CLOSING OUT

Every.... Winter Jacket

In "The Big Store" at Tremendous Price Reductions.

$20.00 FOR $5.00.

Choice of every Lady's and Miss's Fitted Jacket in "The Big Store"—worth up to $20, for **$5.00**

Choice of every Lady's and Miss's Box Coat in "The Big Store"—worth up to $20, for **$7.50**

Ladies' Walking Skirts—In Blacks and Grays, underwent a slight reduction in the big sale—regular price $3, will be there last at **$1.98**

Ladies' Cloth Shirt Waists—In plaids and plain colors, made in Dimmity effects—worth up to $1.00, reduced in the sale to **50c**

A Bargain in Rainy-Day Suits—A Rubber Rain Suit—made of the best quality Cravenette materials, in all the desirable styles—formerly sold at $12.00, for **$7.50**

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"THE BIG STORE."

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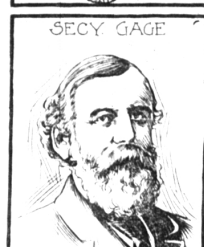
Advertise in the

ECCENTRIC.

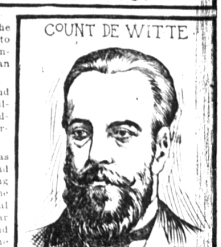
It Pays.

THE TROUBLE WITH RUSSIA



SECY GAGE

SECRETARY GAGE'S CONTENTION. The system of internal taxation in Russia amounts to a bounty on sugar, and that fact makes the exported sugar subject to a countervailing duty.



COUNT DE WITTE

SERGE DE WITTE'S CONTENTION. Russia pays no money for exported sugar. The refunding of internal taxes on receipt stocks of sugar in order to exportation is not a bounty on sugar.

(Non-unpatriotic Russia, actuated, of course, by her own sugar trust, has retaliated against the United States because of our government's treatment of Russian beet sugar. Russia is contending, quite properly, that sugar growers on all are expected by them. The Dingley tariff law of the United States provides for a countervailing duty on all foreign beet sugars receiving an export duty, the amount of the duty to be the same as the bounty paid by the exporting country. A cargo of Russian beet sugar brought to this country has caused the enforcement of this tariff provision by the secretary of the treasury. The amount of the duty levied against the Russian sugar is sufficient to exclude it from our markets. In retaliation Russia has terminated certain preferential tariff advantages heretofore conceded to the United States. This action amounts to creating a prohibition against the importation into Russia of American iron and steel and machinery.

A tariff war between America and Russia may cost America many millions a year besides the general goodwill of Russia, which in past emergencies has been steadfast.

The traditional friendship that has existed between the United States and Russia is an assurance that ill-feeling will not be engendered between the peoples on account of commercial rivalry. When the revolutionary war broke out Russia was quick to send aid to the struggling fleets. When the civil war was on and hostilities were threatened with England on account of the arrest of Mason and Slidell, Russia did another friendly act that for a genuine spirit has never been surpassed in history. England sent a fleet to New York for the purpose of making a hostile demonstration. Although the nature from England was shrouded in solemn secrecy as to destination, it had hardly been anchored off New York when a more powerful Russian fleet sailed in and took up a position between the British fleet and the city. The Russians began to clear their decks for action. Nothing this the British admiral sent a message to the Russian flagship, the same being a request for an explanation. The Russian sent back word that he was merely going through the customary practice drill. Very suddenly the British squadron set sail. It was followed by the Russians, and the Russians had probably saved New York; but it was years afterward before the truth became known. The late Czar of Russia, whose brother was in charge of the fleet, confided the story to De Talmage.

Again in 1895, when the United States treasury was being depleted of gold and exports of the yellow metal threatened the stability of the nation, Russia, through her present finance minister, Serge Yulevitch (De Witte, profferred a loan of $100,000,000 in gold to be paid back at any time we saw fit. The proffer was declined and bonds issued instead.

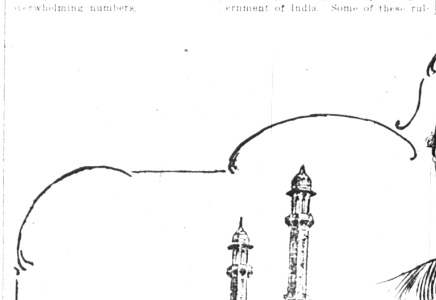
It was during the civil war that the Alaskan purchase came up. President Lincoln reminded the Russian minister that we were short of gold. He suggested that Russia was in no hurry for the money that we could pay when we were able and without any interest charge whatever.

We have had many friends among the nations of Europe, but with the exception of Russia and France, they have been "fair weather" ones. In times of adversity Russia could always be depended upon.

India Threatens Revolt.

