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RALEIGH LETTER.

Judge Parker the Ideal:—The Duty of County Conventions—Mr. Gorman Becomes Associate Editor of The Times.

Correspondence to The Courier

Raleigh, N. C., July 18th, 1904.—Some time ago these letters stated that, while his nomination appeared to be inevitable on the score of "availability," there was no enthusiasm for Judge Parker among N C democrats.

That statement was literally true and held good up to ten days ago. Because we did not know the man.

But it can not be truthfully asserted today. The manly and courageous telegram of Judge Parker to the national convention, immediately succeeding his nomination (as reproduced in this cor. last week) has stirred the hearts and aroused the admiration of true democrats here, and we are proud of our standard bearer. He unquestionably has the grit, the self-confidence and the individuality (as well as the intellectual ability, which we all knew beforehand that he possessed) to make not only a "good" president but a great president.

Great must have been the surprise of those who had characterized Judge Parker as the automaton of David B Hill, who had been given the credit of "discovering" Judge Parker. For David B not only was not aware that such a message was to be sent to the convention, but did not actually receive it himself, the telegram having been addressed to Mr Sheehan.

There seems to be no doubt that Judge Parker was not cleared with the record of a "quitter" which Mr Hill made in his fight with Mr Bryan over the gold plank in the platform and resolutions committee. So he stepped personally into the ring and delivered the solar plexus blow which Mr Hill failed to hand Mr Bryan.

THE NEXT GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The county conventions all over the State will be held soon. One of the most important duties which they and the senatorial district conventions will be called upon to perform is the nomination of candidates for the legislature.

From many counties comes the pleasing information that a great improvement is to be made in the personnel and character of these nominees, and that intellectual, capable, discreet and patriotic men will be selected.

This is cheering news, and it is to be hoped that it will apply to every county in the state. Some of the legislatures of this state (and democratic ones at that) have not been what they should have been. Too many weak-minded, shallow men, utterly unfitted for the place, have been sent to Raleigh of late years. Of course there were abl and highly qualified representatives and senators in all of them. But they have been "few and far between" and gradually growing alarmingly scarcer. Scores of alleged "legislators" have done actually nothing except to warm their seats and sign the auditor's vouchers for their per diem and mileage. And some few have disgraced, by their personal conduct, the counties which sent them here.

But the indications point to a strong legislature next winter, and the counties that this year nominate fourth-rate men for this position will live to regret it. Some exceedingly important matters will claim the attention of our next General Assembly—problems with which (it is to be hoped) there will be an ample force of good and honorable and intellectual legislators to deal—"men," tall and sun-crowned with ability and the desire and determination to do what they believe to be right.

A RALEIGH NEWSPAPER'S ENTERPRISE.

Your correspondent having been tendered the position of Associate Editor of the Raleigh Times, I have accepted the offer and last Thursday took general charge of the local and telegraphic news columns of that paper.

Mr John C Drewry, one of the most successful business men in North Carolina (and who can wield when he chooses an editorial pen as gracefully and strongly as though he had been in the business all his life) and who owns the paper, is just completing a new brick building erected especially for the Times plant, in the heart of the business district of the city, in which there will be installed in a few days a new $7,000 perfecting press, Mergenthaler typesetting machines and other of the latest improved mechanical equipment. The size of the paper is to be enlarged to six pages and later on to eight pages and eventually made the peer of any evening daily in the South.

The Evening Times already has a local circulation much larger than all the other papers published in Raleigh combined. A fine telegraph service is to be provided and it is intended to largely increase its general circulation outside of Raleigh.

I desire to add, and it is a pleasure to me to do so, that I will continue my relations with the weekly press of the State—those papers which I have served for the last five years with Raleigh Letters. My connection with the Times will not interfere with this work. On the contrary, it will be a distinct advantage and aid, which will be of benefit to the State papers that take the correspondence service of the Gorman News Bureau, and telegraphic reports of unusual importance can be wired to those ordering it up to the hour they go to press.

