have waited until we were put out at

the point of the bayonet.' By this time the cigars were smoked out, the caucus adjourned to meet again and discuss the causes leading to the Democratic desertion of the State House and by whose advice it was done. RICHLAND,

ADVICE TO MOTHERS. MRS. WINSLAW'S SCOTNING STRUE Should al-ways be used for children techning. It southes the child, sofers the guins, sllays all pain, cures wind colle and is the best remedy for flarrhoss. Twenty five cents a bottle,

LONDON'S FOOLISH PARKO.

the Chuse of the Frenzy, (London Special to the New York Times.)

London finds it difficult to lay hold

of words forcible enough to character-

ize properly its own idiocy. Research has shown that there has been no pre-

vious outbreak of pillaging in London since the Gordon riots a hundred and six years ago. It needs no examina-

tion of the records to form a belief that no city in Europe has gone into-uch a foolish flutter of panic as we have recently had on such stender grounds for at least twice that period. Monday's riot was merely some Guy Fawkes rufflanism on a big scale, with the efforts of a few thieves added. Four or five hundred roughs found themselves together, and the efforts of the Socialists and the breaking up of the workingmen's meeting inspired them with the idea of turbulence. They started off aimlessly to shout, throw stones, and create a racket, until they were stopped. The intelligent police remained behind in order to guard the square where the meetings ad been held, instead of following the gang. The roughs and thieves thus got a free rein and grew bolder as they made progress, until they reached a point where they were in-sensate with a desire for destruction and wholesale pillaging. Finally, thrifty policemen met and dispersed them, as they might have done at any stage of the so-called riot. This is absolutely all there was of it; but at Lendon, in a ridiculous tremor of agi tation, leaped to the conclasion that there was a direct connection between the windy harangues of the Socialist agitators and the sub-equent action of the mob, and surrendered itself to ler iblican electors were such conpanic. On Tuesday the densest fog of the winter prevailed, and everybody unate scoundrels that no reliance saw rioters in every flitting form that was enveloped in the darkness, and suspected a conflagration in every skylight reflection upon a smoky wall On Wednesday there was the same tog, and the excitement grew until people were wild with trenzy. Sensible men-became lunatics, and honest citizens turned into purveyors of false news At noon the town was agog with stories of battles waging on the T cames bridges, of the city being barricad d, and of bodies of rioters converging from all the outlying of slums. papers came out with flaring reports that an army of rioters was marching on London from Greenwich. The police utterly lost their heads and went about warning the shopmen to put up their shutters. At the dioner hour citizens waited for the worst as if in a cown in the last extremities of a siege Conceive of the police of New York ordering the stores on Broadway and in Union Square to be closed on the strength of a rumor that a gang of roughs were smashing windows in William-burg and you will have a faint idea of the situation, only here there were sixty miles of shops closed. Business amounting in the aggregate to millions was suspended. On Thu day the fog lifted and people began to compare notes. They found that there had been no riot and no attempt at a riot. Four millions of people had gone into hysterics over the sheerest concoctions of fancy that ever scared a boy passing a graveyard in the dark. Of course Continental opinion rushed to the conviction that the outbreak was the organized work of the Socialists. and the organs of despotism wagged their heads in satisfaction at the thought that Eegland, which is an asylum for all the refugees from their tyranny, was reaping the reward of its tol-These ungenerous and uninerance. telligent criticisms were telegraphed over to Lendon by columns, and by

their ludicrous exaggerations they helped to bring Londoners to their senses. The Paris Anarchists, of ourse, went into a delirium of re joicing, and it is feared that they may find here an incentive to more dangerous rioting on their own hook. The French authorities are taking great precautions against an outbreak on "That's a good yarn," said an ex-Sen- Sunday, when many meetings are ador, "but did you ever hear the real advertised to be held in Belteville and spirits of the dead men. Most proba-Montmartre. However much mis- biy a gust of wind put out the lights, chief Monday's outbreak may thus indirectly do, the outbreak is not to be taken seriously in itself save as a warning to London to reform her effete and clumsy system at Scotland

The rioting at Liccester, however, is a really grave sign of the existing distress. It is to be noted that there only factories and their owners were assailed. There was no plundering whatever, which shows that the work was thue to grudges on the part of the unemployed. There is a fear that this may spread to Nottingham, Birming-ham and Laucashire. There are enough of these unemployed here to sack the town if they chose to do so but their possible movements are not to be confounded with the operations of lawless criminals, much less with the professional agitation of a handful of Socialists.

