

arnees, one yoke of oxen, five cows
and of hogs, fifty bushels cotton seed
for use in household and kitchen fur

Advertiser and Mail.

Wednesday, May 19, 1874

GRANGERS' COLUMN.

Hints from Agricultural Statistics.

Valuable Facts for Farmers.

Matters of Interest to the Southern People.

Speech by Hon. J. E. Dodge, of the Parliament of Agriculture, delivered before the National Agricultural Congress, at Atlanta, Ga., May 14, 1874.

[Continued from yesterday.]

THE ERROR OF THE SOUTH.
The cotton States have been especially persistent in disregarding the teachings of statistics and defying the laws of political economy. Every intelligent publicist knows that a certain amount of money, say a present average of \$300,000,000, may be derived from cotton. If the average quantity is increased the price diminishes, and vice versa.

If fluctuations are frequent the speculator or manufacturer, and not the producer, derives an advantage. If you choose to produce five million bales, you obtain 10 cents per pound and lose money; if you grow but three, you get 20 cents, and obtain a profit. Now, it is better for the world, and in a series of years, better for the grower, to produce regularly enough to supply the current wants of the trade at a medium and remunerative price, or, as near a regular supply as possible for the vicissitudes of the season will inevitably cause injurious fluctuations despite the highest efforts of human wisdom and foresight. As the uses of cotton increase, and markets are extended throughout the world, its manufacture will be enlarged, and its culture should obtain corresponding enlargement. To overstep the boundary of current demand and glut the market, may be pleasing to the speculator and to the manufacturer, so far as he combines speculation with weaving, but it is death to the grower.

There is much false reasoning on this matter. A planter may truly affirm that he obtains \$30 per acre for cotton, and but \$25 for his corn, and he thereupon and therefore declares that he will plant no more corn. Let him act upon this suggestion, and instead of \$55 for the acre of cotton, he will receive \$30 for the corn, and the total return of the two acres of cotton will be but \$30. A surplus of corn may be put into meat, and wool, and whiskey, or used to eke out a scanty of some kind of forage for animals, but the surplus of cotton will wait for the slow grinding of the mills of the fabricating goods, usually until disgust at low prices reduces production correspondingly.

Thus, while cotton and long will be the leading product and the most profitable field-crop at fair prices, its prominence in the list has kept, and is now keeping these States in comparative poverty, which is unnecessary, as it is in no proportion to the value of agricultural products exceeds but little that of the States of New York and Pennsylvania, where only one-fourth are so employed. The averages for these States are: New York, \$577 and \$707, while those of Georgia and Mississippi are \$239 and \$252. For the ten States the average is \$557; for the four populous Middle States \$518. Even the States producing cheap corn show a larger return, the average for one man's labor in the five States being \$439, while the six sterile States produce \$400 for each farmer. It may be the census is less complete in the cotton States, but it is undeniable that agricultural industry makes a smaller average return there than in any other section. It is not wanting; it is due to the prominence of cotton, the return for which is substantially a fixed quantity, and the neglect of other resources.

Let us glance at the topography and capabilities of this section. The area occupied by cotton, allowing 10 per cent. addition to usual estimates, is less than one-fourth of the surface of these States; it is but one-thirteenth of the proper area actually occupied by farms. Forty-six per cent. of the census crop was grown in 81 counties, which are all that produce as much as ten thousand bales each; and 77 per cent. grew in 216 counties, making not less than five bales each. The acreage in cotton is scarcely more than one-sixteenth of the surface of Texas. What is to be done with the other fifteen-eighths? A very large proportion of the area of these States is unsuited to cotton, either by reason of elevation or of soil.

There is no other section of the country with resources so varied; none presenting such a field for new and promising enterprises. Cotton is possible with the sea islands in oranges and bananas and other fruits, in Florida and with New York and Michigan, in apples and other fruits, on the table-lands of the Alleghenies. More than half the value of all cotton exports is paid for imports of sugar, which could and should all be grown in these States. But one pound in ten of the required supply is now made, upon a smaller surface than half of a single county twenty miles square. The demand of the world for oil—cotton, rape, *palmia christi*, and many other—large, and prices are remunerative, and this section is peculiarly adapted to their production.