STATE CONVENTION OF FARMERS.

Secretary C W Burkett, who is also professor of agriculture at the Agr. and Mechanical College, expresses the hope that the farmers of N C will attend in large numbers the second annual convention of farmers to be held in Raleigh August 1, 2 and 3. They will have a profitable and pleasant time and can secure the low summer school railroad rates. Tickets can be bought at railroad stations for half the regular fare, good to return until and including August 6. Come on Tuesday and return on or before Saturday. A fine program has been prepared. While here all farmers attending this meeting can secure both board and lodging at the A & M College at the low rate of only 50 cents a day. Write to Prof Burkett for any additional particulars desired, to this address: Prof W C Burkett, West Raleigh, N C.

Freemasons throughout the State will be glad to learn that the plans for the building of the beautiful Masonic Temple in this city are progressing splendidly. Grand Secretary John C Drewry, who is also secretary of the Temple Building Committee, is in fine spirits over the outlook and says the work of construction can begin before very long.

LEEWNAM.

Profit in Poultry

As pointers of possibilities of profits in the poultry business, the Florida Times-Union says that in Volusia county, Florida, there were last year 41,802 chickens, 989 turkeys, 522 ducks and 351 geese, and the number of eggs produced was 259,190 dozen, valued at $60,614. One ranch of 1000 hens produced 10,000 dozen eggs, all of which were sold under contract at 30 cents a dozen the year round. One man in Hillsboro county shipped during February 4020 dozen eggs, which netted him $987.55. Still, the Times-Union points out thousands of dozens of eggs are shipped into Florida every month. There are many States in the county not producing eggs equal to the demand or equal to their possibilities in the hen line.—Southern Farm Magazine of Baltimore for April.

Moderate Drinking

Some one has said that the man who drinks and staggers is less dangerous as an example than the man who drinks and stands. "The Century Magazine" has an original bit of dialogue as follows:

"I positively decline to have that young Clippertout in my house again. His influence on my son is most dangerous."

"Why, my friend, he is far from being a bad fellow. He has his follies, I admit, but less unlike such really vicious men as Grogster, Cardship, and Pouylack."

"Sir, the only danger of a sunken rock is that it is not sunk deep enough."

It is not the slum or the sot that entices young men into the drink habit.

"Hit Him Again!"

A small church was sadly in need of general repairs, and a meeting was held in it with a view of raising funds for that purpose. The minister having said $500 would be required, a very wealthy(and equally stingy) member of the curch rose and said he would give one dollar. Just as he sat down, however, a lump of plaster fell from the ceiling and hit him on the head, whereupon he rose up hastily and called out that he had made a mistake—he would give $50. This was too much for an enthusiastic member present, who forgetful of everything, called out fervently, "Oh, Lord, hit him again!"

Davidson County News.

From The Dispatch.

Mrs Lettie Nelson died at her home at Proximity, near Greensboro on Wednesday of last week. Deceased was a daughter of the late H H Candle and a sister of Mrs J A Wright, of Lexington. Mrs Nelson is survived by a husband and six children.

The date of the annual meeting of the Confederate veterans of Davidson county has been changed from August to on or about the 10th day of September. The reasons for the change are given in the notice to the veterans by Commandant Thompson and Adjutant Robbins.

The Hunt Medicine Co., of Lexington, was recently incorporated with a capital stock of $20,000. This is a company formed to manufacture and sell the well-known consumption cure discovered by Rev. Geo E Hunt. Mr Chas M Cutting has been employed to manage the business at the home office.

All dogs at large in the town of Thomasville on the 1st of August are subject to an annual tax. Tags will be given the owners by paying the annual tax.—Thomasville cor.

The Southern Railway will begin double tracking its road out from Charlotte about September 1st, when it is expected that an eighty mile stretch between Orange and Alexandria, Va., will have been completed. Two large forces of men will be put to work at Charlotte and they will build in both directions from that city.—Thomasville cor.

