KERR CRAIG'S REPORT. It Cost Nearly \$10,000,000 Last Year

to Run the P. O. Department. Kerr Craig, Third Assistant Postmaster General, in his annual report for the past fiscal year, shows that postal revenue from all sources was \$76,989,128, the expenditures being \$86,700,172, an excess over receipts of \$9,897,044.

The principal items of revenue were: Letter postage paid in money (made up principally of balances due from foreign postal administration), \$135,818; box rents, \$2,509. 949; sale of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers and postal cards, \$73,477,440 money order business, \$812,038.

Catarri Cannot be Cured

applications, as they cannot reach With loca! the seat of the disease. Caterrh is a blood of constitutional disease, and in order to curit you must sake internal remedies. Hall's Caterra Core is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface, Hali's Cataorh there is not a quack medicine. It was presupped by one of the nest physicians in this coun rylar sears, and is a regular prescription. It is composed, of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wo der ul results in curing catarria. See I for testimonials, tree.

F. J. BENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

When Nature

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs manufactured by the Call-

Sick Headache-A Positive and Unfailing Cure.

fornia Fig Syrup Co.

There are housands of people who suffer daily with headache. These headaches are mostly of anervous character and are caused from indigestion. Relieve indigestion and your headarhe will disappear. Tyner's Dys-pepsia Remedy is a specific for all kinds of leadaches. Pleasant to the taste, easy to take, effective in its action. It never fails to cure. Price, 50 cents per bottle. For sale by

"I Have Tried Parker's Ginger Tonio and believe in it," says a mother, and so will you when you know its revitalizing properties.

Mrs. Winglow's Southing Syrup for children

leething, softens the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle, Piso's Cure is a wonderful Cough medicine. --- Mrs. W. PICKERT, Van Siclen and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26, '94.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERV& RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous tures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bot-tle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa. Just How it Does It is Not the Question. It is enough to know that Hindercorns takes out corns, and a great relief it is. 15c. Drug-

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

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healthy body and

Your Health

Is seriously in danger undess your blood is rich, red and pure.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier Prominently in the Public Eye.

Kood's Pills cure all liver ills, billous-

COSCOSOS COCO You Happen

To forget the name, just ask for the best Self-Raising Buckwiicat.

WILL GET

Of course.

TO AVOID THIS TIES TETTERINE The ONLY painless and harmless

soommen in

CU'Eforthew ast 'ype of Eczema,
T tier, R agworm, nely rough patches on the face, crusted sonly.
Ground itch, chaies, chaps, pimbles, Poissin from ity or poi on oak.
In short ALL HICHES, Send 50c, in stamps or cosh to J. T. Shuptrine,
Svannah, Ga., for one box, if your druggest den't keep it. OSBORNE'S

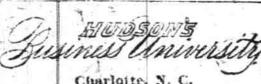
Courtness College friends can in this light more gearly study that fraud and conspiracy in five hundred diag and decide whether to join their south dollars bond each to appear at Trenton School of Shorthand Notext books used. Actual business from day of entering. Bu in a papers, college curr nor and good u. ed. Nend for handsomery flustrated oatalogue. Board cheap. R. R. fare paid to Augusts.

ARE YOU A DEMOCRAT? Presidential Year. Vog will find aid and comfort in THE CHICAGO CHRONICHE, the great democratic newspaper of the west Daily edition \$3 per year. No subscription for less than one year at this rate. Sample topies free. THE CHKONICLE, 164-166

MILLS CORN AND FEED MILLS.

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hr., R. schester, N. V. All questions answerol.
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COTTON MILLS

THE HOME OF THE PLANT

Should Be the Home of the Factory One Hundred Cotton Mills in Process of Erection.

"Before the end of the century the cotton mills of the South will number 5,000,000

This bold declaration was made by Mr. Richard H. Edmonds, of Baltimore, Md. before the meeting of the New England cotton manufacturers at Atlanta last week. Mr. Edmonds further stated that more than one hundred cotton mills were now in process of erection in different parts of the

Perhaps the most important paper read before the convention was the one prepared by Mr. Richard H. Edmonds, of Baltimore.

