

COTTON STILL KING.

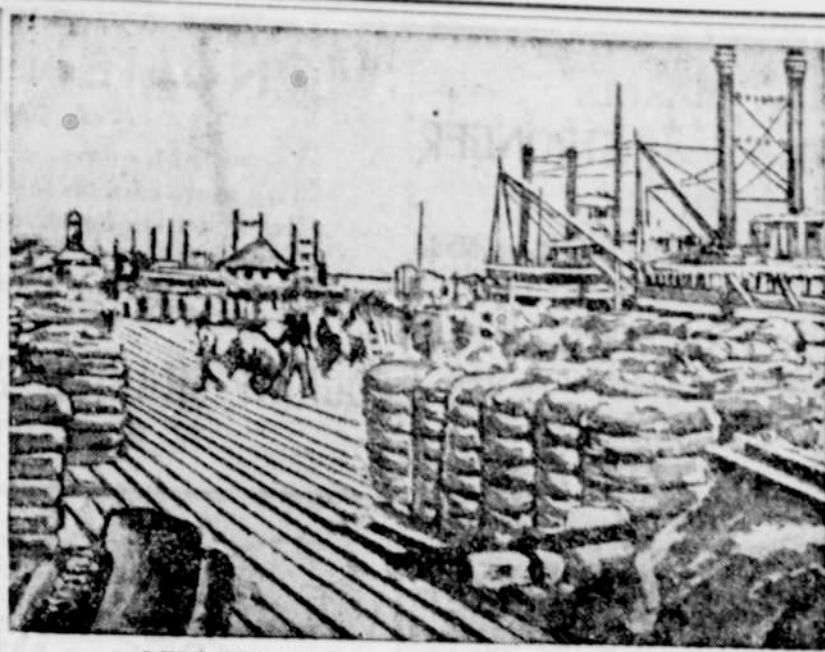
HAS THOUSANDS OF SUBJECTS IN THE SOUTH.

Industry's Great Growth—Value of Its Various Side Products—New England the Center of Nation's Cotton Business—Some Figures.

Cotton is still king in the South. The beginning of last season was full of portents of disaster, and this condition continued almost to the end. Every evil condition known to the trade either threatened or overtook the crop. But, in spite of all the drawbacks which came to the cotton season of 1901-1902, the crop was very nearly 11,000,000 bales. The price received for middling was nearly a cent a pound under that of a year before, but far higher than the average for the past five years. A good many millions of dollars of revenue came in the trade in cotton seed.

The output of the season of 1900-1901—or, rather, the consumption, both foreign and domestic, of American cotton—was 10,486,507 bales of about 500 pounds each. This was about 400,000 bales more than the previous season, and 700,000 less than the season of 1898-1899. The world's consumption of cotton from all sources, including the East Indies and Egypt, was 13,293,000 bales during the season of 1900-1901. It will thus be seen that the United States supplies about seven-eighths of all the cotton used in the world. Comparative factory figures will show where the most of it is used. In Great Britain, there are more than 40,000,000 spindles in operation; on the European continent more than 33,500,000; in the United States more than 21,000,000, and in the East Indies more than 8,000,000.

The early history of the cultivation and manufacture of cotton is involved in obscurity, though it is generally admitted that India took the initiative in both, and attained a skill in the former which was never equaled anywhere previous to the introduction of machinery. Early in the sixteenth century—about 1521—what is believed to have been the first cotton raised in America was grown in Talbot County, Maryland. It was looked upon only as a curiosity, the plants being grown only for their blossoms. A few years



BUSY FREIGHTING OF COTTON AT MOBILE.

manufactures of the United States was about 1,300,000,000 pounds, an increase of nearly 700,000,000 pounds over 1890, with a corresponding increase in number of yards and aggregate value.

It is perhaps natural, as cotton manufacture was begun in New England, that that part of the country should have retained its distinction as the chief seat of the industry. Ever since cotton goods were made in the United States, New England has had about four-fifths of all the spindles, with Massachusetts far in the lead of other States. This State alone has about one-third of the spindles of the United States, though with the continued establishment of factories in the South this lead is being gradually cut down. The city of Fall River is the site of the greatest concentration of cotton manufacture. Providence, not far away, is a close second. In the South, in the decade between 1880 and 1890, the number of spindles increased three-fold. Since 1880, the increase has been steady and heavy.

