

Stanton Spectator.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1889.

The Commissioner of Agriculture.

We notice that the Farmers' Assembly adopted a resolution asking the Legislature to fill this office by the appointment of a practical farmer, and this has been followed by Senator Acker, of Rockingham, and delegate Van Meter proposing the same thing to their respective bodies. The term is obscure. If it means a man who has no other business, at the time of his appointment, than agriculture, it would make it impossible for any incumbent to succeed himself, no matter how successfully he may have managed his department. It means a man who fully understands agriculture, and how to make farming pay, then it is good for us as it goes. But even here it is too narrow, for besides this necessary qualification in the incumbent, he should be a well-rounded man; for under the extended duties that devolve upon him, the limit of his work extends far beyond the boundary-line of the farm. Let us have a man as broad as he can get—

And no criticism in his selection is so useful as success, and taking this as the ground-work of our determination, there can be no doubt that the present incumbent is the man for the place. At the time of his appointment, he was a successful and therefore a practical farmer, and during his term, his department has done more at less cost than in any former term of any of his predecessors. His labors in his office, and throughout the State, have been arduous and incessant—so much so as to merit the encomium of the Board of Agriculture composed entirely of "practical farmers" from all sections of the State.

The State Board of Agriculture, under the direction of which the Commissioner of Agriculture was placed, has proven itself to be a wise and discreet body, as was asserted by the care exercised in the selection of its members, and as the results of their labors have shown. The Commissioner of Agriculture, and the State Commissioner of Immigration, have been, as they were intended to be, the active and successful agents of the Board of Agriculture, and any change at this time in either of these efficient officers would be harmful to the great public interests. Still, in the prosecution of our purposes, after maturing them, it is essential to the prosperity of our agriculture and its kindred interests. The Board and its officers are doing all that can be done to advance our prosperity, and there should be no change of administration.

Breadstuffs for the United Kingdom.

In times past, the demand for breadstuffs in the United Kingdom was the main reliance of the American surplus. So long accustomed to such realization, we have been slow in estimating the increasing production of wheat in other countries, and consequently the restriction of our former advantages as exporters of wheat. Our grain in other directions has not equalled our losses there. Inclined as we are to take the most hopeful view of a change in the affairs of our chief staple for money income, we indulge the prospective to its fullest extent, that throws its light across the depressed situation for these many years that has hung like a dark cloud upon the horizon of the winter-wheat belt of our country.

Our most experienced teachers in political economy, as they have had to consider the elements of our real prosperity, have ceased to deplore the harmful, the dangerous, and the baneful effects which followed gambling and exporting our natural trade in breadstuffs. From that time, the foreign purchasing countries turned their eyes from the United States to other lands where production could be stimulated. The consequences are known. The new commerce of the Argentine States, Russia, British India, Australia, and other parts of the world, variates the predictions that were disregarded by American speculators in their greed for gain out of the resources of trade which would not be tolerated by governments. His real judgment in providing for the millions of people who were the buyers of food-supplies.

Of late and from supposed facts, which are now controverted, the grain-growers of our country have been looking forward to the last half of our wheat-selling year to an improvement in the markets. The stays of that hope seem to be falling away. The authority of Sir John B. Lawes, the famed experimental farmer and economist of England, has been generally accepted as accurate, and upon its supposition we have based our estimates. His estimates stimulate a more cheerful prospect for the last half of our selling season are thus set aside by the London correspondent of the *Northwestern Miller*, published at Minneapolis, the center of the World's milling industry. Having herefore quoted from the writings of the eminent English farmer, touching these matters, we reproduce the following view coming through a channel recognized as one of the safest in searching for facts pertaining to our agricultural interests.

"I notice that some of your contemporaries speak of Sir John B. Lawes' estimate of the English wheat crop as the accepted one in this country. This is not correct. My own estimate agrees with his estimate this year, and fewer still believe in his estimate of our consumption of wheat, which, as a matter of fact, is 1,200,000 bushels, rather than the 1,400,000 more, and not 2,000,000 as Sir John B. Lawes puts it. American traders should never understand that the Times and other London papers speak with authority on these questions; they are, in fact, peculiarly ignorant of matters affecting this important branch of England's trade."

A LETTER FROM MR. DAVIS.—Some years ago a class of children in the Dallas Academy, the public school of Selma, Ala., celebrated the anniversary of the birthday of Jeff. Davis. They wrote to Mr. Davis and asked him to write them a letter—just something from his own pen, to be read and treasured by the class. The request promptly complied with the request. He addressed the class as "My young countrymen and countrywomen, and people of this sentence. 'Be slow to anger, swift to forgive, holding fast the charity which covers the lowly with the self-respect that stops not to the hangy.'"

A memorial meeting was held in Alexandria Friday night, at which addresses on the life of Jefferson Davis were delivered by Rev. Dr. Mininger, Senators Reagan, Daniel and George, Representatives Lee and Wheeler, and General W. H. Payne.

OBSEQUES OF HON. JEFF. DAVIS.

Great Delegations—Superb Floral Designs—Appearance of the City, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, December 11.—The day, notwithstanding the threatening and oppressive character of the weather, during the past several days, could not have been more propitious or beautiful.

Six or seven Governors are here, attended by their respective cabinets, and their great delegations of people. The military parade will be a marked one. Dozens of companies from Georgia, Texas, and Louisiana, are here, and the Louisiana State National Guard and the volunteer militia of New Orleans will participate.

The crush on the streets presented an equal anything that has ever been witnessed here on the occasion of the carnival. Across in Lafayette Square, just opposite the City Hall, a dense multitude of people, and the streets are crowded with people from all over the country.

Floral decorations were sent up to this morning by the cities of every State and city in the South, and are superb in their design and beauty. The town is draped from one end to the other with the most magnificent floral decorations.

Business firms and residences that were barren of mourning emblems yesterday afternoon, are this morning on a staff at half-mast. At an early hour this morning the streets were thronged with soldiers in black coats, with bayonet fixed to their rifles, and representatives of every organization, avocation, and association, all en route to their respective meetings to assemble in Lafayette Square.

The crowd of visitors was even greater than that of yesterday, and the streets were filled with people abroad whose visit to this city had been delayed until today.

It was not until 1:30 o'clock that the lid of the casket was closed down forever upon the remains of the dead.

The remains were then conveyed to the front portico of the City Hall building, where they were deposited in the casket of the Episcopal Church were performed.

strangely misconceived he bore injustice with calmness befitting his place. He suffered many and grievous wrongs, suffered most for the sake of others and those others suffered from him and his unflinching fidelity with deepening gratitude while the Potomac seeks the Chesapeake and the Mississippi sweeps by the brier-field on its way to the Mexican Sea.

When on a December midnight the worn warrior joined the ranks of the patient and prevailing ones who "loved their land with love through death," if one of the living dead gave challenge, "Art thou of us," he answered: "I am here."

At the conclusion of the religious services the casket was borne by a detachment of soldiers to the funeral home, where it had been especially prepared for its reception and on which it was to be conveyed to the cemetery.

The funeral home, consisting of a unique and beautifully designed canopy measuring eight feet in length and four in width supported by six bronze columns, was carried to the cemetery by a detachment of soldiers.

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From that time, the demand for breadstuffs in the United Kingdom was the main reliance of the American surplus. So long accustomed to such realization, we have been slow in estimating the increasing production of wheat in other countries, and consequently the restriction of our former advantages as exporters of wheat.

Our most experienced teachers in political economy, as they have had to consider the elements of our real prosperity, have ceased to deplore the harmful, the dangerous, and the baneful effects which followed gambling and exporting our natural trade in breadstuffs.

The consequences are known. The new commerce of the Argentine States, Russia, British India, Australia, and other parts of the world, variates the predictions that were disregarded by American speculators in their greed for gain out of the resources of trade which would not be tolerated by governments.

Of late and from supposed facts, which are now controverted, the grain-growers of our country have been looking forward to the last half of our wheat-selling year to an improvement in the markets.

The stays of that hope seem to be falling away. The authority of Sir John B. Lawes, the famed experimental farmer and economist of England, has been generally accepted as accurate, and upon its supposition we have based our estimates.

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Ayer's Hair Vigor. The Virginia Military Institute. Ever since its foundation fifty years ago General Francis H. Smith has been the Superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute. He now voluntarily closes his administration of its affairs, and for the first time in its history since its foundation, the Board of Visitors was called to select its chief officer. The choice has fallen on Colonel Scott Ship. He graduated about 1859, and was immediately made an adjunct professor. When Governor Letcher, in 1861, appointed Colonel William Gilliam—then Commandant of the corps of cadets and professor of military tactics, Colonel of the 21st Infantry, Colonel Ship was appointed his successor, and, for twenty-eight years, has contributed his whole time and talents to the culture of the prosperity of the Institute. Immediately on assuming command of the corps of cadets, the almost constant field-service during the war which rendered under his leadership, commenced. That history has been written.

Ayer's Hair Vigor. Several months ago my hair commenced falling out, and in a few weeks it was almost bald. I tried many remedies, but they did no good. I finally bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and after using only a part of the contents, my hair began to grow again, and is now as thick and healthy as ever. I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a number of years, and it has always given me the most satisfactory results. It prevents the hair from turning gray, insures its vigorous growth, and keeps the scalp white and healthy. I can recommend it to all who are afflicted with falling hair, or who desire to keep their hair from turning gray. It is sold by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Hair Vigor. PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists and Perfumers. UNPRECEDENTED ATTENTION. Over a Million Distributed. LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature, for the purpose of raising money to defray the expenses of the State, and to provide a means of raising money for the benefit of the State. The lottery is held on the 1st of January, and the prizes are drawn on the 15th of January. The prizes are as follows: Grand Prize, \$100,000; Second Prize, \$50,000; Third Prize, \$25,000; Fourth Prize, \$10,000; Fifth Prize, \$5,000; Sixth Prize, \$2,500; Seventh Prize, \$1,250; Eighth Prize, \$625; Ninth Prize, \$312.50; Tenth Prize, \$156.25. The lottery is held at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La. Famed for Twenty Years For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes.

AGENTS WANTED. For Club Rates, or any further information, please write to the undersigned, or to the nearest agent. The undersigned is the sole agent for the State of Louisiana, and is authorized to receive applications for club rates, and to issue tickets for the same. The club rates are as follows: \$100 for 100 tickets; \$200 for 200 tickets; \$300 for 300 tickets; \$400 for 400 tickets; \$500 for 500 tickets; \$600 for 600 tickets; \$700 for 700 tickets; \$800 for 800 tickets; \$900 for 900 tickets; \$1,000 for 1,000 tickets. The tickets are drawn on the 15th of January, and the prizes are as follows: Grand Prize, \$100,000; Second Prize, \$50,000; Third Prize, \$25,000; Fourth Prize, \$10,000; Fifth Prize, \$5,000; Sixth Prize, \$2,500; Seventh Prize, \$1,250; Eighth Prize, \$625; Ninth Prize, \$312.50; Tenth Prize, \$156.25. The lottery is held at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

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