THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

CAPTAIN TILLMAN'S REVIEW OF THE ARGUMENTS ON THE QUESTION.

He Invites a Full Discussion of the Subject and Predicts a Victory for the Friends of the Proposed Institution

To the Editor of the News and Courier: In my previous letters I have at one time or another answered or forestalled every argument which has ever been advanced against the separate agricultural college, and it is disagreeable to have to go ever the same ground again. But the opponents of such a school in South Carolina, who realize and see that the idea is gaining ground rapidly and surely, continue to repeat the threadbare and untenable arguments against it that have at various times been advanced by "Carolinian," Capt. Paul Hammond and others. I therefore feel constrained to again take

sion," whichever it may be called. It is gratifying to note the fact that we and whose articles have recently appeared in The News and Courier, says the ques-tion of the "education of our youths tion of the "education of our yeaths should be approached seriously, gravely, earnestly, reverently." Most assuredly, and I agree with him that, in denling with this question, "a blunder may be worse than a crime." I contend that the blunder and er me both have been already committed, and that alone has moved me to undertake and continue the moved me to undertake and continue the agitation known as the "farmers' move-ment." If I have at times overstepped the bounds of that "serious, candid, dis passionate discussion" for which '1)." pleads, I have had provocation enough as your renders well know, and I have always acted on the defensive. I claim

to have been actuated by an "carnest patriotic spirit," and with reason, facts and arguments to fully sustain my posi tiot. Thave only indulged in invective or sareasm to repel personal assault, of when I felt that the injustice practice against farmers required merited rebuke

in South Carolina are ready and anxiou to meet our antagonists in fair debate whether in the newspapers or before the people, and we challenge them to a "joint discussion" of the issues presented. We have nothing to lose and everything t gan by such a discussion, and while their trained intellects and oratorica bility may and does give them the ad

age, relying on common sense and e justice of our cause, we court the niest. Truth dreads darkness rather in light, and we feel that we have both uth and justice on our side.
As Chairman of the Executive Com-

mittee of the Farmers' Association, hereby extend an invitation and chattenge to the Board of Trustees of the South Carolina College and to the Beard of Agriculture to appoint speakers to represent them, and we will do likewise; and we will further agree to get up mass meetings of farmers to hear the cause and decide who is right. It will come to this at last, and it had just as well come to it at once; for, as "D," says: "South Carolina has always been and probably vavs will be an agricultural State, an it is a manifest necessity that this problem be solved with correctness and solved with dispatch.'

The wise disposition of the Hatch ap propriation, which will devolve upon the Legislature at the next session, renders it all the more necessary that no more mistakes be made; and if the lawyers and "the once lordly planters" expect to waste that money as the land scrip fund and privilege tax are now being wasted, and as the two experimental stations promise to waste it, it must be after another election has shown that the major ity of the farmers are of their own way of thinking. It will not do to rely upor the esprit de corps of the lawyers in the Senate to decide the matter contrary to the wishes of the common farmers Many of the "once lordly planters" are now common farmers, conscious of the errors of their own training, and Bourbonism will yet learn that neither clas partisanship nor political trickery can shake us off. Let "D." and his friends who are fighting to sustain the "annex and agricultural bureau, meet us on the stump and allow the whole case to be presented. If the farmers then decide that the South Carolina College shall stand as it is, we will submit, but not

answer the arguments "D." has presented as going to show that the South Carolina College is now carrying out the Federal law in good faith, and "fulfilling its require lents more fully than the Agricul and Mechanical College of Missis In the first place, until this agitation began there was really no agr cultural or mechanical feature attached to the South Carolina College. President McBryde's executive duties absorbed all his time and energies, and nothing has been done and no change made in the curriculum since August, 1885, except to employ an adjunct professor of agricul ture and erect a small machine shop i which applied mechanics are taught the naval officer who is detailed United States Government for that purpose. Everything else is on the same old basis, and the whole bias and effect of the training has been towards the professions and away from the farm; and the fact cannot be denied that the mechanical department has developed rather

In the meantime, I will endeavor to

than the agricultural. Now "D." concedes that "South Car olina is an agricultural State and likely to remain so." Shall we then rest content with a little mechanical training along with the classical and literar, courses, as being the best to fit ou ouths (10 or 15 a year) for becomin

ners? If agriculture is now our mail iness, and there is such competition oug the professions-already wing -that there is only "room at the devote all its energies towards educating more non-producers, by giving then such a "liberal" education that they scorn work and seek to live by the sweat practice of farming. Had he graduated of son abody else's brow? Have we not lat the Mississippi College how different

got enough half-starved lawyers and it would be! The boy at Columbia folls got enough balf-starved lawyers and preachers now? Why grind out any more? Why increase the army of merchants' clerks, who part their bair in the middle because of enlargement of the brain, but who haven't sense enough to farm profitably, and therefore desert the old homesteads to find an easier way to make a living?

