

THE CLARION.

THE JOURNALIST.

(Mary Clemmer.) Man of the eagle eyes and burning brain, Small is the honor that thou dost desire...

What though the treasure of thy nervous force, Thy rich vitality of mind and heart, Goes swiftly down before thy Malloch's course...

And ye, the nameless, best-loved host! My heart recalls more than one vanished face, Struck from the rank of followers—early lost, And leaving not a trace.

Martyrs of news, young martyrs of the press— Princes of giving from largesse of brain! One loaf of laurel, steeped in tenderness, Take ye, O dearly slain.

Though in the Pantheon no niche obscure Your waning names can hold forever fast, The seeds of Truth ye blow afar are sure To spring and live at last.

On lonely wastes, within the swarming marts, In silent dream, in speaking deeds of men— Quick with momentum from your deathless hearts, Your thoughts will live again.

To serve thy generation, this thy fate: "O'ercome in water," swiftly fades thy name; But he who loves his kind does, first and late, A work too great for fame.

SAYINGS OF WISE MEN.

A picture is a poem without words.—Horace. Trust not too much to an enchanting face.—Virgil.

It is only those who are despicable who fear being despised.—La Rochefoucauld. Nothing more detestable does the earth produce than an ungrateful man.—Aulus Gellius.

Many people are esteemed merely because they are not known.—From the French. A man's own good breeding is the best security against other people's ill manners.—Cheslerfield.

The man who builds, and wants wherewith to pay; Provides a home from which to run away.—Young. Friendship is the only thing in the world concerning the usefulness of which all mankind are agreed.—Cicero.

The drying up a single tear has more of honest fame than shedding seas of gore.—Byron. Trust him little who praises all, him less who censures all, and him least who is indifferent about all.—Lavater.

Neither a borrower nor a lender be; For loan oft loses both itself and friend; And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.—Shakespeare. Wherever I find a great deal of gratitude in a poor man, I take it for granted there would be as much generosity if he were a rich man.—Pope.

No flattery, boy! A honest man can't live by't; It is a little sneaking act which knaves Use to cajole and and soften fools withal. If thou hast flattery in thy nature, out with't; Or send it to a court, for there 'twill thrive.—Otway. A man should be careful never to tell tales of himself to his own disadvantage; people may be amused, and laugh at the time, but they will be remembered, and brought up against him upon some subsequent occasion.—Johnson.

A LAW of Virginia, passed in the year 1662, reads as follows: "Whereas many babbling Women slander and scandalize their Neighbors, for which their poor Husbands are often involved in chargeable and vexatious Suits and cast in great Damages: Be it enacted, That in Actions for Slander occasioned by the Wife, after Judgment passed for the Damages, the Woman shall be punished by Ducking; and if the Slander be so enormous as to be adjudged at greater Damages than Five Hundred Pounds of Tobacco, then the Woman to suffer a Ducking for each Five Hundred Pounds of Tobacco adjudged against her Husband if he refuses to pay the Tobacco.

Mrs. Langtry's Opinion of American Beauty. New York World.] "Do you think American women are beautiful?" "I do indeed. I have seen some lovely women here, particularly at Delmonico's, but I wonder at their wearing bonnets in the evening. I think they look much better without them at that time, particularly in the theaters. If American ladies would attend theaters in evening dress and without hats, the audience would appear to better advantage."

Mrs. Langtry expressed herself as delighted with American hotels. Delmonico's, she thought, was the best in the world, and added, laughingly: "A friend asked me the other day, to what I devoted my time, and I replied: 'To my art and Delmonico's.'"

The Great Question of 1884. The indications are that the next Presidential election will be fought on the tariff issue. It is impossible that the country can continue much longer under the present system. The drain on its resources, which for the moment prosperity appears to neutralize, is certain to have its effects in the long run. The Government is collecting, it may be said, in a general way, \$150,000,000 annually more than it needs—that is to say, about \$3 per head for every man, woman and child in the country. These 150 millions have to come out of labor and the profits of capital, but principally and mainly out of the former. It has actually become a puzzle to the statesmen at Washington to find out what to do with the surplus. The country has been combated for years by a man who is hardly an individual who got within a mile or two of a battlefield who is not drawing pay from the Government. But with all the assiduity displayed in voting away the money the pile keeps on steadily growing on our bewildered financiers.—Aberdeen Weekly.

