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THE STATE AND THE FARMERS.

WHAT THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IS DOING.

An Interview with Commissioner Butler. What He Says About the Recent Attacks Upon His Department.

(From the News and Courier.)

COLUMBIA, January 18.—Colonel A. P. Butler has been the commissioner of agriculture of South Carolina ever since his department began its work, seven years ago. He is thoroughly devoted to it and, of course, knows all its details and shares all its aspirations. In view of the confusion which exists in the public mind as to the duties, acts and resources of the department, and the criticisms which have been made upon its management, the News and Courier Bureau has secured an interview with Commissioner Butler, enabling him to summarize the situation from his standpoint. The fever of the "Tillman movement" has abated, and the people of the State should be able to consider calmly and justly the valuable work of the department, and give it the credit to which it is entitled. Nearly a year will elapse before the Legislature can meet again, and in the meantime there is plenty of time for discussion and no excuse for "snap judgments" on any department of the State Government.

To the question, "How has the Department of Agriculture been affected by the attacks upon it?" Colonel Butler replied:

"In my opinion the department is stronger to-day than at any time since its establishment in 1879. It was evident to the board and myself from the beginning that the first articles against the department appeared in the newspapers that its work was not fully understood by the people, but we were at a loss to know what more than had been done could be done properly to show the important duties of the department and how they had been discharged. We had submitted annual reports of our work to the Legislature at every session, and published investigations during the year, besides conducting an extensive correspondence; but we realized that something more was necessary to enlist the enthusiastic support of all the farmers in the work. Well, while we were considering the matter an article appeared which bitterly assailed the management of the department, and in such a manner that it once attracted the attention of our people and turned their eyes upon us. You will see that this was exactly what we wanted. It was the opportunity that I had longed for, and you will remember that I handed you a copy of the criticisms within four hours after the News and Courier contained the criticisms reached Columbia. Your readers are familiar with the controversy that followed. On my part I can say that it was conducted without the least personal bitterness, because in the first place it was exactly what I wanted, and, in the second place, I felt that the result would be a vindication of the department and make it stronger with the people, as it has done."

"Why do you think that this has been the case?"

"Well, you will remember that the first criticisms appeared during the session in November and December, 1885, and while the controversy was at its height and bitterness the members of the board were unanimously re-elected and I was re-elected commissioner. The controversy, therefore, did not lessen the confidence of the Legislature in the management of the department. At the same session the economic census, as it was called, appointed a committee to investigate the department. The committee submitted a report which completely refuted all the charges of extravagance, mismanagement, &c., that had been made. The fight was continued along in the spring, and among other charges made was that in regard to the inauguration and conduct of the phosphate litigation. The Farmers' Convention met and appointed a committee to investigate the matter, and the result was a thorough vindication of the department by this body of farmers. Some people, however, were not satisfied, and they continued to agitate, greatly to the benefit of the department. They more and more said, the more the people became interested in the work, and as they became familiar with it, the more anxious they were that it should be sustained. You will remember also that when the agitation began in 1885 a Senator introduced a bill to abolish the department. Before the session was over the bill was killed on the motion of the Senator who introduced it, and he has recently declared in the public prints that he would strenuously oppose any reorganization of the department. There is now, so far as I am aware, no man in the State who would advocate the abolition of the department. The public are familiar with the efforts made at the recent session to reorganize the department and the failure of the bill. I may be mistaken as to the cause, but I think its failure was due to the fact that the Senate was satisfied with the management of the department and believed that the passage of the bill would be considered an endorsement of the charges of inefficiency that had been made against the present board and so refused to pass it."

"How do you explain the large vote that this bill received in the House?"

"Easily enough. With a few exceptions, all of the old members of the House who had been returned were lawyers. They naturally objected to leading the fight against the bill and none of the new members among the farmers were familiar with our work, and of course, could not explain it. For this reason no objections were made to the measure in the House and the bill went through, I might say, by default."

"Is there any real objection to increasing the membership of the board of agriculture?"

"Under ordinary circumstances I would say that there was not, but I confess that there appears to be very little to be gained by the change. It might increase the popularity of the department, and that is, of course, desirable, but as to real work I am unable to see why five men, with the interests of the State at heart, could not manage this department just as well as ten. How-

ever, this is a matter for the Legislature to consider, and I do not care to say anything that would appear to be said for the purpose of influencing the members of that body."