SAM JONES' LETTER.

Atlanta Journal.

Creston, Iowa, June 29, 1904.

I quit the quiet retreat and healing waters of Catoosa Springs the 20th, and find myself in the state of corn and cows and chautauquas. I believe Iowa has more of these three commodities than any state of the Union. It's cool and cloudy up here, and corn seems more backward than I have seen in any former year. Too cool or too much moisture, I am told. But the farmers tell me that with seasons they will make the bumper crops of corn, hay and oats.

The chautauqua here is in its first year, and it's a large, healthy kid.

As I said above, the woods are full of chautauquas in Iowa. Shake a bush almost anywhere and you scare up a chautauqua, and they all flourish like the green bay tree.

As I travel across this country from chautauqua to chautauqua, there is one I miss and mourn from the platforms of our summer work, General John B Gordon. He was a favorite in all the assemblys. They admired him for his splendid oratory and loved him for his noble spirit.

General Gordon was the peerless orator of the south, and was loved and mourned by all sections of this Union more than any hero of the '60's.

At the late reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, at Nashville, the noble old heroes laid their hearts in the grave of Gordon and mourned their loss as irreparable. He was great as he lived, and dead he still speaketh. He was a brave general, a peerless orator, a pure man and a noble Christian. And when General Black, the commander of the G A R, was in Atlanta a few days ago, he drove out to the grave of Gordon and laid on his grave the sweetest flowers that bloomed in the southland, as a tribute to one whom he knew as a foe, but General Black knew in Gordon's life and death all that which makes up the true and brave man.

The Confederate reunions can never be again what they have been, for the matchless magnetism, the commanding presence, the battle-scared face, the resistless power of General Gordon can no more be with them, only as a memory to inspire, and as a recollection that sanctifies.

General Stephen D Lee will worthily wear the honor of commander in chief and his unsullied character and splendid manhood will lend honor to those who honor him. He will teach and practice the truth that the southern soldier only lost his cause, but preserved everything else that makes men great and life worth living. Let every Confederate veteran follow the footsteps of Gordon and Lee and they will land in heaven.

I was no prophet last week when I wrote it would be Teddy and Fairbanks, for so it is, and so it was, before it was. They say it's the unexpected that stirs and enthuses men; hence there was but little stir and enthusiasm. But what they lack in enthusiasm they will make up at the pie counter, and what they lack in poise, they will make up in party loyalty. So the thing seems to set Teddywards.

I have a sixty days' tour of the chautauquas ahead of me, covering more than twenty states. At some of the chatauquas I speak three times, at some twice, and many of them I only lecture one time. I start into my summer work with less physical strength than ever before, but with prudence and care of myself I think I can make all engagements in good shape.

I never coveted strength and health as I do today.

To be willing to work and to have more work offered than a strong man could do and not to have the strength to do it, is nearly as bad as owing more than you can pay at the bank and the grocers', etc.

But I contend that a man is immortal until his work is done. I just love to work and I dislike so much to be ill.

Chicago, Ill., July 7, 1904.

I wrote you last from Creston, Ia. I have swung around the circle, taking in chautauquas in Iowa, Missouri and Illinois for the past week. I spent one day in St Louis, and part of the Fourth of July there. The city was full and it seemed to me that most of the people were full, too. I met the Georgia delegation at the Southern hotel on the night of the Fourth. They were full of enthusiasm,—whether anything else entered into that fullness the deponent saith not. A gentleman who was present at the Republican national convention in Chicago said to me as we stood in the lobby of the Southern hotel: "There is more enthusiasm here now than I saw in Chicago during the whole period of the Republican convention."

I dare say if the Democrats had as much unity as they have enthusiasm they would give Teddy a close race, if they did not beat him under the pole. No human prophet can now foretell how the election will go in November.

I came mighty near losing my respect for the Prohibition party assembled in Indianapolis because of their desire to nominate General Miles as their candidate for president, and to nominate him against his wishes—in spite of his wishes to the contrary. And if they had nominated him I should have lost all respect for them; not because General Miles is not a gentleman and a soldier, but I believe he is not any more of a Prohibitionist than I am a Democrat or a Republican. They seemed to want to nominate him because he was a big man, but I'll vote for no man on the Prohibition ticket who has not a better record on that subject than I have seen of General Miles to date. I'm going to keep on being a Prohibitionist, no matter whom they nominate, but I'm not going to vote for any candidate on the Prohibition ticket who is not a true blue, stand-up-to-be-knocked-down, Prohibitionist three hundred and sixty-five days in the year and twenty-four hours a day. When the Prohibitionists shall push their fight to the point where they poll a million votes then we'll be considered in the national races in this country because we may hold the balance of power.

I find in my travels that wheat has been much damaged in Missouri and Kansas by the constant rains. In some places corn is foul with weeds and grass. It is backward everywhere I have been, but the farmers seem hopeful of a good corn crop.

The chautauquas start out this year with fuller attendance and more enthusiastic crowds than ever before. I find much pleasure in meeting with the platform talent at these chautauquas—Col Cain, of Kentucky; Dr Willets, Dr McAlister, and many others. They are genial, splendid men and royal company. More and more I miss General Gordon in my rounds. Though I did not meet him often, I found his tracks everywhere and words of praise for him. I have lectured on the platform with Talmadge, Beecher, and followed along in the wake of Gough and Wendell Phillips, but no man had a firmer grip upon the confidence and good will of the people of this great country than General Gordon.

The Care That Prevented A Horror.

A train was running away down a steep grade on Saluda Mountain in North Carolina. The speed increased with every foot traveled. The air brakes would not work. Trainmen were helpless, passengers in a state of hopeless fear.

Just at the moment when the worst was expected the train ran up a short incline and stopped.

Yesterday morning in the New York papers, in place of the lists of dead and injured that might have been, there was the story of how a safety-switch had worked and had saved many lives.

This was a story of preparation. The railroad company in North Carolina knew of certain dread possibilities on its route. It provided against them and has reaped in the happy conclusion of a terribly threatening incident the reward for its forethought. When the Slocum took fire in the East River the first fact revealed about the boat was lack of preparation against the horror then impending. Yet the possibility of what was happening had been demonstrated many times—with what should have been everlasting force in the case of the Scawanhaka.

What is the difference in the education of passenger-carrying corporations which brings it about that in North Carolina they take care while in New York they take chances?—New York World, July 9, 1904.

HIGH POINT NEWS.

From Enterprise.

David H. Blair, who has been in Europe for several weeks has returned home looking well and happy.

Work on the brick building for Tomlinson Chair Mfg. Co., is progressing rapidly. This will be a model structure for factory purposes.

Mr. J. W. Harris will have one of the handsomest residences in the county when completed. It is a spacious wooden structure of modern design, with granite trimmings.

The Southern Vaudville Co., under waterproof canvas will show here all this week. Change of programe nightly. Good singing and dancing, moving pictures and illustrated songs. Admission 10 cents, Reserved seats 15 cents.

Vaccinate Your Farm Lands.

Science is doing some wonderful things these days, but it is doubtful if it has done anything more wonderful than making worn out farms fertile by inoculating them with the germ of fertility. We vaccinate against disease, so why not vaccinate our farms against the disease of barrenness? The idea is very simple when you grasp it.

The agricultural Department at Washington has discovered how it may be done. The Department cultivates the right kind of germs, and then compresses them into cakes something like yeast cakes. A small cake is shipped to the farmer, who throws it into a barrel of water and lets it dissolve. Then he soaks his seed grain in this water and plants. The seed has taken up the revived germs and the germs set to work to enrich the soil. And the best part of this seeming fairy tale is that it is true.—Bryan's Commoner.

CONTINUE

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Great St. Louis Convention.—Comment on the Republican Platform Gov. Exhibit of Forrestry at St. Louis.

Special Correspondence of the Courier.

Washington, July 18.—The National Capital is dead dull. Everybody who will go has either gone or is preparing to go to the St. Louis Convention. Perhaps the convention may be over by the time this is read, but it is a fact that the difference between the Chicago Republican Convention and the Democratic Convention which met in St Louis is so striking as to be remarkable in political history. Before the Chicago Convention met, the papers told us nothing about when this State delegation or that State delegation would leave for Chicago, for the people cared nothing about it. It was not news and newspapers do not print things that are not news. It is far different with the St Louis Democratic Convention, for every day the papers teem with items that certain State delegations will leave for St Louis with special trains and large followings, aside from the delegates. It is easy to conceive the difference in interest in these two great political gatherings. The Republican Convention in Chicago was a "canned" affair. Everybody knew what would happen and what everybody expected would happen did happen. For once in the great flood of years, the French philosopher was mistaken, because the unexpected did not happen. At St Louis it is different. The unexpected may happen and will happen. The element of chance in the St Louis Convention takes thousand of men there who otherwise would not care to go, because, unfortunate as it may seem, the gambling instinct in the average American is one of the ruling passions. Aside from this fact, the Democratic Convention will be made up of men who possess not only brains, but individuality. Every man does his own thinking and no boss' whip can crack over his back without having him spit in some boss' eye. The Democracy is not a boss-ridden party. The men of this nation who believe in a government of, by, and for the people, who believe in equal rights to all and special privileges to none do not allow any man to dictate to them what they believe to be for the best interests of the great common people of this nation. They will go to St Louis and they will fuss and fret and fume and sweat and hammer desks and become excited and call one another names, but they will finally get together and nominate some good, square, honest, liberty-loving, honesty-loving, and patriotic American, and they will go home and go to work and they will elect him. That is the feeling that permeates the breast of every leading Democrat who has talked to me in the last ten days. It is futile to speak of candidates or men, because perhaps some man whose name has not yet been mentioned may be the nominee of that Convention. They are determined to put out a platform which will be honest, progressive, and aggressive. It will give out no uncertain sound. They can point to it and their candidate and they can swear that he will stand on that platform, and keep every promise it makes to the people.

The Republican national platform has attracted much attention all over the country. It has called forth much comment from the leading Democrats of the nation. Chief among them is the comment of the Hon John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, the greatest leader the Democracy has had in many years. He analyzes the platform of the party of trusts and combines thoroughly and effectually. One of his comments is as follows:

"The Democratic party believes that this ought to be, as nearly as possible, a white man's country—a homogeneous people, maintaining the white man's civilization, founded on his peculiar industrial and home life out of which has grown his peculiar code of ethics. It constantly voted therefore to exclude the Chinese. The Republicans profess to believe that there is no difference between races and that all ought to have equal privileges. If so, then the Chinaman ought not to be forbidden to earn a living, which is a much higher privilege than voting in America. The inconsistency is palpable. The Republicans cast a right vote upon the Chinese exclusion question, but it was an un-Republican vote."

Again in commenting upon the platform he said:

"In the platform it is said 'We pledge ourselves to insist on the just and equal treatment of all citizens abroad.' American citizens of Russian birth and Jewish race will find it hard to reconcile this profession with the fact that the Secretary of State will not issue a passport to one of them to 'visit and sojourn' in Russia without warning him that he will not be protected there. It is late, right now, on the eve of a campaign, to insist that that will be done which has not been done, namely, 'to secure to all American citizens rights to travel and sojourn in foreign countries."

On the "trust-bursting" proposition mentioned the Republican platform, Mr Williams had this to say:

"The boast that the administration has executed the anti-trust laws is, of course, ridiculous. The Attorney-General, in response to a resolution of my own, frankly confessed that nothing had been done, and left the inference that nothing would be done, toward the criminal prosecution of men found guilty by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Northern Securities case, which was initated by Gov Van Sant, of having violated the provisions of anti-trust legislation. The entire Republican party at the last session of the House of Representatives, with three exceptions, voted against a proviso instructing the Secretary of the Navy not to enter into Government contracts with trusts and unlawful combinations convicted by law of being such."

In speaking of the plank in the platform of the Republican party that deals with the negro suffrage problem, Mr Williams clearly demonstrates that whether or not the suffrage has been unconstitutionally limited is a matter for the courts to determine and that a report of a Republican Committee on Elections in the last Congress so confesses it. He also points out that the real object of the Republican party, in so far is this plank is concerned, however specious the phraseology in which it is clothed, is to reduce Southern representation without reducing that of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and other States, wherever in the South negroes are disfranchised, not as such, but because of an educational qualification, or because of any other rights and reasons in any other constitutional way. In concluding this part of his comment on the platform, Mr Williams said:

"Disfranchisement of a negro for ignorance in Mississippi is a horrible thing; disfranchisement of a white man for ignorance in Massachusetts is a part of higher civilization.

"Let not the business interest of the country deceive itself; let those controlling it prepare for another period of uncertainty, unrest, business disturbance and race war in the Southern States, instead of that peace and prosperity which both races now enjoy and which has been rendered possible only by home rule and by white supremacy. Let the South not deceive itself either. If the Republican party were sincere in its proposition to reduce Southern representation on the ground of the disfranchisement of the negro race in the South thereby condoning the disfranchisement or 'unconstitutional limitation' itself, it would accompany that proposition with another, to wit—the proposition to repeal the Fifteenth Amendment. Their duplicity is shown in this; they wish to maintain the amendment which prevents the negro for racial reasons from being disfranchised, and yet on the pretense that he is for racial reasons disfranchised they would have the negro not counted as a basis of representation in the Southern States, where he chiefly resides. It is not the white man as a white man who is injured by a recurrence to the tendencies of Force bill days—he can and always will maintain himself—it is business, commerce, manufacturing, agriculture and the negro himself.

"Commercially and industrially, the white men of the South will not be so much injured by this sort of agitation as Northern people will be, because the average Southerner is not rich anyhow, gets his wood and clothes out of the world, and these he would get anyhow. The mercantile class would be the first to suffer, but as they owe debts to the North and as nearly everything they sell is manufactured in the North they would not be alone in their suffering."

The Democrats of this country may as well give up trying to deny the Republican lie that the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill of 1894 was responsible for the panic of 1893. We may deny and vociferate our denial until we are black in the face, that a tariff bill can be retroactive and can not go back one year and bring on a panic that started a year before it was in existence, because every time we do the Republicans will add a few more billion dollars less which occurred in that panic. There never was anything so idiotically silly as the statement made by Republicans that every tariff bill passed by Democrats brought commercial disaster. The Republicans were responsible for the tariff bill—if a tariff bill can produce anything in the way of commercial depression—which occasioned the dread depression in the panic of 1873, and for the panic of 1893 because the McKinley Bill was then in active operation and had absolutely gutted the Treasury. The tariff wall had been placed so high that it absolutely paralyzed barter and exchange and trade and commerce. Nothing could come in and therefore very little went out, for what people can not sell they will not buy. Any man who says that the Democratic party was responsible through the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill for the hard times in this country that began in 1893 is an idiot or a liar and writes himself down one in the estimation of every sensible man in this nation. Nevertheless Republicans go on making the assertion stronger and broader each day. When you hear a Republican say it, call him a liar and prove it.