Many a young, debilitated infant, fretting and wasting away daily, often unable to digest its food, may be rescued from an untimely grave by DR. MOFFETT'S TEETHING (Teething) Powders.—all Druggists keep them. For sale by Byron Lemly.

"The Tramp Abroad."

Henderson (Ky.) Reporter. Not Mark Twain's tramp, but some of more covetous disposition. Five of them honored (3) Sardis, Miss., with their presence one day last week, and intended remaining all night but concluded their little business diversions and left before day. From the Panola Star and private letters, we learn they visited "Malvern Villa" where the family of the editor of the Reporter were wintering, and finding the doors locked were too polite to disturb the family, and to avoid doing so, crept noiselessly through a small window in the rear, which opens from the kitchen into the dining room. Entering here, they first supped, and finding the house rather cold, rummaged around until they found first a couple of ladies' ulsters, but on further search they found a cloth dress coat and a heavy beaver overcoat for which the editor aforesaid had paid sixty-five dollars. These last suiting their needs better, they threw the ladies' wraps away, and gathering some other articles which they thought might be useful to a party of "innocents" while on their romantic tour abroad, they left as quietly as they came. They then visited the residence of Mrs. F. S. McCracken—a widow lady living near—and Mr. John P. Ryan, who lives away up town, and are probably on their way to Henderson now to return the editor of the Reporter the two coats they borrowed from his family down at Sardis. Should they lose the big black fur-collared and lined overcoat on the way, or if anybody who meets them finds that it seems to be an encumbrance, the name on the lining of the large cape (which the friendly tramped did not see) will indicate from whom the loan was attained, and upon our being advised that the borrower is boarding at the public expense, we'll go down and see about it. If the enterprising borrowers forget to return the garment however, the writer can console himself with the reflection that there are plenty more where they came from.

Beecher Brings Down the House.

New York Tribune.] The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, than whom few public speakers have shown themselves more ready with apt illusions and sallies of wit, has seldom "brought down the house" with a single sentence more successfully than he did last Monday evening. Plymouth Church was crowded to the doors with one of its characteristic audiences, and Miss Frances E. Willard, of Chicago, delivered a lecture on the work of the Women's Gospel Temperance Union, which was received with great enthusiasm. As the prolonged applause at the close of her lecture died away Mr. Beecher descended the platform slowly, thoughtfully, and stood for a moment regarding—almost staring at—the lecturer, with an expression of mingled wonder and admiration. Then, turning to the audience, he remarked slowly and meditatively, emphasizing the words with nods of his head: "And yet she cannot vote!" It is hardly necessary to add that it was some time before the audience was quiet enough for him to add, in ringing tones: "And are you not ashamed of it?"

The Retort Courteous.

New York Star.] On one occasion Mr. Conkling was making a speech in the Senate, during which he repeatedly turned to Judge Thurman. As everybody knows, the great Ohioan is a little peppery at times, and at last he said testily to Mr. Conkling: "Does the Senator from New York expect me to respond every time he turns to me?" "When I speak of the law," responded Mr. Conkling, "I turn to the Senator from Ohio as the Mussulman turns toward Mecca; I turn to him as I do to the common law of England—the world's most copious fountain of human jurisprudence." Was there ever anything finer than that—more gracefully mischievous, more artfully flattering?

Bishop Pierce.

LaGrange, Ga., Reporter.] Bishop Pierce is aging rapidly. His steps are feeble, his voice often fails him. As we look upon the venerable, now bowed form of this once erect and grand man of God, we thought of the crown awaiting him beyond the surges of the river of death. Like a father among his children, like a good shepherd in the midst of his flock, he presides over this conference, nearly all of whom are his boys—trained to preach under his eye. The bishop is still in LaGrange, the guest of Rev. P. A. Heard. He will go hence next week to preside over the Alabama Conference at Troy. He might well claim to be retired, but will doubtless work on in the cause he loves until the harness shall fall from his weary shoulders at the touch of death.

A Georgia Editor on Early Marriages.

