

WOMEN WHO LIVE ALONE.

BAB DISBOBBES WORKERS WITH PEN, BRUSH AND VOICE.

Magnificent Dolly Brightness and Her New Surroundings—From Country to City Life—Avoiding Temptations—Carpet Design Weavers.

H. Louis Republic.

Another woman letter. But is it to that girl-woman who is doing the work of a man, and getting—well she gets encouragement from her woman friends, and she has the somewhat doubtful pleasure of hoping for gratitude in the hereafter. I don't know how many there are—I am always off where numbers are concerned—but leaving out the girls in the shops and the girls in the big factories, there are hundreds of girls in New York either earning their living or studying to make their living with a pen, a pencil, or the paint brush, on the violin, on the piano, or with that most beautiful of all instruments, the human voice. And usually these girls are alone. They come flocking in by the hundreds hoping as only a girl-woman can hope, with bright eyes and glowing cheeks, to discover that it is nearly all work and very little play. That pretty girl who lived in a small town, well, we will call her Dolly Brightness, developed remarkable ability to sketch everybody she saw; her pictures were the delight of the neighborhood, she preached to the villagers from the pulpit in the family old doctor and to the small boys in the back pew, who went to sleep, and caricatured them good-naturally. Then she painted flowers so well that the neighbors declared you could not tell her roses from the real ones. Little by little, enough money was saved for her to come to New York and study.

THE GIRL FROM THE COUNTRY.

She landed at one of the big stations with a bundle of golden rod, her bag and two bundles, and for the first time she began to realize that she was going to be a stranger in a strange land. The cable car took her to the house where board had been engaged for her; the place that was to be her future home; a hall bedroom on the fourth floor. The windows were half the size of those on the floor below, and only one belonged to her room.

There was a folding bed, why, I don't know, as nobody younger than Dolly's grandfather would have allowed her to sleep on it, and her grandfather would have had to have brought a certificate proving his relationship to satisfy the landlady, since her idea was always to believe the wrong about a young girl. Then there was a rattly old bureau with keyholes but no keys, a tiny basin big enough for the bath of a small kitten, but not for that of a well-grown girl, while the jug had gone into the wash tub, and it had gotten discolored with the smell of stale water. There was one chair, but as the landlady cheerfully said, "This room, Miss, is heated." A gloomy looking register suggested that fact. But when the day came that suggested that a whiff of warm air would be desirable, Dolly opened the register and got, not heat, but the accumulated smells of the various dishes that had been cooked in that house for the last six years. For this room there was paid \$7 a week, which left Dolly with \$3 for her expenses. And Dolly, by-the-bye, had much more than the average girl. The parlor, which reminded one of a cemetery vault, had a little sign on the door, which said, "Ladies are expected to receive their friends here. The gas is put out at 10 o'clock." Why is was called the parlor puzzled Dolly, for she never heard anybody talk there all that long winter when nobody did go in, she spoke to her neighbors and to the landlady, but she was wiser at the corner in which the coffin stood.

THE WAS IT CAN.

While she was working it was all well, but Dolly was only human, and she couldn't have it little play. She couldn't have it there, for the first time in a while some of the other girls climbed the stairs and visited her in the hall room, but that was not a comfortable visit, since Dolly had to let the bed down so that her guests might have something to sit on, and that left no room in which to be sociable. Once she told me that she believed her desire to enjoy herself would get the better of her some night and that she would walk out on the streets and look in the windows. What will come of Dolly, you know that? My friend, do you know what I wonder? It is this: That more girls do not go to the devil, straight. It is a beautiful tribute to their innate goodness that so many of them can look into their mothers' faces, and that look contains hints of their purity and their goodness. But this is all leading up to another story. When a woman is old, and rich, and ugly, it is because of nature intended her for a philanthropist. But when she is young and handsome, and rich, and downy, she calls herself a philanthropist, but does the work of a real one. Then she is what? Yes, you have said it—a gift of God. When the New York School of Technical design was started by Mrs. Duniap Hopkins, her friends laughed, and thought it the fact of a pretty woman tired of society; but time proved that if this was a fact, facts were good things, since it resulted in a school where, for a comparatively small sum, a girl may learn to do work with the pencil, or her brush, or with clay. To do work that will sell, not add work as you too often see, but to do work to the last degree, and sold by some kindly woman, who doesn't realize the harm she is doing the real workers, but who, because somebody needs it, gets \$95 for a painted picture, that deserves to be thrown in the fire.