A hundred million pounds of cheese, to compete with an equal quantity in New York, without danger of glutting the market, could be made from grass-land, and the grass-land could be made costing one-twentieth the value of Empire State pasturage. More than two hundred millions of acres of these States are covered with wood, and the axe still brought into requisition to girdle the monarchs of the forest, and await a slow decay for replacing dead wood by a wasteful culture, while a timber famine threatens other sections of the country, and a thousand forms of woody fabrication can be transmuted into gold—at least in greenbacks, which seem to be preferred to gold in certain districts. Even the forest-lands, certainly those of the coast-belt, are covered with wild grass, only partially utilized, which, in connection with the herbage of the prairie sections, are worth, in flesh and wool, as a mangel estimate, half the value of the cotton-crop. The last may be increased indefinitely, with the same effort, and the best industry, the most successful methods,

and the most efficient means of fertilization, will well-directed and energetic labor, adapted to the wants of all classes of workers, the present population is amply sufficient to double the gross product of agricultural industry, and far more than double its profits.

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURING.
I have hitherto only spoken of agricultural industry. The suggestions relative to the necessity of other productive industries in the West apply with augmented force to the South. While the proportion engaged in them ranges from 14 per cent. in Iowa to 24 in Ohio, it only runs from 3 per cent. in Mississippi to 6 per cent. in Georgia. The intelligent planter of Georgia knows perfectly well, by the test of local experience, that the manufacture of cotton in his State is far more remunerative than the same business in Massachusetts, not only on account of saving freights and commissions both on raw material and manufactured goods, but in the greater abundance and cheapness of labor. It might be considered a fair division of the crop, and certainly a generous one on the part of the South, to keep one-third for home manufacture, to send a third to the North for manufacture into finer goods, and the remaining third to Europe. This would insure a steady and imperative demand, and a great enlargement of net profits. If you can do this without a tariff upon cotton, let the tariff slide; if not, far better for twenty years a tariff utterly prohibitory of all cottons than to forego this opportunity to make the country prosperous and rich beyond your present imaginings.

There is no good reason why Virginia should not equal Pennsylvania in manufacturing and mining production, as she ever does in resources of mine and forest. The reason is, that she has not the sufficient cause why 25 per cent. of the people of Pennsylvania should produce in agriculture a value of \$25 annually for each inhabitant of the State, while 59 per cent. of the people of Virginia should only divide \$40 between them. The influence of home markets on prices, with the reflex influence of prices on fertilization and culture, is sufficient to answer for all this difference. Ask, in sincerity and deference, if it is mainly or just to give others who take advantage of opportunities enjoyed in equal fullness by ourselves, while we utterly refuse to use them. In this connection permit me to repeat what I have said before, the sincerest and most friendly spirit, of the unsurpassed facilities for mining and manufacturing enjoyed by the southern portion of the Atlantic slope; the path of progress has been equally open to all laws proposed in favor of a diversified industry have been applicable to all States alike; the best water power and the cheapest coal are in States that make no extensive use of either; middlemen and speculators, and the facilities for cheap transportation have furnished advantages that have not been transmuted into net profits; and yet such communities, daily inflicting irreparable injuries upon themselves by neglecting the gifts of God, and sparing the labor of man, are wont to deem themselves injured by the prosperity flowing from industry and a practical and political economy.

It is with no proportion to the invidious comparisons that these references are made to neglected opportunities of agricultural or manufacturing development. I realize fully the obstacle to such development. The convulsions and devastations of war, the civil disturbances and State burdens which followed, the climatic disability which modifies performance of exacting labor, the paucity of artisans in abundance of nature's wealth, the uses and enrichment of man. Considering these difficulties, as they really exist, it is marvellous that so much has been accomplished, complimentary to the spirit and industry, and honor to the management of the States. Yet I maintain that this ideal of possible accomplishment, undoubtedly to be fulfilled in the future, is not too high. The rich beneficence of the climate, the fertility and value of production which it renders possible, more than compensates for the disadvantages; and the greatest boon of these new industries will be the relief afforded from severe labors of primitive industry. Not to be congenial and profitable occupation, in accordance with the strength, the tastes and peculiar capacities of all.