If agriculture is our principal business why not educate farmers? Why not de-

establish manufactures among us and sympathy with labor he brings with him give our farmers a home market? Will from his humble home, but continues the supply of lawyers, preachers and during two or three hours of each day to doctors run out? Not a bit of danger. Wofford, Furman, Erskine, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, a thousand classical and literary institutions at home and abroad will keep up the supply.

will keep up the supply.

But, says some adherent of Dr. Thornwell, they will not be "homogeneous." current of new thought and diverse opipart in the "controversy" or "discuss nions brought back which might in time this thing of making and handling and volve some statesman who can show us sowing have driven our adversaries to abandon their first mode of attack in which ridi their first mode of attack, in which ridicule and personal abuse were mainly relied upon. "D.," the latest knight who couches a lance in behalf of the waning cause of the "agricultural annex" less of provincialisms, stagnation and the details of farm work are inconsistent. less of provincialisms, stagnation and self-idolatry among us. The South Carolina College has produced some great men, but it is sad to see many of its end of the details of farm work are inconsistent with an advanced and comprehensive curriculum." "That the students cannot men, but it is sad to see many of its command the time or nervous energy to alumni and faculty opposing progress and fighting the battle of Bourbonism.

This is news indeed.

Nineteenth century, "Stop, stand still!"
But I have got switched off from "D." and his arguments, and I will try to get back. I will only say that the South Carolina College has descended from the high place upon which Dr. Thornwell sought to anchor it, and mixing mechanical and manual labor in ever so small and manual ever so small and and his arguments, and I will try to get cal and manual labor in ever so small a colleges of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michdegree with its purely mental training is dragging its mantle in the dust for money, and trying to accomplish the chemical dissenting vote, the following resolution impossibility of mixing oil and water. "Resolved, That we favor regular, impossibility of mixing oil and water. The classical and literary elements have compulsory labor by students on our ag-I ways overshadowed and swallowed up my technical or practical annex in every nixed school or college that has ever I and all the friends of a real farmers time to be, in this State. I defy "D." college and of agricultural advancement in South Carolina are ready and anxious.

And now I make another, namely, that tried it; and so it has been, and will con-

and now random representation and instruction just as meditierary colleges and universities ever cal students are taught anatomy in the farm. I have abundant proof if any one dissecting room, or law students practice disput s the fact. The matter then resolves itself into this shape; A college court house. But mainly because i, the which hopes or intends to educate men student at that formative period of life who will return to the farm must do two does nothing for four years but study books and cultivate the mind, not three

small way developed its mechanical an-nex, and because, as he alleges, the Mis-fork manure, cut wood, &c." There is

s familiar with the clause of the Act of mistay or vegetable physiology, and it is 862, which describes the kind of college better to even "fork manure" than to intended to be established. It expressly states that its "leading object shall be to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic cuts," Se. "Leading! Leading! Leading!" (College "attracts by its cheapness as I write it in capitals so "D," and all his much as by its agriculture." We will be to even "fork manure" than to leaf or play poker and billiards, or smoke eigarettes to kill time.

I will notice only one other point that "D," makes—viz: that the Mississippi College "attracts by its cheapness as much as by its agriculture." We will brother sophists can see it. When they come to construe that oft-repeated sen ence they never see "leading" at all. five "book" farmers to the hundred gra-they cannot attach any meaning to duates, while those of Michigan and They cannot attach any meaning to "practical," but jump with gladdened hearts to the words, "Without excluding classical studies," and "Liberal," al-though these words are only an excressence, and not essential to understand the sentence.

