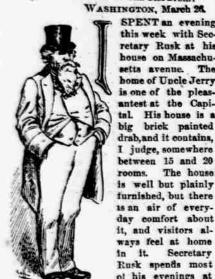
Will Blossom as the Rose When the Golden Age of Farming Begins.

UNCLE JERRY RUSK IS HOPEFUL.

Parming Is a Profession and the Alliance a Sign of Progress.

CATERING TO THE POREIGN MARKETS

WASHINGTON, March 26. SPENT an evening this week with Sec retary Rusk at his house on Massachu-



home of Uncle Jerry is one of the pleas antest at the Capital. His house is a big brick painted drab, and it contains, I judge, somewhere rooms. The house is well but plainly furnished, but there as an air of everyday comfort about it, and visitors always feel at home in it. Secretary Rusk spends most of his evenings at

home. He has a domestic nature allied to his sociable qualities, and he talks best around his own fireside. He is one of the best conversationalists in public life. His big head is packed full of good stories, and he is like Abe Lincoln, in that he illustrates his points by anecdotes. He is like Lincoln also in that he is a man of the people. There is not an ounce of snobbery in his 250 pounds of American flesh, and he is as democratic in his manners to-day as when he began life in Ohio as a stage driver more than 40 years ago.

Rusk's Boyhood on an Ohio Farm. He is not ashamed of his stage driving, and he is not one of those snobs who think it is a disgrace to have worked for a living. I asked him during my talk about his boyhood, and he told me that he was brough up on a farm, and that his father had a halfsection of land in Morgan county, O.

"I was 14 years old," said General Rusk, since I was a baby and I knew how to drive long before I became connected with the long before I became connected with the stage. At that time the chief travel from the East to the West was by stage and I was given a coach which ran from Zanes-Newark. It was a big Concord conch with four horses and I sat on the box and drove a four-in-hand. I afterwards owned about 140 miles of stage lines in Wisconsin and I ran these lines for some

"It was as a stage driver that you first met James A. Garfield, was it not?" Yes, Garfield was driving a mule on the He came down as far as Newark with his canal boat and we met a number of times. I was a good deal of a boy in those d was very fond of wrestling. This was the chief amusement of the boys of my me and Garfield himself had some reputation as a wrestler.

Wrestled Themselves Into Friendship. "Well, whenever we met we wrestled together, and in this way got to be friends. You don't forget a man after you have wrestled with him, and neither Garfield nor myself forgot each other. While I was still driving the stage, he left the canal to go to school. He entered college at Hiram, and then went east to Williams. But I did not see him after I left him there on the Chattanooga. He was on the staff with General Thomas, and I had command of a regiment. During our stay here we met and alled old times. Shortly after this Garfield was home on a furlough, and during this they elected him to Congress. I did not see him again until I came to Congress myself, and we served there for some years I knew him very well from that time until his death. I was at the conven-tion that nominated him, and had some-thing to do with getting him the 16 Wisconsin votes which started the boom which brought about his nomination."

"It was, I suppose," said Secretary Rusk, "largely due to that spirit of Young America which teaches all our boys to strike out for a new country. I wanted to get a farm and I wanted to make my fortune. After my stage-driving experience I tried railreading for a time, and helped to build a road near my home. As soon as I got to Wisconsin I bought a farm, and I own the same farm to-day. It contains about 400 acres, and I can get more fun out of it in a week than I can out of my life here at Washington in six months."