"In some sections the Legislature has been criticised for not having reformed this department over to the farmers. What have you to say about that?"

"Unless I am very much mistaken it is now managed by the farmers. Governor Richardson, Colonel Duncan and Colonel Lipscomb have been farmers all their lives, I believe. Chancellor Johnson is one of the most extensive and successful farmers in the rich Pee Dee section of the State, although he is also an able lawyer, and Mr. Perry is a merchant, but I think is also a large land owner. So that you see the farmers are in a large majority on the board. I am the executive officer of the department, though not a member of the board, and farming is the only occupation I have ever followed. Taken altogether, then, the department is pretty well under the control of farmers. There is another matter that should not be overlooked in this connection. Colonel Duncan represents the State Agricultural Society and Colonel Lipscomb the State Grange—the two largest agricultural organizations in the State—and if the farmers are not satisfied with their management at any time they can easily remove them from the board."

"What is the present condition of the department?"

"I think it is one of the best equipped departments in the United States, and capable of doing a great work for our people. Our fertilizer inspectors will start out in a few days to collect samples of all the fertilizers offered for sale in the State, and the laboratory will soon be in full blast turning out the analyses. The laboratory is under the charge of a thoroughly competent chemist, and he is prepared to do the official work of the department, and to make analyses of fertilizers, minerals, ores, marls, waters, &c., for our people, free of charge. We have invited the farmers to send us samples of the fertilizers they buy, and we will be glad to have every farmer in the State remember that we want the invitation accepted."

"Dr. H. W. Ravenel, the botanist of the department, is one of the most eminent scientists in the South. He will make his department of great benefit to the farmers during the year."

"Dr. Benjamin McMein, Jr., the veterinary surgeon of the department, is doing a great deal of good by the examination of diseased stock in various parts of the State, and prescribing remedies for the prevention and treatment of diseases among stock. The increased interest in stock raising and the large amount invested in blooded stock in South Carolina make it of the highest importance that every precaution should be taken against the spread of contagious diseases, and Dr. McMein will use every effort to the accomplishment of this end."

"Mr. Graham, who has been detailed by the United States signal service to organize and manage the State weather service, under the department, has entered upon his work with enthusiasm, and, as you have already published, has established about forty stations that now receive the daily weather indications, and in a short while he will have stations of observation at every county-seat in South Carolina. It is not necessary for me to speak of the many advantages which the weather service will give to all classes of our people. Its benefits are recognized and appreciated everywhere."

"Mr. E. L. Roche, the special assistant, continues in charge of the phosphate department, and the splendid services he has already rendered the State in getting accurate returns of rock mined and securing prompt payment of royalty due the State is ample guarantee that this important interest will not be neglected."

"We are now making arrangements to enlarge the monthly report, and during the year it will contain, besides the usual matter relating to the work of the department, regular contributions from the chemist, the botanist, the veterinarian, the signal service officer, statistical statements and other matters of interest to the farmers. We are daily distributing hand-books and other publications of all parts of the country and doing everything that we think will better advertise our resources and advantages. We now have on file in the office six applications for carp, and it will require 1,700 fish to supply the applicants. These will be furnished from our ponds if the number there is deficient, and if not we will obtain them from the Government ponds at Washington."

"The department will make an exhibit at the Grange encampment at Spartanburg next summer, and in every way possible encourage the formation of agricultural clubs and organizations. As soon as practicable after the time prescribed by law has expired the board will establish the two experimental stations provided for by the Legislature, and we expect to have them in active operation as far as possible during the year, and under the charge of a competent director and employees. The board will also faithfully carry out the provisions of the law in regard to the collection of information regarding agricultural colleges, so as to be prepared to submit the report regarding them at the next session of the Legislature. Our desire is to make the department of the greatest benefit to the farmers, and we are endeavoring to keep them informed and interested in its work, in order to secure their cordial co-operation."

A Horrible Tragedy.

From a gentleman who lives in the neighborhood of Coatesborough, we learn of a most terrible tragedy which occurred in that section of our county on Monday last. It seems that Mr. Josiah Gauder, while returning from the residence of a neighbor, was waylaid by Mr. Geo. H. Pocks, and literally butchered alive. The horrendous crime of Mr. G. was heard of by some colored men who were on their way home from church and hastened to his assistance, when the murderer fled, leaving his bleeding victim writhing in the agonies of death. There has been a long-standing feud between the parties, but it was never thought that it would culminate in such a bloody manner. As the parties belong to an old family, we forbear to make comment, leaving that to the proper authorities. Last accounts, the murderer had not been caught.—*Dialoquiste Enterprise.*

PROSPECTS BRIGHTENING.