WOMAN'S PRACTICAL HELP.

The philanthropy of Mrs. Hopkins' work consisted in making girls under-

HOW FACTORIES HELP FARMERS.

A Sobering Illustration of the Value to Farmers of Manufacturing Enterprises.

J. L. in Manufacturers' Record.

Piedmont and Feltzer are two cotton-manufacturing towns in Anderson and Greenville counties, taking their names from cotton mills. Incorporated companies began to build and operate these mills sixteen or seventeen years ago, one starting with \$200,000 capital and the other with \$400,000, while the present capitalization of Piedmont is \$200,000 and of Feltzer \$1,000,000. Piedmont has about 20,000 and Feltzer 107,000 spindles and each a full equipment of looms of improved pattern.

The increased capital has been made up of accumulated profits and newly subscribed stock, Feltzer getting \$135 a share for the last \$400,000 of stock issued.

When these mills were projected the value of real estate or farm lands in the surrounding country was small, certainly not over \$5 to \$10 per acre. Their system of cultivation then in vogue was crude, and generally the farms were dilapidated and little cared for.

These factories when once in operation, awakened a new spirit among the farmers, who soon realized the fact that potatoes, turnips and other crops for man and beast found a ready every-day cash market at their very doors, due to the assembling of factory operatives as consumers at Piedmont and Feltzer. The result was that renewed attention was given to farm improvements and the production of food crops which had hitherto been neglected, all interest having been given to the production of the only salable crop then and previously known—cotton. At the same time the local demand and market for cotton for the mills has put on it and kept on it a premium from one-eighth to one-quarter of a cent per pound, and often even more.

On this basis, on every bale raised within the watersheds of the two factories, the difference at the minimum calculation would be from sixty to \$1.20 a bale, or on 30,000 bales \$18,000 to \$36,000 a year, equal in fifteen years to \$270,000 to \$540,000, all of which has gone into the pockets of adjacent farmers; and while the factories did not consume any more land than the original owners who have contributed a considerable amount to the building of either of these large and prosperous industries.

While the building and operation of these mills have proved highly remunerative to those who invested money in them, and while their stock is in great demand at more than double its original cost, it may seem strange, but it is a fact, that the people of the surrounding country who own the farm lands have in the aggregate been benefited to an amount in excess of the entire cost of both factories.

From a point midway between Piedmont and Feltzer describe a circular imaginary line with a radius of ten miles. Such circumference will enclose 200,000 acres of farm lands, supposed the building of these factories placed upon these 200,000 acres of land an increased cash enhanced value of \$5 per acre, and the sum is \$1,000,000; or \$10 per acre, and the sum is \$2,000,000; or \$20 per acre, and the sum is \$4,000,000; or \$30 per acre, and the sum is \$6,000,000; or \$40 per acre, and the sum is \$8,000,000; or \$50 per acre, and the sum is \$10,000,000; or \$60 per acre, and the sum is \$12,000,000; or \$70 per acre, and the sum is \$14,000,000; or \$80 per acre, and the sum is \$16,000,000; or \$90 per acre, and the sum is \$18,000,000; or \$100 per acre, and the sum is \$20,000,000.

The writer has repeatedly talked to intelligent and educated farmers who live within two to ten miles of one of the factory towns, and most of them place the increased value of their lands resultant on the building of these factories at from \$15 to \$25 per acre. As a fact, no farms within ten miles of either town can now be purchased at less than \$25 or \$30 per acre, and many will now command a greater price than this even.