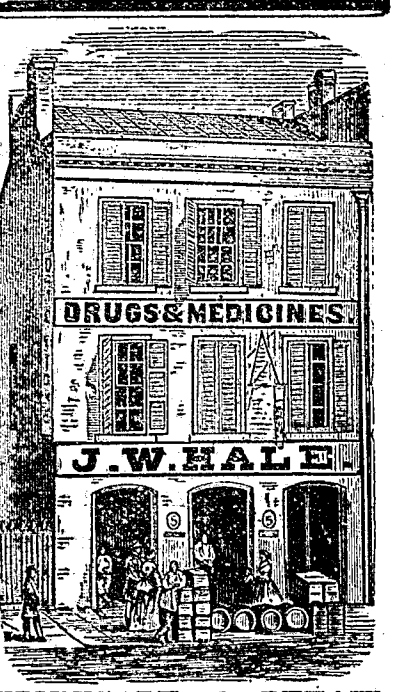
THE COLLECTION OF STATISTICS.
Leaving considerations bearing on the value and uses of agricultural statistics, a few thoughts may be essayed upon means and appliances for statistical collection. More attention is now drawn to this subject actually occupied by farms. Forty-six per cent. of the census crop was grown in 81 counties, which are all that produce as much as ten thousand bales each; and 77 per cent. grew in 216 counties, making not less than five bales each. The acreage in cotton is scarcely more than one-sixteenth of the surface of Texas. What is to be done with the other fifteen-eighths? A very large proportion of the area of these States is unsuited to cotton, either by reason of elevation or of soil.

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of such areas. As an illustration of this fact, it will be remembered that during the war great efforts were made to grow cotton largely near the northern limit of its possible maturity, and the area was estimated accordingly, and strange to say, though the cotton was long since mainly abandoned, those same figures (ten times too large for the present day) with annual per centage modifications, are still doing duty in journalistic statistics. But the estimate is manifestly not only unauthoritative, but the degree of modesty with which it is treated will distinguish the superficial tyro from the inexperienced in statistics. Could annual enumerations be not only inaugurated by States, with a common schedule, which should include only a few plain and practical points of inquiry, but be also thoroughly made and promptly published, current estimates on such a basis would be far more accurate and of greatly enhanced value. I would urge upon this body the importance of laboring to establish uniformity, to encourage in every State an annual census of the agricultural products, and to attempt the more difficult task of educating public sentiment to the necessity of appreciation and careful and conscientious co-operation on the part of the people.

CONCLUSION.
In conclusion, allow me to express the hope that the wise deliberation and efficient action of this body may tend to hasten the day when twenty-five per cent. of our people shall furnish a better and more varied agricultural supply than is now obtained by the 47 per cent. employed in agriculture; when the 21 per cent. now engaged in mining, manufacturing and the mechanic arts may become 42; when two-thirds of the people shall grow instead of one, twenty-five bushels of wheat in place of twelve, and an acre of cotton always bring a bale when clover shall appear in place of broom sedge, the sun cent to the white barrenness of the southern slope, and many fields shall be green with marigolds for the fattening of lazy bullocks grazing on a thousand hills, when superior and more various implements shall, while dividing, multiply the labor of human muscle, and steam shall supplement and save the costly strength of beasts; when a moiety of the farmer's income may suffice to pay his taxes, his bills for commercial fertilizers, and all the necessities of life, and when the farmer, from his own fair acres, when railroads cease from troubling with unscrupulous exactions and unnecessary middlemen are ever more at rest; when the farmer shall grow instead of buy with flowers, his farm a smiling landscape, and his barns shall groan with the burden of plenty; and finally, when the farmer shall in every section of a broad and prosperous country be recognized as a true citizen, the most intelligent, just, healthy and happy of his countrymen—"an honest man, the noblest work of God."



WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGIST.

A large stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, FINE LIQUORS, (for medicinal purposes) LINDSEY GARDEN SEED, ONION SEED, GRASS SEED, PAINTS AND OILS, VARNISHES, and everything else usually kept in a first class Drug Store. Manufactured by the celebrated Miller & Co., for the handkerchief and Prescriptions carefully compounded day and night, by C. P. Gent and experienced Dispensary.

MORTGAGE SALE.
By virtue of a mortgage executed by Gustave A. B. and Emily Abbott, on the 7th day of April, 1874, to the undersigned, J. W. Hale, in and for the County of Montgomery, Alabama, the following described property, to-wit: Lot No. 2, south side of Madison street, bounded by the property of the defendant. This April 18, 1874.

MORTGAGE SALE.
By virtue of a mortgage executed by Alfred B. and wife, on the 1st day of May, 1874, to the undersigned, William H. Garrison, recorded in the Probate Office of Bullock county, in Book 2, of Mortgages, page 37, will sell for cash, to the highest bidder, at the Probate Office in the city of Montgomery, on FRIDAY, THE 27th DAY OF JUNE, 1874, the following described property, to-wit: A lot of land, situate in Bullock county, and containing eleven hundred and forty (140) acres, as fully described and set out in said mortgage.

NOTICE.
The undersigned most respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that all amounts for rent must be settled forthwith, and that in future they cannot make any more claims, except in those who settle up every Saturday. He desires to call attention to the fact, that he will not be held liable for any claims, and cannot be held on long credits.

A. F. ELSBERRY,
Office—Alabama Warehouse, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

G. L. WERTH & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

BOOT SHOES & FINDINGS,

N. MARKET STREET, Montgomery, Alabama.

KEEP constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of **SHOES**, all styles and grades of Boots, Shoes, Leather and Findings, for the Wholesale and Retail trade, which they offer at the lowest living rates for cash. The stock is constantly selected with reference to the wants of the interior trade, to which they offer the most liberal inducements.

WERTH FAMILY FAVORITE SEWING MACHINE.
Messrs. WERTH & CO., are also General Agents for the State of Alabama, for the celebrated **Weed Family Favorite Sewing Machine**, for the sale of which they are universally acknowledged by all who have given it a trial. It combines lightness of running, with simplicity of machinery and elasticity and durability of stitch. These excellent machines they are prepared to sell on the most reasonable terms, either for cash or in monthly installments. They challenge the most favorable comparison with any other new machine, and **GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.**

ATTACHMENTS, OIL, THREAD, NEEDLES, &c. are kept constantly on hand. **AGENTS WANTED FOR THE SALE OF THE WEED SEWING MACHINE** in all parts of the State.

DISOLUTION.
MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 7, 1874.
[The copartnership heretofore existing between the firm of SISTRUNK & CO., and the firm of G. L. WERTH & CO., under the name of SISTRUNK & CO., is hereby dissolved, and the business of the firm, as heretofore conducted, is continued by the firm of G. L. WERTH & CO., who assume all the liabilities of the late firm of SISTRUNK & CO., and SISTRUNK & CO., and who alone are authorized to give their firm name in liquidation.]

In retiring from the above firm, I cordially recommend to my friends and patrons, and to the general public, the new firm of G. L. WERTH & CO., may 7, 1874. W. E. SISTRUNK.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN PASSENGER AND MAIL ROUTE

—VIA—
ATLANTA AND AUGUSTA, GA.

CHARLESTON, COLUMBIA, CHATELAIN, RALEIGH, WILMINGTON, WELDON, RICHMOND, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.

DOUBLE DAILY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Connections by this line are most certain and sure at all seasons. The **EASTING HOUSES** on this line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for meals and refreshments. CONDUCTORS on this line are affable and courteous to passengers.

THE QUICKEST TIME AND SUREST ROUTE MADE BY THIS ROUTE.

Passengers can purchase through Ticket and have their baggage checked through from NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, COLUMBUS AND ATLANTA.