It is only of comparatively recent years that the commercial possibilities of cotton seed have been realized. Cottonseed oil is now expressed, yielding perhaps thirty-five gallons to a ton of seed. The seed, which have been steamed and hulled previous to the operation of getting out the oil, are afterward dried and ground, yielding

from one of the men, who on rising to the surface had lifted the snake on his shoulder. He dived quickly. The reptile swam toward the shore and we got into our canoe again. My snake-killing desires were somewhat dampened.

SUBMISSION OR DEATH.

Savage Seri Indians of Tibouron Island May Soon Be Wiped Out.

Among the most savage tribes on the American continent to-day are the Seri Indians, who inhabit Tibouron Island, in the Gulf of California.

The island contains nearly 300,000 acres of land, supposedly rich in minerals and nominally belonging to Mexico. As a matter of fact the Seris are as free from Mexican power and authority as the Eskimos, and resent any intrusion on their domain. Since their first contact with the whites the Seris have shown no disposition to accept civilization and remain today cruel and cannibalistic.

Among them the brightest virtue is the shedding of alien blood. They practice polygamy. No special formalities attend the taking of supernumerary wives, who are usually the widowed sisters of the first wife, constant warfare in the tribe resulting in the rapid killing off of the men.

An expedition for the conquest of the island is being organized by a former American cowboy, Charles Meadows, and it may be that the end of the Seri Indians is near. Meadows holds a provisional grant of the island from the Mexican government, and the end of the islanders will be subjugation or extermination.

DRUMMING UP TRADE.

What Brisk Competition Did a Signa Vermont Town.

Competition has its uses, no doubt, but when it reaches the point where it prompts one to resort to trickery it ceases to be a benefit. A man who spends his summers in northern Vermont was a witness during his last vacation to a rivalry which was as absurd as it was unnecessary.

There are two taverns in the little town where I stay, he says, and they got along in peace and amity until a local newspaper was started, and began to publish lists of the guests at the two houses.

One of the landlords found that his list fell a little short of the other, and began to send the names of those who stayed at his hotel even for a single meal.

The other, who was off the main road, and had fewer transients but more regular boarders, was unhappy for several weeks; but after a while his list began to swell in the most surprising way. I saw it in the little paper, but I could not account for the increase.

At last I discovered that he had put a large drinking trough in front of his hotel, with a side faucet and drinking cups; and hanging by a chain was a little book with a pencil attached.

Travelers generally stop at the trough, and it is seldom that some one of a party does not express curiosity about the book. When it is opened the names of other travelers are discovered, and the chances are that the pencil is used again. And in the next issue of the local paper appears a long list of names under the heading, "Those who have stopped at the Spofford Inn during the last week are—" and no body can dispute it.

Fish Flour.

One of Norway's chief industries is represented by the fisheries, and quantities of fish are sold at very low rates, particularly during summer. One way in which these are utilized is by means of an invention which quickly dries and pulverizes the flesh of fresh fish. The resulting product, called fish flour, is easy to transport from one place to another and has great nutritive value. A new and profitable branch of industry might be established in America, by utilizing fish in this way.

Telephones in the United States. Taking the United States as a whole the census shows that one person in every forty has a telephone. San Francisco leads the world in the generality of telephone use; there one in twelve has a telephone.

On coming up again I heard a yell

A PRETTY POSTMISTRESS NARROWLY ESCAPES DEATH

Was Given Up to Die—Eight Doctors Failed—Pe-ru-na Saved Her Life.



ALMA L. COX

Thousands of women suffer from systemic catarrh. This is sure to produce such symptoms as cold feet and hands, sick headache, palpitation of the heart and heavy feelings in the stomach.

Then begins a series of experiments with medicine. They take medicine for nervous prostration, for palpitation of the heart, for dyspepsia. None of these medicines do any good because they do not reach the cause of the complaint.

