

DESERT AND SWAMP

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

UNCLE JERRY RUSK IS HOPEFUL.

Farming is a Profession and the Alliance a Sign of Progress.

CATERING TO THE FOREIGN MARKETS

WASHINGTON, March 25.

SPENT AN EVENING

at the home of Uncle Jerry Rusk at his house on Massachusetts avenue.

The home of Uncle Jerry Rusk is one of the pleasantest at the capital.

His house is a big brick painted drab, and it contains, I judge, somewhere between 15 and 20 rooms.

The house is well but plainly furnished, but there is an air of every-day comfort about it, and visitors all ways feel at home in it.

Secretary Rusk spends most of his evenings at home. It is 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 manly and to 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 brought up on a farm, and that his father had a half-section of land in Morgan county, O.

"I was 14 years old," said General Rusk, "when my father died and left me to manage the farm. I had been used to horses since I was a baby and I knew how to drive long before I became acquainted 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 Zanesville to Newark. It was a big Concord coach with four horses and I sat on a 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 years.

"It was as a stage driver that you first met James A. Garfield, was it not?"

"Yes, Garfield was driving a mule on the canal. 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 days and was very fond of wrestling. This was the chief amusement of the boys of my time 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 it, 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 canal until we met in the army. It was at Chattanooga. He was on the staff of General Thomas, and I had command of a regiment. During our stay here we met and recalled old times. Shortly after this Garfield was home on a furlough, and during this time they elected him to Congress. I did not see him again until I came to Congress myself, and we served there for some years together. I know him very well, and I think I brought about his nomination."

"How did you come to go to Wisconsin, General?"

"It is 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 stage-roading 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."

Jerry could make a barrel.

"I have seen it stated, General, that you learned the cooper's trade. Is that so?"

"Yes, you could make a barrel to-day, could you?"

"Well, 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 apprentice to a cooper. All the farmers in our region made barrels when I was a boy. It was our winter work, and I got so that I could make six barrels any day. I have made as high as 20 in a day, and as we got from 25 to 30 cents a barrel, you see the work was quite profitable."

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 people. 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 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 statistics which we have over at my department to-day our live stock is worth nearly twice as much more. We have learned to prevent diseases of stock, and we have given up in better breeding and better feeding. To-day our best beef is sold at 2 years old. It was not many years since it was not thought to be beef unless the animal was at least 4 years old, and yet the meat of the 2-year-old beefs of to-day is of the finest quality, and it surpasses in weight that of the average beef of 20 years ago. Where beefs can be turned off in half the time, a man can raise twice as many from the same land, and the early maturity of our mutton and swine is to-day as marked as that of our beef."

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 this world have got to be fed and their food

THE AURORA'S GLORY

Reflected in Word Paintings From Poetic Camille Flammarion.

HOW MAGNETIC NEEDLES DANCE

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

INFLUENCE OF SPOTS ON THE SUN

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.)

Our terrestrial globe is an immense reservoir of that subtle 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 inhospitable shores.

A bright aurora borealis illumines the face of Stockholm or of Reikiavik, 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. It is 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 accomplished in the aerial heights.

What the Magnetic Needle Shows.

At Spitzbergen a magnetic needle hung horizontally by an untripped thread, turns toward the West; at the beginning of an aurora, the observer of this needle will find that instead of remaining motionless it means subject to an untripped agitation. An aurora grows more brilliant the needle's agitation increases, and without leaving his study the observer 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 needle freely suspended on a pivot, and pointing in the direction of the magnetic meridian; it is not horizontal, but dips toward the magnetic pole. Auroras then are a phenomenon of the terrestrial globe.

Auroras take place at all heights. According to the measurements of Bravais nations. Look at it. Our 55,000,000 of more than 100,000,000 of 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 division, every man, woman and child would get 33 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 Brood 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 so. I sent a man to Germany last year to introduce our corn. 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 as three pounds of rye bread. They call it 'Murphy Brod,' after the name of the man I sent over to introduce it. And then as to the other part of the corn, the Germans now know that they are all right and through the inspectors that we have instituted, our exports to all parts of Europe are 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?"

"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 sent to other nations. We have been about the only nation in the world who has not its hands on the business principles, and I don't believe in giving something for nothing, and I am for that kind of reciprocity that will benefit the largest part of our people."

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

"Think what we might have had from Brazil to-day if we had not sold our coffee. We import about \$75,000,000 of coffee every year and when we dropped the duty, Brazil quietly put on an export tax of 10 per cent. It cost us just gave \$70,000,000 to that country. It is the same with hides. Now in these things we might have gotten a trade to the advantage of the United States. Instead of that, I think reciprocity is a good thing if it is rightly managed."