Then, again, they seize on the words "promote the education of the indus trial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life"—"several pursuits
and professions." Here is warrantenough for teaching anything. But who is to be taught? The sons of "once lordly plan ers?" The sons of lawyers and rich men uch as constitute the bulk of the students at the South Carolina College? Oh. no 'he "industrial classes," says the law Well, who are the industrial classes in South Carolina? "D." has answered this question for me. He says, "We are an agricultural people and likely to remain o in spite of booms," &c. This Federal noney was donated to establish a colge-mark you, not an "annex" to iniversity-whose leading object should e to teach the children of the industrial lasses to become good farmers and me-The classics were not to be "excluded" if it was found practicable and the money held out. Military tacics were "included" and provision made or sending an officer of the United State

irmy to teach them. "Liberal" is a mountain, "practical" a mole-hill, in "D.'s" eyes. "Leading" he cannot see. He is willing for the "once ordly planter's" son to steal the poor armer boy's chance for an education, out "military tactics" are beneath his otice. What has become of this arm; flicer and his military tactics, oh "D." s he at the South Carolina College manfacturing "dudes?" "Oh, no; he at our military branch in Charleston. What is he doing there and why wasn he land scrip fund appropriated to you nilitary branch? Imitating my good riend, for I have really fallen in love vith "D.," he is so "candid," and "ear lest," and "serious," and "reverent," and 'dispassionate," and fair. (?) I will 'pause for a reply." But then the mili-cary branch may be fulfilling the Federal aw and educating the children of th ndustrial classes to become farmers and

nechanics. Let us see. I saw not long ago in The News and Courier a statement of the present occupation of the Citadel gradutes for '85 and '86. Only one is now arming. The rest are following other arming. Alas, last the military students don't seem to ike "agriculture" any better than their lassical and literary brethren at Columoia. Only one farmer—but his training will not help him to get a good start de has everything yet to learn, so far as nis chosen occupation is concerned, and knows nothing of either the science or

If agriculture is our principal business why not educate farmers? Why not dewhy not educate farmers? Why not devote all the money we can spare to training farmers and mechanics—the first to devote our agriculture, the others to

in after life.
It will have been noticed that "D. and all of his brethren never omit in Public men thus trained will not be united, they will not think aiko, &c., &c. There would be no nucleus for a "ring."
I grant you; and there would be a healthy barn-yard manure is most nea way to rebuild our shattered fortunes. gleeted and least understood, while it is he very life an essence of good farming.

This is news indeed, and Col. Thomas' The Rev. John Jasper swears the "run do move." Some men in high places in South Carolina are ready to say to the no experience along that line and it is only his opinion. Let us see what those men think who have been studying and igan, Kansas, Iowa and Missouri. They adopted, after full discus ion, with one

ricultural college farms, but before that it should be required only so far as it is

designed to be instructive.' The opponents of the separate agricultoral college cannot, or will not, understand that the labor is insisted on for two reasons—first, as a means of practical things. First, make agriculture has leading feature, and second, require manual labor during the whole course of study. Now, "D." wasso rash as to claim that the South Carolina College is carrying out the Federal law more fully than the Mississippi College because it has in a little better for the farmer's son to may the last the steer for the farmer's son to may the last the steer for the farmer's son to may the last the last the farmer's son to may the last the last the farmer's son to may the last the las Mississippi College, because it has in a it is better for the farmer's son to pay issippi College does not afford a "libe-al" education. Every reader of The News and Courier essential a part of the curriculum as che-

grant this, if you please, but if the South Carolina College only turns out less than Mississippi can show fifty per cent. who farm, it is enough to prove that in this "agricultural State" a college like these two is more needed and would be of greater benefit than five South Carolina Colleges. But the bonus paid students for their labor at these two colleges is called the "meal tub that contains the sop," and we are twitted with having se up a "barrier across the pathway of the outh Carolina boy" because we were opposed to free tuition in the South

youths. The bill drawn by me last winter to is natural to suppose that the college would be practically "free," except for a the charge of inconsistency and class legislation be thrown at us? Of course, but with how little reason. There would be no competition between the agricultural and mechanical college and the de nominational colleges, and consequently no injustice. The class of students—poor farmers' sons—who would mainly fill up the agricultural college would never think of trying to go to the South Carolina College or to the denominational colend their sons there let them pay for it

s they do at Columbia. saves his best shot for the last and winds up as follows: "Yet how is a public sentiment that would not tolerate ree tuition only in the South Carolina College going to be brought to the point f teaching a youth free and paying him besides? I pause for a reply." You shall have it, my friend, with a vengeance. You have forgotten something. South Carolina does some queer things at times. Did you ever hear of a school called the Citadel located in Charleston? Do you know that in order to educate sixty-eight poor boys this little State of South Caroina spends \$20,000 a year, and not only gives them free tuition but boards and stothes them besides? Whether "public ertiment" endorses it or not has never peen and may never be tested, but with his fact staring him in the 'ac , and the cnowledge which I now furnish him free f charge, that with a similar sum spent or student labor in an industrial college, the State can help four hundred poor boys to educate themselves, we will not tespair of bringing "public sentiment" o establish and sustain such a school With or without free taition, we need it with or without the consent of "D." is "lordly" allies we are going to have

B. R. TILLMAN. Roper's, S. C., September 7, 1887.

lozen summers.

UBIQUITOUS ISRAELITES

Cheir Adaptability to All Climates and

It has frequently been remarked, says he Jewish World, that the Jewish race has a wonderful power of adaptation to all climates. Jews are found in all parts of the globe, and seem to possess a very temarkable faculty for acclimatization, even under the most unfavorable circumstances. Mesopotamia is considered the mother country of the Abrahamic family as well as the cradle of the human race. Some years ago a small colony of Jews were found in the ancient city of Sennar, in the South of Mesopotamia, and in the vicinity of ancient Babylon. Of the seventy had been sentented in the second of venty families composing the colony, one claimed to be descended from King Joachim, the rest from the house of Levi. A colony of Jews appear to have settled a China about the beginning of the third century of the Christian era, under the dynasty of Han. In 1704, Father Gonzani, a Roman Catholic missionary, found seven Jewish families near Perin. In 1686 a Portuguese Jew of Amster-

dam, named DePavia, discovered a sect of Jews in Cochin Chine. According to a tradition preserved among them, they were descended from a tribe af Jews who had quitted Palestine on the destruction of the second temple. From their long residence in Cochin they had become completely bronzed. These are not the same as the Malabar Jews. The Jewish traveler Benjamin, sometimes called Benjamin the Second, discovered a colony of Jews, evidently of Persian origin, in Hindostan. They were known as "Bab-ylonian Jews," on account of their having migrated from Babylonia, They observed the essential rites of Judaism, and strictly avoided intermarriage with other sects. In the beginning of the seven-teenth century a Jewish colony settled in Cayenne, in the West Indies, one of the most inhospitable climates in South America. Cayenne was subsequently conquered by the French, who made it a penal settlement, and the Jewish colony was forced to retire to Surinam.

Notwithstanding frequent persecutions Jews are still found in Persia, more especially to the South of the Caspian Sea, where the soil is very fertile, but the climate very unhealthy. The principal city is Balprosh, where about 150 Jewish families reside in almost complete isolation. They trade with their brethren in Great Tartary, and are engaged in the wool and silk trade or in the sale of citrons. They, too, trace their origin from the Babylonian captivity; for, according to a tradition still possessed among them, their ancestors seitled in Persia in the time of Nebuchadnezzar, and did not re-spond to the appeal of Ezra to return to return to Palestine. Their mode of life resembles that of the Persians in general. They hold the heard in high esteem and wear long flowing robes. They have several synagogues, and obtain scrolls of the law from Bagdad. The celebrated African traveler, Mungo Park, found a colony of Jewish families in the heart of Africa, about 800 miles from the coast. It is, no doubt, this peculiarity of the Jewish race which induced a French writer on "Medical Geography" to express the opinion that "it is questionable whether the crossing of human varieties confers on the issue constant advantages in relation to the species, for the Jewish race seems in a wonderful manner capable of adapting itself to every change of ble of adapting itself to every change of documents which show that he is 107 Marshal Centers, and that the Computer of the

He has peopled Australia, and has given proof of his powers of acclimatization pean origin have constantly failed to perpetuate themselves.

A King's Military Body Guard Composed I ntirely of Women, (London Cor. Chicago Tribane.)