FARE AS LOW BY AUGUSTA AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

FULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS.
On all night trains, leaving Atlanta by this route.

SPLENDID LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

THE CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS are the very latest and most comfortable, and afford the most rapid and comfortable mode of travel on the coast.

W. B. & A. R. BELL,
No. 9 Market Street.

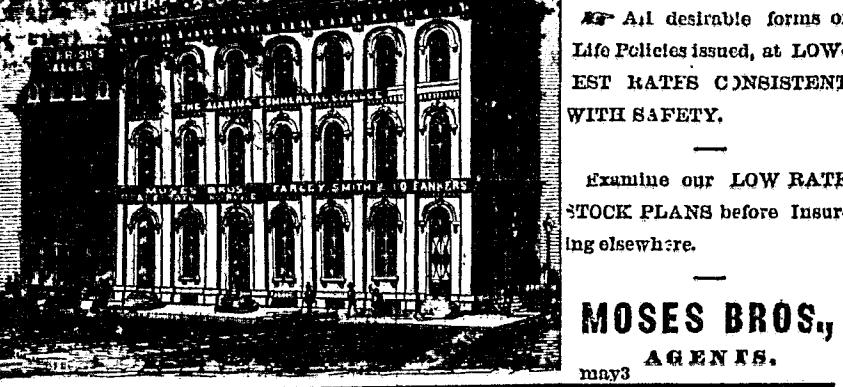
CRETONNES, PERCALES, LAUNDS, GRENADES, PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS,

THE MONTGOMERY WATER WORKS COMPANY
Begg to call attention to their

PLUMBING DEPARTMENT,
where can be had everything pertaining to Plumbing Work of every description, and to the fact that they have competent Plumbers who will do all work entrusted to them in a workmanlike manner, of the most approved style, and at prices which must meet the approval of all.

MOBILE LIFE INSURANCE CO.

A STRONG AND PROGRESSIVE HOME INSTITUTION.



COTTON STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Chartered by the State of Georgia.

Assets—Cash, 2,000,000; Guaranteed Capital, 2,000,000; Surplus, 2,000,000; Paid up Capital, 2,000,000; Annual Premium Income, 2,000,000; Reserve Fund, 2,000,000.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

—OF A—
LARGE STOCK OF HARDWARE AT COST!

J. P. STOW & CO.

WILL EXPIRE THIS YEAR BY LIMITATION. THE SENIOR PARTNER DESIRES TO RETIRE FROM BUSINESS, AND HE HAS THEREFORE DETERMINED TO CLOSE OUT HIS EXTENSIVE STOCK OF **HARDWARE,** CONSISTING OF—
IRON, STEEL, CUTLERY, CASTINGS, WOODENWARE, FARMING TOOLS, PARLOR AND COOK STOVES, TINWARE, ETC., AT COST FOR CASH.

A Rare Chance for Country and City Merchants, and all others desiring to avail themselves of **GREAT BARGAINS.**

This wishing Cook or Heating Stoves, Grates, Castings, Boilers, Axes, or Tools of Any Description, will do well to Call at once.

AT COST! A COST FOR CASH! FOR CASH!

J. P. STOW & CO.

LEHMAN, DURR & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OFFICES—COURT SQUARE, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE UPON COTTON CONSIGNMENTS TO US, OR OUR CONNECTIONS IN NEW YORK, NEW ORLEANS AND LIVERPOOL.

We receive and execute promptly all orders for purchase or sale of **FUTURE CONTRACTS** in Cotton and Cotton Products. We keep constantly on hand a full supply of **BEST INDIA AND DOMESTIC BAGGING AND IRON TIES** of most approved quality, which we offer to our **PLANNING FRIENDS AND THE TRADE** at lowest market prices.

Our extensive stock of **OSBURNES, YARNS, SEEDINGS, SHIRTINGS AND SEWING THREADS**, of leading Southern Factors, on which we can offer **SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS** to the trade.