From the Rising Fawn (Ga.) Gazette.] Nine-tenths of the unhappy marriages are the result of green human calves being allowed to run at large in the society pastures without any yokes on them. They marry and have children before they are ready; they are fathers of twins before they are proprietors of two pairs of pants, and the little girls they marry are old women before they are twenty years old. Occasionally one of these gossamer marriages turns out all right, but it is a clear case of luck. If there was a law against young galsot sparkling and marrying before they have cut all their teeth, we suppose the little cusses would evade it in some way, but there ought to be a sentiment against it. It is time enough for these bantams to think of finding a pullet when they have raised money enough to buy a bundle of laths to build a hen house. But they see a girl who looks cunning, and they are afraid there is not going to be girls enough to go around, and then they begin to get in their work real spry; and before they are aware of the sanctity of the marriage relation they are hitched for life, and before they own a cook-stove or a bedstead, they have to get up in the night and go after the doctor, so frightened that they run themselves out of breath and abuse the doctor because he doesn't run too, and when the doctor gets there there is not enough linen in the house to wrap up a doll baby.

AN OLD, OLD QUESTION.

A spirit that from earth had just departed Lugged a moment on its upward way, And, looking back, saw as though broken-hearted, Its friends and kindred weeping on its way, It seems they loved her dearly. Had I known it, My life had been much happier. It will, 'Why only at our parting have they shown it— Their fondness always keeping her the dead?"—MARGARET EVERTON, in Harper's Magazine for January.

A Canadian Tourist's Observations in Mississippi.

Mr. Conrad Soutle, in the Chicago Journal.] At Greenville I took passage on the J. P. Scudder for the enterprising city of Vicksburg, having a population of 13,000, the county seat of Warren county, and the southern terminus of the Vicksburg and Memphis Railroad, chartered to run north from Vicksburg through the center of the Delta, and to Memphis, Tenn., and now being rapidly constructed. The Vicksburg and Ship Island Railroad also has its northern terminus here, and is fast nearing completion. From Vicksburg I went by boat up the Yazoo, a fine navigable river, which, with its many tributaries, will furnish an outlet for an immense lumbering and logging business, and for the cotton and products of the Upper Valley. A run of about fifty miles, with a fine country stretch on either bank, and past several stirring settlements, brought me to Yazoo City, a flourishing town of 3,000 inhabitants. Yazoo City is the county seat of Yazoo county, has one cotton seed oil mill, and is the present objective point of the Jackson, Yazoo City and Mississippi Valley Railroad. From Yazoo City I shaped my course in a northwesterly direction through the counties of Yazoo, Sharkey and Washington, to Garvin's Ferry, on the Sunflower river, in a district, which in its general features and characteristics, is very similar to what I found in my trip through the upper or northern portion of the Delta—numerous rivers, surface of country generally level, and covered with a fine variety of hardwood timber of colonial proportions and great commercial worth, soil very rich and fertile, as demonstrated by the exceedingly large yields of cotton and Indian corn (the great staples), produced with but little tillage or attention on the cultivated plantations passed on my route. Going west from Garvin's Ferry into Bolivar county, I passed over a tract of elevated table-land covered with a dense growth of excellent sweet corn, upon which stock will thrive and fatten throughout the entire year. I found here, also, a larger percentage of black walnut timber than in any section of the Delta, some specimens of which were Leviathan in size. At Hollowell's Ferry I crossed the Bogue Phalia river (a tributary of the Big Sunflower) and thence to Rosedale, on the Mississippi river, and the county seat of Bolivar county. Here I had the pleasure of a meeting and interview with Mr. Charles Scott, a prominent attorney and the local agent for the Corbin Banking Association of New York, which has established branch offices and is loaning large sums of money upon cultivated lands in the Delta. Mr. Scott takes a very cheerful view of the situation there, and now that capitalists and manufacturers from the North and East are directing their attention to this section of the country, with a view to utilizing its magnificent resources, is justly sanguine of its great future.

An invaluable strengthener for the nerves, muscles, and digestive organs, producing strength and appetite, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

AN EVENING OF AGONY.

How a Confederate Hero Suffered. During the late war, says a writer in the Atlanta Constitution, there was a great scare in Athens, Ga., over the threatened approach of Sherman's raiders. A day or two later the raiders reached Athens; they came as prisoners, gallant Col. W. C. P. Breckenridge and his Kentuckians having captured them just before they swooped down on the devoted town. That was a great day in Athens, and as Col. Breckenridge rode in at the head of his victorious regiment with the prisoners in his train, he filled my ideal of a conquering hero. I was then a youngster in Athens and remember that the ladies gave Breckenridge and his officers a grand dinner at which there was feasting and speaking—the gallant colonel being specially modest and backward.

I met Col. Breckenridge the other day and recalled the incident. "Yes," he replied, laughing; "that I think was the most terrible experience of my life."