Among the other visitors to the exhibition has been the Prince of Siam, brother to the King. He is a little man, has an clive complexion, black eyes, speaks English perfectly and has charming man ners. As an example of one of the good Carolina College except to indigent results of the American exhibition, durresults of the American exhibition, dur-ing his visit be made a careful inspection granddaughter of the king he deserted, The bill drawn by me last winter to of the goods in the main building and establish an agricultural and mechanical spent thousands of dollars on the useful college in this State, but not introduced things he saw which were up to the prefor good reasons, called for tuition fees sent time unknown to Siam. He gave "not to exceed forty dollars," but allowed an order for 100 type-writers to one free tuition to those unable to pay. It manufacturer, a large order for safes to another, ordered a steam engine, four dozen carpet sweepers and a number of few students. Suppose we shall demand other ingenious things which attracted that it be absolutely "free" to all, will his attention; so that these exhibitors other ingenious things which attracted have the satisfaction of knowing that they have opened a market for selves in Siam at no greater expense than going to the American exhibition. The fashion having been set by the Prince, large orders for all these goods be assured them would follow. It would therefore appear that the people in his country, which very few of us stop to realize is twice as large in its area as France, and has a population of about 15,000,000 eges, and if men who are able choose to people, are all making rapid strides toward modern civilization.

He gave us some curious information,

however, about the King's amazons, the Royal Guard being composed entirely of women. This battalion consists of 400, chosen frem among the handsomest and most robust girls in the country. They receive excellent pay and their discipline s perfect. They are admitted to serve at the age of 13, and are placed in the army of reserve at the age of 25. From that period they no longer serve about the King's person, but are employed to guard the royal palaces and crown lands. In entering the army the amazons make vow of chastity, for which there is no exemption unless any of them should attract the King's attention and be adnitted among his legitimate wives. The King's choice seldom falls on the most ceantiful, but on the most skilled in military exercise. The costume these omen wear is very rich. The full dress a white woolen robe embroidered with cold; the cloth is extremely fine and decends as far as the knee; it is covered with a light coat of mail and gilt cuiraes The arms are free, and the head covered with a gilt casque. When wearing this ress on state occasions their only wea pon is a lance, which they handle with vonderful dexterity. With their undress-hey are armed with a musket. The attalion is composed of four companies,

the captain die the company is drilled during three days by the King, who appoints the most competent to succeed to

the command.

The King of Siam never undertakes any expedition without being accompanied by his female guard, nor does he ever hunt or even ride without an escert of the same guard who are devented by of the same guard, who are devotedly attached to his person. Every member of the battalion has five negresses attached to her service, and, having thus no domestic occupation, she can devote her-self exclusively to the duties of her prolession. There is a parade ground near the city, where one company is stationed two days every week, to exercise them selves in the use of the lance, pistol and rifle. The King attends once a month at those exercises, accompanied by his brother, who shares in some degree the sovereign power, and distributes prizes to those most deserving. When the deat! of one of the parties ensues, the deceased receives a magnificent funeral, and the high priest pronounces a panegyric, de-claring that the deceased by her valor has merited eternal rest in the abode of the blessed. The survivor receives the congratulations of her companions; but, as a measure of discipline, is sentenced to pass two months away from her company in fasting and prayer. The mittary organization of this battalion is so perfeet that the entire army endeavour to

A MAD ENGINEER

imitate it.

Goes at a Terrible Speed and Wants to Leap from a Window. DES MOINES, IOWA, Sept. 29.—Fireman Roberts of the Wabash road arrived here yesterday on his train, and tells a thrilling story of his experience with a mud engineer. When the train drew out of this place Tuesday, Engineer Botsworth appeared to be all right, but before they

Spry Old People.

Christian Rechtold, 94 years of age, a resident of St. Louis, was a soldier in the Napoleonic war.

Mrs. Van Nostrand, of Milistone, N. J., has completed her 99th year. At her fete she was greeted by six of her own States Circuit Doint at St. Lonis on the

British army, deserted and came to Ame rica. The old man, who is 93 years old, and is going back to the old country to die among his kinstolk.

Nancy Baker, of Westfield, N. J., is 98 years of age. She is a widow and lives on a farm, which she superintends Recently she found that one of her hired men had mowed a piece of ground very poorly. Taking a scythe herself, sh went over the work again, cutting the grass close. She walks several miles a day, and does a great deal of work.

What a Cent Can and Cannot Do.

It is almost impossible to attach any mportance to one cent, but at the same time it is a very important coin at times. says an exchange.
It will take a circular to California,

and it will make you madder than a hatter and a March hare combined when you go to pay your fare on a horse-car and find that you have but four cents and a ten-dollar bill.

One cent is very small, but when it i added to the rate of interest you receive on a stock, it possesses a stein magnificent grandeur that carries you away like

a strain of music.