I had a talk with an official in the Department of Agriculture a few days ago and he gave me some facts concerning the Government exhibit of forestry at the St Louis Fair, which will be interesting to the farmers of this country. He said:

"The Bureau of Forestry of the U S Department of Agriculture has prepared for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition the most extensive display it has ever made. The purpose is both to illustrate the work which the Bureau is doing and to show actual forest conditions in all parts of the country. The visitor will see there the most impressive evidence of what practical forestry is, and also its great present and future importance as a means of promoting the national welfare. Lumbering ranks fourth among the industries of the country, and it is a matter of hopeful promise for the permanence of the industry and for the cause of forestry that lumbermen are adopting conservative forest management in their lumber operations. That agriculture, incomparably the most important of our national sources of wealth, also depends, in no small degree on forestry, is not, however, so well understood. Under intensive methods of farming, and with the enlargement of the cultivable area made possible by irrigation, this dependence will become increasingly close. Mining and grazing, too, materially depend on forestry, for mines demand cheap and abundant timber, and the forage which feeds most of the western stock is one of the important indirect products which under proper restrictions, the forest may be made to yield. All of these relationships are strikingly displayed in the forestry exhibit at St Louis.

CHAS. A. EDWARDS.

GUILFORD COUNTY NEWS.

In Press.

Mrs T J Shaw, who has been quite sick for several weeks, is reported much better and her recovery seems assured.

King Kelly, who figured so prominently in the North Carolina league a few years ago, has given up the management of the Jacksonville, Fla., team and is succeeded by catcher Jack Pinson.

The Liquor Problem

And there's the liquor problem. The $900,000,000 we spend for drink every year would go a long way towards patching up the frazzled edges of a financial system that works so sprawling in the dust about once in thirty years. If the money we pay to run our government and municipalities were taken out of the beneficial state of a prosperous whole people, instead of from the earnings of the laborer and rightful support struggling women and helpless children, then justice and mercy might wipe away their tears and aMice on be again. It's all for money, of course, but the devil's own way of raising money it is.

There are six fine sugar-trees in my yard. Suppose I should go out some dry spring day and tap those trees in order to get water to nourish the roots. I would expect the half-witted fellow up the street to come by and call me a fool. He'd say:

"That sap is all right where it is let it stay here, and get water some place else for the rest."

And he would be right, but when we get revenue from the saloon, which gets it from the people who are least able to spare it and which leaves 50 per cent. of all it collects, we have tapped the trees to water the roots. But it's no use to go on at that rate. Here's the problem, and it's a sticker.

For myself, I shall treat it like the sprouts root of three, just indicative. Whenever there is a lull in the conversation, I shall stand up and cuss the saloon. Whenever election day comes, I shall get up early in the morning to boldly mark a ballot and thrust it into the face of the saloon and all it represents. Don't expect me to think! I shall not do it, but if I can't work the problem I'll mark it so those who come next can see that I knew what ought to be done.

Selling Sunshine and Water.

Sunshine, water and a little pleasant flavoring in the shape of fruits sell rapidly everywhere every kind of fruit from berries and grapes to apples, peaches, pears and plums, is composed of more than 90 per cent water. Some of these fruits will grow on all farms and on most farms several of them will grow to perfection. Besides the water in them, most fruits contain mineral salts. These are supplied in profusion by the land in many places, and where they are not it takes a very small quantity to supply all that is needed for a bushel of fruit. Fruits make a very small demand upon the fertility of the soil and may be grown year after year on the same land with very little fertilizer.

A New work berry grower produced 12,000 quarts of strawberries on a single acre, selling them for 10 cents a quart. A berry grower in the Michigan fruit belt who could not get as much as he thought he should for his berries in Chicago sent them to Buffalo and averaged 8 cents a quart for them. A New Jersey farmer, who does not pretend to be a fruit grower, sold to one year $50 worth of berries from a few trees. Last year an Illinois man, a poultry breeder, sold over $200 worth of cherries from the trees he planted in his poultry yard to furnish shade for the fowls.

The farmer who does not grow fruit loses an opportunity to put part of his farm to very profitable use. An orchard once established produces crop after crop at very small cost and without materially reducing the fertility of the soil.

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