

THE CLARION.

HOUSE, FARM AND GARDEN

Notes for the Farmer.

In North Carolina are 40,000 square miles of almost unbroken forests. In ten years from this time, it is estimated, these will be worth more than the present total valuation of that State.

Almond culture is quite successful in California. Four varieties are grown. The crop of 1881 was 300,000 pounds, about half of which was used to supply the home trade and the balance shipped East.

An English paper asserts that it costs as much to transport a bushel of wheat twelve miles on a turnpike road in England, as from an American seaport across 3,000 miles of ocean.

Very young ducklings are tender at first, and should neither be allowed to go into cold water nor be exposed to chilling winds, while they are under twenty days old. Such exposures cause cramps, and they often die suddenly from these ailments.

When setting out plants of any description spread the roots out in their natural position, not cover them when cramped or doubled up. Be careful not to cover the crowns of strawberry plants with earth, set them just level with the surface, and press the earth firmly about them.

Root pruning fruit trees to make them bear is often necessary. Its object is to diminish the vigor of the tree, which induces fruitfulness, probably by the instinctive endeavor of any plant when threatened with destruction to hasten the seed formation by which its kind is perpetuated.

An experienced farmer says that oats should be soaked sufficiently to swell before feeding them to stock. When soaked the husk is partly broken away, and facility of digestion is increased. Poultry will carefully pick out the soaked grains from the dry when allowed to peck at them in the matter.

Save a correspondent of the Country Gentleman: "There is no question as to the relative value of corn and oats in any form. There is no comparison between the two, but neither is it true that the corn is better for beef, when good, rich, healthy milk is desired. Quantity and quality are both obtained in greater measure by feeding oats to cows, instead of corn. Any person at all acquainted with the chemistry of the cereals will admit the advantage obtained by feeding oats when much milk of a rich quality is desired. Corn will form fat much quicker than oats; hence its value as food in cold climates."

A decision has been rendered by Judge Nelson, of the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts, strongly affirming the constitutionality of the act of Congress which prohibits the confining of cattle, sheep and swine in railroad cars for more than twenty-eight consecutive hours without unloading for food, water and rest, unless ample provisions are made for furnishing the same within the cars, by any railroad company whose line forms any part of a line conveying animals from one State to another. The action was brought by the American Humane Society.

Fish—Carp and the Pond.

The German Carp is undoubtedly the best fish for farmers. Its advantages are that it grows rapidly, is an easy keeper and will live in ponds so warm in summer that other fish will die. In winter it burrows in the mud neither losing nor making growth. A pond of four square rods will supply a family with fish. The female spawns in May and June, and one has been known to lay a half-million of eggs.—Southern Planter.

In Mississippi this fish spawns in March. This season those only fifteen months old have laid their eggs which hatched before the close of March.

For many years we have seen vast quantities of fish taken from smaller ponds even than "four square rods" or thirty-three feet square, and from eighteen inches to twelve feet deep. One, thirty years ago and still kept up, bowl shaped, thirty feet across and about twelve feet deep in the middle, supplied the family abundantly with American carp and other fish. This pond is on level land and was made by excavating, no one can tell when. It has the appearance of being lined with tar or some dark cement and was supposed to belong to the aborigines.

Where there is good clay of sufficient thickness, we greatly prefer the pond on the hill-top if it is to be small. It will indeed cost more to construct it than one made by dyking across a ravine. But it will never break its banks, fill up with mud, need repairs, nor have the water turbid. It can be filled and kept supplied with water from roofs of houses. Where larger ponds are needed, a different process must be employed.

You will be sure of pure, rich blood and good health and strength if you use Parker's Ginger Tonic.

SOUTHERN COTTON MANUFACTURERS.

New England Manufacturers Becoming Alarmed at Southern Competition.