How did you come to go to Wisconsin,

## Jerry Could Make a Barrel.

"I have seen it stated General, that you learned the cooper's trade when you were a boy. Could you make a barrel to-day?"
"Yes, I could," replied Uncle Jerry. "I
think I could make any kind of a barrel or cask you might want. But it is a mistake to think I was apprenticed to a cooper. All of the farmers in our region made barrels when I was a boy. It was our winter's work, and I got so that I could make six barrels any day. I have made as high as ten in a day, and as we got from 25 to 30 cents a barrel, you see the work was quite profit-

The conversation here turned to the farmer and his progress, and I referred to our great increase in population and asked Secretary Rusk whether the farmers would always be able to supply food for our peo-

ple. He replied:

"Always is a long time. But I think I can speak for a good many years to come. We have hardly begun to tap the great agricultural wealth of the United States. It is true that the day must soon come when all the good public lands will be taken up. The best are gone now, but after that, modern invention will turn toward our vast acres of desert and swamp. The first will be irrigated and the latter will be drained. The swamp lands of the South will be reclaimed and diked. We will have will be reclaimed and diked. We will have a second Holland along some parts of the Gulf of Mexico, and the golden age of farming will be at hand. As this goes on, farms will steadily increase in value. They are now a large part of the aggregate wealth of the country.

The Farmers Are Not Poor. "Twelve years ago our 5,000,000 farms were worth ten thousand millions of dollars and they produce yearly crops worth more than \$4,000,000,000. We talk of the poverty of the farmer, but by the census of 1880 the stock on the farms alone was worth over \$1,500,000,000 and by stelling which we have over at my department to-day our live stock is worth nearly twice as much now. We know how to prevent diseases of stock, and we have gained also in better breeding and better feeding. To-day our best beef is sold at 2 years old. It was not many years since beef was not thought to be beef unless the animal was at least 4 years old, and yet the meat of the 2-year-old beeves of to-day is of the finest quality, and it surpasses in weight that of the average 4-year-old of 20 years ago. Where beeves can be turned off in half the time, a man can raise twice as many from off the same land, and the early maturity of our mutton and swine is to-day as marked

"It is the same in all branches of farming, and I believe that the prosperous era of the farmer is just beginning. The people of his world have got to be fed and their food Can.

DESERT AND SWAMP must come from the soil. We have 65,000,-000 people here to-day. Twenty years from now we will have 100,000,000, and in less than two generations 200,000,000 America will wake up every morning in this United States and cry to the farmers for break-

> The Crops Will Be Bigger. "The land will produce more in the fut-

ure, will it not?"
"Yes," replied Secretary Rusk. "We eould get 50 per cent more from off our lands if we farmed them in the right way, and if we did not add another acre to the area now under cultivation we could make our agri cultural production half again as large as it is. Take the matter of wheat alone. If we s. Take the matter of wheat alone. If we were to bring our lands by means of fertilization and cultivation up to the standard of the wheat lands in England or even those of Belgium, we would double our average annual wheat crop without increasing the wheat area of a single acre.

"Farming is fast becoming a science in the advantages for study. We are sending out a vast amount of good information from the Agricultural Department, and we reach Agricultural Department, and we reach through our reports and the newspapers fully a million families every month. The country is full of agricultural books and newspapers, and our experiment stations are doing wooders. My idea is that Uncle Sam should do the experimenting for the farmer; should text new grains; should show how he should test new grains; should show how to bring up soils and should prove to him by experiments whether certain kinds of farming are profitable or not. We are doing this thing at our experiment stations, and the results are closely watched."

"The new organizations of the farmers," continued Secretary Rusk, "are an indica-tion of the growth of their intellectual life. I think the country is to be congratulated upon the awakening interest which they have in political affairs, and I believe that they are, by their numbers and their peculiar position, especially well-fitted to serve as a balance-wheel in political matters.
"How about our foreign markets, Secretary Rusk? Are they growing and will they continue?"

### After the Foreign Markets.

"Our foreign markets are one of my nobbies," said General Rusk. "I believe the Agricultural Department should study the markets of all the countries of the world, and that it should show just what each country raises and what it is obliged to import. It should let the farmers kno to import. It should let the farmers know just what prices they can get for the things they send abroad, and it should keep them posted as to how to ship them. We are experimenting all the time to increase the variety of our products, not only with the view to the foreign markets, but to the supplying our home markets with everything that can be raised on our soil. As to the foreign trade this year, the market for foreign trade this year, the market for grain is, you know, excellent, and our ship ments will steadily increase. I don't think we export by any means as much as we should. We have, until lately, not paid sufficient attention to our foreign trade. Our home demand has nations. Look at it. Our 65,000,000 eat more than any 100,000,000 in any other part of the globe and you could, I venture, feed the whole 300,000,000 of India on what our farms produce in a single year. If you could take the products of last year and pile them up mountain high and gather all the men, women and children in the United States around them and have a grand divi-sion, every man, woman and child would get 53 bushels of grain. Every one of them would have 200 pounds of meat, and they could spread their bread with 16 pounds of butter apiece.