Sixteen years ago, when Col. H. P. Bennett purchased the lands near the two cotton mills in Lowen, he paid \$5 per acre, there was living nearby an old and respectable farmer—a wornout and dilapidated farm with a house to correspond, the roof even being wormed and leaky. He had moved his farm time and time again to \$5 per acre, and finally tried to get \$4.00 per acre to enable him to move to Alabama or Texas in order to get better land. Failing to sell he remained, and when the noise of the loom and the hum of the spindles were heard he looked back, began to farm better, to sell wool, turkeys and farm truck, put a new roof on his house, cut away the briars and thorns, fixed up the place generally and has since sold 100 of his surplus acre at \$50 to \$75 per acre, and now get \$70 per acre for the 300 left; and this honest old farmer is but one of the many who have found themselves benefited by the successful enterprises of others.

Suppose a cotton factory costing \$200,000 to \$1,000,000 built on 1000 acres of waste lands at the best price \$10,000; on this would be 200 to 300 dwelling-houses for operatives on as many distinct lots of say 100 by 200 feet. From past experience with us in twelve to fifteen years these town lands would be worth as much more than the cost of the plant, if indeed the lands were not worth the cost of the entire development and annual interest on the same added.

Think of purchasing land at \$5 to \$10 per acre and building thereon even a small Fall River or Lowell, and

RAISING HEAT AT A PROFIT.

A Farmer Who Raised 2,000 Pounds at a Net Cost of Two Cents Per Pound. Tells How It Can Be Done.

Correspondence of the Haverhill Landmark.

The past year has been a profitable one to most farmers, and it is gratifying to note the decadence of the popular old-fashioned hen.

The agricultural classes are in better spirits than in the past. It is a fact that more surplus than usual has been raised for home use the past year, and the necessity of sending to the West for provisions has been removed; (2) that the cotton acreage has been reduced, thereby reducing the supply and increasing the demand. So long as these conditions obtain there will be but little cause for complaint and still less for dependence upon the merchant for bread and meat. Like the old-time farmer, the present farmer has raised a large quantity of surplus. But he can, and still have a neat cash balance in favor of the producer. This I've verified the past year, having produced 2,000 pounds of pork that cost me only two cents per pound.

The first requisite for cheap meat is well-bred, thrifty hogs, not more than twelve months old when butchered—eight months being preferable. By all means raise the best of the breed, and rear them in the best possible manner. The Berkshire stands the best as a producer of lean meat, and holds long vigorous and healthy, can be fattened at any age. A clover ration in the Essex, equally thrifty, though not so prolific in producing lean meat, and consequently not so desirable for home use. If you want a larger, though less profitable hog, get the "Black-China." Don't try to make your hogs weigh 400 pounds because you see newspaper reports of others doing it. This is a mistake and generally an expensive one. The first 100 pounds your hog takes on is the cheapest, and the next 100 a little more expensive, and if you feed on to the 400 mark there is danger of the balance being on the wrong side of your ledger. For this reason eight to ten-month-old pigs weighing from 120 to 200 pounds will give the most satisfactory results.

If possible have four pigs fattened in early spring and sell to it at the best price in good condition and well cared for during the next two months, as much depends upon the beginning of a pig's career. By weaning time your pig should have free access to a lot of it. The refuse of your apple and peach trees will also be utilized by these pigs and be used to good advantage. So long as the grain is good, and they will need but a small grain ration. Early in the fall begin to feed all the shelled corn or meal you can get them to eat, giving an occasional feed of turnips or pumpkins for variety. See to it that your pens are floored, well covered, and clean on the inside, and that they are kept clean. Evaporate and good for hogs six to eight months old, as they are shedding their front teeth at this age and don't like to bite out of the colic. A rail pen with a clay board across the corner for a divider and another earth for a floor, when it hard on the hog as well as on the man who owns him. Good shelter saves feed.

Follow the above directions, keep an itemized account of all costs and see if there is not some money in your pocket. **J. E. JOHNSON, Woodleaf, N. C., Feb. 10, 1896.**

Five Successive Failures.

Atlanta Journal.

The defeat of the Senate substitute in the House of Representatives last Friday by the overwhelming majority of 110 was the fifth successive defeat of the free silver proposition.

The first occasion was on the 21st of February, 1876, when the House concurred with the Senate in striking out the free coinage clause of the Standish bill and substituting the Allison amendment for limited coinage in place thereof. On the question of striking out the vote was 208 against 72.