A MORMON CANNON IN LIMBO.

His Attempt to Escape Proves Calamitous ... He is Escorted by a Young Army.

The train with George Q. Cannon on board reached Salt Lake City last Wednesday. Cannon was promptly taken before Judge Zane, and gave bond in the sum of \$45,000. escort of two military officers and twenty-nine enlisted men accompanied the special train. The court room was den-ely packed, but no demonstration was made. Marshal Ireland expresses no doubt of Cannon's attempt to escape. he probably had confederates, but missed them by not jumping from the train at the right place. When Can-non was recaptured he was some distance from the track with two loaves of bread and a bottle of water in his pockets. He fell on his face and shoulder. His nose was broken and he was considerably bruised, but we not seriously hurt. Marshal Irel and confirms the report that Caunon e ffered \$1,000 to a Nevada Sheriff to go. Arnold, who was with cannon, urged the Sheriff to accept the offer and promised him a post iden for life at a good salary if he we ald do so.

The Driver B obbed the Stage.

Thomas H. Casey, a stage driver from Chadre in to Fort Robinson, Neb., has been a rested on a charge of com-mitting the robbery of the express treasury box about two months ago. He was the only person on the stage and claimed that a masked robber with a double barreled gun compelled him to give up the treasure box, con-taining over \$7,000. Casey had been held under close espionage by the express company since the robbery.

-Why is a winter storm like a child with a bad cold? It blows, it snows (it blows its nose). Cure it with T. y or's therokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein.

THEY CURSED GOD, Some Account of the So-Called Riot and The Zarrible Fate of a Party of Implon

Hevellers. (Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer.) The newspapers last week gave a thrilling account of the dreadful fate of Samuel Meeter, of Harrisburg, Pa., who, with a number of ribald comrades had an imiration of the Lord's Supper, with bread and beer. In the midst of with bread and beer. In the mins of the mockery "an immense ill-formed and foul beast, with cloven feet, point-ed horns and eyes that flashed fire," appeared. Meeter died a maniac, de-declaring he had seen the Evil One, and was lost. Erie has a case some-what similar, only that five lives were the penalty of blasphony, instead of one. Although the tragic events ocnever appeared in the press, notwith-standing that the older inhabitants emember them distinctly. The correspondent was shown an old house in Greenfield Township, east of Eric, Penn., to which is attached a highly dramatic story. It is a large structure three stories high, and of quaint architecture. It was erected in the early days of that county, has been untenanted more than a generation. untenanted more than a generation, and, it is said, no amount of money could induce a Greenfield citizen to stay in it over night. In 1836, when but nearly ready for occupancy, a parry of five men, bent on devittry, took possession and held high revelry OF FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC until morning. They were shockingly implous, and, deadening their consciences with libations of whiskey, brandy and rum, they cursed God in Emerging from a severe and long spel of typhoid fever, I observered that the fever had settled in my right len; while caused it to swell to an energious size and the ashes mixed with the fiery and the ashes mixed with the fiery beverage. Then the men, litting high their cups, drank to the confusion of the Christian God and success to the Prince of Darkness and Ruter of Hell. During the dreadful toast a terrible storm sprang up. Lightning blazed from the dark clouds, and a fiered clap of thunder shook the house to its toundation, making the biasphemers pause. Three days later one of them fold the other tour he had had a fright full of pass or matter per day. The uncer centimed to either the other tour he had had a fright tul dream. In the vision he saw himself and comrades as they were three nights before. He saw the Sacred Book blazing and reduced to carbon and mingled with the liquor, and he recognized in the clap of thunder the voice of God telling the five that purishment was to be visited on each. It is a singular and well attested fact that a rearful late befell the participants, and the superstitions of Green-field regard it as the vengeance of Heaven in thillment of that vision.