Mr. Edmonds reviewed the growth of the

cotton industry in the South and proved by facts and figures that the war between the States had thrown the South behind New England by more than a hundred years, In spite of this misfortune the South would yet become the great manufacturing center of the future. He argued that the proper place for the cotton mill was in the home of the cotton plant. Mr. Edmonds was frequently interrupted

with applause as he proceeded. The following is a brief synopsis of this able paper : 'As the South built its first cotton mill about the same year in which Samuel Slater laid the foundation of New England's textile industry, it may be of interest to briefly look into the reasons why the former section until recently failed to develop its cotton manufactures except to a limited extent, while the latter was making such great progress. This is essential to a right understanding of the conditions prevailing at present in the two sections and will provide an answer to the oft-repeated question: If the South has the great advantages for cotton manufacturing claimed for it, why has it not fully developed this industry before this? The spinning and weaving of cotton for domestic use, or as it was called in olden times, the making of 'homespun' goods, was almost! universal throughout the South." In this connection Mr. Edmonds explained

that in addition to cotten the South was interested in all lines of industrial development. Her progress was equally as rapid as that of New England. Washington's father was a miner and was interested in the making of iron furnaces. Jefferson was also engaged in the same industry.

BEFORE THE WAR. Referring to the cultivation of cotton and the market for that staple before the war, Mr. Edmonds said:

'In 1891 the average New York price for cotton for the year was 44 cents, and for forty years, from 1800 to 1839, the New York es ranged from that figure to 13 cents, and for the whole period averaged over 17. cents a pound. With such profits as these prices yielded, it would have been contrary to all economic history if the south had failed to concentrate all its energy upon the extension of cotton production. It could not be expected that men should fail to grasp such money-making opportunities as, cotton growing presented for at least two general tions, or from 1800 to 1860, with the single exception of the decade from 1840 to 1850; during which period overproduction and other causes forced prices to the lowest tenyear average on record. It is interesting to follow the market turn which this decline in profits on cotton gave to industrial pursuits, awakening into new lifethe long dormant in dustrial capabilities of the people of the south. In 1850 the south had 2,335 miles of railroad and the New England and middle states 4,798 miles; by 1860 the south had increased its mileage to 9,897 miles, quadirupling that of 1850, while the New England and middle states had increased to 9,510; or a gain of only about 100 per cent. In 1850 the mileage of the two northern sections exceeded that of the South by 2,463 miles. By 1860 the conditions were reversed, and the south led by 387 miles. In that decade the ith spent \$220,000,000 upon the extensions of its railroad system, nearly all of it having been local capital. During this period the south doubled its capital and output of flour, sawed and planted lumber, iron founding, steam engine building, etc., and in 1890 had \$12,000,000 invested in cotton mills. Nearly-all of its factories of all kinds were moderate in size, but in number they aggregate 24,590, and their capital was \$175.

100,000. But this is a digression. "The wonderful prosperity which cotton production brought about finds an apt illustration in the simple statement that though the south had only one-third of the country's population and only one-fourth of its white population, the assessed value of its property, according to the census of 1860. was \$5,200,000,000 out of a total of \$12,4 000,000,000 for the entire country or 44 per

HOW THE SOUTH WAS RETARDED. This graphic picture of the cotton industry in the South before the war was then contrasted with the situation which followed immediately after the close of that struggle,

