

WATER FAVORS THE AMENDMENT

Preminent Populist Congressman Favors White Supremacy.

BAYLUS CADE ALSO FOR IT.

Best Men of All Parties Are Coming to the Front in Advocating The Amendment.

Washington, D. C., Special.—In response to a letter from Mr. R. H. Hayes, Edenton, N. C., asking him to attend a "citizens" meeting which was being recently held in Washington, D. C., the fourth North Carolina congressman has sent the following letter in reply to the proposed amendment.

Dear Sir: I received yours of the 1st inst. inviting me to be present at a meeting of the citizens of this county. I regret that my work at this particular time requires my attention and will prevent me from accepting your invitation.

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A SCHEME EXPOSED.

Another of Butler's Tricks Comes to Light.

Winston, N. C., Feb. 10.—Special.—Mr. J. J. Marshall, one of the first men to join the Populist party in this county, recently received a letter from Senator Butler asking certain information in order to get ready to organize the Populists against the amendment. Mr. Marshall is a patriotic Populist who believes in white supremacy, and his reply to Senator Butler will be widely quoted and will do great good. I have been permitted to secure a copy of the letter which is as follows:

To Hon. Marion Butler:

Sir: I am in receipt of your circular letter, which has been, I presume, sent to hundreds of other Populists all over the State, and as I have something to say thereon, I will call your attention to the full text of it, which is as follows:

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22, 1900. Mr. J. J. Marshall, Township.

My Dear Sir: Please fill out and return to me as soon as you can the enclosed blanks.

On first blank (Form No. 1) give me the names and post-office address of the Democrats in your township who are opposed to ballot-box stuffing, and who are against the proposed disfranchising suffrage amendment, or who you think might vote against it if they should be convinced that section 5 is unconstitutional.

On the second blank (Form No. 2) give me the names and post-office addresses of the Populists and white Republicans (indicating the politics of each after his name), who were fooled or frightened into voting the Democratic ticket in the last election, or who stayed at home and did not vote. Put an "X" mark after the name of each of those who stayed at home.

In the blank place below on this sheet, give me the names and post-office addresses of six active and reliable Populists in your township who will distribute literature and who can be relied on to assist you in other ways later. On the back of this sheet write any remarks or suggestions you can make.

Enclosed find a copy of my open letter on the amendment and the election law.

Trusting for an early reply, I am, Yours very truly,

MARION BUTLER.

You ask, sir, that I send you the names of Democrats of my township who are opposed to ballot-box stuffing. I work for a living and therefore have not the time to make out a roster of the Democrats in my township. There may be some of them who are not opposed to ballot-box stuffing; such men can perhaps be found in all parties who are willing, eye eager, to sell their principles for office, and just as there are political leaders who do not hesitate to indulge in deals for office and dickers for place at the expense of those who have believed them to be sincere leaders, who, not content with selling their own birth-right for a sorry morsel of postage, attempt to sell also the birth-right of others.

There may be Democrats who favor ballot-box stuffing in my township, if so I do not know them. These men against whom you see fit to bring the insinuation conveyed in your letter are my neighbors. They have not stolen my property and I have no reason to believe they will attempt to steal my vote or sell it.

You are not mistaken in addressing me as a Populist. I am a Populist from principle. Therefore I am tired of seeing my party given over, at every election, into the arms of that party which is most radically opposed to every plank in its platform. I am a Populist, yes; but first of all and above all, sir, I am a white man. I made myself a Populist. I was born a white man. I am even what you would term so "prejudiced" as to be proud of it, and in the fight which is now upon us in this State, so far as I am concerned, I shall stand by my race. You and those who wish you assume to speak for the Populist party have left me no choice in this instance, but to change my skin or my party affiliation. I prefer to change the latter.

Have you, Mr. Butler, stopped to consider what this thing is you are asking me and other Populists to do? Do you realize the position in which you are attempting to place the Populist party? Pray, sir, how far do you expect us to follow you? By what right do you ask me that I betray my principles and my race at the same time? I believe in the free coinage of silver. You ask me to co-operate with a party that is even now riveting the gold standard on the country. I am opposed to trusts. You ask me to join with a party that fosters and fattens them. I believe in a white man's government. You ask me to vote with negroes and for negroes. You go even further, you ask my active support against a measure intended to make negro domination hereafter impossible.