## Murphy Brodt for Germany

"Our foreign market is nothing to our home market, and still it ought to be quite as important, and it can be made to grow. I sent a man to Germany last year to intro-duce our cornmeal. The Germans were surprised to find that it made excellent bread. They are now considering the advisability of using it in the German army in connection with other flour and it is being sold at the baker shops of Berlin. They mix three parts of cornmeal with two parts of rye and other flour, and five pounds of this mixed bread can be sold for the same price at three rounds of sold for the same price as three pounds or rye bread. They call it "Murphy Brodt, troduce it. And then as to the matter of pork and our meats. The Germans now know that they are all right and through the inspections that we have instituted, our meat shipments to all parts of Europe ha increased and the result is that pork is worth at least 1 cent more a pound than it was before the inspection began.

"How about reciprocity, General? Is it going to help the farmer? going to help the farmer?"
"Of course it will," replied Secretary
Rusk. "The trouble with us in the past
has been that we have not paid any attention to getting all we could for what we gave to other nations. We have been about the only nation in the world who has not run its business on business principles. I don't believe in giving something for noth-ing, and I am for that kind of reciprocity that will benefit the largest part of our

## How We Gave Brazil \$70,000,000.

"Think what we might have had from Brazil. We gave up to her the duty on coffee. We import about \$75,000,000 of coffee every year and when we dropped the duty, Brazil quietly put on an export duty and the result was that we just gave \$17,000,000 to that country. It is the same with hides. Now in these things we might have gotten a trade to the advantage of American flour and American meats,

States, Mr. Secretary?"
"Our stock improves right along," replied Secretary Rusk, "and there has been a wonderful advance in the last ten years. You will now find the finest of breeding cat-tle from Maine to California and the best of imported stock is used. Farmers are learn-ing what kind of stock is best for the dairy and meat market, and the dairy interest is one of the biggest farm industries to-day. There are now between 16,000,000 and 20,-000,000 cows in the United States and we produce now in the neighborhood of a 1,500,000,000 pounds of butter a year. We send away a large amount of cheese and we turn out nearly 500,000,000 pounds of this every year. There are great tracts of land in the United States which will always be devoted to dairy farming and some of the unused lands of the United States will in the future be used for grazing.

## FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Another Prize Problem. A gentleman visiting a patient in a hospital said to the attendant: "That sick man's father is my mother's son." What relation existed between the visitor and the patient? THE QUEEN will give an elegant Mason & Risch or Steinway Fine Toned Uprigh Piano to the first person answering the above problem correctly; an elegant Gold Watch for the second correct answer; a China Dinner Set for the third correct answer; an elegant Silk Dress Pattern for the fourth correct answer; and many other valuable prizes. Elegant Special prizes will be given for the first correct answers from each State. Each person answering must enclose fifteen U. S. two-cent stamps the Canadian Oncen Galop," the must enclose fifteen U. S. two-cent stamps for "The Canadian Queen Galop," the latest and most popular piece of fifty-cent copyrighted music issued during the past year, just out, together with copy of The QUEEN containing full particulars, and a beautiful water-color engraving "Easter Morning." The object of offering these prizes is to increase the circulation of The QUEEN, which already is the largest of any publication in Canada. By sending to-day you may secure a valuable prize. Address THE CANADIAN QUEEN, "O.," Toronto, Can.

## THE AURORA'S GLORY Reflected in Word Paintings From

Poetic Camille Flammarion.

HOW MAGNETIC NEEDLES DANCE

When the Earth Gets Ready for Its Mysterions, Ghostly Show.