But when the war ended the two sections had been widely separated. One swept by destruction had been thrown back in its career half a century, while the other had been marvelously stimulated and pushed forward half a century as compared with the positions of the two sections in 1860, thus creating a great gulf of a hundred years be tween them. The New England man who sceke to understand the south must look at it in this light. He must see that it is not simply a case where one section stood still for a quarter of a century as a result of the most disastrous war in the world's history, judged financially, and by its immediate efct, and the other section advanced by leaps and bounds. The property, the ambition, hopes, the labor system of a whole see tion were swept away and in the destruction went hundreds of thousands of its ablest and most energetic men. It is only that this section may be studied in the light of these facts that they are mentioned. What this section has accomplished has been worked ut under these disadvantages, and under standing this it is possible to better under-stand and appreciate the future of the cotton manufacturing interests of a region whose mills are already consuming 1,000,000 balds a year against 2,000,000 bales for the remains der of the country. Our New England friends can in this light more dearly study ernscompetitors on their own ground and secure the same advantages which they env or disregard their competition. Personally. I am firmly persuaded that New England will find it profitable to take an active pa t in the development of the south's colon will interests and thus reap some of the profits. This section offers to New England the same opportunity which the world has fforded to Great Britain in a field for the milloyment of its surplus capital and enerzy to the profit of all parties interested. have been informed by one of the leading otton manufacturers of New England that at least 300,000 new spindles must annually be added to the mills of that section to offs the depreciation from wear and tear. This has not been done, I believe, in recent years REVIVAL OF THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

"At the present time the south is building about 100 new mills, which, with enlargements now being made to existing plants. will need for equipment over 800,000 spindles. At the risk of wearying you with statistics, it becomes necessary to present some figures to show the actual progress which the south has made in this industry. The census of 1880 reported that there were in the south 180 cotton mills with an aggregate capital omounting to \$21,976,000, and having 66%-000 spindles. By 1820 this had nearly trebied; and we had 254 mills, \$61,124,000 of capital and 1,712,000 spindles. No one would have dared in 1890 though to predict that the figures of that year would treble in apother decade, but this we can now see will be done. Five years have passed and the south has in mills now in operation and hose which will be at work within sixty days 3,000,000 spindles. Add to this numper 800,000 for mills under construction and by the end of the current crop year this section would have 3,800,000 spindles in operation. It will then only require an average increase of 800,000 spindles a year to give the south a total of 5,000,000 spindles by 1900. It is now safe to predict a much larger number | histories of regiments.

BILL ARP'S LETTER. ADVANTAGES OF THE SOUTE. Referring to the scecial advantages offered by the south for the operation of cotton

tion in the estimation of mill men is the labor. HE AND HIS FOLKS TAKE IN THE very best help from which to secure mill EXPOSITION. operatives. An investigation on this point will convince the most skeptical. A New

England mill owner lately stated that, to say that New England mill help was in any way superior to southern was simply to say that the lower classes of foreigners are superior to the native Anglo-Saxon Americans. Half a century ago New England mills were operated by native Americans—daughters of the small farmers in the neighborhood of the mills; but the incoming of French Canadians and others drove the American girls out of the mills. There is no danger of this in the south, at least for many years to come. The supply of possible operatives, eager for the opportunity to earn a living by working in outton mills, is to-day sufficient to equip three or four times as many mills as we have. provided these mills are not clustered too closely in any one locality. The increase in the help supply will be almost as great as the increase in mills for many years. These people are capable of acquiring the highest skill required in cotton manufacturing; they are docile, not given to strikes, and as class are anxious to find work and willing to accept much lower wages than northern operatives are compelled to have in order to live. On this point it must be remembered that nature has made it possible to live in the south at a very much lower cost than in the

mills, Mr. Edmonds said:

"Probably the meet important considera-

The south has an abundant supply of the

guarantee a lower labor cost in the south than elsewhere. MILLS SHOULD BE LOCATED HERE. Mr. Edmonds insisted that by natural se lection the South was the proper location for