What good, sir, can come to my State, my party, myself or my family from such perfidious course? I think you have misunderstood the character and the temper of the men who compose the Populist party, in assuming that they lack in that pride of blood which makes the white man everywhere cleave to his kind.

I believe that the self-respecting Populist will resent as an insult this attempt of yours to persuade him that it is not necessary to transmit to his off-spring undiminished the prestige that came to him from his forefathers.

You ask for the names and post-office addresses of six active and reliable Populists in my township who can be relied on to assist in other ways later. In what do you expect these Populists to "assist" later? Do you think to make them parties to your plan to "whip out of the State" the men who are determined, at any hazard, to preserve its civilization? I trust there are no such Populists in my township. I feel sure that a half dozen can not be found who will be parties to any scheme to perpetuate the danger of negro domination in this State by a resort to violence, if such be your purpose I warn you that it cannot succeed. You may stir up bitterness and incite to blood-shed, but

as a Populist, I warn you that self-respecting Populists will not follow you in this matter.

I can no longer, sir, finally, point out to you how you have betrayed the Populist party from its original purposes; how you have betrayed its principles and sold its opportunities for a song; how under your leadership what was once a mighty army, 40,000 strong, has dwindled to a fourth of that number of discouraged and disheartened followers to whom you are leaving no alternative save to give up their party or to become accomplices with you in the basest attempt against the peace, happiness, prosperity and civilization of the commonwealth that has ever been made in its history.

Speaking for myself, my choice is made, I'll none of it.

Very truly yours,

J. J. MARSHALL.

Vienna, N. C., Feb. 9, 1900.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

The Amendment the Great Issue With All People.

(Special Raleigh Correspondence.)

Mr. Brya's visit to the State was the political event of the week. He discussed only national issues and made no allusion to State politics, which naturally absorb practically the entire attention of the public in this State and will continue to do so until the August election is over and that most vital of issues, the constitutional amendment, decided by the people at the polls.

There is a resolute putting behind of place hunting, office seeking of every kind, until the amendment is out of the way. A Democrat who travels much and who always observes says that no matter where he goes the people never speak of candidates, but always of the amendment; that all personal matters are put aside.

Ex-Governor Jarvis was here this week and said that he did not see how the amendment could possibly be defeated. The Republicans are working both openly and secretly. They will spend money like water to defeat it. If the spent, as they did, \$300,000, to carry North Carolina in 1896; they will spend even now for they know that with the negro out of the way they are nothing. He is their life and soul. They seek to put him in the back ground now, but if they win he will be and by be more prominent than ever, and this the Democrats know very well.

A Second district Democrat, who lives in the heart of that black belt, says the people in the eastern part of the State must know that the amendment simply must be carried. It will relieve what has been an ever present menace of 30 years and more.

George H. White, the negro congressman from the Second district, whose speeches in which he attacked the character of white women, have made him the most hated negro in all the State, went to Goldsboro a few days ago, intending to stop there; he was told to move on, that he was not wanted. He moved.

At New Bern, there are yet negro magistrates, relics of the fusion rule, whose terms have not expired. Last week a couple of negroes who were doing work under contract and who failed to keep their contract, secured warrants for the white man for whom they were working, charging him with keeping money belonging to them, and they had those warrants returnable before a negro magistrate for the avowed purpose of humiliating the white man.

A committee called on the magistrates and gave him notice in a quiet but firm way that he must not hear the case; that if he did it would be at his own peril. He did not hear it, nor did the negroes who brought the suit make their appearance.

Wilmington led in white supremacy work in 1898 and in a most practical way. The white men of that city have sent State Chairman Simmons \$1232, raised in three hours by two gentlemen. He is delighted to receive this contribution for the campaign fund. It shows the intense interest of the Wilmington people in the amendment issue. It is well known that the Democratic campaign expenses this year will be heavy, and the chairman must depend upon the contributions from the people in exactly this way, to meet the requirements. The Republicans will get money in all sorts of ways. They have an army of office holders; all working like beavers and all ready to contribute, and besides this money will roll in from the national committee, as they intend to make North Carolina a battle ground.