INFLUENCE OF SPOTS ON THE BUN

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATOR.) Our terrestrial globe is an immense res voir of that subtile force, electricity, which exists in all the planets of our system, and whose radiating source is the sun himself. Its currents are circulating constantly, and the magnetic needle points with its delicate finger to this perpetual movement. It oscillates and trembles whenever perturbations disturb the general equilibrium. It is wildly agitated whenever these perturbations become violent. Lightning striking a ship often produces a permanent change in the character of the compass, and in seeking the north, indicated by the needle, sailors have been astonished to find themselves dashed against rocks or thrown on in-

hospitable shores. If a bright aurora borealis illumines the sky of Stockholm or of Reikiawik, the needle of the Observatory of Paris is disturbed at a distance of hundreds of leagues; it seems to ask what is happening, and invites the physicist to inform himself of the disturbances in the Northern regions. The aurora borealis is a great pouring forth of the atmospheric electricity. Instead of a tempest confined within the space of a few leagues, roaring with fierceness and rage, it is a slow and gentle interchange of the negative fluid of the earth with the positive fluid of the atmosphere, which is accom-

### plished in the aerial heights. What the Magnetic Needle Shows.

At Spitzbergen a magnetic needle hung horizontally by an untwisted thread of silk turns toward the West; at the beginning of an aurora, the observer of this needle will find that instead of remaining motionless it seems subject to an unwonted agitation. As the aurora grows more brilliant the needle's agitation increases, and without leaving his study the observe judges of the intensity of the aurora borealis by the width of the needle's oscillations. At length, when the northern crown is formed, its center is found precisely on a line with a magnetic production of the production of the control of the needle freely suspended on a pivot and pointing in the direction of the magnetic neridian; it is not horizontal, but dips toward the magnetic pole. Auroras then are nt imately connected with the magnetic ihenomena of the terrestrial globe.

Auroras take place at all heights. According to the measurements of Bravais their ordinary elevation is between 62 and 125 miles. According to those of Loomis the extreme point whence the rays are darted may be as high as 400 or 500 miles! This action would then be accomplished in the upper atmosph have been measured which were much less



elevated, not exceeding the clouds in elevated, not exceeding the clouds in height. Their extent is variable. An aurora observed at Cherbourg the 19th of February, 1852, was not visible at Paris, that is, at a distance of 230 miles. This display could not have been, said M. Liais, more than 7,000 yards high. On the other hand, there are auroras which spread over immense horizons. That of the 3d of September 1839 was seen in America and in Fauler 1839 was seen in America and in Fauler 1839 was seen in America and in Fauler 1839 was seen in America. ber, 1839, was seen in America and in Europe, as was also that of the 5th of January, 1769. That of the 2d of September, 1859, was visible from New York to Siberia, and from both hemispheres of the earth, from the other hemisphere as well as from ours, at the Cape of Good Hope and at

The Earth as a Light Producer. The aurora borealis was to Humboldt one of the most striking exemplifications of the faculty of our planet for emitting light. "From this phenomenon it results," said he," "that the earth emits a light distinct he," "that the earth emits a light distinct from that which she receives from the sun. The intensity of this light slightly surpasses that of the moon in her first quarter; at times it is strong enough to allow of reading printed characters; its emission, which is almost never interrupted at the poles, reminds us of the light of Venus, whose part not lighted by the sun often shines with a feeble phosphorescent light Perhams other American flour and American meats. Yes, I think reciprocity is a good thing if it is rightly managed."

"Who are our chief competitors in the wheat markets?" I asked.

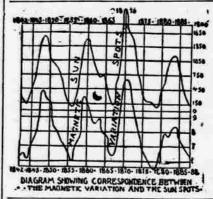
"I suppose you mean with Europe. India is raising a great deal of wheat, and it is slowly increasing its wheat area, though the indications are it will soon reach its limit. Australia raised a great deal, and we have some competition from New Zealand."