north, because of the lower cost of fuel and

clothes, the cheapness with which food can

be produced, and the abundance and cheap-

ness of building materials. These are per-

manent advantages: no possible change of

conditions can alter them. They forever

cotton mills. Said he, in closing : "Everywhere manufacturing is tending to the source of raw material, provided the facilities for production can be secured. In former years the profits in manufacturing were sufficiently large to justify the transportation of raw material. New England could haul its cotton a thousand miles, and its coal almost an equal distance and find a prefitable market for the production of its goods, Great Britain could import its cetton from America, operate its 40,000,000 spindles and market the product of its mills throughout the world. But with the decreasing margin of profit in manufacturing, it is in cotton, as in fron, timber and other lines of industry, necessary for the mill to seek the source of supply. In the fuliness of time the South's opportunity has came. Its own people have demonstrated their unusual ability in cotton manufacturing. The profits in this industry throughout the South have been sufficiently large to turn the attention of this entire section very largely to this industry. The ablest financiers in the So .th. the most conservative bankers, the general merchants and the farmers are all now investing freely in cotton mills. The 3,000,000 spindles which the South now has in operation is scarcely 4 per cent, of the number of spindles in the world-latest reports giving the total as 85,000,000, although the South produces over 60 per cent, of the world's cotton crop. There are abundant reasons, easily understood by any man who will take the time to investigate, why the South was unable after the disastrous losses of the war to take up industrial pursuits until about 1890. It is mainly during the last five years that the greatest progress has been made, and every year is adding increased momentum to this movement. THE FUTURE OF THE SOUTH.

"Looking to Central and South America and to Asia and Japan, by the cutting of Nicaraugua canal, for a market for American cotton goods, the South's position is impregnable. It has every possible advantage that can be asked for the production of cotton goods at the lowest possible cost. Its advantages for distribution are but little inferior to these of the north, and whatever disadvantages it has in this way will be eliminated under the general progress which is being made. No one can possibly any longer ques tion the south's future position in the cotton manufacturing world. The rapid development of the textile industry in the south does not necessarily involve its decrease in New England or Great Britain. Even should these hold their present b siness and con-tinue to operate as many spindles as they do today, the natural increase which the over growing demands of the world require must he met by the south. It is possible that China and Japan may become factors in this industry, but if they do the reduced cost at withch they will produce goods will simply be an additional force to drive the capital in New England and British mills to the south as the only place which can hope to met competition from mills in Japan and China, provided this industry should develop large-

in those countries. 'The south's position is safe. It is only a question as to whether the mill owners of other sections shall leave the south to develop this industry with its, own capital and by its own labor, or join in the work and thus secure a part of the profits and all sections be mutually benefited by an interchange of

THE BEAUFORT FRAUDS.

Failure to Convict in two Cases. The Remaining Cases Removed to Another County.

A Beaufort special says: The jury returned a verdict of not guilty in the second case of forgery against Dr. T. B. Delamar and Levi T. Noe, in the insurance frauds. Judge Graham af ter receiving the verdict said: Gentlemen, the Court is not responsible

for your verdict. The solicitor made a motion to remove all the other cases from this county on the grounds that the State could not get a fair trial because of prejudice against the insurance companies who are prosecuting these defendants. After argument pro and con the Judge moved the case to Jones County Court, which meets next weak, and bound over the defendants. Dr. T. B. Delamar, Dr. L. W. Perkins, J. C. Delamar, S. D. Delamar, Charles R. Hassel, Levi T. Noe, white, and all the wild American animals. It is twice as David Parker, Stephen J. Turner, Silas A. Blount. A. B. Wigfall. Wilham Fisher and William Turner, colored, in various cases of forgery, dollars bond each to appear at Trenton | us to look upon these things. Of course I mean on Tuesday. The Juage, in his decision for a removal, said that if with the testimony furnished by the State in the two cases tried conviction could not be had, he was satisfied justice required aremoval. The insurance cases on the civil docket were removed to Craven County and are to be tried in the spring term. Court adjourned sine die. There was a large att andance and great interest.

Confederate Veterans.