We continue our extensive **INSURANCE BUSINESS**, representing a few among the best (first class) **FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES** in America, and applicants in this line will be accommodated to any extent, upon the best terms.

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ALABAMA WAREHOUSE COMPANY

Montgomery, Alabama.

THE "ALABAMA WAREHOUSE" being eligibly and conveniently located, and constructed with a special view to the

Safe & Proper Storage of Cotton & General Merchandise.

We feel warranted in assuring **SHIPPERS OF COTTON**, that prompt personal attention will be bestowed on all their commands, and the utmost satisfaction guaranteed.

BEST ARTICLES OF BALING STUFFS constantly on hand, which will be furnished to patrons on usual terms, **A J WEST MARKET PRICES.**

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made upon Cotton consigned to us or in store, and prompt returns rendered for same.

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A. F. ELSBERRY, SUPERINTENDENT.

A FIRST CLASS MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

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GEO. DREHER & CO.,

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HAVE JUST OPENED THE **FINEST STOCK** OF—
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND DOESKINS

EVER OFFERED FOR SALE IN THIS CITY, CALL AND SEE THEM!

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Than any other Line between Louisville and St. Louis. The only Line running through to St. Louis no danger of being left by any other line. Passengers by this Line reach Louisville in 4-2 Hours, and St. Louis in 3-4 Hours, and the make a direct connection as by R. V. Lines. Don't Forget This!

Trains by the O. & M. Railway leave direct from Union Depot, Louisville, for St. Louis, Mo. No omnibus transfers to make or pay for.

NO CHANCE OF CARS between Louisville and St. Louis or Cincinnati. Direct connections made with all Eastern and Western Lines out of St. Louis and Cincinnati.

Tickets for sale and baggage checked at all principal offices throughout the South. For further information apply to

R. T. BYRDON, C. R. CHAPMAN,
Gen. Ex. Agt., St. Louis, Mo. S. Pas. Agt., Louisville, Ky.

Or to **HOUGH & BENSON, J. S. ARMSTRONG,**
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GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the country

\$60,000 00

IN VALUABLE GIFTS!!

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN **L. D. SINE'S**

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TO BE DRAWN MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1874.

Two Grand Capitals of **\$5,000 each in Greenbacks**

TWO PRIZES \$1,000 each in Greenbacks. TEN PRIZES \$500 each in Greenbacks.

One Horse and buggy, with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth \$500.

One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth \$500. Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth \$100 each.

Five Gold Watches and Chains, worth \$500 each. Five Gold American Hunting Watches, worth \$500 each.

Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth \$100 each. Ten Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, worth \$100 each.

(In all, worth from \$20 to \$500 each.) Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, etc., etc. Number of Gifts, 6,500! Tickets limited to 50,000.

Agents Wanted to sell tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid. Single Tickets \$1; Six Tickets \$5; Twelve Tickets \$10. Twenty-five tickets for \$25.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and full and complete information, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to **L. D. SINE, 101 W. FIFTH ST., PHILADELPHIA.**

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NOTICE.

The undersigned, as administrator of the estate of Joseph Solomon, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will sell by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Alabama, he will sell the real estate of the said Joseph Solomon, situate on the north side of Court square in the city of Montgomery, within thirty days from the date of this notice, all the personal property, including goods, wares, and chattels, of the said Joseph Solomon, deceased, and at the expiration of said thirty days he will sell the same (if any) of the personal property of said estate.

Adm'r est. of Jos. Solomon, dec'd. ap18dm

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BUILDER'S HARDWARE.

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A full assortment of **LOWEST MARKET PRICES** in **WARE & DAVIS'**

CHINA, CROCKERY, & C.

A full stock of **FRENCH CHINA, Crockery and Glassware** AT LOW PRICES. **WARE & DAVIS'**

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WOOD AND COAL.

Every Stove guaranteed, and as low as any in the Market of Fine Quality. **WARE & DAVIS'**

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FOR THE BREAKING UP OF LAND, AND FOR THE NEAT AND SUPERIOR TABLE, DINING ROOM, AND KITCHEN. Agents for the United States, **ap18dm**