I remarked that it seemed to be pleasant. "You can't remember how nervous I was—how I sat down in the most unexpected way whenever anyone approached me, how I positively declined to walk around the room with a lady that wanted to present me to other ladies. I remember well how beautiful and enthusiastic she was. Her name was Sukey Dougherty, and she was the daughter of one of your most distinguished men. She insisted on my going with her to be introduced to her friends. I declined, and when I was about to be surrounded by ladies who joined in the request, I deliberately sat down and left them standing. Then the crowd demanded a speech, I detailed one of my captains to make one. They then called for me and I having in the meantime sidled round the back part of the house, stood with my back plumb against the wall and responded.

"What was the matter?" "Well, you see, I had been in the saddle constantly for several weeks. I had only one pair of breeches, and no tailor in the regiment. An army saddle is very wearing. And—to be brief—I had the most obvious reasons for presenting myself my front to the fair company that gave us that day the best dinner of the war."

How's This for a Grandpa?

Houston Post.] It is stated that there is an old gentleman living in Georgia who has been married nine times and has had fifty-three children. His descendants to the number of 300 were recently present at a reunion of the family.

SOME merchants insure their stock and houses and neglect their children. Why not save the mother's heart and life by carrying the baby in a box of DR. MOFFETT'S TEETHING (Teething) Powders? Other fathers do it.—For sale by Byron Lemly.

Marriage Etiquette in Mexico.

From the Two Republics.] By the way, speaking of marriages, a few days ago we received the following note from an unknown correspondent:

Mexico, Nov. 14.—A few weeks ago I read with much pleasure an article written by Papillon and published in the Two Republics regarding the way love-making is carried on here in Mexico, and I derived much useful information from it as to the way one has to *hacer el amor* or do the bear, in order to make an impression on the hearts of the beautiful Mexican ladies. I take the liberty of writing these lines to beg Papillon to give me some information as to how marriages and weddings are arranged in this country, and at the same time I present my excuses and thanks to the intelligent writer.—A Reader of the Two Republics.

The information that our correspondent desires, is not of very great interest, as marriages are arranged here much in the same way as they are in Europe and the United States.

The gentleman sometimes manages to get introduced into the family, and is acknowledged as the "novio" of the young lady by the father and mother, even before there is any formal engagement, but it is rather difficult to visit with assiduity a Mexican house until after the engagement, and even then the visits are paid in presence of the entire family.

It is generally a person of influence who acts as an ambassador in asking the hand of the young lady. Engagements are of long duration in Mexico and very often come to nothing.

First the civil marriage takes place which is followed by a breakfast dinner or ball at the house of the "novia" and a few days afterwards the religious ceremony is performed to which a great number of persons are invited and at which the ladies attend dressed entirely in black with a handsome silk, satin or velvet toilette and a black lace mantilla. To dress in black at a wedding in another country would be considered a bad omen, but there it is "de rigor." There are no bridesmaids here, only one "madrina," who may be married or single, but who is generally married, and a "padrino."

The number of witnesses required is three, and the bride is given away as in the United States. In Mexico the regular white wedding dress, with orange flowers is always worn and the bridegroom has to provide it as also a number of other handsome dresses, jewels, etc. Immediately after the ceremony, the newly married couple go to a photograph gallery and have their portraits taken in their bridal attire. Marriages take place here very early in the morning and always in church, as it is not permitted to perform the nuptial ceremony in the house.

A breakfast is given by the family of the bride and afterwards the bride and bridegroom leave for some estate or for their house, which is prepared some time before.

The trousseau is sometimes provided entirely by the bridegroom, but generally the family give the underclothes and some of the simple dresses.

INDIAN BRIDAL CEREMONIES.

There is more originality in the way the Indians marry. They have the privilege of contracting marriage no matter what relation they bear to each other with the exception of that of father and daughter and brother and sister. The ecclesiastical dispensation was granted to them on account of the state of ignorance in which they live.

The parish priest is always commissioned to ask the bride's hand, and they marry exceedingly young.

There is a slight variation in the manner in which Indian marriages are celebrated in the different States; the custom observed in the State of Oaxaca appears to us to be very interesting. There the friends of the bridegroom on hearing of his approaching wedding, undertake to build and furnish his house, leaving in it a stock of provisions. One man cuts trees down and prepares other things necessary to construct the hut or sort of rude cottage in which the couple are to live; another provides the modest furniture, another the kitchen utensils, while others send the poultry, maize, sugar, dried meats and other provisions that are stowed away in it.