Pe-ru-na at once mitigates all these symptoms by removing the cause. Systemic catarrh is the trouble. Systemic catarrh pervades the whole system, deranges every organ, weakens every function. No permanent cure can be expected until the systemic catarrh is removed.

This is exactly what Pe-ru-na will do. Miss Alma Cox, assistant postmistress of Orm, S. C., writes:

"I have been a great sufferer from chronic disease and dyspepsia for five years. How I suffered no tongue can tell. I tried eight or ten of the best physicians without receiving much benefit, also tried lots of patent medicines, but still I suffered with sick headache, cold feet and hands, palpitation of the heart, and such a heavy feeling in my stomach and chest. At times I would be so nervous I could not bear any one around me. I had been given up to die.

Dr. S. S. Hartman, president of the Hartman Seminars, of Cincinnati, O., gives the following free from the common catarrh.

Oysters.

If you want to try a lot of the finest, plump, and most delicious oysters you ever saw, ask your grocer to send you a can of Monopole. There is only one packer in the United States who puts up as fine goods as Monopole, and therefore they are not to be had under any other brand. Under the Monopole brand you will have a full line of canned fruits and vegetables, spices, coffee, baking powder and the like. They are packed under a beautifully embossed blue and gold label. The label is fine, but the goods are finer. Your grocer handles them or can get them for you. See that he does it. Wadhams & Kerr Bros., Packers, Portland, Oregon.

The Cook Objected.

Blobs—Why was the engagement between Hardup and Miss Gotrox broken off?

Blobs—Her father's cook objected to any further additions to the family.—Philadelphia Record.

Miss Dross.

"Well," remarked the scales at the mint, getting off the time worn job, "you're worth your weight in gold, sure enough, aren't you?"

"Yes," replied the bullion ingots, "and yet I suppose pretty soon I'll be hard pressed for cash."—Philadelphia Record.

Piso's Cure is a remedy for constipation, indigestion, and all ailments of the digestive system. Try it. Price 25 cents, at druggists.

His Favorite Kink.

Rimer—And who is your favorite poet, Mr. Kostique?

Kostique—Chatterton.

Rimer—Huh! What do you find to admire in him?

Kostique—He committed suicide.—Philadelphia Record.

The Smallest University.

The university at Four Bay, Sierra Leone, is said to be the smallest in the world. A few years ago it had but 12 students and five professors.

Rheumatism

The liniment bottle and flannel strip are familiar objects in nearly every household. They are the weapons that have been used for generations to fight old Rheumatism, and are about as effective in the battle with this giant disease as the blunderbuss of our forefathers would be in modern warfare.

Rheumatism is caused by an acid, sour condition of the blood. It is filled with acid, irritating matter that settles in the joints, muscles and nerves, and liniments and oils no nothing else applied externally can dislodge these gritty, corroding particles. They were deposited there by the blood and can be reached only through the blood. Rubbing with liniments sometimes relieve temporarily the aches and pains, but these are only symptoms which are liable to return with every change of the weather; the real disease lies deeper, the blood and system are infected. Rheumatism cannot be radically and permanently cured until the blood has been purified, and no remedy does this so thoroughly and promptly as S. S. S. It neutralizes the acids and sends a stream of rich, strong blood to the affected parts, which dissolves and washes out all foreign material, and the sufferer obtains happy relief from the torturing pains.

S. S. S. contains no potash or other mineral, but is a perfect vegetable blood purifier and most exhilarating tonic. Our physicians will advise, without charge, all who write about their case, and we will send free our special book on Rheumatism and its treatment.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.



SSS

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- It is pure.
- It is gentle.
- It is pleasant.
- It is efficacious.
- It is not expensive.
- It is good for children.
- It is excellent for ladies.
- It is convenient for business men.
- It is perfectly safe under all circumstances.
- It is used by millions of families the world over.
- It stands highest, as a laxative, with physicians.
- If you use it you have the best laxative the world produces.

Because

- Its component parts are all wholesome.
- It acts gently without unpleasant after-effects.
- It is wholly free from objectionable substances.
- It contains the laxative principles of plants.
- It contains the carminative principles of plants.
- It contains wholesome aromatic liquids which are agreeable and refreshing to the taste.
- All are pure.
- All are delicately blended.
- All are skillfully and scientifically compounded.
- Its value is due to our method of manufacture and to the originality and simplicity of the combination.
- To get its beneficial effects—buy the genuine.

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How will your cough be tonight? Worse, probably. For it's first a cold, then a cough, then bronchitis or pneumonia, and at last consumption. Coughs always tend downward. Stop this downward tendency by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., \$1. All druggists.

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TYPICAL SOUTHERN COTTON FACTORY.

prior to the War of the Revolution, some cotton was raised in Virginia and adjacent States for manufacturing purposes, and after the war its cultivation was renewed. The lint was picked from the seeds by hand and the thread was spun and cloth woven on hand looms in farmhouses. What the growth of cotton production has been since those early days is a matter of history. Now the southern part of the United States produces much the largest part of the world's cotton. India ranking second, then Egypt and Brazil, in the order named. India's quality is inferior to that of our own cotton. Conditions in the South, especially in the Mississippi Valley and among the islands along the coast, are ideal for cotton production. The yield varies from one-fourth of a bale of 500 pounds to two bales per acre. To produce a bale, about 1,500 pounds of seed

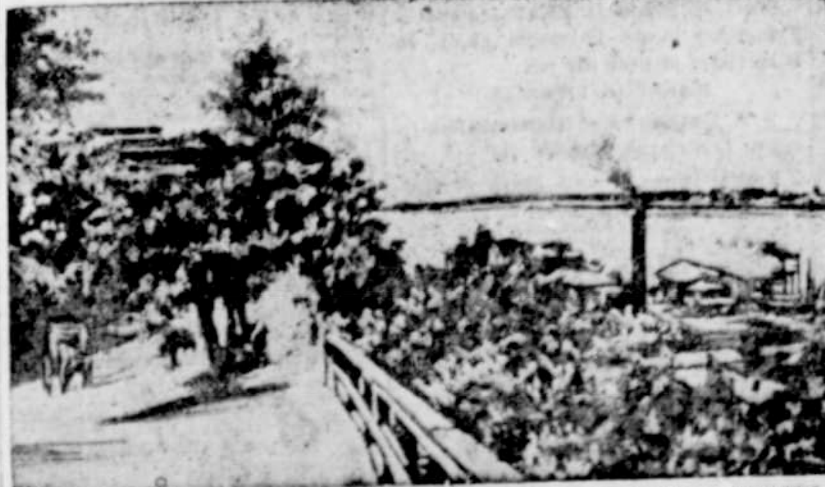


SOUTHERN PLANTATION MANSION.

cotton is necessary—500 of lint, or cotton, and 1,000 pounds of seed.

Great Britain ever has been the greatest producer of cotton fabrics since their manufacture was begun. As early as 1787, the annual importation of raw cotton into England was 22,800,000 pounds. In 1890, the consumption had reached 1,700,000,000 pounds and the value of the annual manufactured product was \$375,000,000. Since 1890, however, the expansion of the cotton business in Great Britain has not been of especially great account, though manufacturing on the Continent and in India has increased wonderfully.

The first cotton factory in America was a New England institution. In 1790, Samuel Slater erected such a building at Pawtucket, R. I. For many years progress was very slow, and the consumption of cotton had reached but 10,000 bales twenty years afterward, in 1810. The War of 1812 stimulated the home production of cotton goods by cutting off foreign manufactures, and in 1815, 90,000 bales of cotton were converted into cloth. Under the stimulus of favorable legislation, progress was rapid from this time on, but of course has been greatest during the last half century. In 1840 the total value of our cotton manufactures, according to census figures, was \$46,350,453. This has increased by leaps and bounds, in 1890 reaching the enormous sum of \$267,981,724. In the latter year the amount of capital in the cotton manufacturing business was \$354,020,843. Other figures of that year show that 1,200,000,000 pounds of cotton were consumed in making 3,000,000,000 square yards of cloth. In 1890 the consumption of cotton in the



SCENE AT NATCHEZ, SHOWING COTTON WHARF ON MISSISSIPPI.