The penny, it seems, was made to put on church plates, and, atthough a man nay say it amounts to nothing, he will strike matches, lift mats and crawl about n the straw on a horse car to find the one he drops. It is so small a coin that you have to take off your glove to take hold of it in your pocket, and yet it is so large, when the baby swallows it, the chances of the baby's living are someimes not worth a cent.

Although one cent is less than ten cents, yet one cent is a great deal larger than a dime. Many a man has gon hirsty all day with four cents in ocket. For the want of that one cent the four were as usciess as the eleven men on a jury who are held out against

An Offensive Breath

Is most distressing, not only to the per on afflicted if he have any pride, but in hose with whom he comes in contact. s a delicate matter to speak of, but it has arted not only friends but lovers. Bad oranth and catarrh are inseperable. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst ach company of 100 women commanded by a captain of their own sex. Should cases as thousands can testify.

The Story of a Polley.

The Valley Mutual Life Association, of Virginia, began business September 3d, 1878. Guarantee fund, invested in bends and mor/gages (first lieu on real estate), \$108,000. began business September

The Valley Mutual Life Association of Virginia is the largest and the leading Life Association in the South. Over one reliion of dollars has been paid in cash to the families of deceased mem-

The cheapness of its plan is demonstrated by the experience of those who are instred. In liberation of this fact, we take Policy No. 3, held by Mr. W. P. Tams, Cashier of the Augusta National Bank, Staunton, Va.,—Policy issued September 23, 1876,—\$1,000—consequently it bus shared every cost that has come against the Company. The entire cost to Mr. Tems in eight years and six months, Membership Fee, Amends, and Mortelity payments, has been but \$70.41, or an average annual cost of \$5.25. At the date of this insurance Mr. Tems was 27 years of age. Tams, Cashier of the Augusta National 27 years of age.

A policy of even amount and date in one of the most popular Old Line companies on the ordinary lite plan, payable at death only, would have cost him \$192.75, or \$21.50 per year—a saving of \$122.31 in favor of the Vailey Mutual. Tiegories are easily advanced and jeal-

ous rivals abound in them, but facts can not be refuted. First-class agents can get liberal con-

tracts by applying to
LEE HAGOOD;
Manager So. Ca. Department,
Columbia.

An Interesting Case.

A remarkeble damage suit was filed in in the clerk's office of the City Court to-day, says the Atlanta Evening Journal had gone far Roberts noticed that his of 20th. If the facts alleged in the dec-companion acted queerly. At Harvey laration are established it will snow a companion acted queerly. At Harvey he should have stopped for water, and the fireman backed the train down to the proper place, while the engineer acted in a dazed manner. Once agam on the road Botsworth began to travel faster and faster until the train was running fifty miles an hour. Then Roberts realized that Botsworth was deranged, and just in time grasped the lever at Knoxville and saved the train going through an open switch. Faster flew the engine, Botsworth standing by while a vacant smile, and as they thundered through Bacon the manine gave a yell and slarted to spring from the cab window. The watchful fireman caught him by the legs and while he balanced him on the winwatchful fireman caught him by the legs and while he balanced him on the window ledge he managed with his foot to stop the train. The conductor helped to get Botsworth back to the baggage ear, where he was carefully guarded to Ottumwa and there turned over to the another turned over the tu chains that the read kept can just long chough for the status of invitations to off, He also should distages.

A Woman as 1 . S. Marshall

Mr. Justice Miller, of the United States children, eleven grandchildren and seventeen grandchildren.

Abraham Souther, a colored man, of office of the United States marshal in mistay or vegetable physiology, and it is better to even "fork manure" than to loaf or play poker and billiards, or smoke eigarettes to kill time.

Twill notice only one other point that "U." makes—viz: that the Mississippi College "attracts by its cheapness as much as by its agriculture." We will be a poopled Australia, and has given the least coopled Australia and has given the least coopled Australia and has given the least coopled Australia and has given the least coopled Australia, and has given the least coopled Australia and has given the least change."

Marshal Couzins, and that the Compton to the Cuzins, and that the Compton to the Treasury had demanded the advect of the devents and the late of the Treasury had demanded the advect of the devents and the late of the Australia and Interim Phoebe w. Couzins, the daughter of the deceased the least the Cuzins, and that the Compton of the Treasury had demanded the advect of the Coople and the course of the Cuzins, and the treat the Cuzins and the late of the Cuzins and the course and the late He has peopled Australia, and has given proof of his powers of acclimatization under the tropics, when people of European origin have constantly failed to perpetuate themselves.

