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General Directory.

Time Table McM & M R R

GOING SOUTH.		
	Freight	Pass.
Lv. Sparta.....	10 50 am.	5 45 am.
" Doyle.....	11 20 am.	4 15 am.
" Holders.....	11 45 am.	4 34 am.
" Walling.....	12 05 pm.	4 42 am.
" Rock Island.....	12 05 pm.	4 50 am.
" Rowland.....	12 45 pm.	5 15 am.
" McMinnville.....	1 15 pm.	5 45 am.
" Smartt.....	1 45 pm.	6 05 am.
" Morrison.....	2 10 pm.	6 25 am.
" Sammitville.....	2 35 pm.	6 45 am.
" Manchester.....	3 15 pm.	7 10 am.
Ar. Tullahoma.....	4 15 pm.	8 00 am.

  

GOING NORTH.		
	Pass.	Freight.
Lv. Tullahoma.....	10 00 am.	5 15 am.
" Manchester.....	10 45 am.	6 15 am.
" Sammitville.....	11 15 am.	6 45 am.
" Morrison.....	11 55 am.	7 10 am.
" Smartt.....	12 15 pm.	7 35 am.
" McMinnville.....	12 45 pm.	8 00 am.
" Rowland.....	1 05 pm.	8 35 am.
" Rock Island.....	1 05 pm.	9 00 am.
" Walling.....	1 13 pm.	9 10 am.
" Holders.....	1 21 pm.	9 20 am.
" Doyle.....	1 40 pm.	9 40 am.
Ar. Sparta.....	2 05 pm.	10 10 am.

Passenger trains pass Tullahoma going south 9:53 a. m., 6:28 and 11:12 p. m.; going north, 3:23 and 8:11 a. m., 4:44 p. m.

Mails.

Tullahoma to McMinnville—Arrives 12:10 p. m.; leaves 5:20 a. m., daily except Sundays.

McMinnville to Sparta—Arrives 5:30 a. m.; leaves 12:00 p. m.; daily except Sundays.

Through mail to and from beyond Tullahoma, arrives 8:00 a. m., leaves, 12:00 m.

Beersheba Springs—Arrives 6:30 p. m.; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; leaves 6:00 a. m., same days.

Smithville (route No. 19355)—arrives 12:00 m., Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays; leaves 1:00 p. m., same days.

Woodbury—Arrives 12 m., Wednesdays and Saturdays; leaves 1:00 p. m., same days.

Horse Shoe Falls—Arrives 12:00 m., Wednesdays and Fridays; leaves 2:00 p. m., same days.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—Rev. J. T. Curry, pastor; Preaching every Sunday morning and night. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m.; prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

Presbyterian—Rev. J. D. Murray, pastor; Preaching every Sunday morning and night; prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m.

Christian—Services every Sunday morning and at night. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m.

Cumberland Presbyterian—Dr. G. T. Stainback pastor; services every Sunday and at night; prayer meeting Wednesday night. Sunday-school 9:30 a. m.

Baptist—Dr. A. D. Phillips, pastor. Preaching every Sunday morning and night. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Sunday school 9:30 a. m.

COURTS.

CHANCERY—Sits 4th Monday in May and 3rd Monday in November; W. S. Bearden, Chancellor; J. C. Biles, Clerk.

CIRCUIT—Sits 1st Thursday after Second Monday in January and May, and 3rd Monday in September. M. D. Smallman, Judge; W. V. Whitson, Attorney-General; I. W. Smith, Clerk.

COUNTY—Sits by quorum 1st Monday in every month; full court every quarter; F. M. Womack, Esq., Chairman; A. E. Hammer, Clerk.

OTHER COUNTY OFFICIALS—L. L. Rhea, Sheriff; W. W. Mullean, Register; Wm. G. Etter, Trustee and Tax Collector; John F. St. John, Tax Assessor; O. F. Braster, Ranger; I. L. Rhea, Jailor; W. N. Mitchell, County Superintendent of Public Instruction.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS—Mayor, W. C. Womack, Aldermen, Geo. W. Hoodcup, John B. Biles, I. W. Smith, J. E. Jones, Thos. Black, C. H. Seales, Recorder; I. W. Smith, Treasurer; J. E. Jones; Marshal, H. P. Maxwell.

LODGES

F. & A. M.—Warren No. 125—1st Thursday night in every month, in their hall over the court room. J. G. McGUIRE, W. M.

ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER—3rd Thursday night in every month.

W. W. FAIRBANKS, H. P.

O. O. F.—McMinnville, No. 146; every Tuesday night, in their hall over Womack & Colville's store.

T. S. ARLEDGE, N. G. S. T. LIVERY, Sec.

Rebekah Degree, meets First Thursday night in each month.