The North Carolina Confederate Veterans' Association at their meeting in Raleigh last week elected Peter E. Hines, president; Graham Daves, vice president; C. B. Denson, secretary. W. C. Stronach and Denson made re-102 are on the rolls, 65 present, all fed and clothed out of the \$85,000 appropriation, which is insufficient. The condition of the home is better than ever before. Twenty-six applications ire on file, Secretary Denson was asked to correspond with the various of camps and thus aid the United Conlederate Véterans, and President Hines delegates to the meeting of United Confederate Veterans at Richmond pext May. - Walter Clark was request-

They Spent a Day at the Show and Enjoyed it Immensely.

The world's fair was a grand show. We did not see i, my wise and I but some of the family did and the talk and tell of it lasted six mon hs. It was the grea est show that ever was on ear h. But it was too big a show for a day or a week. My folks say they never got through with it and had to harry over what they did see. The fair at Atlanta is big enough for me-big enough for my time and my compreh nsion. My wi'e and I have been and it has renewed her youth and now she has something else to talk about besides the missionary meetings and the gran children and the flowers that I swent put in the pit. Yes, I took her down last We lnesday. It took right smart of preparation, of course, for she had an idea that the people would all expect her and observe her outfit, and she has great re-pect for public occasions and for herself, too, and so her parapherna is had to be revised and remodeled. She knows how poor I am and said it would cost too much for her to go, but I told her she should go if it broke me and all my friends and relations. These maternal ancestors, who, for thirty and for y years, have served the Lord and their country in the infintry service and toiled day and night in raiding children, nursing and sewing and caring for offspring slaves to destiny and the curse that was put on Mother Eve-never wi hout a little child that was to young and helpl as to take care of itself never with a day or a night that was free from anxiety, they should have a good time in their last days if there is a good time for anybody in this sublunary world. They are like the heroes who came from the war. They are like Paul, who said, 'I have fought a good fight." But Paul would have known a little more a out fighting if he had been a family man and had to get up in the night when he was almost dead for sleep and waik the floor in his night gown with a teething child in his arms and singing, "Hush my dear; be still and sium-

"Oh, where shall rest be found,

Rest for the weary soul. Paul had a hard time, but he never graduated in the fighting business. He was too smart to onier the infantry service. My wife was almost afraid to mudertake the exposition-alraid the would get tired and worn-out tramping around, but like all mothers she lets the youngest child persuade her. The older ones have scattered and gone and some of them we fear are weaned, but the youngest of all the flock is here and she is not weaned. She was twenty-one yesterday and is married and has a could of her own, bu she is not weamed. Oh, no: she is still our comfort and brings us sunshine every day. Just think of it. Ten living children an i the youngest has passed her ty-one. The oldest is dean out of sight. He is almost as old as I am and has sons who have graduated and gon- to work. One of th m, who has my name and my bir hday, is an electrician at the exposi fon. He escorted us round and when we were aske i to register our names in a book, I wrote mine in full and he took the pen and just wrote "ditto," and we went on. We got safely into the grounds, my wife and I and our youngest doughter, who was celebrating her birthday, and began the grand rounds about 9 o'clock in the morning. We stopped long mough to take a vir 's eye view or the si: nation-to look at the panorama an 1 to locate the particular buildings. I was the chaperon, for I had been there before, and so I p in ed out everything b fore we began the perusal. "There is the government building," said I. "I wish you could spend half a day there. That Sor theonian exhibit is just magn floont. There is he woman's tuild ug; there is he liberal aris; there is the agricultural building and there is the machinery; over there is the Midway. In every church, you know, the devil has a pulpit at the rear end and the Midway is his