The next trial of strength was on the 8th of April, 1883, on a free coinage bill offered by Mr. Bland, on which the vote was 135, says 163, a majority of 57 against the measure. This looked like a considerable gain for free coinage since the vote of 1876, but was not really such, because in 1876 the subject was not well understood even by the Congressmen who voted on it, and still less by the people.

The next vote was taken on the 26th of June, 1890, on a Senate amendment to what was known as the Widdowson silver purchase act. This bill had passed the House and was returned by the Senate with a clause providing for the free coinage of silver, which the House rejected by vote 135, says 163, the majority against the measure being 131.

The next vote, the closest of all, was taken in the House on the 28th of March, 1892, when the vote stood 150 to 148 in favor of tabling a message for the free coinage of silver. Then votes were taken that day, and one of them showed a majority of one vote for free coinage, but the second one gave a majority of two against it.

The vote in the House on the 5th of August, 1893, repealing the Sherman silver purchase act was not strictly on the subject of free coinage, but was more definitely on the general question of silver than any previous one. On the question of repealing that act the votes were 229 and the nays 108—majority for repeal 121.

This brings the record down to yesterday, when the House voted on the free coinage bill which the Senate substituted for the House bill. On the question of concurring in the Senate amendment the yeas were 100 and the nays 80, the majority against free coinage being 110.

It would be seen that five successive and decided defeats of free silverism since 1876 would furnish conclusive proof that the country will not have its independence of international agreement. So it does, but the free silver agitation will go on of course. There is enough silver mine-owners, free silver crusaders and demagogues to keep up a noise on this subject—in any portion of those famed clime-owners who honestly believe that the free and unlimited coinage of silver would be a public good blessing.

It must be clear, however, to all obedient and impartial persons that there is no danger that this ruinous policy will be adopted.

Less Warning to Farmers.

Greenville News.

Let the farmer who is preparing to increase his crop of cotton stop a little and consider.

There is profit in cotton at eight cents. There is loss in it at five cents. If every farmer increases his acreage by his crop by one-half or one-third the total increase will be great enough to bring the price down to five cents. With cotton at five cents the more of it you have to pick out and sell the worse off you will be, because every bale will represent a loss.

If you plant for a big crop and make a small one you will lose money even if you sell what you make for eight or nine cents.

With an average yield you will make some money selling four bales of cotton at eight cents. If the price drops to five you will lose money on every bale of ten bales. Suppose cotton should cost to make 1,500 pounds of lint, or four bales, at eight cents will give you a profit of ten cents a pound, or \$50. Four thousand five hundred pounds of lint, or ten bales, at five cents will give you a loss of a cent a pound or \$45, besides the extra picking, ginning, bagging and hauling.

When you see there is to be a big crop that is your time to reduce your acreage because a big crop is likely to mean less to you on every bale you make.

Keep down the acreage. Your only time for profit when there is a big crop is to stimulate your ground to increase the yield per acre. Plant little and push what you do plant.

The rash for fertilizers means danger. Look well what you do. If you think there is money in cotton at five or six cents pitch in on cotton. If not, go slow, keep down your supply bills and make all sure with food for folks and stock, corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, onions, cabbage, molasses, poultry and meat. Then you can't suffer.

Health and Wealth.

Health and wealth start on through diligent and strenuous habits. A healthy mind is the basis of all success. It is the only way to get rid of the world's troubles. It is the only way to get rid of the world's troubles. It is the only way to get rid of the world's troubles.

Money-Making and Hypocrites.

Rev. J. C. Troy in North Carolina Christian Advocate.

Some preachers say they would never accept money from a saloon-keeper. I would. If the silver and gold belong to the Lord, and the enemy captures a portion of it, there will be nothing in the Lord's soldiers getting a portion of it if they can.

I had rather accept ten dollars for the good of humanity from a man making no pretensions of piety than to take it of an amos-cornor brother who would cheat in a trade or lie to customers in selling goods. There is a chance of getting the whiskey seller converted, but the hypocrite is wedded to his own ways, with no such possibility of escaping the domination of hell. We don't give the barkeeper each personal attention as Christ would if he were here.

Try Riecht's Bitters as a Remedy for Your Troubles.