They all attend the ceremony in the church dressed in their very best. Afterwards the newly married couple repair to the house either of the bride's family or of the bridegroom, and then the friends go to work to arrange things for their reception. They select a square piece of ground on which not but had ever been built, and the men and women collect together and go hard to work. The men erect the small house with wood and reeds cemented with mud, thatching the roof and dividing the hut into two rooms, one where the inhabitants are to sleep and the other which answers the purpose of kitchen, parlor, dining-room and store-house. They also arrange a sort of diminutive garden, planting vegetables in it.

When the men do the harder work, the women place everything in order in the interior of the house; then they make "tortillas," "tamales" and "totol mole," a sort of green "mole" which is always eaten by the Indians on the occasion of a wedding.

When everything is ready and the supper on the table, then they all go to the house where the newly married couple is waiting for them and conduct the bride and bridegroom to their new home. The procession is accompanied by a rustic orchestra that continues playing until an advanced hour in the night. The friends partake of the supper and make merry, taking leave of the bride and bridegroom at a late hour, when at last they remain alone in their comfortable, although rather damp dwelling (as the mud has not had time to dry) where they find everything they require, among other things, a large store of provisions.

In Oaxaca an Indian begins married life in a very economical way, but when his friends enter into wedlock he has to assist them as they assisted him.

Six attended a ball—danced to a late hour—became overheated—went home thinly clad, in a cold, damp night air and caught cold. Next day—headache—loss of appetite—slight fever—dry skin—pains and aches—chilly sensations—indisposition to get up, Remedy—one bottle Dromogool's English Female Bitter.

"Tough on Chills," Cures 5 cases for 25 cents in cash or stamps. Mailed by John Parham, Atlanta, Ga.

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PARKER'S GINGER TONIC Contains Ginger, Eucaly, & many of the best medicinal ingredients, combined into a remedy of such virtues as to make the greatest Blood Purifier & Best Health & Strength Restorer Ever Used. If you have Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Headache or indigestion of the Stomach, Bowels, or Nerves, Parker's Ginger Tonic will commence to cure and build you up from the first dose, & never disappoints. It is a most valuable hair dressing. Always restores youthful color to gray hair. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM FLORESTON Its lasting fragrance makes this delightful perfume popular. There is nothing like it. Insist upon having FLORESTON COLOGNE, on every bottle signature of Heacock & Co. Druggists or dealers in perfume can supply you. 25 & 27 CHAS. COLOGNE.

CONQUEROR OF ALL KIDNEY DISEASES. HUNT'S REMEDY THE BEST KIDNEY AND LIVER MEDICINE NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL. "I had suffered twenty years with severe disease of the kidney, before using Hunt's Remedy two days I was relieved, and am now well." JOSHUA TUTHILL. "My physicians thought that I was paralyzed on the side. I was terribly afflicted with rheumatism from 1852 to 1855. I was cured by Hunt's Remedy." STEPHEN G. MASON. "My doctor pronounced my case Bright's Disease, and told me that I could live only forty-eight hours. I then took Hunt's Remedy, and was speedily cured." M. GOODPEED. "Having suffered twenty years with kidney disease, and employed various physicians without being relieved, I was then cured by Hunt's Remedy." SULLIVAN FENNER. "I have been greatly benefited by the use of Hunt's Remedy. For diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs there is nothing superior." A. D. NICKERSON. "I can testify to the virtue of Hunt's Remedy in kidney diseases from actual trial, having been much benefited thereby." REV. E. G. TAYLOR. "I was unable to arise from bed from an attack of kidney disease. The Doctors could only relieve me, I was finally completely cured by using Hunt's Remedy." FRANK R. DIEKSON. "I have suffered extremely with kidney disease; after using Hunt's Remedy two days, I was enabled to resume business." GEO. F. CLARK. "I was sold in two years (31,129) thirty-three thousand and one hundred and twenty bottles of Hunt's Remedy. It is a valuable medicine for kidney diseases." W. B. BLANDING. GENERAL WILL CONVINCE YOU. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Send for Pamphlet to Hunt's Remedy Co., Providence, R. I. Price 75 cents and \$1.25.

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Fair-minded physicians recommend it as a positive specific. S. MANSFIELD & Co. Memphis.

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