In a recent editorial on "Southern Competition in Cotton Manufacturing," the Boston Traveller makes admissions that will prove more gratifying in the South than in New England. It says: "When a few years ago Northern capitalists directed their attention to cotton manufacturing in the Southern States, and cotton mills began to be erected, the suggestion was made that New England might yet find the South a dangerous competitor in this industry. To this suggestion, however, it was replied that the conditions of climate and labor were such in that section of the country that with possibly the exception of a few of the coarsest and cheapest grades of fabrics such competition would be impossible, and within a year or so Mr. Edward Atkinson, of this city, in an address before the Cotton Manufacturers' Association, has taken substantially the same ground. Though, however, cotton manufacturing in the South is as yet in its infancy, it is nevertheless becoming rapidly apparent that New England must not be too sure of retaining a monopoly of this branch of manufacture. A sharp competition already exists not only for the trade in sheetings in the cotton States, but southern cottons are now entering the markets of the Southwestern States, and the New Englander finds himself confronted in all the leading markets of the Mississippi Valley with sheetings and shirtings in no way inferior in quality to those manufactured by himself, and which are offered at a less price than he, to make his customary profits, can possibly afford. Instead of a possible competition twenty-five years hence, the danger that threatens the New England manufacturer is already imminent. One of the signs of this is found in the movement which has been recently made, an account of which appeared a few days since in the Traveller, to secure from the great trunk lines of railroad leading from New York to the West a lower freight rate on cotton manufactures, and which is urged on the ground of its necessity in order for a fair competition with the Southern manufacturer. The cost of transportation of the manufactured goods has already become an important factor. The New England manufacturer has certain advantages on his side, but these are largely offset by the freight and transportation charges on the raw cotton from the Southern seaports to his mills. It has been found that labor is, on the whole, efficiency being taken into consideration, as cheap South as North, and that the cost of manufacture of precisely the same grade of goods is about the same in either section.

Transportation, therefore, becomes a matter of the first importance. The Southerner is not only much nearer the cotton fields, but is also nearer the Western and Northwestern trade centers, and so can reach the consumers at a less cost for freight than can the New Englander. Then, too, he deals direct with the consumer, while the New Englander, in accordance with the time honored precedent, deals through a commission house in this city and New York. The Northern manufacturer goes to the market and sells a case of goods, say for \$50, to a Cincinnati merchant, who finds the case costs him \$52 when it reaches his store, with freight and trucking charges paid. The Southern manufacturer, through his agent sells and delivers at the same store a case of goods of the same quality, made of the same material, with the same looms, for \$51, and the Southern manufacturer makes the most money out of the transaction, as he has no handicap to start out with and no commissions to pay. The \$1 a case saved to a Cincinnati is no great amount on a single case, but on a year's sales it is a very large amount. Naturally, therefore, he goes to the Southern market.

There is no doubt that the New Englander has an immense advantage in the long time his mills have been established, in the conservative and substantial management he has given them, in the constant attention he has paid to repairs, and the introduction of the latest improvements, in the wisdom gained by a long experience; but these advantages should not make him blind to the fact that the day of a sharp, vigorous and dangerous competition cannot be long postponed. The South has also advantages to which it is becoming more and more awake. Some of these may be summarized as follows: A good and cheap water power; the saving of the finer qualities of goods, but remembering the history of the last ten years, it is not safe to assume that with the same machinery that is used in the North they will not successfully do this within the next ten years. We do not share the fears expressed in some quarters that New England cotton manufacturers are doomed, but it is evident they are to meet with a sharp competition, and that very likely to insure their future success their methods of conducting business will have to be changed, and new markets for their products opened.

How to Serve Dinner.

The way of serving a ceremonious dinner in the great cities is now almost wholly what is called a la Russe; that is, nothing is put on the table but the desert. Everything else is handed by the waiters. This has its advantages, as it saves the host all trouble of carving and helping. This plan is also neater, and has obviated the old fashion of removing the cloth, which was very inconvenient. Now a modern dinner-table has the same neatness of aspect at the end of a dinner that it had at the beginning.

Confidence is a plant of slow growth in an aged bosom.—William Pitt.

Small Farms.

Texas has shown many signs of an intention to lead the Southern States in enterprise; but the last report from there is by far the most promising—it is that a number of owners of large estates have determined to cut up plantations into small farms and sell them on easy terms to actual settlers. Small farms mean high farming and populous, intelligent, stable, well-to-do communities. Many small farms in New York and New Jersey yield greater profits than an equal number of over-large plantations at the South, for the simple reason that on each one the labor is done mostly by the owner, and done thoroughly. There are parts of the South where for climate and sanitary reasons it would be useless to ask white farmers to settle, but much of the agricultural portion of Texas, like the higher ground of the other Southern States, it is as healthy as any part of the North and offers to farmers the superior inducements of shorter winters, greater variety of crops and frequently better soil than they can find at the North. The Texas experiment, if managed with ordinary ability and honesty, will benefit every one concerned, and the remainder of the South will do well to keep a eye on it.—N. Y. Herald.

John Randolph in Congress.