"How about stock farming in the United States, Mr. Secretary?"

not lighted by the sun often shines with a feeble phosphorescent light. Perhaps other planets also possess a light produced from their own substance. There are in our atmosphere other examples of this production of terrestrial light. Such are the famous dry fogs of 1783 and of 1831, which gave forth light quite perceptible by night; such in fine, is that diffused light which guides our steps in the nights of autumn and spring, when clouds hide the stars and the earth is not covered with snow."

We know that the magnetic needle does not remain fixed in the plane of the mag-netic meridian, but that oscillates daily to the right and to the left of this plane. The greatest departure to the east takes place about 8 o'clock in the morning. Then the needle stops, returns toward the magnetic north line, passes beyond it, and reaches its greatest deviation to the west about 1:15 o'clock in the afternoon. This phenomenon is absolutely general; it is present on the entire surface of the earth, following the same general law. The extent of the deviation, however, decreases on approaching the equator and increases toward the poles. Moreover, the movement of the needle, usually most regular, is at times troubled accidentally by perturbations which are felt at the same instant over very great expanses of territory.

duced by the daily oscillation of tempera-ture, to which are added the variations in electricity, vapor of water, atmospherio pressure, etc. The oscillation is weaker in winter, stronger in summer; the ther-mometric variation is also less in winter and greater in summer. The thermometric variation also increases in passing from the tropics to the polar regions. We may then positively affirm that this daily oscillation depends directly on the variation in tempera-ture, due to the sun, and acting through the intermediary of the atmospheric electricity on the terrestrial magnetism, whose varia The width of the diurnal oscillations varies daily, monthly and yearly. Taking the mean yearly observations we find that this oscillation becomes at least doubled in a period of about 11 years, which period, fact most worthy of attention, correspond



needle, and the intensity of the force exhibit the same correspondence. Still more; the magnetic needle from time to time exhibits abnormal agitations, perturbations caused by magnetic storms. These perturbations and the same and the same

only, without need of observing the sun. He wrote me lately that these formulæ have never waited for verification more than a few months. The curve drawn to express on a physiological chart the daily, monthly, yearly state of the sun's health presents the same deflections, the same rate and proportions as the curve representing the daily, monthly and yearly observation of the magnetic needle.

It is a coincidence veritably pregnant with questionings, that the years in which the oscillation of this innocent little blade of steel is the strongest are also the years

facts and afterward seek for explanations.

Observations That Seem Conclusive,

Visit Kensington and see its wonderful growth in building, business and popula-tion. Buy a lot at present prices and the amount invested will soon double.

You're looking well. I'm taking Bisque of Beef herbs and aromatics. 50c and \$1.

# panses of territory. Variations Due to Temperature.

This daily oscillation of the needle is pro-

with the period of the solar spots, the maximum of the oscillations coinciding with the maximum of spots, and the minimum of the one with the minimum of the other. All the other elements of magnetism, the dip of the

bations also correspond with the great agi-tations observed in the sun.

If we trace the curve of the number of olar spots (the mean diurnal extent of the solar surface covered by spots for each year), and beneath it the curve expressing the magnetic variation according to a complete series of observations, we obtain the accompanying diagram, which speaks for itself, giving a precise affirmation of this real correspondence. We notice that the real correspondence. We notice that the maxima and minima, both of magnetic force and of the solar spots, are far from invari-ably reaching the same value.

## How to Prophesy Sun Spots.

The correspondence is so striking that an astronomer, M. Wolf, director of the ob-servatory at Zurich, has established formue for calculating the number of spots on the sun by examining magnetic observations only, without need of observing the sun.

the oscillation of this innocent little blade of steel is the strongest are also the years when there are the most spots, the most eruptions, the most tempests in the sun; and that the years when its daily deviations are the most feeble are those in which we observe in the orb of day neither spots, eruptions nor tempests. Is there, then, a magnetic bond between the immense solar globe and our own wandering abode? Is the sun magnetie? But magnetic currents disappear at a temperature of redhot iron, and the incandescent flame of light is of a temperature incomparably higher. Is there an electric influx from the sun to the earth through a space of more than 93,000,-000 miles? All these questions are as yet so many mysteries. Let us first establish the

On the 1st of September, 1859, two astronomers, Carrington and Hodgson, were observing the sun independently of each other, the first on a screen which received the image, the second directly through the telescope, when suddenly a dazzling flash of light broke forth from the midst of a group of spots. This light shone for the space of or spots. This light shone for the space of five minutes above the spots without altering their form, and as if it had been altogether independent of them, and it must have been the effect of a fearful conflagration in the solar atmosphere. Each observer noted the fact separately, and was blinded by it for an instant. Now, notice the surprising coincidence

At the very moment when the sun broke into flames in this manner the magnetic in-struments at the Kew observatory near London manifested a strange agitation; the magnetic needle leaped from side to side for an hour as if it had gone wild. More-over, a part of the world, during that night and the following one, was wrapped in the light of an aurora borealis, in Europe as well as in America. Violent magnetic per-turbations were manifested, and in several ces the telegraphic lines ceased to oper ate. How can we avoid associating one with the other of these two curious events? Many examples of this same coincidence CAMILLE FLAMMARION.

Fon strengthening and clearing the voice, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches."—"I have commended them to friends who were public speakers, and they have proved extremely serviceable."—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Buy lots at Kensington and you will

# Quick-Safe-Sure,

Allcock's Porous Plasters are the great external remedy of the day. The quickest, safest, surest, best. Not only immeasurably superior to all other plasters, but also to liniments, ointments, oils and similar unctuous

Beware of imitations, and do not be deceived by misrepresentation. Ask for Allcock's, and let no solicitation or explanation induce you to accept a substitute.

## **GOLD SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.**

We have just received a consignment of 360 pair of Solid Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses, which we will offer at \$3 each; the regular prices for same are \$5 and \$6. The lenses are the best Russian pebble, and we will examine the eyes and fit the glasses free of charge.

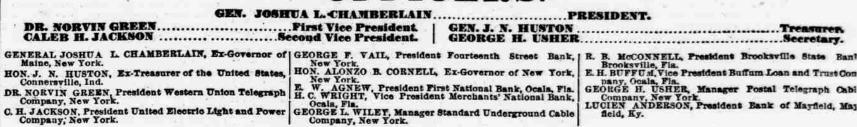
SMIT'S, SOLE AGENT FOR CHEMICAL DIAMONDS, COR. LIBERTY AND SMITHFIELD, AND SII SMITHFIELD ST.

# PRICE OF STOCK WILL BE ADVANCED APRIL 1 TO \$5.25.

# 6 PER CENT GUARANTEED DIVIDEND. OCALA ME SILVER SPRINGS COMPANY.

Capital Stock, \$1,000,000. Shares, \$10, par value, full paid and subject to no liability or assessment of any kind. OFFERED AT \$5 PER SHARE UNTIL APRIL 1, 1892.

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FINANCE COMMITTEE: REGISTRAR OF STOCK: Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, Hon. J. N. Huston, Caleb H. Jackson. The State Trust Company, - - 50 Wall Street, New York

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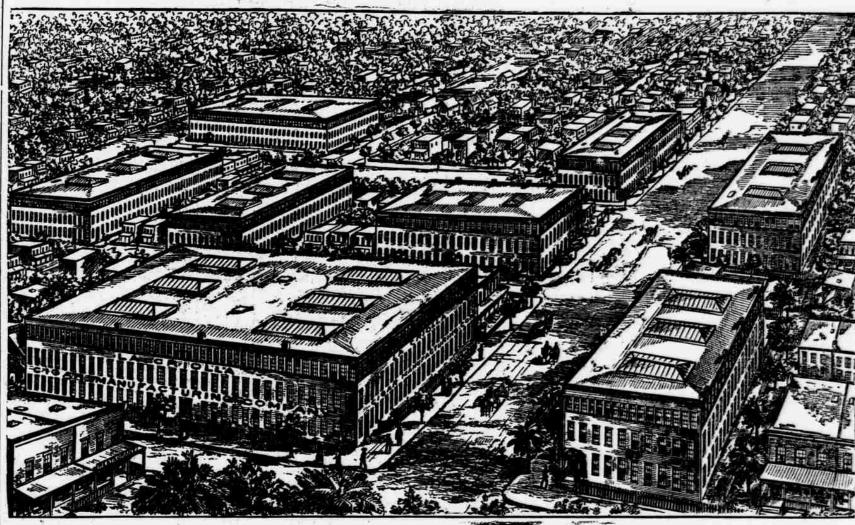
BUFFUM LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.....