Adam Schober was the first to die, file and was made horrible by delirium tremens, and he raved about everhasing to ments and hideous demons with spears. Joseph Neil went next, being to make the first of the granding to a decomposition of make the first of the distance of the make the first of the distance of the first of the granding to a continuation of the property of the distance of the first of the distance of the first of the distance of the first of beverage. Then the men, litting high their cups, drank to the confusion of

ing torments and hideous demons with spears. Joseph Neil went next, being drowned in a stagnant pond. The third, George Hood, perished by the hand of an unknown assassin, who lunged a digger into his body in the dark. Jonas Larkin was struck dead on a wagon and his horses drew the body home. The doom of Peter Fulier was suggestive of his pledge to Satan in that blasphemous bowl. was imprisoned in a burning building and roasted alive, and his charred bones were gathered from the ruins.

For many years the place was be-lieved to be haunted by the spirits of the "Fearful Five" as they were call-ed. It was insisted that upon every anniversary of the unholy orgic their spectres entered the house and wen through the Bible burning and drink scene again, after which each was seized with the agonies peculiar to the death which overcook him. Twenty five years ago, when the evil repula ion of the house was at its height Noah W. Lowell, now the Eric agent of the American Express Company, with a party of young and ghostproof companions, determined to dispel the tears of the people by having a dance in the place. They assembled against the advice of the oldest ghostseers, and in the middle of a waltz a mighty rush of cold air extinguished the lights. The dancers shricked and but many still believe they had a supernatural warning.

-A panorama of the battle of Bull Run, which exhibits the Federal sol diers in a demoralized condition, is about to be unrolled in Washington. Upon learning this fact, the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic held a meeting and adopted a resolution, that the soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic should discourage the patronage of said exhibition, because it is designed to gratify the spirit of treason and perpetuate in the memory of the people the triumph of the rebellion and one of the most hamiliat ing defeats suffered by the Union arms during the late war.

-There is much excitement in Berlin over apparently well authenticated reports that Bismarck is preparing to yield entirely to the Vatican in the religious dispute waged by Prussia against the Papacy for the past fifteen vears. A bill has been deposited by the Government with the upper house of the Landtag, revoking most of the May laws which have been so adious to the Catholics of Germany,

-Sam Jones preached to an ar of 8,000 people in Music Hall, dience of 8,000 people in Music Hall, Cincinnati, on the night of the 18th the nati, on the night of the 18th the building being crammed, and it is could not gain ad 40,000 persons Sam's last night, inission. It was fortnight's rest, before heraps Chicago.

on Solome , cky Judge has improved tion on , nat wiscacre's famous decision. Two mothers recently came before him Jaim a baby, and he settled the the women was fit to take the child, and then sent it to an orphan asylum.

-One of the largest single shipments of dress goods ever made from New England to a single firm was from Lewiston, Maine, recently to a Chicago dry goods house. The movement of cotton goods is increasing, and the prospect for the coming year is better than a year ago.

-M. A. Goer, living near Atlanta, dropped his wallet, containing \$250, while feeding his hogs. He missed the money soon afterward-, and sus-pecting what had become of it, butch-ered the animals and recovered a mass of greenback pulp, which he will send to the Treasury Department for exchange.

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A STATEMENT

TO CONSIDER.

ATLANTA, GA., January 12, 1885.

pose Mustang Liniment only good for horses? It is for inflammation of all flesh.

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NO More Terror! Not only shortens resens the intensity of pain, but, it greatly diminishes the langer to life of, both Ne More Pain! No More Danger! mather and child, and

No More Bargor i enves the motor for condition highly favorable to speedy revery, and far less label to floating cot.

The Dread of Transformed to Transfor

I refer to W. H. Brotherton, W. B. Con a Major D. A. Cook, Dr. J. L. Pinson and others of Atlanta Ba yesti de Brot Lator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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the was of this Medicale I Wine is universal. It is composed of the most approved VEGETABLE TONICS. which are introduced into a pure generous Wine. The very finest LOHA CINCHONA HARK AND Free specified basis it is confidently free specified as a cure and preventive of FEVERAND AGUE,

and all other diseases originating from materious causes For purifying the THE OUT and improving the Secretion a. Chronia.

Ithournatism Bisodpote .a. Chronic, ining, a certain cure for Dyspensols Community and in the stomach.

Chickers many of for Dysentry, Colic.

Community us and kindred diseases,

Dabile kness Nervous and Mental

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excellent upsetzer, and a excellent appetizer, and a

without a rivale in chartifer invigorating all the functions of the system, it is unequalled. Asmall Wino glass full three times a day. Sold by all Druggists and dealers generally TOPAZ CINCHONA CORDIAL CO. All Cubank

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