One Writer Who Thinks that There's a Good Time Coming for the South.

(From the South Sea Cultivator.)

It is well known to the Cultivator readers that the farmers howl and complain of cotton being only worth from seven and a half to eight and seven-eighths cents; they consider themselves broke and ruined at those prices, when it is a blessing to them and to the country that it is no higher priced. Fifty-odd years gives one some experience about farming and the vicissitudes that attend it. In my long experience I never saw the time when cotton sold higher for a series of years, but it ended badly for the farmers, as it encouraged them to increase the area of cotton planting and curtail the area of their provision crops and lead them into extravagance and waste, and when over-production glutted the market and cotton fell in price, it found the farmers in debt, which had to be paid by low-priced cotton. On the contrary, when cotton sold low for a series of years, the farmers regulated their affairs to suit circumstances; it forced them to become more self-sustaining, hence they increased their provision crops, lived more at ease, raised their own meat and bread, kept out of speculation, economized in every department, hence they saved more money at low-priced cotton. They did with high-priced cotton. I have always noticed that debts and accounts were more promptly paid with low-priced cotton—why? because when cotton was high, speculation and extravagance increased their indebtedness, and when low-priced were economical and saving, and every dollar they got they applied to their debts. This may seem a strange theory, that low-priced cotton benefits the farmers more than high-priced cotton, but experience has shown it to be the case, and the reasons are apparent; when speculation sets in value becomes fictitious, and inflation goes on until the bubble explodes and reaction throws all in chaos and dismay and a panic is the result, which brings about general loss and ruin, and rebels based on such fictitious and fraudulent values melt into poverty. Let us go back fifty years and see everything was much dearer than it is now—sugar five and six cents a dollar, iron ten cents a pound, axes two dollars and a half each, four-quarter sheeting thirty-seven and a half cents, and calicoes, American, thirty-seven and a half cents, English fifty cents per yard, and cotton selling at eight and ten cents. Going back only to 1870 our factories sold plaids at nineteen cents per yard. Last year, 1886, they sold the same plaid for six and one-fourth cents, and the price of water six and three-fourth cents, and with such a high price the advantages are all in favor of the consumers. But let the price of cotton advance to twelve and fifteen cents, everything else would run up higher in price to the proportion to the price of cotton, and provision crops curtailed in planting and cotton planting increased at the expectation of fifteen cents a pound, would place the farmers in a worse condition than they are to-day. Low values are in favor of the farmers, provided they face the market, by raising their own food supply, in abundance for man and beast, and in our six cents a pound of cotton, our whole system of farming is wrong, hence there is such depression and hard times with the farmers, and the error is in planting too much cotton and too little provisions with most of the farmers to-day; their cotton crops are merely exchanged for their food supplies, and under such a system where can any profit come in for the farmer? Why none, for all he makes is consumed in provisions to support life; he made above farm consumption should be a clear profit, and if we farmed in that way, the low price of cotton would not affect us, and if high-priced, the greater the profits. Keep an eye to your cribs and barns and smoke-houses; that they are filled from your own fields; also keep an eye to your little truck patches, and to your garden and poultry house, and also to your dairy, and when that is done, you will never hear of hard times on a farm that is managed; the hard times and gin-houses go together; all cotton and no bread and meat is the trouble, clothing of all kinds is cheap, but when you strike the greasers and provision dealers, there the misnomer expense come in which make farming unprofitable.

—J. O. DEXTER.

Cave Spring, Ga.

MODES OF EXECUTING CRIMINALS.

Doctors and Lawyers Discuss the Merits of the Rope and the Guillotine.

The Society of Medical Jurisprudence and State Medicine held its monthly meeting last week, with Amos G. Hull as presiding officer. There was an animated discussion on the question, "How Shall the Death Penalty be Inflicted?" The presiding officer said that he was not so much opposed to the present system of capital punishment as he was to allowing representatives of the press to be present and publish the details of the executions in the columns of the daily press. He was followed by Dr. Brill, who read a reply to the committee appointed by the Legislature to report upon a new system of capital punishment. He considered hanging the most barbarous and inhuman method of punishment now in existence. The guillotine, he thought, the best instrument for inflicting the death penalty. His opinion was concurred in by Drs. Quimby and J. C. Peters, who were both opposed to hanging.