Mr. Adolph Parent, a man of 30 years; who has been acting as bailin'at Pierre-villet, Quebec, for the last fity years, has just left for the United States, with a view, he says, to perfect his knowledge of the English language.

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Mr. Adolph Parent, a man of 30 years; who has been acting as bailin'at Pierre-villet, Quebec, for the last fity years, has just left for the United States, with a view, he says, to perfect his knowledge of the English language. Willie Blackwell is the oldest man in nouncement appeared to surprise several Kansas. He resides at Great Bend, and attorneys, who were not prepared to hear thinks he was born in Fauquier County, the appointment of a woman, but i should be remembered that Miss Couzing should be remembered that Miss Couzing of tobacco per day, but abstains from alcoholic drinks.

Seventy-two years ago Robert Tirrell, the friendship and influence of men in of Rhode Island, then a soldier in the the highest authority at Washington.

The new postal regulations recently prepared at the Post Office Department went into effect on September 15, and the postmasters have been advised by the Post Office Department that in accordance with the ruling of the assistant at torney general for that department, packages of fourth-class matter (such a samples and packages of merchandise must not contain hereafter any writin or printing on the face or surface except the name and address of the sender, pre ceded by the word 'from," and the num ber and ... amo of the articles enclosed. Otherwise the entire package will be sub jected to postage at letter rates. Here tofore the ruling of the department has been to the effect that any printed mat ter not having the character of personal correspondence might be attached to year. such matter.

An Honest Darkey,

A country negro entered one of the dry goods stores of Americus, Ca., a few days ago to purchase a trunk, and after considerable parkeying with the salesman as to the price asked, finally shouldered one and left, paying \$1.59 therefor. In about an hour he returned with the trunk, saying that he "had got too much for his money." The trunk was filled to the top with Mackinaw straw hats that The trunk was filled t had been packed in it for the winter. The contents of the trunk were wort! between \$75 and \$100.

A Successful Man on Advertising.

P. T. Barnum recently said that hi success was largely due to his extensive advertising. There are other well know: instances where this element has been s prominently off office that the fact is in imately associated with the name of the successful advertiser. As, for example, Robert Bonner of the Ledger; H. T. Heimbold, A. T. Stewart, John Wanamaker, Amos Lawrence and a host o others more or less noted for their great shrewdness and business aptitude.

The experience of the customs inspectress who found a suit of men's clothing under the skirts of a woman she wa searching in New York recently, was more than matched by that of an inspec-tress in Washington Territory a few days ago, who found that the lady she was searching was a man in female attire. IS HE KING HOPKINS LA

He Hes the Same Nose and Distinguished Manners of the Noble William-The Possible Effects of a Combine Between Hopkins and

The two recent stories told by the Star in regard to alleged descendants of British roy-airy has created a good deal of talk among Victoria's subjects who are residents of New York. One of these aspirants claims to have proof to upset the succession to the Crown, and the other to have so clear a title to the possession of the property of his ancestors, now held in this country, as to make a contest for its holding worse than useless. Engistering a profess to look at the subject we test for its holding worse than useless. Englishmen profess to look at the subject as a project started in the way of speculation, but do not deny that there may be some foundation for the subject matter, as the peculiar habits of the Georges and their descendants and well known facts of unwritten history.

The picture of the face of Caroline Louise Kent, published in the Star of yesterday, and who has long concealed her identify while resident here, has but to be looked at moment to convince reflecting people that

moment to convince reflecting people that he ruling sovereign of England may posibly be her mother.

sibly be her mother.

Her statement is so straightforward that, in spite of all the obstacles likely to be thrown in the way of proving its truth and authenticity, shaking, as it does, the foundations of the throne of one of the most powerful empires in the universe, many people stand ready to take up the cudgels for Miss Kent. These people are not only inimical to the present occupant of the throne, but are bitterly opposed to the succession. It her claims are established they will not be allowed to be ignored.

will not be allowed to be ignored.

To a Star reporter the British ConsulGeneral said yesterday that he had not as
yet had an opportunity to read the Star's
article, as he had only lately returned from
Europe; but had it preserved for last night's
perusal. Until he had looked over it he
would not express an opinion as to any

perusal. Until he had looked over it he would not express an opinion as to anything stated therein.