The news from the far east is not encouraging to England. The mighty empire of India is getting ready to revolt and before long the coast cities held by the British may be reduced by overwhelming numbers.

There are in India 650 native states great and small. They are governed by their own princes and chiefs with the advice and help of British residents, representing the supreme government of India. Some of these rulers administer the internal affairs of their respective states with almost complete independence. Their authority, however, is limited by their individual treaties and engagements. The suzerain power does not allow them to go to war with one another, nor to form alliances with foreign powers, and it intervenes in cases of bad gov-



MOSQUE AT BENARES—FANATICS' HEADQUARTERS.

LORD CURZON

ernment or oppression, exercising a general control in the direction of peace and contentment. These feudatory rulers possess revenues and armies. The gross income of the princes of India is £15,000,000 ($75,000,000), the sum of their tribute is £600,000 ($3,000,000) per annum and they maintain in all 80,000 native troops in addition to those they furnish for the imperial service.

The relations between British and natives have until lately been perfectly amicable. All are equal before the law. A native can earn exactly the same wage as a British workman. Officials as Europeans have a far greater capacity for work than the natives and are able to do more work in a shorter time. A consciousness of superiority sometimes produces arrogance, which is a fruitful source of racial disputes and probably is at the bottom of the present disturbance.

Formosa has only one railway line.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTICE.

Ex-sheriff R. D. Bett, who acted as auctioneer before going into the sheriff's office, has decided to resume that work. Parties desiring his services may leave notice at THE ECCENTRIC office or with Geo. W. Fay. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

A Horrible Outbreak

"A deep sores on my little daughter's head developed into a case of scald head," writes C. P. Isbell, of Morgantown, Tenn., "but Bucklen's Arnica Salve completely cured her." It's a guaranteed cure for Eczema, Fever, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Sores, Ulcers and Piles. Only 25 cents at Whitehead & Mitchell's drug store.

Westwood, the estate of Sir John Pakington, who was said to be the original of Addison's Sir Roger de Coverley, has just passed forever out of the hands of the Pakington family. They had owned it since the time of Elizabeth. A Yorkshire manufacturer has bought it for $350,000.

Emile Zola has been busy putting the finishing touches on a new novel, which is entitled "Travail." This will appear in English early in the new year, under the title of "Labor." When his "Fecondite" was published it appeared in English under the title of "Fruitfulness." It was understood to be the first of a series of four connected works, which his admirers call his "four gospels." The others will be "Verite" and "Justice."

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures.

FLORIDA

Connections

Are good via the Queen & Crescent Route and Southern Ry. for Florida, New Orleans, Cuba or Gulf Coast. All lines of travel. Call and let us make direct connections with our fast limited trains which leave Cincinnati 8:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. Leave Louisville, Ky., 7:45 a.m. and 7:45 p.m.

Free Chair Cars on night trains. Parlor, Observation and Dining Cars on day trains. Excellent through service to Jacksonville, Tampa, Port Tarpon, Palm Beach, Ocala, Gainesville, Live Oak, Georgia, Kentucky, Asheville, Savannah, Atlanta, Birmingham, New Orleans, Lexington, Lanes, St. Augustine, Asheville and Shreveport.

W. C. RINHART, GEN'L PASS. AGT. CINCINNATI.

NEW ORLEANS

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Experiments with Wheat.

At the Ontario experiment station tests with wheat have been a prominent part of the work. Some of the results are reported on as follows.

The average of several years results from seeding at different dates shows that the grain which was sown on or before the ninth of September gave a considerably larger yield of both straw and grain than that which was sown after that date. The very best yields were obtained from the wheat which was sown in the last week of August.

An experiment with different preparations of winter wheat land has been conducted in duplicate in each of four years. The average results in bushels of grain per acre of the eight lots were as follows: Twenty lots of farmyard manure per acre on bare summer fallow, 40.9; crop of peas plowed under, 36.1; bare summer fallow, 36.8; crop of buckwheat plowed under, 29.6. These results show that peas give much better results than buckwheat when used as a green manure on land to be used for winter wheat.

In an experiment conducted during the past year in growing wheat on grass sod and on corn sod it was found that the former gave 28.2 per cent less in yield of grain per acre than the latter. Ten pots were used for the experiment. The crop of both grass and clover was removed from the land in 1899, after which the land was plowed and the wheat was sown during the first week of September. The experiment will likely be repeated for several years.

In each of six years an experiment has been conducted in duplicate by sowing winter wheat broadcast and with a drill. The results from sowing the same quantities of seed by the two methods are very similar, the yields per acre being practically equal. It should be understood that the land was in a good state of cultivation when the seeding took place, in every case.

In order to find out the influence of cutting wheat at different stages of maturity upon the quality of the grain for seed purposes, samples were taken from the crop cut at different dates, and these samples were carefully sown upon separate plots. In the average results of these tests made with two varieties in each of five years, it was found that the heaviest weight of grain per measured bushel, and the largest yield of grain and straw per acre, were produced from seed taken from the crop which had been allowed to become very ripe before it was cut.

Horticultural Observations.

We notice in a contemporary a recipe for sulphuring apples, by which method they can be kept without canning. In brief, the plan is to put the pared and quartered apples in a barrel in which is to be burned a cupful of sulphur. Until further advised our readers should beware of the process. Sulphured fruit is under the ban of medical authorities and is considered bad food. Canning and drying give healthful food products and these processes should not be abandoned for one that gives questionable results.

* * *

Now is the time to be preparing for the early radishes and lettuce. To have them early increases their value to the eater. By growing them in a hot bed they can be placed on the table from four to six weeks earlier than if grown in the open ground. Make the bed on the south side of a building, where it will receive all of the sunlight possible, and where it will get little wind. The manure bed may be made in a pit or on a level and covered with a few inches of good loam. The glass should of course slope toward the south to catch the sun and turn the rain. The radishes can be sown in drills or broadcast, but must be thinned to give room for development. Good radishes must be grown rapidly to be tender.

* * *

Grape growers have generally paid little or no attention to the question of cross fertilization of grapes, believing most grapes to be sufficiently self-fertile to give a good yield of fruit if other conditions were right. Of late some of our stations have taken up the question and have found that the varieties differ greatly in this regard, some being self-sterile, others only partly self-fertile. The self-sterile varieties cannot be improved by planting them together, but may be benefited by planting them near the self-fertilizers. However, little definite information exists on this point, and it is evident that a great deal of experimental work must yet be done to give us light on the subject. Very marked results have already been secured, indicating that a variety which is more or less incapable of fertilizing itself generally fails in the fertilizing of other self-sterile variety, while on the other hand the self-fertile varieties have usually been successful in fertilizing the self-sterile sorts upon which they have been tried. Further investigation is necessary to determine whether any crops may be more successful in fertilizing some varieties than others.

Weeds in the Garden.

Weeds injure growing crops by appropriating the already prepared plant food, by removing water from the soil, and in the case of small vegetables by excluding light. While a soil may be very fertile, there seldom is present enough plant food, in the form necessary for the use of plants, to support a crop of weeds and a crop of vegetables at the same time. But weeds usually do the greatest injury by removing from about the roots of the crop the water needed by it. Not only do weeds require water for their own use, but water is continually evaporating from the surface of their leaves. While they may shade the surface of the soil so as to check evaporation there, the evaporation from their leaves is much more rapid than it would be from the surface of the unshaded soil, if it were properly cultivated. Thus, the destruction of the weeds by cultivation not only curtails the loss of plant food and of water, but the process produces all the desirable conditions of the soil mentioned above.

At the Tennessee Dairy School.

Geo. W. Markham, writing to the Farmers' Review from the Tennessee Agricultural college, says: "The short course began January 3, 1901. There were about thirty-three students at the opening, and some have come since. Much prominence is given to dairying although all the subjects taken up seem to be very carefully considered. The dairy building is a very fine one and supplied with a large variety of milk testers, cream separators, cheese making outfits, together with all the other necessary machinery and fixtures required. All the students working in this building are uniformed in white duck suits and they present a neat and businesslike appearance. We are divided into squads and on different days have instruction in running the boiler and engine, milk testing, churning and the manipulation of the several types of separators. Besides this, there is work in pasteurizing milk and preparing it for the city trade and in the making of cheese. For myself, I have been on churning butter making milk testing, boiler and engine, etc., and I have found out that one practice period on churning extending from one to six o'clock has taught me more than I ever imagined there was to know about the subject. All the students are delighted with this work and every one is surprised at the vast amount of information required to run a dairy properly."

Ever Stop to Think

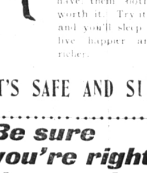
that the most valuable things in the house are the last things you think of when the house is on fire? Then, there is the danger of tramps and sneak thieves and the possibility of misplacing valuable papers.

Be Wise in Time

and rent a Safe Deposit Box in the EXCHANGE BANK, Birmingham, for a dollar a year. There are two keys and you have them both. It's worth it. Try it a year and you'll sleep better, live happier and die richer.

IT'S SAFE AND SURE.

Be sure you're right, then go ahead



By all means you should adhere to this good old adage if you are troubled with indigestion, dyspepsia, burning or pain in the stomach after eating. If yours is a case of long standing, a 50 cent bottle of

POPE'S STOMACH REGULATOR

furnishes transportation over the right road to good health.

Most Every Druggist Sells It.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY TO THE FARMER, STOCKRAISER, MANUFACTURER, INVESTOR,

Is that traversed by the

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Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, where there are splendid chances for everybody to make money.