The other side of the question was then discussed by E. H. Bean and W. H. Russell, representing the legal profession, and Dr. Woods, formerly a surgeon in the army, representing the medical profession. They believed that when a person deliberately takes the life of another no form of punishment is too severe, and that the present system should not be changed. The proceedings were closed by Dr. Peters suggesting that the opinion of each member of the society be obtained and sent to the Legislature. This was favorably considered.

They have a toboggan slide at Bismark, Dakota, where it is said the steel shot toboggans acquire a velocity of three miles a minute. But they are used to blizzards out that way and can stand a stiff current of air.

WHERE IT IS COLDEST.

THE SORT OF WEATHER THEY HAVE IN SIBERIA.

Lieutenant Schentze Tells How People Exist Where the Thermometer is Eighty Degrees Below Zero—Siberian Notes.

Lieutenant W. H. Schentze of the navy, who was sent to the Lena Delta in Northwestern Siberia to deliver to the natives gifts from the government of the United States to repay them for the aid they rendered him in his search for the missing members of the Jeannette party, says in his report that the town of Veroyansk, Siberia, is the coldest inhabited spot in the world. The thermometer stood at 86 below zero when he was there, and he says it seldom goes above 50 below. I asked him the other day what the people did who lived at this blissful spot, what they had to eat and how they liked it.

"Why," he replied, "they think it is a pretty good sort of climate. 'Home, Sweet Home,' is the song all the world over, and if the Veroyanskers should come here they would wonder what people did where it is so infernally hot. They would shiver in this climate and pine for a still northwesterly Arctic gale. It is wonderful the amount of cold human flesh can endure. The natives of Tierra del Fuego go stark mad in the winter, and in their country it freezes every night. It is much colder in the Lena Delta, yet the people manage to keep comfortable, and more die of smallpox and scurvy than from the effects of the intense cold. You seldom hear of any one freezing to death, and then it is those only who expose themselves imprudently who die in that way. Most people are frozen to death in the United States than in Siberia."

"But how do they manage to keep warm?"

"Well, in the first place the Yakuts are an enduring race, and are born in that climate. Then they dress in furs, and have learned from their ancestors or from their own experience how to keep warm. Their houses are built of logs, smeared over on the outside and inside with manure and mud. In each cabin is a large fireplace, which is used for both heating and cooking. There is a hole in the roof of the room in these cabins, and usually the owner's cattle, if he has any, occupy one end of the room in which he lives, being tied, or prevented from trampling on the babies by a bar. The houses are commonly very comfortable, but are awfully dirty, and small—there is no word to describe it. Often, until I got used to it, I would rather lie down in the snow outside, with the thermometer 50 below zero, than sit in one of these huts. But you've no idea what a man can stand when he is used to it."

"Have they windows in their houses?"

"Yes; ice windows. They use ice as we use glass. A clear piece is selected, about five or six inches thick, notched in the window opening in blocks two feet, and sometimes as large as four feet square, and with water is made solid. The water is as good as putty. When the window becomes dirty they scrape it off with a knife, and when it has been scraped thin, they substitute a new pane."

"Doesn't the window ever melt?"

"Bless you, no; it is freezing cold that far from the fire. If the room ever got warm enough to melt the ice the Yakut couldn't live in it, and would have to go out doors to cool off. At night, the fire is allowed to go out, as they have to economize in fuel. All they have is driftwood, gathered on the banks of the Lena River in the summer time."

"How do they sleep? Do they undress when they go to bed?"

"Always. They strip to their shirts, which are made of a thick sort of Russian cloth as heavy as our canvas. The men and women wear the same kind of garments, and never have more than one at a time. I took up a lot of thick flannel for them, enough to last the rest of their lives, and it will be a great deal more comfortable than the native stuff, although they don't like it at first. When they undress they get into bunks built in the side of the house—sometimes a man, his wife and all his children in the bunk, and over them and curtains of the same hanging before the bunks. The last man or woman to undress hangs all the clothing of the rest outdoors over a pole that is kept for the purpose."

"What is that for?"

"To freeze the lice. They couldn't live if they didn't do it, and it has become a national custom. The lice get into the fur, and that is the only way to get them out. By hanging their clothes over the pole every night they can keep reasonably free from them, but the fur fills up again the next day."