The star's own particular claimant, Clarence George Hopkins, is no less entitled to consideration from the fact of his close resemblance to the same family, but there is a much more striking resemblance to William, his alleged maternal grand father, than to any other of the family. He has the same nose, the identical unstudied care about his dress, but the same look of intelligence of the high patrician studied care about his dress, but the same look of intelligence of the high patrician order shows in every line of his face. His eye has the glance of one born to command, and although he may have used it for the common eyery day purpose of selecting type from the case for bread winning only, its fire is undimmed, showing that force of circumstances has not for a moment quenched the ambition of his life—the recovery of his inheritance, with all its right-

puenched the ambition of his life—the recovery of his inheritance, with all its rightful powers, and the possession of the vast sums now illegally withheld from him.

Mr. Clarence George Hopkins, whose claims the Star has already set forth, is no doubt ready to confer with Caroline Louise Kent, and will undoubtedly do so, as by joining their mutual interests they may make a combination too strong to be rested. At any rate it is Mr. Hopkins' firm the determination to make some arrangement with Caroline Louise Kent by which their mutual claims can be prosecuted together, instead of making it a double issue from two points of departure. Its outcome no one can foresee, but until its decision it two points of departure. Its outcome no one can foresee, but until its decision it must create no small uneasiness among people high in authority in Merrie England.

— New York Star, Sept. 28.

THE SOUTH'S INDUSTRY.

Amount of Capital Invested Nearly Thrice as

dine months of 1887 and 1886, which includes a wide diversity of new enterprises, rows an increase in industrial and

hows an increase in industrial and manu-acturing establishments from 1,175 in 886 to 2,591 in 1887.

The amount of capital and capital stock epresented by the list of new enterprises, he enlargement of old plants and rebuildfor the first nine months of 1887, apared with the corresponding time in npared with 55 (1886, 1887, 1886, 1887, 1886, 1887, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1887, 1888, 1887, 1888, 18

Λ lidhama	\$38,497,000	\$8,055,500
Arkansas	23,614,000	14,830,000
Florida	1,947,000	1,219,000
Georgia	12,648,000	2,055,000
Kentucky	31,232,000	30,812,700
Louisiana	6,557,000	1,955,000
Maryland	12,634,000	6,153,000
Mississippi	3,252,000	644,000
South Carolina.	2,594,000	718,000
North Carolina.	6,482,000	2,062,200
Tennessee	32,040,000	7,949,000
Texas	13,508,000	4,133,000
Virginia	21,234,000	6,874,000
West Virginia	6,216,000	5,473,800

Total.....\$212,455,000 \$83,834,200 In summing up the industrial development of the South since 1879-80, the Rec d shows that 15,000 miles of railroad ave been built, costing, together with im provements to old roads, over \$600,000,000 he assessed value of property has increased apwards of \$1,000,000, and since 1879 the otton crop alone has sold for \$2,500,000, 00, or an average of \$300,000,000 a year and the total value of Southern agricul-tural products being over \$790,000,000 a

Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets,"

Positively Popular; Prov & Praise; Prove Priceless; Peculiarly Prompt; Per-eptibly Potent; Producing Permanent Profit; Precluding Pimples and Pustules; Promoting Purity and Peace. Purchase. Pierce Procure Platy.

A Dressmaker's Attempt to Smuggle,

Among the passenger, who arrived at lew York on the steamship La Gasconge Sunday was a Boston dressmaker named Miss M. Kennedy. When her baggage had been placed on the dock she opened one of her trunks, and, taking out a silk dress, carelessly threw it on the floor. Then she quickly picked up a box that had been under the dress and handed it to a man, who started to place it in his trunk, which had been passed. The move was seen by special customs officers, who seized the box and arrested the woman and man. The ox contained four handsome hand-em oroidered dresses worth several hundred tollars each. The dress that had been arown aside was found to be lined with ostly laces and silk and satin dress goods In inspectress found that Miss Kennedy had laces, silks, etc., to the value of several thousand do. as concealed on her per on. Her other baggage, three trunks and packing case, were seized, but not opened The goods discovered are valued at \$7,000.
It is thought that the other baggage will vield as much more.

Use the great specific for "cold in head" and cartarrh—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy,