

FOR GREATER MISSISSIPPI

Devoted to the Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Development of the Wonderful Resources of the State . . . Items of Interest from all Quarters.

By H. E. SLAKESLER, Jackson, Miss.

That the greatness of Mississippi is being recognized away from home is evidenced by the following which appeared as an editorial in the Saint Louis Republic recently: "The Republic has called attention to the progress of industrial enterprise and general agriculture in the central-southern states. Although the special products have increased year after year, and the region continues to retain its original distinctions, investment and endeavor have expanded and brought other resources into prominence. The statistics which have been given to show the importance of manufacturing and mining in central-southern development are conclusive as to the range and character of material progress, and prospects. Mississippi's advancement is an example of commercial possibilities. Mississippi with its 220,000 farms is an agricultural state, but it has a wealth of timber a large quantity of useful minerals and very promising manufacturing resources. Only \$4,000,000 in capital was invested in manufacture in 1870, twenty-five years ago. In 1880 the capital had increased to \$15,000,000 and in 1900 to \$34,000,000, while at this time it is estimated to be \$45,000,000. The gross value of manufactured products was \$10,000,000 in 1900, as compared with \$18,000,000 ten years previously, and this year forecast estimates it at \$30,000,000. Since 1890 the capital invested in manufacturing has increased from \$15,000,000 to something like \$45,000,000; about \$20,000,000 in fifteen years. The value of manufactured products denotes corresponding augmentation. The gross value of Mississippi's farm products passed the \$100,000,000 mark in 1900. In 1890 the gross value was only \$73,000,000. In 1900 it was \$30,000,000 greater. Cotton, sugar cane and fruit are the principal sources of revenue, but general farming is pursued successfully and with more energy. The standing timber in the state is approximated at 75,000,000,000. It is mostly pine, which renews itself with ease, but there are extensive forests of the finest hardwoods. Mississippi contains 220,000 farms. The average size of the farm is 82.6 acres. Of these 220,000 farms, there are 42,000 having an area of twenty acres or less, 86,000 having an area of from twelve to fifty acres, 39,000 having an area of from fifty to one hundred acres, 31,000 having an area of from 100 to 175 acres, 48,000 having an area of 175 to 500 acres. There are 167,000 farms having an area of 100 acres or less. Owners operate 83,000 of the farms in the state, while 70,000 are operated by cash tenants and 67,000 by share tenants. Mississippi's development in manufacture and general agriculture is proof of active achievement. The state's improvement is substantial. That prosperity which is accelerating progress in the other central-southern states and territories is increasing the population, augmenting the capital and multiplying the wealth of Mississippi. During the next few years, as indications positively disclose, Mississippi is sure to surpass its former record in development. What the Republic says of Mississippi is true as every man knows who is at all acquainted with conditions. We have a state with great possibilities before us. Make this your watch-word for a year at least, and then stop to note the progress made.

Here is an item of interest to people in almost every section of the state: "There is now on file in the United States Land Office at Jackson over sixty thousand patents for lands in the State of Mississippi. These patents are issued by the United States and are the basis of title to all lands purchased from the government. They will be delivered to the owners of the tracts upon the filing in this office of an affidavit to the effect that 'he is the owner of the land described, and the original receipt is lost or destroyed.'" Please insert in the papers for which you correspond a notice to this effect.

"FRED COLLINS, Register." This notice means more than is indicated on its face. It means that in the State of Mississippi there are more than sixty thousand pieces of land of which the title has never been perfected. Mr. Collins says that for owners to secure these patents, all that is necessary is to certify that the original receipt has been lost or destroyed and that the party applying is the owner of the land. It might be well for those who own land that came from the government to give the matter some attention to prevent trouble in the future.

The new school book law is not working as smoothly as it was expected. The trouble is with the sub-depositor. The state depositor gets twenty per cent on the books and allows the sub-depositors ten per cent, the sub to pay freights and other expenses. Quite a number of counties are without depositories on this account, good business men refusing to accept such terms. The only thing to do is for the state depository to put in a supply of its own to furnish the books. A number of the papers insist that it is the greatest tract ever forced on the state and are demanding that the law be remedied in this particular as well as in a few others where it is unsatisfactory.

The Southern Farm and Home is a new publication recently launched at Jackson and the proprietors will push its circulation with the people of the state. The paper will pay especial attention to matters of industrial importance under the head of "For Greater Mississippi," and will add from time to time farm departments as occasions demands. Mr. Jno. F. McKay, the leading horticulturist of the state, will edit a department and other men of experience will contribute to others later on. It will be a publication for the farm and home in truth.

The first train on the M. J. & K. C. came into Philadelphia recently, and from the published reports the event was made one of justification and good cheer. The town is experiencing a period of great prosperity since the location of the road through it and many new buildings, enterprises, etc., are being erected. It is in a splendid section of the State and will no doubt be an important commercial center.

Friend Robertson of the Wesson Enterprise, in response to about 150 letters from northern people asking for printed matter descriptive of his section, issued an edition of his paper last week filled with information that will prove valuable and mailed to these interested parties. It was an especially interesting paper and will no doubt prove to be worth many dollars to Wesson and vicinity.

The wagon factory at Laurel will be greatly enlarged, almost if not quite doubling its capacity. This plant has been very successful from the beginning, and goes to prove that such establishments, if properly handled, can be made a success in this section. And why not? We have the material from which they are manufactured and the market for the finished article. We should do more of this kind of work.

Capt. J. F. Merry of the Illinois Central Railway with headquarters at Manchester, Iowa, desires experiences of successful farmers for use in a publication on Mississippi. If you have been successful, write it out and send to him. The writer of this department also desires such experiences and will be glad to get as many as possible.

Meridian is to have a new \$150,000 cotton compress to be built and operated by parties from New Orleans.

Greenwood claims to be the cleanest city in the state. It is to be hoped that a large number of cities will get themselves in shape to contest this claim. If every city and town in the state was trying to occupy the position claimed by Greenwood there would be no cause for the present business destroying quarantine. Commence destroying mosquitoes and keep open houses.

Tobacco Seizure.
New York.—A seizure of 168 bales of tobacco, the value of which is not yet appraised, but which is said to be between \$15,000 and \$20,000, was made by special treasury agents in the warehouse of Baker & Williams, at No. 309 West Street, Chief Treasury Agent Clayton, whose office is in the Custom house, refused to talk about the seizure, but Collector of the Port Straahan was a trifle more communicative. According to the collector the bales were entered at Tampa, Fla., on July 25, examined there and duty was paid on them as filler tobacco at 35 cents a pound, with 20 percent off, according to the Cuban reciprocity act, making the actual duty 28 cents a pound. The bales were shipped to New York, and on information which was reported to the government they were re-examined here and found to contain a larger percent of wrapper tobacco than they did when they were examined in Tampa.

Poultry Shippers Complain.
Chicago.—E. T. Rainey, a poultry shipper of Thompsonville, Ill., on behalf of himself and other shippers, filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission a complaint that the Illinois Central has in force a discriminating rate in favor of the members of the Central Traffic Weighing Bureau. He alleges that members of the Weighing Bureau are charged on only 15 per cent of the ice required to preserve poultry, while nonmembers are charged on the full gross weight. More than 200 pounds of ice is needed for every barrel of poultry of about 160 pounds net weight. The defendant has been given twenty days to file his answer.

Lottery Agents Arrested.
Dallas, Tex.—D. D. Comer, alias J. J. Conroy, D. B. Candler and Will Woods were arrested by the United States marshal charged with giving information by use of the United States mails as to lottery tickets, advertisements and lists of the Beneficence Publica, Comer and Candler gave \$1,100 bail each but Woods failed to make bond. The federal authorities say that from evidence which has been received they were led to believe that Dallas has for a time been the distributing point for Texas, Indian Territory, Louisiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana and possibly other states and was to remain so during the prevalence of yellow fever at New Orleans.

ASCENDS IN HIS NEW AIRSHIP.
Toulouse, France, Aug. 27.—(Copyright 1905.)—M. Santos Dumont made an ascent with his latest model airship. He ascended at 6:30 o'clock in favorable weather, from the beach near the Jette des Roches Noires. After having maneuvered during a quarter of an hour and venturing out to sea a little way, he returned quickly to the starting point.

Stranded in Franco.
Washington.—The state department has received a cable dispatch saying that 200 Americans belonging to the Maccaddon circus are stranded at Grenoble, France. They have no means and cannot get home. The receiver of the circus has offered to send them to London and to give them \$4 each but that will not assist them very much. The state department has no funds for assisting any Americans except American seamen who may become stranded abroad.

Optimistic View of Boycott.
Washington.—Consul Simmons of Niuchwang, China, has sent a letter to the state department in which he takes a very optimistic view of the boycott against American goods. He declares that the strongest movement in favor of the boycott is to be found in Shanghai, where most American goods are landed, but that only certain elements in the city favor it and the leading merchants are firmly opposed and will force the anti-American agitation to die out soon.

Ultimatum to Blacksmiths.
Topeka, Kans.—According to Fourth Vice President Bucklew, of the International Order of Machinists, the Santa Fe blacksmiths must on Sept. 1 quit the Santa Fe shops or the American Federation of Labor. The men are working on piece work, which is strictly prohibited by the Labor Federation.

Largest Crop of Pecans.
Waco, Tex.—Reports from the pecan belt of Texas show the largest crop ever known, and unless a blight of some kind appears the yield will break all records. The trees are literally groaning with nuts. Texas and Louisiana produce the bulk of the pecan supply of the United States.

Cholera at Manila.
Manila.—An outbreak of cholera in Manila has been reported. It is thought that it is due to green vegetables from Hong Kong. Two soldiers died at Camp McKinley, which is now quarantined. In the city several natives and one American woman have died. The surgeons of the Board of Health state that the disease is not serious, and that heroic efforts will be made to place it under control.

NOT A PENNY FOR TRIBUTE

IN NO FORM WILL RUSSIA PAY INDEMNITY.

MORE WAR IS PREFERABLE

Ambassador Meyer informs the President that the only concession Russia will make is Maintenance of Prisoners.

St. Petersburg.—Ambassador Meyer communicated to President Roosevelt Emperor Nicholas' last word and his ultimatum that Russia will not pay one penny of indemnity to Japan in any wise whatsoever. Russia is ready to agree to a division of Sakhalin, Japan restraining that portion previously belonging to her and Russia retaining the northern portion. Russia will pay for the maintenance of her prisoners but will make no other concession in addition to those already made. If Japan does not accede to these terms peace is impossible and the war will continue.

An Appeal to Rockefeller.
Paris.—Owing to the report from Portsmouth indicating that peace between Japan and Russia hinges solely on Russia paying an indemnity to Japan, the Matin has called a remarkable appeal to John D. Rockefeller at Cleveland O.

Special Mission for Loomis.
Washington.—Assistant Secretary Loomis expects to leave Washington on a vacation which he will spend probably on some of the Canadian fishing streams. It is possible that upon his return to Washington, Mr. Loomis will relinquish his post as assistant secretary of state to undertake a special mission to Brazil in connection with the preparation of certain trade treaties in which the president is very much interested. It is not the intention, however, that Mr. Loomis should remain in Brazil as a resident ambassador as the climate is by no means adapted to his health.

Fighting in Crete.
Canes Island of Crete.—Fighting has taken place in the Retimo district between Russian troops and revolutionaries. The Russians were repulsed near Aitissopolous, losing twenty soldiers and twenty gendarmes. The revolutionaries afterward, running short of ammunition, retired to Retimo, where they secured another supply. Their loss was six killed.

Brought Diggers to Time

A sea captain was talking about the late Masliline Clark, the Philadelphia cyclone, whose sole interest in life appeared to be the helping of sailors in distress.

"Mr. Clark came to my help once," the mariner said. "I had hurried ashore on a four months' cruise and over \$60 in my pockets, and the next morning, by gum, I woke up in a lodging' house without a cent.

The Churchuses in Dalny
When the correspondents with the Japanese army first went to the front in the siege of Port Arthur they were given quarters in Dalny, which city had been evacuated by the Russians and thoroughly plundered by the Chinese before the arrival of the Japanese forces. How the Chinese robbers found their opportunity for plundering, Frederic Villiers tells, as follows: "When the position at Nanshan fell the town was practically uncovered and the Russian citizens were compelled to fly to Port Arthur. But the mayor informed the people that they had quite four and twenty hours in which to prepare for the flight, as it would be impossible for the enemy to arrive before that time.

Trials of Prodigy's Mother

This is one of the great reasons of the infant prodigy—a phenomenon becoming more plentiful every year. But behind the triumphs of the infant prodigy there is sometimes a pathetic little family history, as witness the following account of her life and that of her child given by Mme. Annie Vivanti, the mother of Vivien Chartes, whose violin playing is sending London mad. I find the account in the Pall Mall Magazine for June. I transcribe it as a wonderful little human document.

Rascal Kissed Pretty Girl

Two Columbia students cut classes the other day and went out for a lark. As they turned into Broadway from 116th street they looked around for something in the way of excitement.

Wondrous Road to Nap-Land

Little one, my little one,
Come and take a ride.
Day is done and play is done,
Toys are put aside.
Come up here to Nap-land,
We'll away to Nap-land,
Through the silence, soft and deep,
Of the soothing realm of sleep.

scandalous. Shovel one minute, then smoke and gas five. Then go and get a drink of water. Then gas some more. I guess you know the kind of men I mean.

"The contract was out in the country, and Mr. Clark couldn't get new men to substitute, and the diggers kept doing less and less all the time. He was losing money right and left on the contract, and one night, with a grave face, he was counting up his losses, when a thought struck him.

lavish upon her, she really feels that it is hard lines that she should be a wunderkind. On the whole, it is a suggestion talking in terms of the shrieks and is naughty. I think she is beating her to make a practice. The child knows this, she cries whenever she wants anything she ought not to have, and her digestion is utterly ruined by the amount of horrid things we allow her to eat rather than that she should scream for them.

"Of course, there are moments of thrilling happiness that compensate for much anxiety and worry.

With a beauty rich and rare,
Only seen in dreams.
Sneez away and speed away
In our fairy, magic sleigh,
While the bells they ring a song,
As they tinkle a long along.
Keeping time
In their chime.
With a sort of elfin ring,
Of the melody and swing
Of the music sweet and deep
Wafted through the halls of sleep.
Little one, my little one,
Nuzzle here your head.
Soon in fancy we will run
In our magic sled
From this cozy Nap-land
Far away to Nap-land.
'Tis a country passing fair,
Still and marvellous;
And already you are there.
When I lay you thus—
Little one, my little one,
—In your little bed.
—James Arthur Edgerston, in New York Press.