"Do they ever bathe?"

"Never in their lives; they haven't any word for bathing in their language, and the impossibility of keeping clean is one of the greatest hardships of Arctic life."

"What do they eat?"

"Reindeer meat, beef—they have cows, queer-looking animals, about half as large as ours, with a hump on their backs like a camel—fish, bread made of black rye flour, tea, and an imported food made of chopped beef rolled into balls about the size of a marble, and covered with a dough. These they pound up and make into soup. Then there is a wood that is very nutritious when it is ground up and boiled. Mixed with reindeer meat it makes a good soup. They often eat their fish raw. Of course they freeze solid as soon as they are taken out of the water, and the natives, particularly if it is on the road, cut them off in shavings, as thin as our chipped beef, and eat them raw. They are palatable, and I have lived for days at a time on them, with a cup of tea made over an alcohol lamp by way of variety. The greatest luxury they have is butter, and they will eat it by the pound as our people eat confectionery. A poor sort of butter is made from the milk of the native cow, that looks and tastes more like cheese, and they prize it above any other classes of food."

"The amount of butter a native will eat when he can get it," continued Lieutenant Schentze, "is astonishing. A friend of mine in Siberia told me of a

man who ate thirty-six pounds in one day, and then didn't get all he wanted. They have a way of putting up a red berry and mixing it with butter, which gives it a beautiful pink tint, and improves the flavor. Their drink is the Russian vodka, almost pure alcohol, and they will trade their shirts for it. The liquor is scarce and expensive, so they are necessarily a temperate people."

"How do the political exiles live, and how many are in the country?"

"A great many—several in every settlement. When an exile is sent into the country the Governor determines where he shall reside, and requires him to report his whereabouts at frequent intervals. They live as the natives do, receive so much a year from the government for their support, and work at their trades if they have them, and if they haven't get such jobs as they can. In other provinces the exiles work in the mines. At Veroyansk I saw an exile, who had been a lawyer and judge in Russia, doing excellent work, and even the tool he had was an axe. I took up some presents for several exiles, and had been of service to the Jeannette party, but had to obtain the permission of the Governor before I could deliver them. In every settlement are local officials, who look after these unfortunate people."

"How can a man endure the intense cold when the wind blows?"

"Of course, necessary to keep the body protected, and as much of the face as possible with wax, and even then it is common to freeze the extremities, but if a man knows how to take care of himself he will not suffer. My face and hands were frozen a number of times. If I had gone to the fire to warm the skin would have cracked open and given me much trouble; but by rubbing the frozen place with snow, and getting it thawed out by friction and gradual heat, I never had any trouble."

BERRY DUNSMON.

ABOUT PATENTS.

How the Office is Managed and Whence Inventions Come.

(From the New York Herald.)

In the matter of ingenuity the American people lead the world. More applications for patents are received and more patents granted at the Patent Office in this city than in any other two countries of Europe. Great Britain comes next on the list, France third and Germany fourth. It was not until 1836 that the Patent Office was organized as a separate bureau with a commissioner and suitable assistants for the proper discharge of its duties. It is rather a singular fact that during that year only one application for a patent was filed. The next year the number increased to 193. The increase has steadily grown until in 1886 21,797 applications were filed. The whole number of patents granted since 1836 is in round numbers, 365,000. The applications for patents are regarded as a good index of the general business progress of the country. When times are bright and the inventor's mind is slow to risk the success of their experiments. On the other hand when money is plentiful it is a poor inventor who cannot find some one who is willing, at least, to pay the legal expenses necessary to the taking out of his patent. It may be said, in passing, if this theory of the patent office officials holds good, that the country was never in a more prosperous condition, inasmuch as the number of applications for 1887 exceeded by several thousand those of any preceding year.

More patents have been granted to the citizens of New York than to those of any other State. This is owing probably to her larger population. Upon this hypothesis Pennsylvania takes the second place, and according to the same reasoning Illinois or Ohio should come next, but the truth is that Massachusetts holds the third place, with Illinois fourth and Ohio fifth. The character of the locality usually denotes the locality from which it proceeds. For example, inventions showing the inventor to be a man of high scientific education mainly come from New York, Massachusetts or Connecticut. Improvements in cotton and sugar machinery are the work almost entirely of Southern inventors. The development of inventive genius in the South has been remarkable during the past decade. This is especially so in Georgia and Texas, the two most progressive States south of Mason and Dixon's line. The applications from the South, as recently as 1872, were only a fraction of those filed from the North. About 1875 a change was noted, and the increase since then has been relatively as great as that of the Northern States.

The End of a Desperado.

Craig Tollivar, the worst desperado in Kentucky, was found dead in a field in Rowan county Wednesday. He was the leader of the Tollivar faction, which has kept up a continual warfare with the Martin faction in the vicinity of Morehead for the last two years. The trouble began when John Martin murdered Floyd Tollivar at Morehead. Craig Tollivar heard of the murder at his home, and rode twenty-seven miles in two hours, hoping to avenge the crime. Martin was taken to Winchester for safe-keeping. A few weeks later two men claiming to be guards presented to the jailer a forged order purporting to come from a Rowan county magistrate. Martin was turned over to them. On the way back to Morehead the train was boarded by four masked men, and Martin was taken from the guards and ridged with bullets. Tollivar was arrested, but this started the Tollivar-Martin war, and it has continued ever since. A dozen men have been shot down in cold blood on either side. The State troops have been camped about Morehead for weeks. The killing of Tollivar will probably end the trouble. He was killed by some of his enemies.

The belled buzzard that has been spoken of in the South for years was shot the other day by J. C. Corrington, Tunis county, Texas. The bell was half toned, of brass, and about two and a half inches across the base. It was hung to the bird by a copper wire, twisted around the neck. There was no chaffing, the skin being protected from an abundance of down. The figures 1879 were scratched on the narrow flat top of the bell.

NOTES OF SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

Lewis S. Jones contemplates starting chain works at Wheeling, West Virginia. There is talk of a wire factory being started at Chattanooga, Tenn.

A company is being formed at Calera, Alabama, it is said, to manufacture woodenware.

A stove foundry is reported to be built at Decatur, Alabama, soon.

At Calhoun, Va., a carriage factory is to be erected.

A rich gold mine has been discovered near the Sequoyas Canyon, Uvalde county, Texas.

A St. Louis firm are making arrangements for a pipe foundry at Chattanooga, Tenn.

A tanning factory is about to be established at Anite, La.

A wagon factory is being erected at Homeland, Fla., by J. D. Crum.

A stock company will soon be organized at Jacksonville, Fla., to manufacture press.

Near Calera, Ala., slate has been discovered and will soon be developed.

A stock company is to be organized at Birmingham, Ala., to start a tannery.

At Eureka Springs, Ark., a zinc mine has been developed.

A saw and planing mill, also a box factory, have been erected at Van Buren, Arkansas.

Negotiations are about being entered into for erecting water works at Pine Bluff, Ark.

It is probable that a stock company will be organized at Roanoke, Va., soon to establish a basic steel plant.

The Thompson Brick Company, capital stock \$20,000, has been organized at Birmingham, Ala.

The Linnay Cane and Hotel Company, Lenoir, Va., contemplate spending about \$50,000 in enlarging their hotel.

A \$100,000 stock company is being organized at Birmingham, Ala., to establish a large carriage and wagon factory.

The Biloxi Artesian Ice Manufacturing Company, capital stock \$1,000, has been organized at Biloxi, Miss.

The Alabama Marble Company, capital stock \$100,000, has been organized at Florence, Ala., with W. J. Kereshan as president.

A \$100,000 stock company has been organized at Shelbyville, Tenn., to improve land at St. Andrew's Bay, Fla.

A company is being formed at Fort Worth, Texas, to manufacture iron and wooden bridges, with \$100,000 capital stock.

There is soon to be constructed in the soft coal regions of southwestern Virginia several new coke ovens and new furnaces are to be built.

At Pilot Point, Texas, a stock company is about to be formed to erect a seventy-five barrel roller flour mill.

At Gainsville, Fla., a site for a furniture and wagon factory has been purchased and buildings are soon to be erected.

The largest manufactory of yellow pine lumber is in Lincoln, Miss., and the lumber business in that locality is on the boom.

Last month there were 3,000,000 feet of lumber shipped from Jacksonville, Florida. More than half of it went abroad.

The foundry at Calera, Ala., is supplying the castings for the alcohol charcoal plants being erected at Decatur, Ala., and Goarick, Tenn.

At Camden, Ala., S. D. Block proposes to erect a factory for the manufacture of cotton rope and woolen yarn.

At Birmingham, Ala., the Edison Electric Hummingbird Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$75,000.

Capital stock to the amount of \$100,000 has been subscribed to establish an axe and tool company at Birmingham, Alabama.

The Elyton Land Company of Birmingham, Ala., has declared dividends of 125 per cent. of its capital during December, and 140 per cent. during 1886, amounting to \$680,000.

An extensive porcelain factory is now in operation in New Orleans, La., under the supervision of skilled workmen from the large factories of France. The work is as fine as any done abroad.

A company has been formed by a number of capitalists of New Orleans, with a capital of \$50,000, to establish a factory for canning beef. The factory will be located in the parish of St. Bernard, La.

At Birmingham, Ala., a company was incorporated, with a capital stock of \$250,000, to manufacture bridges, bolts, nuts, etc. Works are soon to be built which will give employment to one hundred and fifty hands.

The American Edge Company will soon be organized in New Orleans, with a capital stock of \$250,000. It is contemplated by this company to establish a rope factory and paper mill in connection with the decorticating machinery.

During the past month arrangements were concluded by capitalists from the North, with local manufacturers, to erect at Chattanooga a large drop forging plant, the largest ever erected in the South, the cost of which will be \$150,000.

At Sheffield, Ala., the Sheffield Pipe and Nail Company has been organized, to erect large works for the purpose of making cast and wrought iron piping, bolts and other articles of iron and steel. The capital is \$100,000.

The North Alabama Real Estate, Manufacturing and Improving Company will be incorporated in a short time at Athens, Ala., with a capital of \$1,000,000. A stock company will also be organized to establish a cotton mill, with a capital of \$100,000, as well as a bank with a capital of from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

The Christmas edition of the Hopper (Oregon) Gazette was last year printed in two colors—black and white—and the occasional lampblack spots were skillfully secured by the devil getting on too much ink and failing to sufficiently agitate his roller.

A TALK ABOUT INDIANS.

AN INTERVIEW WITH COL. ARTHUR GRABOWSKI.

The Indians and their Future—Interesting Facts Concerning their Education and their Progress.

Colonel Arthur Grabowski was in Augusta yesterday and, the Chronicle reporter failing to catch him on the wing, drove out to the stately mansion of Mrs. James Gardiner. The reporter was ushered into the parlors at the hospitable mansion, but was not allowed to remain there but a few seconds before he was ushered into the sitting room, where Colonel Grabowski was seated before a comfortable fire.

The Colonel has a distinguished as well as a classical appearance, and the cordial greeting extended the Chronicle representative, when he informed the Colonel of his mission, immediately stamped him as a man of excellent judgment. He was willing to give the people any information that he might possess that would be of interest to them. The reporter thereupon said:

"Colonel, knowing that you had some trouble in Kansas and that charges were made against you, will you kindly tell me about it and also something about the Indians?"

"The difficulty I had was simply the objection of the people of Kansas to an outsider taking charge of what they consider a home institution. In addition thereto there is considerable feeling still existing there in regard to the war. These charges against me were so continual that three or four times the department sent investigation committees all of whom were perfectly satisfied that there was no cruelty, and that everything was managed satisfactorily."

"Has the feeling died out?"

"It was only amongst a few and has entirely died out. As an evidence of which there was tendered on my leaving a joint banquet with ex-Governor Charles Robinson, given by at least one hundred and fifty of the leading citizens, at which banquet I received a handsome souvenir. Whilst greatly interested in the work of educating the Indians the duties were exceedingly onerous, and having an appointment offered in the Department of the Bureau of Labor—the distributing of products which would make my field labor in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—I accepted it."

"THE WORK AMONG THE INDIANS."

"The people would like to know something of your work among the Indians; will you kindly enlighten them?"

"Haskell is one of the United States Indian industrial schools, having during my administration three hundred pupils, one-third of whom were females, ranging in age from 12 to 30 years, residing at the institution provided with everything by the government. The object of the institution is to let industrial training go hand in hand with the English language and the fundamental principles of an education. Among the things taught are blacksmithing, carpentering, shoemaking, farming, tailoring, &c."

"How do they take to education?"

"They are intelligent when aroused, and they make remarkable progress in the English language. They make themselves understood and their shop work is of value in a short time."

"After being in the institution any length of time do they retain their treacherous nature?"

"Their nature is suspicious