In dustime we started on the grand rounds. I had two shawls and a basket of lunch and some other traps to carry, but that was a l right for a while. I will carry anything such occasions I carried those paraphernalia un il 1 o'c ock, when we got to a place where we could eat up the lunch and leave the shawls and the etc-tera. We took it in by slow degrees. Some: mes I was in the lead like a pilo' some im s I was be ind like a shepherd dog. I am very decile on such occasions. Sometimes I would sit down comewhere and wait till they got done looking. I had no trouble anywhere exc pt at the disheries. The crowd was very thick there and mo-t of them were niggers and white folks and the passway is narrow. "G ntlemen," said I, "please don't crowd this lade -he is my wife," but they paid no more attention to me than if I was a common man and I recken I am. If I could have called back wenty y ars I would have kno ked one fellow rod and taught him some manners. Those fish are jist beautiful but I have seen sheeps. head down at Clear Water just ike them. I have seen them all around a palmetto post sucking the barnacles and they were so thick you could not seathrough them. They woulden' no i e a hook with the most tempting bait on it, but I could take a grain or a gigpole and strike it down amongst them and kill half a doz-nata stroke. It took us an hour to ce: through the government building and we did not see it all to our satisfaction. That alone is a grea show. Our paternal government has been good to us and the Smithsonian institution carried out the will of that noble Englishman who left a million dollar for the diffu ion of knowledge among men. The preface to the ca alogue says they would have sent us much

more if we had had room for it. Since Smithson died many other philanthropists have lent money to that great institution. Lots of money in various ums, from \$5,000 up to a quarter of million. Say what you please about the north rn people, they are the , reatest people on earth to make big fortunes and then die and leave them to some charity or some beneficent cause. Just think how this Smithsonian instiution has grown. They have now a library of 37,000 volum s on sci nti"c imbjects. A m. seum of 30,000 historical collections of coins and medals, 1,219 musical instruments, 3,500 specimens of portery and percelains, 1,300 chemical products, 3,300 textiles, 423,000 specimens of thrology, which means all sorts of things used and invented by barbarous nations; 33,000 specimens of aboriginal pottery, some of which came from the Indian mounds in Grergis, 13,-000 mammals, 73,000 birds, 58,000 birds' eggs

mollusks, 610,000 mascels, 520,000 marine and mals, 113,000 fossil plants, 252,000 modern plants, 25,000 minerals, 63,000 grological specimens and a zoological park of 162 acres with large as the largest as intal park in the world. Over five million people hav visited that institu io in the last twelve pears. Now, just contemplate what a wonderful ins is tution that is-and it is all outs. Not many of us down here can see it all, but it is a big thing for us to see a part. It expands and broadens intellectually, for otherwise my wife and I are broad enough. In fact, our broadness inerferes with our alacrity and I had to sit down every half hour while my folks pursued their wanderings. Next we prused the Plant sys-

tem and saw Florida in all her glory. His building looks like an Egyptian pyramid and is covered with peoble phosphate. Next we visited the art building, where all the fine paintings are. I couldent tell a fine painting from a common one, but I did like the buil fight and the old woman reading her Bible by can lle li ht. My wife went into raptures over some others, but they made no impression on me. I wish I was smarter-more cultured and once that cost A. T. Stuart \$60,000-and I wouldent have given a hundred dollars for it. I can get up more internal inspiration from a view from Lookout mountain or a sunset scene at Clear Water than from all the paintings in the world

By and by we got to the Costa Rica building, where our Florida n ece is queen of the realm, and there we got coffee and hot waffles and ports on the Soldiers' Home, at which the pleasantest place to rest that is upon the spread our lunch and had a good time. It is grounds. Clara Meer is at your feet and the view all around you is charming. There we heard the exquisite music of Gilmore's band and wondered if there could be any sweeter music to heaven. From there we journeyed to the agricultural and manufactures and liberal arts buildings, and by hs time my wife was t red and surrendered upon the steps. She had seen erough or one day, and sair she wish d counties and stimulate the formation | she was at h me. The mind has to have time to digest thing. Just like the body. We urged her o go up to the Midway and shoot be chutes and ride on the scenic railway, but no. was requested to informally appoint, the said she had shor enough and seen enough and would want for some other time to see the est. 'Won't you take a boat ride on Clara Merr?" But no, the coll pse had come. We el to continue the work of procuring t ned to more music and saw the electric lights turned on and were happy. By half-past 7 for \$2.50, by addressing Dr. William o'clock we were back to the city and I feasted sine Company, Schemestady E. L.

them at Durand's hospitable table up the wind. ng stairs. What a delightful effect good oysers and b efsteak and del clous coffee do have upon both mind and body. We all got back home at 10 o'clock that night and there were

lights in the window for us, and even the little girl had kept awake to see if grandma came and how she lik d the fair. She had already been there on the children's day and wan ed to go again and show her grandma round, but she But we will all go again before it closes, stay

BIG FIRE IN AUGUSTA.

week.-BILL ARP in Atlanta Constitution.