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

"The United States, Canada, and India. 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 raises a great deal, and we have some competition from New Zealand."

"How about stock farming in the United 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 see the finest and best cattle from Maine to California and the best imported stock is used. Farmers are learning what kind of stock is best for the dairy and the butcher, and the great success of 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 1,500,000,000 pounds of butter yearly. We send away a large amount of cheese and we turn out nearly 500,000,000 pounds of the same 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."

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 does the patient bear to the attendant?

THE QUEEN will give an elegant Mason & Rich or Steiway Fine Toned upright Piano to the first person answering the question in the next issue of the Dispatch. 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 for "The Canadian Queen Galop," the latest and most popular piece of fifty-cent copyrighted music issued during the past year, set out together with a copy of the Queen containing full particulars, and 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 Mysteries, Ghostly Show.

INFLUENCE OF SPOTS ON THE SUN

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.)

Our terrestrial globe is an immense reservoir of that subtle 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 inhospitable shores.

A bright aurora borealis illumines the face of Stockholm or of Reikiavik, 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. It is 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 accomplished in the aerial heights.

What the Magnetic Needle Shows.

At Spitzbergen a magnetic needle hung horizontally by an untripped thread, turns toward the West; at the beginning of an aurora, the observer of this needle will find that instead of remaining motionless it means subject to an untripped agitation. An aurora grows more brilliant the needle's agitation increases, and without leaving his study the observer 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 needle freely suspended on a pivot, and pointing in the direction of the magnetic meridian; it is not horizontal, but dips toward the magnetic pole. Auroras then are a phenomenon of the terrestrial globe.

Auroras take place at all heights. According to the measurements of Bravais nations. Look at it. Our 55,000,000 of more than 100,000,000 of 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 division, every man, woman and child would get 33 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 Brood 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 so. I sent a man to Germany last year to introduce our corn. 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 as three pounds of rye bread. They call it 'Murphy Brod,' after the name of the man I sent over to introduce it. And then as to the other part of the corn, the Germans now know that they are all right and through the inspectors that we have instituted, our exports to all parts of Europe are 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?"

"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 sent to other nations. We have been about the only nation in the world who has not its hands on the business principles, and I don't believe in giving something for nothing, and I am for that kind of reciprocity that will benefit the largest part of our people."

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

"Think what we might have had from Brazil to-day if we had not sold our coffee. We import about \$75,000,000 of coffee every year and when we dropped the duty, Brazil quietly put on an export tax of 10 per cent. It cost us just gave \$70,000,000 to that country. It is the same with hides. Now in these things we might have gotten a trade to the advantage of the United States. Instead of that, I think reciprocity is a good thing if it is rightly managed."

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

"The United States, Canada, and India. 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 raises a great deal, and we have some competition from New Zealand."

"How about stock farming in the United 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 see the finest and best cattle from Maine to California and the best imported stock is used. Farmers are learning what kind of stock is best for the dairy and the butcher, and the great success of 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 1,500,000,000 pounds of butter yearly. We send away a large amount of cheese and we turn out nearly 500,000,000 pounds of the same 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."

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 does the patient bear to the attendant?

THE QUEEN will give an elegant Mason & Rich or Steiway Fine Toned upright Piano to the first person answering the question in the next issue of the Dispatch. 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 for "The Canadian Queen Galop," the latest and most popular piece of fifty-cent copyrighted music issued during the past year, set out together with a copy of the Queen containing full particulars, and 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 Mysteries, Ghostly Show.

INFLUENCE OF SPOTS ON THE SUN

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.)

Our terrestrial globe is an immense reservoir of that subtle 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 inhospitable shores.

A bright aurora borealis illumines the face of Stockholm or of Reikiavik, 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. It is 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 accomplished in the aerial heights.

What the Magnetic Needle Shows.

At Spitzbergen a magnetic needle hung horizontally by an untripped thread, turns toward the West; at the beginning of an aurora, the observer of this needle will find that instead of remaining motionless it means subject to an untripped agitation. An aurora grows more brilliant the needle's agitation increases, and without leaving his study the observer 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 needle freely suspended on a pivot, and pointing in the direction of the magnetic meridian; it is not horizontal, but dips toward the magnetic pole. Auroras then are a phenomenon of the terrestrial globe.

Auroras take place at all heights. According to the measurements of Bravais nations. Look at it. Our 55,000,000 of more than 100,000,000 of 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 division, every man, woman and child would get 33 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 Brood 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 so. I sent a man to Germany last year to introduce our corn. 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 as three pounds of rye bread. They call it 'Murphy Brod,' after the name of the man I sent over to introduce it. And then as to the other part of the corn, the Germans now know that they are all right and through the inspectors that we have instituted, our exports to all parts of Europe are 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?"