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WHITE CROSS

ECZEMA AND DANDRUFF CURE.

It's this way

We cure

Eczema and Dandruff

WE DON'T MEAN RELIEVE, BUT CURE!

Eczema is the most dreaded disease of the human system. It is a torment, a disfigurement and a bane to your comfort.

White Cross Eczema and Dandruff cure is backed by the testimonials of hundreds who have found it an unfailing remedy. So great is our confidence in it that we make this proposition:— We will pay $100 to anyone using it according to directions and not being permanently cured. Another test of our confidence in it is that with each bottle sold we send a bank draft for $1.00. If the remedy fails to present the draft to your own bank and have your money refunded.

We sell White Cross direct to you, express prepaid on receipt of $1.00. Write for our booklet which can be had for the asking.

Address Department R,

White Cross Medical Co.,

Pontiac, Mich.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said County of Oakland, held at the Probate Office in the City of Pontiac on the 24th day of January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

Present, Joseph S. Stockwell, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of

Hugh Irving, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of William Parks, executor, praying for license to sell the real estate of said deceased for the purpose of paying debts.

It is ordered that

Monday, the 4th day of March next,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate office, be appointed for hearing said petition and that all persons interested in said estate appear at the time and place for said hearing show cause, if any there is, why said petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Oakland.

JOSEPH S. STOCKWELL,

Judge of Probate.

Feb6 Mar1

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Oakland, held at the Probate Office in the city of Pontiac on the 30th day of January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

Present, Joseph S. Stockwell, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of

Owen Fayne, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Charles V. Babcock, executor, praying for an allowance of his final account, and on reading and filing the petition of Catherine Fayne, for the appointment of Almerson Whitehead as administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of said estate.

It is ordered that

Thursday, the 7th day of March next,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate office, be appointed for hearing said petitions for the examination and allowance of said final account and the appointment of said letters, and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing in the BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Oakland.

JOSEPH S. STOCKWELL,

Feb6 Mar1 Judge of Probate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Oakland, held at the Probate Office in the city of Pontiac on the 12th day of February, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

Present, Joseph S. Stockwell, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of

Celia Beach, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of John H. Shook, praying for the probate of an instrument in writing, heretofore filed in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased.

It is ordered that the

Saturday, the 9th day of March next,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate office, be appointed for proving said instrument. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Oakland.

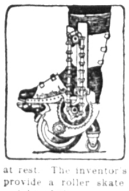
JOSEPH S. STOCKWELL,

(A TRUE COPY.) Judge of Probate

Feb6 Mar8

Foot Cycle.

The cycle forming the subject of the accompanying illustration is adapted to be attached to the feet, with the driving wheel as near as possible under the center, the springs for raising the foot usually found in such contrivances being omitted, which leaves the movement of the foot altogether at the will of the wearer and makes the support steady and solid when the person is at rest. The inventor's intention is to provide a roller skate in which the weight of the wearer shall be utilized to propel him over the pavement. A glance at the picture will show how this is accomplished. The endless chain which revolves around the two wheels engages the teeth on the under wheel. It will be seen that on either side of the chain are spring pawls which engage each link, being attached to a heel-plate on the shoe. Now when the heel is lifted the pawls engage a cog higher up than their normal position and when the weight of the skater rests on that heel again it drives the chain downward and imparts a rotary motion to the toothed wheel, which, in turn, by a simple gear arrangement, drives the wheel which propels the skater. The trailer at the rear enables the foot altogether at the will of the wearer and makes the support steady and solid when the person is at rest. The inventor's intention is to provide a roller skate in which the weight of the wearer shall be utilized to propel him over the pavement. A glance at the picture will show how this is accomplished. The endless chain which revolves around the two wheels engages the teeth on the under wheel. It will be seen that on either side of the



Laborer to Millionaire.

From the depths of a silver mine in which he wielded the pick as a day laborer, obscure and unknown, to a seat in the United States senate, the personage of millions in ready cash and mines, and all that within 10 short years—has come to Thomas Kearns, lately chosen to represent Utah in the upper house of congress.

After working for seven years as a laborer in the Ontario mine, Mr. Kearns, with Mr. Keith and others, took a lease on the Mayflower in the same camp. It was a good venture, and Mr. Kearns there laid the foundation for his future great success as a mine owner. Later on other claims were acquired and the Mayflower group was extended and re-christened the Silver King, and Mr. Kearns is now known as the "Silver King" through this association.

The advancement of Thomas Kearns began with his connection with the Ontario mine and with David Keith, who is now his partner in the ownership of the most famous of Utah's producers, the Silver King group of mines at Park City. This property is worth more than $10,000,000, it is estimated, and last year alone paid more than $1,000,000 in dividends.

Senator Kearns

A physician says tight shoes are a short cut to poor health, because persons wearing them dread exercise.