Planing Mill and 44 Tennament Houses Destroyed. One of the largest fires in the history of Augusta, so far as extent of territory is concerned, visited that city Friday afternoon. It started in the stables of the lumber and planing mill of Jesse Thompson & Co., and consumed this plant in a few minutes. It was located on the outskirts of the city and on one side was a great stretch of small frame houses. A very high wind was blowing in the direction of these houses and great burning embers were carried high in the air. setting fire to houses two and three blocks away, while those much nearer temporarily escaped destruction. They were doomed however, for the wind was so flerce and the neighborhood so inflammable that it was at no time under the control of the fire department, and the fire was not extinguished until it had spent itself. The embers of fortyfour houses are all that remain in the burned district, which stretches along several Several hundred people are homeless. The total value of the property destroved is fully \$75,000, on which insurance is only about \$25,000 or \$30,000.

the New Orleans Cotton Exchange Statement.

The New Orleans cotton exchange statement from September 1st to October 25th, in

Port receipts, 1,349,258 bales against 1,-55,628 last year, 1,355,403 year before last and 1,266,575 for the same time in 1892; overland to mills and Canada, 129,013 against 188,788, 87,859 and 126,736; interior stock in excess of September 1st, 284,136 against 210, 034, 197,560, 163,241; Southern mill takings 159,267 against 145,827, 127,582 and 124,770 crop brought into sight during 55 days to date, 1,921,674 against 2,800,222, 1,768,409 and 1,681,322; crop brought into aight for the week, 415,205 against 520,806 for the seven days ended October 25th last year, 429,553 and 353,043; crop brought into sight for the first 25 days of October, 1,387,092 against 1,629,685, 1,263,160 and 1,145,044.

Comparisons in these reports are made up to the corresponding date last year, year before and in 1892, and not to the close of the corresponding week. Comparisons by weeks would take in 56 days of the season last year 57 year before last and 58 in 1892, against 55 days this year.

DROUGHT IN OHIO.

Causes Serious Loss--Tobacco Almost a Total Failure.

The continued drought has caused serious oss throughout Scioto and adjoining Ohio sounties. The tobacco crop is almost a total failure and fall wheat is in bad shape, a great deal of it having been killed after sprouting. Water sells at 25 cents per barrel at West Union and 40 cents at Winchester. A numper of furnaces and brick works in Scioto, Lawrence and Jackson counties have been compelled to shut down. Cattle are being and at the first place offered, owing to the sarcity of feed as the har and corn crops have been almost a total Endure in many localities.

SAVED BY A STAR. HOW A TOUNG WOMAN'S DEATH WAS

Given Up by Several Physicians --- Read an Account in the Washington Star of

a New Medicine --- It Saved Her Life. From the Star, Washington, D. C. Mr. E. L. Violland, who resides about

tiree miles from Vienna, Va., is one of the est known and most prosperous farmers in nirfax County, and the helpless condition il his daughter, Miss Birdie, now just bud ling into womanhood, for four years preious to the beginning of the use by her in annary last of Dr. Williams's Pink Pills for 'ale People, was the subject of general comnent and regret among all who were acjusinted with the family. "I have no objection whatever," said the

oung lady, "to telling what Dr. Williams" Pink Pills have done for me since I began aking them at the first of the present year. learly five years ago (we then lived in Washington City) I was taken with the grip. My parents at once summoned the best edical aid and although the physician did ill in his nower to cure me I gradually grew worse. Fearing that I was going to die, a record physician was summoned in consultation. A little after this I became somewhat better, but the improvement lid not last long. Then I had a relance and following this was perhaps, if possible, worse than I had been in the first instance.