MRS. W. S. LIVERY, N. G.

Mrs. J. H. SHERRILL, Secretary.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR—Mountain City, No. 140; meets in Masonic hall 2d and 4th Monday nights in every month.

THOS. BLACK, Rep. W. G. BRITAIN, D.

KNIGHTS AND LADY'S HONOR—2nd and 4th Thursday nights in every month.

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THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. Advertising Bureau, 69 Spruce St., where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

The Farmers of the Northwest.

BY ALBERT SHAW.

Christian Union.

So much has been written of late about the condition of the farmers in these regions, that it is pertinent to inquire who the Western farmer is. In the old States the representative farmer is a man of long training in the difficult and honorable art of diversified agriculture. He knows much of soils, of crops and their wise rotation, of domestic animals and their breeding, and of a hundred distinct phases of the production, the life, and the household economies that belong to the traditions and methods of Anglo-Saxon farming. If he is a wise man, owning his land and avoiding extravagance, he can defy any condition of the markets, and can survive any known succession of adverse seasons. There are also some such farmers in the West. But the average wheat-raiser or corn-grower, who has followed in the wake of the railway and taken up government or railroad land, is not a farmer. He is an unskilled laborer who has become a speculator. He obtains his land for nothing, or for a price ranging from \$1.50 to \$5 per acre. He borrows on mortgage the money to build a small house and to buy horses and implements and seed grain. He then proceeds to put as large an acreage as he can manage into a single crop—wheat in the Dakotas, wheat or corn in Nebraska and Kansas. He speculates upon the chances of a favorable season and a good crop safely harvested; and he speculates upon the chances of a profitable market. He hopes that the first two crops may render him the possessor of an unincumbered estate, supplied with modest buildings, and with a reasonable quantity of machinery and live stock. Sometimes he succeeds beyond his anticipations. In many instances the chances go against him. He lives on land, the title to is vested in him; but he is using it unskillfully, meets an adverse season or two, loses through foreclosure that which has cost him nothing except a year or two of energy spent in what is more nearly akin to gambling than to farming and finally helps to swell the great chorus that calls the world to witness the distress of western agriculture. It cannot be said too emphatically that real agriculture in the West is safe and prosperous, and that the unfortunate are the inexperienced persons usually without capital, who attempt to raise a single crop on new land. For many of them it would be about as wise to take borrowed money and speculate in wheat in the Chicago bucket-shops.

The great majority, however, of these inexperienced and capital-less wheat and corn producers gradually become farmers. It is inevitable, at first, that a country opened by the railroads for the express purpose of obtaining the largest possible freightage of cereals should for a few seasons be a "single-crop country." Often the seed grain is supplied on loan by the roads themselves. They charge "what the traffic will bear." The grain is all, or nearly all, marketed through long series of elevators following the tracks, at intervals of a few miles, and owned by some central company that bears a close relation to the railroad. Thus the corporations which control the transportation and handling of the grain in effect maintain for their own advantage an exploitation of the entire regions that they traverse, through the first years of settlement. Year by year the margin of cultivation extends further west, and the "single-crop" sort of farming tends to recede. The wheat-growers produce more barley and oats and flax, try corn successfully, introduce live stock and dairying and thus begin to emerge as real farmers.

Unless this method of Western settlement is comprehended, it is not possible to understand the old Granger movement and the more recent legislative conflicts between the farmers of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, and the Dakotas, on the one hand, and great transportation and grain-handling corporation on the other. It was fundamentally a question of profits. The railroads had "made" the country: were they entitled to allow the farmers simply a return about equal to the cost of production, keeping for themselves the difference between that cost and the price in central markets, or were they to base their charges upon the cost of their service, and leave the farmers to enjoy whatever profits might arise from the production of wheat or corn? Out of that protracted contest has been developed the principle of the public regulation of

rates. The position of these communities of farmers with interests so similar, forming commonwealths so singularly homogeneous, has led to a reliance upon State aid that is altogether unprecedented in new and sparsely settled regions, where individualism has usually been dominant, and governmental activity relatively inferior.

J. W. Yates, Tullahoma, Tenn., writes: "It does me good to praise Botanic Blood Balm. It cured me of an abscess on the lungs and asthma that troubled me two years and that other remedies failed to benefit."

Christmas Customs.

In the Christmas custom of decorating houses with evergreens, we see a relic of the ancient faith in power of the returning sun to again clothe the earth with grass and bring leaves on the trees. The Christian religion has been unable to eradicate these old customs, it has only covered them and associated them with the rejoicing of the season.

In the north countries, where there was so much superstition connected with the celebration, there were many curious customs observed. The yule-fire was kindled with great ceremony and rejoicing, and lighted with a brand which had been preserved from the yule-fire of the year before. Candles of unusual size were lighted, and the foaming yule beer brought in, and about seven or eight o'clock hot cakes freshly baked were passed around, with the beer in the ancient horns and tumblers. There were also sacrifices offered at this season, human sacrifices being offered to Odin, or Wodin. The sacrifice offered to Frey, the earth-god, was a hog. The yule cake is baked in the form of a hog, even now, and is kept until spring, when it is given to the cattle with which the plowing and other farm work is done, and the farmers mingle it with their food, so that all may be strong and healthy. The ashes of the yule-log scattered over the fields are believed to bring fruitful crops. Many had their beds made of yule straw, wisps from which woven into hens' nests, will make the hens lay, and keep away the witches. If two enemies slept together on a yule-bed, they would be reconciled to each other, and they would become the best of friends.

One hundred and fifty (150) worms from two doses of Dr. Fenner's Pleasant Worm Syrup. See his circular Money refunded if satisfaction not given. For sale by J. D. Tate & Co., McMinnville, Tenn.

The Prayer-Meeting.

HOW TO KILL IT.

1. Forget all about it until the hour arrives.
2. Come ten minutes late, and sit near the door.
3. Drag the music slow, painfully slow; such singing is so appropriate for a dead prayer-meeting.
4. When the meeting is begun, wait for others to speak or pray.
5. When you do take part, occupy about twenty minutes.
6. Be sure to bewail the low spiritual condition of the church.
7. When the meeting closes, go out as from a funeral. You can speak with the brethren and the strangers at some other time or place.
8. If you mention the meeting during the week, tell how dull it was.
9. If this does not kill the prayer-meeting, stay away entirely for six months or a year.

HOW TO HELP IT.

1. Read the list of topics from time to time.
2. Be in your seat when the bell stops ringing.
3. Sing as though you enjoyed the music.
4. Be among the first to do your part.
5. Occupy a very few minutes in giving a present experience.
6. Be present every meeting, rain or shine, especially rain.
7. Speak to some one else through the week of the importance of such gatherings, and invite him to the next one.
8. Make a point of shaking hands with those present; it will help them and may not harm you.

A bell which is said to have been in the church that Columbus built at Isabella, San Domingo, in 1493, has been brought to Washington and will be exhibited at the World's Fair. It is of bronze and eight inches high and bears the letter F in old Gothic. It is thought to have been a gift to Columbus from Ferdinand of Spain.

Cures while you wait—Preston's "Hed-Ake."

Plenty of Money.

Produce Trade Reporter.

All indications point to the fact that money will be plenty next year. We all know that. But few will remember that, by an act of Congress, with the beginning of next year the half and quarter dollars and the dimes that have been in circulation for over half a century will begin to be retired and a new design for each piece will be substituted. The new coins, it is stated by the director of the mint, will be radically different from those now in use, and of a design that will at once be recognized as handsomer than any coin ever issued in this country. The designs selected for the new half dollar, quarter, and dime will be a classic head of Liberty, instead of the sitting figure of her, on the obverse side of the coins, and the coat of arms of the United States on the reverse side. The act of Congress authorizing this change provides that it shall not be again undertaken for twenty-five years.

**DR. ACKER'S ENGLISH PILLS.**

Are reticent, effective and pure. For sick headache, disordered stomach, loss of appetite, bad complexion and biliousness, they have never been equaled, either in America or abroad. For sale by W. H. Fleming.

**BLOOD POISON.**

A destructive agent, that, like fire, consumes and annihilates life.

Is there a single particle of blood poison in your veins? Beware! Like the devouring flame, it increases in force and leaves only destruction in its track. Poison in the blood is due sometimes to contagion. Sometimes it is inherited. It ruins health, no matter from which source it springs. It feeds in a horrible manner on the flesh, and devastates every organ of the body. Pittiable in the extreme would be the condition of that man awaiting death from the effects of scrofula, syphilis, deep-seated ulcers, rotting of the bones, sloughing of the flesh, aching

BAD BLOOD

joints, etc., were there no salvation for him. But there is; for, although these conditions continue to grow worse if neglected, he nevertheless can be saved to a life of usefulness, and every trace of blood poison can be eliminated from his system and he be made safe from further suffering, and his posterity insured against the possibility of a fearful heritage, easily and quickly, if he will only use that infallible antidote for blood poison, Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla. It contains just such ingredients as nature has provided for cleansing the blood of every impurity, for restoring strength to the digestive processes, for assisting in the correct assimilation of nutrition and building up new tissue. Try it when other remedies have failed. It has never and never will disappoint any one. J. B. Morse, Clinton, Ind., writes:

MADE PURE.

"I was for many years affected with contagious blood poison. Portions of my flesh seemed to be fairly putrid and mortifying. My hair fell out, and I was an object of repulsion to every one. My breath smelled horrible, and I had catarrh so fearfully bad that pieces of frontal bones rotted and came out my nostrils. I lost the sense of taste and smell. I became a veritable rag of bones, and weighed only eighty-nine pounds. I could hardly sleep from pain, and was so weak I could hardly walk. The doctor said I could not live many months. A druggist persuaded me to try Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla, and strange as it may seem, that remedy saved my life and brought me back to health. I now weigh 130 pounds, am free from pain and sores, and although I have deep scars where sores were, I consider myself in excellent health."

Don't wait for your child to have spasms. Remove the worms at once with Dr. John Bull's Worm Destroyers.

My wife had chills and fever for nearly a year. At last Smith's Tonic Syrup broke them up, and I now prescribe it in my practice.—Dr. A. W. Travis, Silver Lake, Kas.

JOHN D. PARK & SONS, Wholesale Agents, 175, 177 and 179 Sycamore St., Cincinnati, O. [2]

**A CURE**  
For the Ailments of  
**MAN AND BEAST**



**RANGUM ROOT LINIMENT**

THE UNIVERSAL  
**PAIN RELIEVER.**  
**IT CURES**

**IN MAN** Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, Soreness, Stiffness, Sore Throat, Weak Back, Cramps, Corns, Bunions, Warts, Insect Bites, Frost Bites, Pains, Aches, Pains in the Back, Breast or Side; Wounds, Cuts, Hurts, etc.

**IN BEAST** Spavin, Splint, Ringbone, Scratches, Bruises, Wind Galls, Strains, Swellings, Swiney, Soreness, Stiffness, Harness and Saddle-hurts, Knots, Lameness, Stiff Joints, Pulls, etc.

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**SOLD EVERYWHERE.**

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NASHVILLE, TENN.

\$10,000

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This offer is open until January 1st, 1892. For particulars address the undersigned.

ACME BLACKING is made of pure alcohol, other liquid dressings are made of water. Water costs nothing. Alcohol is dear. Who can show us how to make it without alcohol so that we can make ACME BLACKING as cheap as water dressing, or put it in fancy packages like many of the water dressings, and then charge for the outside appearance instead of charging for the contents of the bottle?

**WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.**

PIK-RON

is the name of a paint of which a 25c. bottle is enough to make six scratched and dulled cherry chairs look like newly finished mahogonies. It will do many other remarkable things which no other paint can do.

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A POPULAR FAMILY.

JENNIE: "How is it, Kate, that you always seem to 'catch on' to the last new thing? Do what I may, you always seem to get ahead of me."

KATE: "I don't know; I certainly do not make any exertion in that direction."

JENNIE: "Well, during the last few months, for example, you have taken up painting,



without any teacher; you came to the rescue when Miss Lafarge deserted her Desarte class so suddenly, and certainly we are all improving in grace under your instruction: I heard you telling 'Tommy' James last evening how his club made mistakes in playing football; you seem to be up on all the latest 'fads,' and know just what to do under all circumstances; you entertain beautifully; and in the last month you have improved so in health, owing, you tell me, to your physical culture exercises. Where do you get all of your information from in this little out-of-the-way place?—for you never go to the city."

KATE: "Why, Jennie, you will make me vain. I have only one source of information, but it is surprising how it meets all wants. I very seldom hear of anything new but what the next few days bring me full information on the subject. Magic? No! Magazine! And a great treasure it is to us all, for it really furnishes the reading for the whole household; father has given up his magazine that he has taken for years, as he says this one gives more and better information on the subjects of the day; and mother says that it is that makes her such a famous housekeeper. In fact, we all agree that it is the only really FAMILY magazine published, as we have sent for samples of all of them, and find that one is all for men, another all for women, and another for children only, while this one suits every one of us; so we only need to take one instead of several, and that is where the economy comes in, for it is only \$2.00 a year. Perhaps you think I am too lavish in my praise; but I will let you see ours, or, better still, send 10 cents to the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th Street, New York, for a sample copy, and I shall always consider that I have done you a great favor; and may be you will be cutting us out, as you say we have the reputation of being the best informed family in town. If that be so, it is Demorest's Family Magazine that does it."

We will send the SOUTHERN STANDARD and Demorest's Magazine both one year for \$2.50. Address

SOUTHERN STANDARD, McMinnville, Tenn.

1831 THE CULTIVATOR 1892

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Two all New Subscribers for 1892, paying in advance none, WE WILL SEND THE PAPER WEEKLY, from our receipt of the remittance, to January 1st, 1892, WITHOUT CHARGE.

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