If you are not, get a bottle and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all forms of indigestion, a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizziness, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only 50c each at Curry & Kennedy's Drug Store.

SIMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

THE BEST
SPRING MEDICINE

is SIMONS' LIVER REGULATOR. Don't forget to take it. It is the time you need it most to wake up your liver. A sluggish liver brings on Malaria, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, and many other ills which shatter the constitution and wreck health. Don't forget the word REGULATOR. It is SIMONS' LIVER REGULATOR you need. The word REGULATOR distinguishes it from all other remedies. And, besides this, SIMONS' LIVER REGULATOR is a Regulator of the Liver, keeps it properly at work, that your system may be kept in good condition.

For the best blood purifier and corrector. Try it and note the difference. Look for the RED Z on every package. You want find it on any other medicine, and there is no other Liver remedy like SIMONS' LIVER REGULATOR—the King of Liver Remedies. Be sure you get it.

J. E. HOUSTON & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Another Big New England Mill: Georgia to Build in the South.

Manufacturers' Record.

The Indian Head Cotton Mills has been chartered at Cordova, Ala., with a capital stock of \$800,000 to build a 30,000-spindle mill. The promoters of this company are people interested in cotton manufacturing in New England with an eye to the future. This is not another unanswerable argument in favor of the South. When the Massachusetts Cotton Mills, of Lowell, decided to build a \$600,000 mill in Georgia great interest was everywhere aroused because of the importance of such a movement, both to New England and to the South. This was shortly followed by the Dwight Company building a mill in Alabama for a \$200,000 mill. This by the Whitaker Company established a \$300,000 plant in Georgia, and now comes this new enterprise with its \$800,000 plant in Alabama. Half a dozen or more other leading New England concerns are now looking to the South with a view to building mills to cost from \$200,000 to \$1,000,000 each.

This new company, like the Dwight, is located in Alabama, because of cheap coal. All of these concerns have seemed to prefer cheap coal to water-power. The three big mills already located have passed over the Carolina and selected Georgia and Alabama. The Manufacturers' Record is glad to see them. The Carolinas are building mills almost as rapidly as in wise, and the country is fully appreciating the value of cotton raised in these two States themselves. Georgia and Alabama, especially the latter, have lagged behind in cotton manufacturing, and the stimulus which these States will receive from these heavy investments by the leading capitalists of New England will quicken the local people into greater activity in building cotton mills. From the signs pointing that way, we believe it safe to predict that the great work will be done within twelve months following very close in the head of the Carolina mill building. The Manufacturers' Record expects to see many of the smaller towns of the State take up the organization of mill companies and push in that line almost as vigorously as it is being done in the Carolinas. The danger of too great a concentration of cotton mills in one part of the South will thus be avoided, and the industry will rapidly expand and spread over such portions of the cotton-growing districts as are best adapted for it.

The Quantity of English Cotton Manufactured.

The London Times of December 12 contains an account of an interview between Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, and a delegation of Lancashire cotton manufacturers who were protesting against imposing by the Indian government a duty of 5 per cent on manufactured cottons imported into India. During the discussion Mr. H. E. Gurney stated: "Great Britain is the greatest producing and exporting country in the world. I do not know if many people are aware that taking the returns of the last ten years the exports of cotton manufactures alone comprised 25 per cent. of the average of the whole total exports of Great Britain, amounting on an average to the enormous total of \$80,000,000 sterling per year. On the other hand, India is a great requiring market for cotton goods. Its population contains 320,000,000 people, and it is a very large consumer of cotton manufactures. The demand for cotton manufactures in India is increasing at an average of 10 per cent. of the total cotton exports of Great Britain."

The Progress Stopped As It Is To Be.

Rich and Was Appointed.

Washington, Va., Dec. 18th.

Rev. James R. Hart, a well known Baptist minister, was arrested in Central City yesterday while en route to a cemetery to conduct a funeral service. He was feeling badly and turned out of the funeral parlor and took a drink of whiskey, which he claims the doctor had prescribed for him. He was taken to the hospital, where he died and given a rapid burial. The funeral was delayed for some time, waiting the arrival of the minister. His grave will now see the city for days.

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