"I grew better and again became worse veral times during a long period and my parents, as well as myself, arrived at the conlusion that I must soon die. As a last resort we decided to remove to this farm, hoping that the change would do me good, and we then left the city. At this time I could not walk without assistance. I was affected with the most disagreeable tickling sensa tions in my feet and hands. My whole sys-tem was in disorder and I was thoroughly run down.

"As soon as we got into our new home a rysician of the neighborhood was sent for and he and another doctor, who succeeded him in the care of my case, prescribed for me for a long time, but nothing seemed to do me any good, and my parents and myself despaired that I should ever be well again. 'One day during the latter part of December last, my father in reading The Star noticed that some wonderful curse had been made by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He called my attention to the published cer tificates and we were both of the opinion that The Star would not print such certificates even as an advertisement unless they were genuine, and my father the next day went to Washington where he procured half a dozen boxes of the pills. I began to feel something better before I had finished tak ing one box and by the time I had use I the six boxes was a comparatively well girl. I then went out carriage riding, but unfortunately the axle broke throwing me out, and the horse attached to a buggy which was ollowing, stepped on my head before I could either get out of the way or be assisted to rise. I was badly hurt and a doctor had to be called in to sew up the wound. The doctor also gave me a mild tonic, but I did not relinquish for a day the use of Dr Williams' Pink Pills which I am still using and I am now enjoying the best of health and can walk any distance I desire without suffering any fatigue.

Mr. Violland who was present during the interview said he could endorse all that his daughter had said, and that he had hear ! the Pink Pills are good also for Rheumatism with which he is a sufferer and for which he intends to begin using them at once, The foregoing is but one of many wonderful cures that have been credited to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, Diseases which heretofore have been suppose to be incurable, such as locomotor ataxia and paralysis succumb to this wonderful medicine as rea tily as the most triking ailments. In many cases the reported cures have been investigated by the leading newspapers and verified in every possible manner, and in no case has the least semblance of fraud been discovered. Their fame has spread to the far ends of civilization and there is hardly a drug store in this country or abroad where they cannot be found.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pilis contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor staxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sal-low complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams' Med!

Highest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Horse Remembered the Gong.

Eleven years ago a horse was pur chased for the fire engine Portlan !, No. 2, on Monjoy Hill, This horse was called "Old Tom," and it helps draw the engine for six years and was then disposed of. It has been drawing an ashcart of late years, and the other day went by the engine house Engineer Loring, who knew the horse well, fell into conversation with the driver, and told him that he hadn't doubt that if the old horse was put in

nis stall and the gong was soun led h would rush for his place in front o the ergine just as he used to do. Th driver doubted this, and they agree ! to try it. The old horse, now fifteen years old, was put in his stall, wherhe hadn't been for five years. At the first sound of the gong he started for his place under the harness in front o the engine. He tried to go quickly. but made a sorry exhibition of nimbl ness compared with his former habi -Portland (Me.) Press.

of the Age.

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Salaries of English Clergymen.

English clergymen's salaries are not as high as is commonly believed. In Crockford's clerical directory for this year statements of the actual value of 8636 benefices out of 13,243 in Eng. land are given. Of these 638 are worth \$500 a year or less, 2748 more \$1000 or less, 4219 loss than \$2000. 792 less than \$3000, 173 less than \$4000, forty-three only \$5000 or less, and twenty-three more than \$5000, six being above \$7500 and but one of these above \$10,000. The nominal value in the case of the other 4807 benefices isfor nearly 3000 less than \$1500, and for a thousand more less than \$2500. In addition to this income, however,. the incumbent has the use, of a house, and in the country at least of a gar-

Cartain Middleton, chief organizer of the English Conservative party, distributed twelve tons of literature to English voters during the last elec-

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