The despot of the debates for many years was the eccentric John Randolph, who would ride on horseback from his lodgings in Georgetown to the Capitol and enter the House, wearing a fur cap with a large visor, a brazen great-coat over a suit of Virginia homespun, and white-topped boots with jingling silver spurs. Striding down the main aisle, followed by his brace of pointer-dogs, he would stop before his desk, upon which he would deliberately place his cap, his gloves, and his riding-whip, listening meanwhile to the debate. If he took any interest in it, he would begin to speak at the first opportunity, without any regard to what had previously been said. After he had uttered a few sentences (and had drunk a glass of porter, which an assistant door-keeper had orders to bring whenever he rose to speak), his tall mender he would write the whip past on; his long bony index finger would be pointed at those on whom he poured his wrath; and the expression of his bearded, high-checked, and fallow countenance would give additional force to the brilliant and beautiful sentences which he would rapidly utter, full of ringing witticisms and angry sarcasm. So distinct was his enunciation, that his shrill voice could be heard in every part of the hall; his words were select and strictly grammatical, and the arrangement of his remarks was always harmonious and effective.

Randolph, having had a dinner-table difficulty with Willis Alston, of North Carolina, never let pass an opportunity for alluding to him in the most bitter and contemptuous manner. Alston, enraged one day by some language used by Randolph in debate, as if as the representatives were leaving the hall, and Randolph was passing him: "The puppy has still some respect shown him." Whether the allusion referred to Randolph or to one of his pointer-dogs, which was following him, was afterwards a question, but Randolph immediately began beating Alston over the head with the handle of his heavy riding whip, inflicting several wounds. The next day the Grand Jury, which was in session, indicted Randolph for breach of the peace, but the court allowed him to offer the remark about the puppy as evidence in extenuation, and inflicted a fine of twenty dollars.

During the debate on the Missouri question, Mr. Philemon Beecher, a native of Connecticut who had emigrated to Ohio, and had there been elected a representative, became somewhat impatient as his dinner-hour approached and at last when Randolph made a somewhat lengthy pause, moved "the previous question." The speaker said, "the gentleman from Virginia has the floor," and Randolph proceeded, to be again interrupted when he paused to collect his thoughts, by a demand for "the previous question"; nor was it long before the demand was made for the third time. Randolph could stand it no longer, but said, in a voice as shrill as the cry of a peacock: "Mr. Speaker, in the Netherlands, a man of small capacity, with bits of good and leather, will in a few moments construct that which with the pressure of the finger and thumb, will cry 'Cuckoo! cuckoo!' With less ingenuity and with inferior material, the people of Ohio have made a toy that will, without much pressure cry, 'Previous question! previous question!'" and, as he spoke Randolph pointed with his attenuated index-finger at Beecher, who did not attempt a reply.—The Century.

Prevent Decay of the Teeth.

With their sure preservative, aromatic Sogonox. Whiteness of the dental row, a healthy firmness and hardness of the gums, a sweet breath, an agreeable taste in the mouth—all these are conferred by Sogonox. Does not such an invaluable tablet article, one so pure as well as effective, deserve the popularity it enjoys? Most assuredly. It has no rival worthy of the name. The ordinary powders and pastes are nothing to it, and since its appearance have rapidly lost ground. Sold by druggists.

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Model Maxims.

San Francisco Bulletin. Some of the Chinese maxims which are hung on slips of red paper outside their joss houses and temples are, in the matter of solid wisdom, worthy of Thomas-a-Kempis, Martin Tupper or of any philosopher from the compiler of the Koran down to the latest moralist of the nineteenth century. A few translated by an interpreter are subjoined: "If some great disaster befall you and you see no means to extricate yourself, submit to the will of heaven." "Think much and speak little. A great parade of words only dazzle the eyes of fools, and is far inferior to judicious silence." "Ruin follows gain very near and misery is at the tail of good fortune." "Do you love sweet things? Taste first those that are sour. Do you seek repose and pleasure? First seek repose and toil." "Forget the services that you have done for others; it is their business to remember them."

"If you have but a small share of genius and virtue and have nothing to recommend you but a self-sufficient air your fall is certain. Of ten who resemble you, nine will fail." "A child's greatest enemy is worms. Who can estimate the misery and suffering a child has to endure who is infested with worms? Darwin's Indian Vermifuge will destroy and expel worms from both children and adults. Only 25 cents a bottle.

Medical.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES SCROFULA. SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES ULCERS. SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES CATARRH. SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES SORE THROAT. SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES BOILS. SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES DYSPEPSIA. SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES GOUT. SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES RHEUMATISM. SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES BRUISES OF THE SKIN.