AT SELLING PRICE OF STOCK TO-DAY, \$5.00 PER SHARE, THE ABOVE DIVIDEND IS AT THE RATE OF 12 PER CENT PER ANNUM ON TH

A Quarterly Dividend of 1 1-2 Per Cent Upon the Guaranteed Stock of This Company Will Be Paid by The State Trus Company, April 1, 1892, Upon Presentation of the Guaranteed Stock Certificates.

# A LARGE SYNDICATE OF CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

One of the largest industrial syndicates ever organized in this country has just been consummated. The La Criolla Cigar Manufacturing Company, R. B. McConnell, Treasurer at the present time located in Ocala, has combined with other cigar manufacturers from Key West, Florida, Cuba and New York City, representing over \$1,000,000 cash capital, and



Factory No. 2..... 3,000..... ...... 757..... 50x100 1,000..... ...... Factory No. 4..... ...... \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 1,000..... Factory No. 6. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 75..... ......... 50x100 " 52,00 52,00 ...... 1,000 ..... 75..... Total, \$728,00

These factories will have, an annual product of 29,120,000 cigars the first year, and will rapidly increase in product and number of hands employed thereafter. The wage It is a well known fact that cigar employes receive large wages; also that almost without exception they spend their money freely every week as they earn it. These eigh factories will give an increase of population to Ocala of over 2,500 people, about 1,000 of whom will be employed in the factories. They will require 700 houses, which will be built immediately at West End Ocala. The La Criolla Cigar Manufacturing Company assure us that 200 houses are to-day under contract to be built within 90 days. The location of these factories will enhance the value of all adjacent real estate three times its present value.

The Ocala and Silver Springs Company is now negotiating for other factories, which will undoubtedly soon be secured.

A Company from Havana, Cuba, have started a tobacco farm of 160 acres near Ocala, on which they will raise Havana wrapper and filler, and, from previous careful experiments, believe it will be equal in quality to Cuban tobacco.

Tampa, Florida, has increased 20,000 in population during the past five years, largely through cigar factories being located there. This fact proves much for the enormous benefits surely to follow the eight cigar factories secured for Ocala.

PRESENT ACTUAL ASSE	:15.
5,461 city lots in West End Ocals	373,050
of 50 acres each	132,000
The Ocala House, located in center of Ocala	250,000
land adjoining	250,000
Total actual assets	905,050

The company has also secured advantage The company has also secured advantage-ous contracts, the fulfillment of which en-tails no liability to the company other than commissions, and when completed the fol-lowing productive properties and securities will be added to the assets of the company; \$500,000 of the \$1,000,000 Capital Stock of the company is held in trust by the State Trust Company until these maturing assets have become the actual assets of the company.

ASSETS MATURING.

15,000

Making the completed total as-

ing sources:
First. The yearly earnings of the Ocals
House, which is crowded to its utmost capacity every year. Estimated yearly earnings, under present management, \$25,000.
Second. Sale of the Company's city lots in
West End Ocala. Estimated yearly sales,
\$100,000. West End Ocala. Estimated yearly sales, \$100,000.

Third. Earnings of the Casino, which will be built at Silver Springs; the renting of gondolas and other-boats to pleasure parties on Silver Springs and the Ockiawaha river, and the sale of villa sites of the land around Silver Springs; also those on either side of the grand boulevard driveway from Ocala, through East End Ocala, to Silver Springs. Estimated yearly sales, \$40,000.

Fourth. The dividends from securities of Continental Phosphate Company; the Ockiawaha River Fruit Company, and Ocala Street and Suburban Railroad Company. Estimated, \$5000.

The total estimated income of the Com-

INCOME OF COMPANY

The total estimated income of the Com-pany is \$200,000 per annum, or gross an-nual earnings of 20 per cent on the \$1,000,-000 capital stock of the Company. QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS.

A deposit has been made with The State
Trust Company, 50 Wall street, New
York City, as a guarantee fund for
the payment of a dividend at the
rate of 8 per cent per annum for the
next 12 months, payable quarterly beginning April 1, 1892, for all stock offered for
sale, and each certificate of stock will be
stamped by The State Trust Company to
that effect.

The policy of the company is to pay
dividends from its earning quarterly, on the
first of each and every April, July, October
and January, beginning April 1, 1892, at the

Will be derived principally from the follow-PER SHARE.

Price will be advanced April 1, 1899, to \$5 25 per share, and further advanced shortly afterward.

The only thousand shares of this stock only are offered at \$5 per share. The right is reserved to withdraw stock from sale when this stock has been subscribed for. The net served to withdraw stock from si this stock has been subscribed for. receipts from the sale of city lots, also the income of the Ocala House, Silver Springs Hotel and all other revenues will go first to the dividend fund, and thereafter to im-provements of the company's property.

UNTIL APRIL 1, 1892. \$25 will purchase five shares, or \$5 ar value of stock. alue of stock. \$100 will purchase 20 shares, or \$200 par

**EXCURSION TO OCALA.** A SPECIAL CUR

From New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore Washington and other principal points of Washington and other principal points on the Pennsylvania system is fixed for March 29, and will be transported in a special train of Pullman Vestibule Sleeping and Dining Cars. The trip will admit of a visit of two whole weeks in Florida. Low rates; full particulars on application.

rate of not less than 6 per cent per annum on the par value of stock.

PRESENT PRICE OF STOCK, \$5 county seat; has three railroads, street railways, electric lights, city water works, five notels, three banks, ten churches, first-class schools and a large number of manufactu

## PHENOMENAL GROWTH. Population 1888, 2,000 people; aggregat

Population 1838, 2,000 people; aggregat business, \$2,000,000.
Population 1890, 5,000 people; aggregat business, \$7,000,000.
Population 1891, 6,500 people; aggregat business, \$14,000,000.
This enormous and rapid increase is du largely to the new phosphate discoveries an the growing industries of Florida in genera and Ocala in particular. Over \$25,000,000 c capital has been invested the pass thre years. years.
The Ocala & Silver Springs Company The Ocala & Silver Springs Company in now negotiating for other factories, which will undoubtedly soon be secured.

The Policy of the Company will be to an in the development of Ocala and add to it population by securing the location of various manufacturing industries.

No Orders will be received at the present price of \$5 per share after 13 o'clock midnight, April 1, and all orders for stock should be mailed as soon as possible. All stoce purchased previous to April 1 will receive the April dividend. Application will shorth be made to have the stock listed on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Checago Exchanges. Orders for stock will filled as received in any amount from fively shares and upward, as it is desired to have as many stockholders throughout the United States as possible, who will thereby becoming the states as possible, who will thereby becoming the tremarkable city.

OCALA, FLORIDA. Ocala is the center of the great orange belt;

## Address all orders and make all remittances to Hon. J. N. HUSTON, Treasurer Ocala and Silver Springs Company. Home Offices: 172 World Building, New York City. Branch Offices:

## ROOM 41, VANDERGRIFT BUILDING, 103 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURG; 504, 505 Penn Mutual Building, Philadelphia, Pa.; 53 Congress St., Boston, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Ocala, Fla.; Silver Springs, Pla.

London, England; Paris, France. 13-A 48-Page Illustrated Prospectus, Plet of City Lots, With Price List and Other Full Information, Will Be Mailed Free to Applicants From Any of the Company's Offices.