Some time ago your correspondent was assured by J. C. L. Harris, one of Governor Russell's most trusted advisers, that the governor did not believe the amendment would be defeated. The governor now goes a bowshot further and says and political party which sets itself on record as against the amendment makes a mistake. The governor is therefore out of line with Senator Prichard, Chairman Holt and the other lights of his party. He is also out of line with Senator Butler, who has been in the past his most trusted adviser. The governor knows better than either of the Senators that the amendment will be carried.

Republican State Chairman Holton says he has established his headquarters at Greensboro, and will have none at Raleigh.

Bound to Depart. A youthful Stockton man rushed to catch a river boat for San Francisco, but was about two minutes late. The stamer was six feet out as he reached the dock. He swung his grip aboard and, jumping, caught a rope and a post and held fast. Every one imagined he had fallen in. The captain, peering over the side, saw his thirpled passenger. "Here, you," he shouted, "by jimmy crickets, don't you ever do that again!" The passenger had hauled himself aboard by this time, and, turning a look of scorn at the captain, said: "What do you think I'm going to do—jump back and try it over?"

United States ships are still bringing home from Cuba the bodies of soldiers who fell in the war with Spain.

AGRICULTURE.

Wheat Farming.

A Nebraska paper tells of a man who bought a farm there, upon which there was a mortgage of \$700. He did not make much money the first year, but he sowed eighty acres of wheat the next year. It was a poor year for wheat and the stand was so poor that he thought he would not harvest it. He returned to his old home, and left the farm and the mortgage to fight it out as they pleased. The wheat ripened, fell to the ground and seeded itself well. There was a fine crop, and as some was kind enough to write about it to him, he went back, harvested it and sold it for enough to pay the mortgage and all his other debts. "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again."

Feed For Moulting Hens.

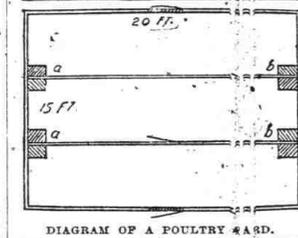
Meat and ground bones are excellent for moulting hens and for milk. If the hens are closely confined, the best green food is finely chopped clover. A teaspoonful of sulphur for ten hens may be added to the grain mixture on clear dry days, but it will surely cause them to have rheumatism and become lame if given on damp days. For that reason one should be cautious that the condition powders that may be used contain sulphur as they may be used at an unfavorable time. If corn and wheat are fed mostly without regard to the need of more nitrogenous foods, at this time the moulting period may be necessarily prolonged and the hen may be very fat though not fully in feather.

Improving the Field.

The pasturing of a flock on a farm is one of the most effective and important ways of improving a field. And in the general rotation of crops it should be made a special part of it to have the land under the sheep's feet one year out of the rotation in the rotation followed. The profit from the use of the land will be more than can be made in any other way. The land is improved; troublesome weeds will be got rid of and turned to good use, and the condition of the field will be better in every way. It is to be regretted that farmers on this continent do not realize the truth of this. It is the sheep of Great Britain and Ireland, of Germany and France, indeed, of all European countries, which have made the average yield of the crops twice as much as that of our fields.

Fattening Fowls.

Ten or at most fifteen days should be sufficient time for fattening fowls. Feed corn meal seasoned with salt and milk in the morning, and a whole corn, and the same at night. (Give all



they will eat, but be sure some is left.

Clean water, plenty of sharp gravel and some charcoal should be kept where they can help themselves. Fowls fatten much easier if confined in yards than when allowed to range at will. In the diagram, the sides are of poultry netting and the yard is connected with the poultry house where they may find shelter from storms, a, food dishes; b, water. The divisions may be removed, but are convenient in separating birds.

Keeping Good Stock.

The practice of reducing the stock every year, "weeding" out the poor animals, as it is called, has two sides to it, which may be worth considering. Poor stock sold in the fall of the year simply to save the expense of feeding them through the winter, when cost of food is high, invariably proves a loss to the owners. Prices are usually low for such stock at any time, and especially in the fall. Everybody else is weeding out, too, and the only market for them is the butchers. It would be much more to the purpose to recommend early in the fall or late in the summer to weed out the poor animals that it will not pay to winter, and make extra exertions to feed them up to a standard, which will make them sell for a decent price.

There is hardly an animal, no matter how poor and inferior, which cannot be bred up and fattened with judicious care so that it will sell for a fair price. The lean, cadaverous sides, the scrawny hair and the half-starved appearance of the animal can all be changed for the better. Shut the animals up in some clean, healthy pens, where they cannot exercise much, feed them systematically on fattening food, water them as they need it, and even curry down their rough coats occasionally.

This treatment followed carefully for a month or six weeks will add a good many dollars to the value of the animal. If we have scrub stock in the fall of the year that we conclude will not pay to winter, it is much better to adopt this course of treatment than to hurry them away to the butchers, being forced then to accept almost any price that is offered.

Desirable Farms For Orchard Culture.

In the vicinity of most of our large towns and cities are many desirable farms that may be purchased for little more than the buildings, and which are admirably adapted to orchard culture. The man who possesses

the wisdom requisite to carry out the details in successfully embarking in fruit-growing, will at once determine the character of soil desirable to succeed with the apple. He will not buy a river bottom of alluvial deposit, well knowing that such a soil is not the natural home of the apple tree. Nor can such farms be bought as cheaply as the rougher and broken fields of the hills and uplands; and here it is that the apple tree delights to spread itself. Set here in a soil abounding in iron and ferruginous materials as indicated by the appearance of the rocks, the apple tree thrives and bears without much cultivation, as is witnessed in scores of orchards in every natural apple-growing region, that the soil has never been turned by the plow on account of the rough and stony character of the soil.

Such orchards, it is well known, with scarcely any attention, produce abundant crops of the finest and best-keeping fruit. The one drawback on such soils is the length of time it takes to get an orchard into bearing condition in such locations. Of course, the trees at first are of slower growth, and if procured from the highly cultivated nursery stock it will take a couple of years for them to overcome the shock incident to being transferred from a rich soil and the influences of stimulative culture to this virgin soil, though less rich in immediately available plant food in large quantities. But such orchards, begun with good stock, will be long-lived and constant bearers.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

When Laying Tile Drains. The cut shows a way to keep the tiles in a drain perfectly even on the bottom. This keeps earth in suspension in the water from settling in the irregularities of the tiles. Take a narrow strip of board and nail two strips along the sides, so the tiles will just fit in between them. Successive strips of board treated in this way will give a row of tiles that lie perfectly even from one end to the other. This condition is one of the necessities in successful tile-laying, for any unevenness in successive lengths of tile is quite sure to cause a deposit of sediment, and a consequent clogging of the drain. Where so much expense is undergone in opening a trench for the laying of tile, to say nothing of the expense of the tile itself, it seems a great pity to have a small mistake made in laying the tile which may soon destroy its usefulness altogether. Thousands and thousands of rods of drain tile are laid every year, the cost of which is almost wholly lost through so small a factor as the irregular laying of the sections—one section not having the same slope as its next neighbor, thus causing a halting in the flow of water, which is sure to cause, in its turn, a deposit of earthy particles that are held in suspension by the water. Though such a deposit may scarcely be appreciable at first, it amounts to a great deal in the course of a year, and the pipe is all too soon out of order and must be taken up.—New York Tribune.

Problems of Soil Exhaustion.

"According to the report of Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture," says the St. Louis Republic, "certain divisions of that Department are devoting most of their time to the study of the exhaustion of soils by successive crops and the restoration of the soil to its former fertility."

"The problem in the great West has not yet risen to the importance it has attained in the Atlantic seaboard States, where farms have been yielding for several centuries. Even in the East it has not reached the importance it possesses in European countries—France, Germany and the Netherlands.

"The problem is not so easy, however, as it appears at first sight. The same constituent elements, such as carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen, oxygen, iron, lime, phosphorus, even taken in identically the same proportions, may make as different substances as corn and sawdust or charcoal and diamond. Then, too, the absorption of the fertilizer by the soil and its conversion by the soil into forms in which plants can assimilate it furnishes another complication in the problem, so that, altogether, it is as complex as any in applied chemistry.

"The scientific study of the elements which each crop abstracts from a soil and the means by which those elements can be restored to the soil is a modern development of agriculture. This development has not made the progress which the apparently simple nature of the problems involved would lead one to expect. It seems an easy matter to analyze chemically the products—corn, rye, oats, barley, cotton, tobacco—taken from the soil and to ascertain definitely the exact elements they have carried off. It seems as easy a matter to replace these constituents by means of fertilizers of known composition.

"At present the problem is not pressing upon the United States as forcibly as the problem of supplying water to the arid plains, which only require such addition to become first-class farm land.

"The time will come, however, when the problem will be the greatest with which the Agricultural Department will have to deal, and the work done in that field now will get its reward then."

GOOD ROADS NOTES.

Bill For Highway Improvement.

A step that is by all odds the most pretentious and important in the cause of good roads that was ever taken by the L. A. W. has been arranged for and was announced recently by President Keenan. It is a bill to be introduced into Congress providing for an appropriation of \$5,000,000 to be expended in highway improvement. Representative Grabam, of the Twenty-third District of Pennsylvania, will present the bill and the active support of every officer and member of the League will be called for to aid in securing its passage. The detailed provisions have not been made known yet, but it is understood that it will call for the construction of national turnpikes between principal cities that will serve not only for bicycles, automobiles and general traffic, but will be practicable military roads as well. That is the sense of the bill as interpreted by the local officials of the League, and they commend the move as one peculiarly pertinent at this time. While President Keenan is not personally popular with a number of the New York State officials, and they are not apt to praise his doings, the same men were quick to say that the bill was most opportune and, although it might have had its conception in presidential ambition, it was something that would receive their hearty support. The need for a national highway across the continent has often been urged. The League has frequently pointed out the shame of there not being any such road from New York to Chicago at least, but in the meanwhile has concentrated its attention in local improvements of not so much importance. Now that the era of automobiles is at hand it is recognized that an effort to get such highways under way will enlist the support of this class of travelers, while the recent military activity of the country tends to make more plain the desirability of good roads. An official of the New York State division said:

"As I understand it the bill will propose military highways and this strikes much higher than a motor of bicycle and automobile travel. It is a fact that if occasion should arise for the transportation by road of an army from New York to Washington that it would founder in the sand before it got to Trenton, because the road would not stand the crunching of heavy baggage and artillery wagons. John B. Uhle, the counsel of this division, who often rides over this road, was speaking about this only a few days ago. The point comes that even as far as we have gone in automobilism every one is satisfied that in the near future all such paraphernalia of the army as artillery, ammunition, baggage and commissary wagons will be drawn by motor wagons, and probably heavy siege guns will also.

"As we are now fixed for roads this is impossible. What I should say is first needed is a main road from Boston to New York and from here to Washington, by way of Philadelphia. Then with a military road from New York to Albany and from there to Chicago, we would be in fairly good shape to wait until roads could be connected with these from the far South and the Pacific coast. This is a project that probably would receive the support of every farmer, cyclist, automobilist, soldier and hobo in the land, and it should receive the favor of the legislators; \$5,000,000 will not go far toward doing all this, but would do enough to show a good beginning, and whatever road was built would be an object lesson that would hurry us on toward national good roads. The idea of a foreign invasion and railroads disabled may be laughed at, but the idea of a foreign war and a need for rapid transportation to the coast of automobile artillery is not at all absurd, and I believe that the demand for such highways will be upon us before they could be completed, if begun to-morrow. This I say because of the rapid strides being made in automobilism."

Wide Tires on the Farm. For use on the farm, on all sorts of soil, and under all conditions, whether dry or wet, hard or soft, the wide tire requires less draft and is more economical in every respect, writes John H. Hobbs. It is sometimes recommended that the front axle of a wide tire wagon be shorter than the hind axle, the theory being that the tread will cover more ground and act as a sort of roller. In suggesting this in a recent article, its writer pointed out the comparative good condition of a road at points where it turned and where the front and hind wheels of a wagon did not follow in the same track. The theory will not work with wide tires. With wide tires the difficulty of turning is increased for the edge of the wide tire will strike the edge of the wagon quicker than that of the narrow tire. But if you shorten the front axle there would be still greater trouble. Much of the work on the farm could be done with wagons with low wheels, the body of the wagon being raised high enough for the front wheels to turn under it, as wagons in the city are made. I have a low wheel, broad tired wagon and it is the most convenient thing that I have upon the farm.

Road Building in Cuba.

Road building and restoration in Cuba present difficulties not to be found in more tropical countries, but the work is of urgent and imperative necessity, and Governor-General Wood will engage in it at once with his accustomed energy. The field is broad enough for the full exercise of all his capabilities and resources.

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