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For Circuit Clerk.

We are authorized to announce MR. WILEY H. FOSTER as a candidate for Circuit Clerk at the Election in November, 1883—subject to action of Hinds County Democratic Nominating Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Mr. H. R. WARE, of Hinds County, as a candidate for the office of District Attorney of the Ninth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Copiah, Hinds, Madison and Yazoo. Election, November, 1883.

We are authorized to announce the name of Mr. H. C. COON, of Copiah County, as a candidate for District Attorney for the Ninth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Copiah, Hinds, Madison and Yazoo. Election, November, 1883.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER! ALL WANTING EMPLOYMENT! IF THE AGENT, AFTER A THIRTY DAYS TRIAL, fails to make at least \$100 clear above expenses, we will take back all goods unsold and return the money paid us. Our circulars to agents show the \$1000 can be made in a single month. We give exclusive territory. There can be no competition. Business is honorable, pleasant and profitable. An agent wanted in every county. County right sent free with first order. Every agent of those wishing employment, should write us at once, as circulars are being taken fast and no other in the United States ever before offered such extraordinary and liberal terms to agents. Send 30-cent stamps for large description circulars containing this offer to the HENNEY MANUFACTURING CO., 225 North Third Street, Pittsburg, Pa. Feb 1, 83-1st.

America Ahead! All the Honors. SIX CORD WHITE THREAD SPPOOL COTTON. THE BEST THREAD FOR SEWING MACHINES. Atlanta, 1883.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DEALERS. ASK FOR IT! BUY IT! TRY IT!! NEW ORLEANS.

Dr. David Davieson, NINTH SEASON IN NEW ORLEANS, Of London, Glesen and New York. 7 - North Rampart - 7 NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Author of "Practical Observations on Nervous Debility," "Essay on Marriage," etc. Lecturer of Anatomy, Physiology, etc., at the Missouri State Museum of Anatomy, St. Louis, Mo. He is to lecture to the citizens of New Orleans and vicinity that may be consulted till 30th of April next at his Rooms.

No. 7 RAMPART STREET, Between Canal and Customhouse Streets, DAILY, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sunday, 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., only. Feb 1, 83-5th.

DR. DAVIESON, having adapted his line of practice to the treatment and cure of NERVOUS DISEASES!

has spent years of study and research in that branch of Medical Science, having especially on the suffering arising from youthful debility, or indolence, causing nervous, mental and physical debility, and the loss of all vitality, and the long and varied experience in the best European hospitals, together with years of the most successful practice in Europe and America, enables him to guarantee RELIEF TO ALL SUFFERERS who consult him. Dr. Davieson has been especially and remarkably successful in his Treatment by Correspondence.

It is, however, desirable that at least one personal interview should be had, if practicable. DR. DAVIESON'S "Practical Observations on Nervous Debility," etc., is a valuable guide, and may be had free on application to the author.

DR. DAVIESON may be consulted at No. 7 Rampart Street, between Canal and Customhouse Streets, New Orleans, up to the 30th of April, after which his address will be No. 107 Olive Street, St. Louis, where he has been permanently located for many years.

Office hours—From 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sunday, 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., only. Feb 1, 83-5th.

CITY HOTEL, Cor. Camp and Common Streets, NEW ORLEANS. MUMFORD & WATSON, Proprietors. Rates \$2.50 per Day.

PROFESSIONAL. GRADUATED.....1873 ROBT. J. MILLER, DENTAL SURGEON, JACKSON, MISS. Office Corner State and Capitol Streets. Up Stairs. JUNE-TERMS, CASH. June 1, 83-17.

H. H. HAYES, JR., ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Jackson and Hazlehurst, Miss.

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL REBILLS entrusted to me. Special attention paid to business in Supreme, Federal and United States Courts, and to business in adjoining Counties. Special attention given to the Collection of Claims. Address either of the above places. Jan 8, 83-1st.

Dr. Geo. K. Harrington. Dr. Geo. F. Hunter. Drs. Harrington & Hunter, OFFER THEIR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AT THEIR DRUG STORE, ON STATE STREET, OPPOSITE CAPITOL SQUARE. At night DR. HARRINGTON can be found at his residence on State Street, and DR. HUNTER at Room 10, Kelly Building. Apr. 15, 83-17.

JAS. L. HARRIS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI. WILL PRACTICE IN SUPREME AND FEDERAL COURTS, and in the Circuit Courts of Hinds and adjoining Counties. July 1, 83-17.

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