"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 sent to other nations. We have been about the only nation in the world who has not its hands on the business principles, and I don't believe in giving something for nothing, and I am for that kind of reciprocity that will benefit the largest part of our people."

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

"Think what we might have had from Brazil to-day if we had not sold our coffee. We import about \$75,000,000 of coffee every year and when we dropped the duty, Brazil quietly put on an export tax of 10 per cent. It cost us just gave \$70,000,000 to that country. It is the same with hides. Now in these things we might have gotten a trade to the advantage of the United States. Instead of that, I think reciprocity is a good thing if it is rightly managed."

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

"The United States, Canada, and India. 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 raises a great deal, and we have some competition from New Zealand."

"How about stock farming in the United 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 see the finest and best cattle from Maine to California and the best imported stock is used. Farmers are learning what kind of stock is best for the dairy and the butcher, and the great success of 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 1,500,000,000 pounds of butter yearly. We send away a large amount of cheese and we turn out nearly 500,000,000 pounds of the same 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."

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 does the patient bear to the attendant?

THE QUEEN will give an elegant Mason & Rich or Steiway Fine Toned upright Piano to the first person answering the question in the next issue of the Dispatch. 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 for "The Canadian Queen Galop," the latest and most popular piece of fifty-cent copyrighted music issued during the past year, set out together with a copy of the Queen containing full particulars, and 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.

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

6 PER CENT GUARANTEED DIVIDEND. 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.

OFFICERS: DR. NORVIN GREEN, First Vice President; GALEB H. JACKSON, Second Vice President; GEN. J. N. HUSTON, President; GEORGE H. USHER, Secretary.

GENERAL JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN, Ex-Governor of Maine, New York; HON. J. N. HUSTON, Ex-Treasurer of the United States, Commerce, Ind.; DR. NORVIN GREEN, President Western Union Telegraph Company, New York; C. H. JACKSON, President United Electric Light and Power Company, New York.

GEORGE F. VAIL, President Fourteenth Street Bank, New York; HON. ALONZO B. CORNELL, Ex-Governor of New York, Commerce, Ind.; E. W. AGNEW, President First National Bank, Ocala, Fla.; H. C. WRIGHT, Vice President Merchants' National Bank, Ocala, Fla.; GEORGE L. WILEY, Manager Standard Underground Cable Company, New York.

FINANCE COMMITTEE: Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, Hon. J. N. Huston, Caleb H. Jackson, The State Trust Company.

REGISTRAR OF STOCK: 50 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

DEPOSITORIES: THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, 50 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY; FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Ocala, Fla.; MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, Ocala, Fla.; BUFFUM LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Ocala, Fla.

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 THE PURCHASE PRICE OF STOCK.

A Quarterly Dividend of 1-2 Per Cent Upon the Guaranteed Stock of This Company Will Be Paid by The State Trust 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 agreed to erect at once in West End Ocala eight cigar factories as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Factory No., Size of Factory, No. of hands employed, Wages paid weekly, Wages paid yearly.

Total, 880 Total, \$14,000 Total, \$728,000

These factories will have an annual product of 20,120,000 cigars the first year, and will rapidly increase in product and number of hands employed thereafter. The wage paid out the first year will aggregate \$728,000.

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 eight 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 assures 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, has 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 50,000 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 ASSETS.

5,461 city lots in West End Ocala, \$375,000; 2,640 acres in orange grove tracts, 133,000; 60 acres each, 133,000; The Ocala House, located in center of Ocala, 250,000; Silver Springs Hotel and 80 acres land adjoining, 250,000; Total actual assets, \$935,000.

INCOME OF COMPANY

Will be derived principally from the following sources: First, The yearly earnings of the Ocala House, which are \$100,000; Second, Estimated yearly earnings, under present management, \$25,000; Third, Sale of the Company's city lots in West End Ocala. Estimated yearly sales, \$25,000.

Fourth, Earnings of the Casino, which will be built at Silver Springs; the renting of golf links and other boats to pleasure parties on Silver Springs and the Ocklawaha 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, Silver Springs, and Suburban Railroad Company. Estimated, \$25,000.

Fifth, The estimated income of the Continental Phosphate Company; the Ocklawaha River Fruit Company; and Ocala Street and Suburban Railroad Company. Estimated, \$25,000.

Total estimated income of the Company is \$200,000 per annum, or gross annual earnings of 20 per cent on the \$1,000,000 capital stock of the Company.

QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS.