

HENDERSON'S POPULATION
Is now 5,000, the population
of the county is 18,000. It is a rich
agricultural community, and Hender-
son is the chief town and county seat.
It is a wide-awake, thriving young
city, THE CENTRE OF A LARGE
BUSINESS, and great activity. It
is a fit field for the intelligent and
ambitious advertiser, and its only
newspaper is
THE GOLD LEAF.

GOLD LEAF.

THE GOLD LEAF
Is an established newspaper, pub-
lished at the live and growing town
of Henderson, and circulates exten-
sively in Vance and adjacent counties
throughout the flourishing and in-
dustrious TOBACCO BELT. If
you wish to keep informed about this
section and at the same time intro-
duce your literature into your homes,
you should
TAKE THIS PAPER

THAD R. MANNING, Publisher.

"CAROLINA, CAROLINA, HEAVEN'S BLESSINGS ATTEND HER."

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.50 Cash.

VOL. XI.

HENDERSON, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1892.

NO. 12.

The Bank of Henderson.

(Established 1832, Incorporated 1891.)
HENDERSON, Vance Co., N. C.
**GENERAL BANKING,
EXCHANGE and COLLECTIONS.**

OFFICERS:
Wm. H. S. BURGWIN, President.
J. P. TAYLOR, Vice-President.
J. A. BURGWIN, Assistant Cashier.
W. M. HAWKINS, Teller.
WALTER M. HENDERSON, Collecting
Clerk.

DIRECTORS:
JAMES H. LASSITER, General Mer-
chant, W. S. PARKER, Commission Mer-
chant, OWEN DAVIS, Tobacco Ware-
houseman, MELVILLE DORSEY, Drug-
gist, HENRY PERLEY, Clerk Superior
Court.

This Bank solicits accounts from In-
dividuals, Firms and Corporations, and
correspondence from other Banks.
Prompt returns made on Collections.

**ONE FACT
IS WORTH A THOUSAND
THEORIES.**

The Twenty-Year Ton-
tine policies of the Equi-
table Life Assurance So-
ciety maturing in 1891
return the policy holder
all premiums paid,
and the following rates
of interest on the pre-
miums which have been
paid during the twenty
years, in addition to the
assurance of his life dur-
ing the entire period.

20-Year Endowments.
AGE A return in cash of all premiums
with interest at the rate of
35 6 7-8 per cent.
45 6 3-4 per cent.
55 8 per cent.

LIFE RATE.
Tontine period termi-
nating at the end
of 20 years.

AGE A return in cash of all premiums
with interest at the rate of
35 2 3-4 per cent.
45 3 1-2 per cent.
55 5 1-2 per cent.

The return on the oth-
er kinds of policies is in
proportion, depending
upon the kind of policy
and the premiums paid
There is no assurance
extant in any company
which compares with this.
The Equitable is the
strongest company in
the World and trans-
acts the largest amount
of business.

Assets, \$125,000,000.
Surplus, 25,000,000.

Further information will
be promptly furnished on applica-
tion to

J. R. YOUNG, Agent,
Henderson, N. C.

25,000 AGENTS WANTED.
15,000 already started and are rolling
up great lists of orders for the ONLY Au-
thentic Specially Illustrated Life of
HON. CHARLES STEWART PARNELL.
Written by his mother and Robert Mc-
Wade, Esq. Splendid portraits of Parnell,
Gladstone, Mrs. Parnell, Mrs. O'Shea,
Parnell, etc. Price only \$1.25. Sale im-
mediate. AGENTS REPORT 25 to 50 orders
a day. **BE ACT QUICK!** Send 25 cents
for right to **HUBBARD BROS., Publishers,**
410 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PEOPLE'S PARTY.

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES ENUNCIATED.

Preamble and Resolutions Adopted
by the St. Louis Conven-
tion.

FOLLOWING is the platform of
principles enun-
ciated by the St.
Louis Conven-
tion of the Peo-
ple's Party:

1. This the first
great labor con-
ference of the
United States
and the world, representing all the di-
visions of urban and rural organized
industry assembled in the National
Congress, invoking upon its action the
blessing and protection of Almighty
God, puts forth to and for the pro-
ducts of the nation this declaration of
union and independence. The condi-
tions which surround us best justify
our co-operation. We meet in the
midst of a nation brought to a verge
of moral, political and material ruin.
Corruption dominates the ballot-box,
Legislature and Congress, and touches
even the shrine of the bench. People
are demoralized. Many of the States
have been compelled to isolate voters
at the polling places in order to pre-
vent universal intimidation or bribery;
newspapers are subsidized or muzzled;
public opinion silenced; business pros-
trated; our homes covered with mor-
gages; labor impoverished and land
concentrating in the hands of capital-
ists. Urban workmen are denied the
right of organization for self protection,
imported pauperized labor beats down
their wages; a hireling standing army
unobjectioned by our laws is estab-
lished to shoot them down, and they
are rapidly degenerating to European
conditions. Fruits of the toil of mil-
lions are bodily stolen to build up
luculent fortunes, unprecedented in the
history of the world, while their pos-
sors despise the republic and en-
danger the liberty of the people
through National power to create
money appropriated to enrich bond
holders; silver which has been accept-
ed as coin since the dawn of history
has been demonitized to add to the
purchasing power of gold by decreas-
ing the value of all forms of property
as well as human labor and a supply
of currency is purposely abridged to
fatten usurers, bankrupt enterprise and
enslave industry. Vast conspiracy
against mankind has been organized
on two continents and is taking pos-
session of the world it not met and
overthrown at once. It means social
convulsions, destruction of civilization
or establishment of absolute despotism.
This crisis of human affairs intelligent
working people and producers of the
United States have come together in
the name of peace, order and justice
to defend liberty, prosperity and soci-
ety. We declare our union and in-
dependence and assert them through
political organization which represents
our principles. We charge that the
controlling influence dominating the
old political parties have allowed ex-
isting dreadful conditions to develop
without serious effort to restrain or
prevent them; neither do they now in-
tend to accomplish reform. They have
agreed together to ignore in the
coming campaign, every issue but one.
They propose to drown the outcries of
a plundered people with an uproar of
sham battle over the tariff, so that the
corporations, national banks, rings,
trusts, "watered stocks," demonitiza-
tion of silver and oppression as usurers
may all be lost sight of. They pro-
pose to sacrifice our homes and chil-
dren upon the altar of mammon, to
destroy hopes, in order to secure from
multitudes great Lords of plunder.
We assert that political organizations
representing political principles, here-
tofore stated, is necessary to redress grie-
vances which we complain. Assem-
bled on the anniversary of the birth
of the illustrious man who had fed
the first great revolution on this continent
against oppression was filled with sen-
timents which actuated that grand
generation. We seek to restore the
government of the republic to the
hands of the "plain people" with
whom it originated; our doors are
open to all points of the compass, we
ask all honest men to join with and
help us in order to restrain the extor-
tions of aggregated capital; to drive
money-changers out of the temple; to
form a perfect union; establish justice
and insure domestic tranquility; pro-
vide for the common defence; pro-
mote the general welfare and secure
the blessings of liberty for ourselves
and our posterity.

We do ordain and establish the fol-
lowing platform of principles:

1. We declare the union of labor
forces of the United States this day
accomplished, permanent and perpetual.
May its spirit enter into all the hearts
for the salvation of the Republic and
the uplifting of mankind.
2. Wealth belongs to him who cre-
ated it. Every dollar taken from in-
dustry without an equivalent is robbery.
If any will not work neither shall
he eat. The interests of rural and ur-
ban labor is the same, and their en-
emies are identical.
3. We demand national currency—
safe, sound and flexible, issued by the

general government, only full legal
tender for all debts, public and private,
and without the use of banking cor-
porations. Just and equitable means
of circulation, at a tax not to exceed
two per cent., set forth in the sub-
Treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance
or some better system; also by pay-
ments in discharge of its obligation
for public improvement.

4. We demand the free and un-
limited coinage of silver.
5. We demand the amount of cir-
culation medium to be speedily in-
creased to not less than \$50 per capita.
6. We demand the graduated in-
come tax.
7. We believe that the money of
the treasury should be kept as much
as possible in the hands of the people,
and hence we demand all National
and State revenues shall be limited to
necessary expenses and the Govern-
ment economically and honestly ad-
ministered.
8. We demand that postal savings
banks be established by the govern-
ment for the safe deposit of the earn-
ings of the people and to facilitate ex-
change.
9. Your sub-committee upon the
land plank beg to submit to your ap-
proval the following: That the land,
including all natural resources of
wealth, is the heritage of all people
and should not be monopolized for
speculative purposes and the alien
ownership of it should be prohib-
ited. That all land now held by rail-
roads and other corporations in ex-
cess of their actual needs, and all land
now owned by aliens should be re-
claimed by the government and held
for actual settlers only.
10. Transportation being the means
of expense and public necessity, the
government should own and operate
the roads in the interest of the people.
11. The telegraph and telephone
like the postal system being a neces-
sity for the transmission of news, should
be owned and operated by the Govern-
ment in the interest of the people.
12. We demand that the Govern-
ment issue legal tender notes, and
pay Union soldiers the difference be-
tween the price of depreciated money
in which he was paid, and gold.

Resolved, That we hail this Con-
ference as the consummation of a per-
fect union of hearts and hands of all
sections of our common country. Men
who wore the gray and men who wore
the blue meet here to extinguish the
last smouldering embers of the civil
war in the tears of joy of a united and
happy people; and we agree to carry
the stars and the stripes forward for-
ever to the highest point of national
greatness.

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the stars and the stripes forward for-
ever to the highest point of national
greatness.

PREACHING AND PRACTICING.
We boast of our beautiful, Godlike creed—
Of the love we feel for our brother men;
But do we practice as well as we preach?
Whenever, wherever, however we can?
Do we pause for the weary ones by the way
And help them along from day to day?
We tell of the erring whom Christ forgave,
When he walked on the sinful shore,
How he cheerfully, gladly east his lot
With the ignorant people of human kind;
Do we cast from our hearts all pomp and
pride,
And become earth's lowly ones to our
side?
We talk of the masses, and strive to frame
A law that shall right their every wrong;
We stir the pulse of the listening world
With earnest speeches and rhythmic song;
Do we stoop with charity pure and sweet,
To the struggling brother close to our feet?
We say that God's love embrace all
Who have ever lived or who ever will;
And render good for each passing ill.
We love to talk of our beautiful creed,
But how does our daily record read?
Do we turn aside from our chosen way,
That another may share the pleasant road?
Do we wipe the tears from the mourner's
eye,
And help the laden to bear his load?
Do we keep the Golden Rule in our mind,
And strive for the good of all mankind?

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.
We are not surprised at the advoca-
cy of J. S. Carr, of Durham, N. C.,
for Governor of his State. The man
of our choice he would be, but it must
be remembered that Mr. Carr is at the
head of so many great private enter-
prises and public trusts, that to elect
him Governor would be a great draw-
back to some of these industries. Mr.
Carr—no wonder—is not seeking the
office, and that's one reason why he
is the more popular and eligible. If
he gains the Governor's chair of the
Old North State, it will be done at a
personal sacrifice. Col. Carr will do
his duty, whatever that may be, and
we think for duty's sake—not seeking
self-aggrandizement—no man in North
Carolina could serve her great and
growing interests more acceptably or
intelligently than Col. Carr. We said
this two years ago and stick to it.—
Richmond Southern Tobaccoian.

"Doesn't Mrs. Maxwell believe in
co-education of the sexes?" "Co-
education? I should say not! Why,
she believes that a girl ought to be
raised so carefully that when she sees
a man she will say, 'What is that,
Mamma?'"—Brooklyn Life.

For all derangements of the throat and
lungs, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the speed-
iest and most reliable remedy. Even in
the advanced stages of Consumption, this
wonderful preparation affords great relief,
checks coughing, and induces sleep.

An Acrostic With a Moral.

Some "Old Saws" Made to Serve a Practical Purpose.

[With acknowledgments to H. C. Dodge and Goodall's Chicago Sun, we "see them
one better," and adapt the following to the paper and purpose here served.]

A word to the wise is sufficient; hold fast to what's tried.
Don't under a bushel your light ever hide.
Virtue's its own reward; never say die.
Experience is a dear teacher; always aim high.
Revolutions never go backward; as blind as a bat.
Time and tide wait for no man; laugh and grow fat.
In time of prosperity for adversity prepare.
Strike while the iron's hot; bear and forbear.
Eager ears can hear anything; grace before meat.
If at first you don't succeed, try again; good as wheat.
Never too late to mend; better late than never.
The darkest hour is just before day; hope on, hope ever.
He who hesitates is lost; don't be a clam.
Every dog has his day; not worth a tinker's dam.

Great oaks from small acorns grow; right is might.
Out of debt, out of danger; spurn the evil, choose the right.
Love laughs at locksmiths; patient waiting no loss.
Delays are dangerous; rolling stones gather no moss.
Little leaks sink big ships; to be pure is all pure.
Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty; kill or cure.
A new broom sweeps clean; business before pleasure.
Familiarity breeds contempt; measure for measure.

All cry and no wool; fools at their own folly laugh.
Now or never; you can't catch an old bird with chaff.
Drowning men catch at straws; barking dogs never bite.
Money makes the mare go; two wrongs make no right.
As the twig is bent so the tree is inclined.
Knowledge is power; out of sight, out of mind.
Early birds catch the worms; look before you leap.

Make hay while the sun shines; as you sow you will reap.
On the spur of the moment; sitting hens never grow fat.
Nothing venture, nothing gain; nine lives has a cat.
Easy come, easy go; good intentions pave hell.
Your best foot forward; all's well that ends well.

JOHN L. WILL FIGHT.
He Is Now Ready to Fight Slavin,
Mitchell, Corbett, or Any Other
White Man.

John L. Sullivan has issued a chal-
lenge to fight Frank P. Slavin, the
Australian, Charlie Mitchell, the Eng-
lishman, James F. Corbett, the Amer-
ican, or any other white man, for a
purse of \$25,000, and an outside bet
of \$10,000. "The Big Fellow has his
war on," and talks business from the
word "go." He has caused the fol-
lowing to be published:
"St. Paul, Minn., March 5.—On
the 25th of August, 1890, I formed a
partnership with Duncan B. Harrison
and entered the theatrical profession.
We made contracts covering two con-
tinuous years, including a trip to Aus-
tralia. These facts were well known
to everybody, they having been pub-
lished throughout the civilized world.
"I always keep my contracts, a fact
also well established by reference to
my entire career. Ever since the ex-
istence of the contract between Mr.
Harrison and myself being known, this
country has been overrun by a lot of
foreign fighters and also American as-
pirants for fictive fame and champion-
ship honors, who have endeavored to
seek notoriety and American dollars
by challenging me to fight, knowing
full well that my hands were tied by
a contract of honor.
"I have been compelled to listen to
their bluffs without making reply on
account of my obligations, but now my
turn has come.
"My season ends June 4th, and we
do not return again until September
26th. This gives me over three months
to prepare. I hereby challenge any
one to fight me either the last week in
August, this year, or the first week in
September, this year, at the Olympic
Athletic Club in New Orleans, La.,
for a purse of \$25,000 and an outside
bet of \$10,000, the winner of the fight
to take the entire purse. I insist upon
an outside bet to show that I mean
business, \$2,500 to be up inside of
days, another \$2,500 to be put up on
May 1, and the entire \$10,000 and as
much as they will bet to be placed on
June 15th with the editor of the *At-
lantic*, of New York City, as stake-
holder. We are ready to put up the
entire \$10,000 now. I give precedence in
this challenge to Frank P. Slavin, of
Australia, as he and his backers have done
most of the blowing. The second
preference is to the bombastic sprinter,
Charles Mitchell, of England, whom I
would rather whip than any man in
the world. My third preference
is James Corbett, of California,
who has achieved his share of bomb-
ast, but in this challenge I include
all fighters who are white. I will not
fight a negro; I never have, I never
will.

PITH AND POINT.
Jagson says that a wise man and a
fool often talk so much alike that he
can't tell which is the wise man till
one of them stops talking.—*Elmira
Gazette.*
"Did her father kick you out?"
"No, he missed me, lost his bal-
ance, fell on his face, and I carried
him into the house and was forgiven."
—*Cincinnati Post.*
Tom—Come what may, I shall
never marry a woman who isn't my
superior intellectually. Jack—I wish
I could get a wife as easily as you can.
—*Cincinnati Post.*
The men classed as the "twelve Cae-
sars" were Julius Caesar, and the Em-
perors Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula,
Claudius, Nero, Galba, Otto, Vitellius,
Vespasian, Titus and Domitian.

Talmage says "there never was but
one perfect pair, and they slipped
down the banks of Paradise together."
But if they were a perfect pair, where-
fore did they slip down the aforesaid
banks?
Last Words of a Great Preacher.
[Spurgeon's Last Sermon.]
My time is ended although I had
much more to say. I can only pray
the Lord to give you faith to believe
in Him. If I should never again have
the pleasure of speaking of my Lord
upon the face of the earth, I should
like to deliver as my last confession of
faith this testimony: That nothing but
faith can save in this nineteenth cen-
tury; nothing but faith can save Eng-
land; nothing but faith can save the
present unbelieving church; nothing
but firm faith in the grand old doctrine
of grace and in the ever living and
unchanging God can bring back to
the church again a full tide of pros-
perity and make her to be the deliver-
er of the nations for Christ; nothing
but faith in the Lord Jesus can save
you or me. The Lord give you faith,
my brothers, to believe to the utmost
degree, for His name's sake! Amen.

Reduce the Farmer's Tax.
[Union Banner, Rush Hill, Mo.]
Many a poor farmer boy who is in
the sunshine of life and is thinking of
making a start in life for himself, see-
ing the overworked and poorly paid
neighbor farmers, becomes disgusted
and his mind away to the city,
where business seems lively and where
the shining and ever present duds
seems to be getting a living by seeing
others labor. Make farming pay by
reducing the farmers' tax and paying
better for his labor, and the city will
not be full of idle, starving people.
They that are in the country would
remain in the country, and many from
the city would find employment on a
farm.

Many would like for some of our
readers to give us a plausible reason
why a system of finance should be
continued that bankrupted over 12,000
business men in 1891, with an aver-
age indebtedness a little over \$15,000,
while the great money kings grew
richer day by day, thus adding to the
long list of millionaires and paupers.

Dr. E. T. Miller, of Cross Plains, Wis.,
has expressed the opinion that, for ob-
stinate cases of syphilis and serofia,
Ayer's Sarsaparilla is unquestionably the
most effective remedy known to pharmacy.
Wonderful cures have resulted from its
use.

"Champion of the World."
[Signed] JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

TOBACCO CULTURE.

A TIMELY PAPER ON THE
SUBJECT.

Valuable Suggestions About the
Planting and Cultivation of the
Crop.

BY E. L. RAGLAND.

NE of the main
requisites for the
successful tobacco
planter is the
proper soil. A
light gray sandy
soil with yellow
clay subsoil is
the favorite, but
tobacco will grow
on a fine texture
and favor is
made on fine
white floury land with similar subsoil.

On any light, thin soil with a growth
of huckleberry, sorrowwood, chinquapin,
persimmon, post oak, black jack or
either of them, the fine yellow soil
grow. Some of our best planters se-
lect old fields grown up in pines or
broom sedge.
A liberal application of fertilizers
is an all important prerequisite.

PREPARATION OF SOIL.
New woodland, or piney old field
requires the same preparation in win-
ter or early spring as for corn or cot-
ton.
In March or April the soil should
be made fine by repeated dragging
and ploughing. Now with shovel
plow, lay off the rows from three to
three and a half feet apart, the stron-
ger soil requiring the wider rows.
If house-maneure is to be used
—stable and cow pen—let it be mixed
and scattered thinly in drill furrows,
so as to go over the whole area, and
follow with the concentrated fertilizer
at the rate of 200 to 250 pounds per
acre. If none of the former is used
apply the latter at the rate of 300 to
450 pounds according to strength of
soil. The land is then bedded with
ordinary turning plow, and with a hoe
made into hills three (3) feet apart
from center to center. Smooth off
these until they present a flat surface
of 15 or 20 inches in diameter and
"pat" in the center with the hoe.
Now they are ready for setting the
plants when the proper season arrives.

The making of hills with the hoe is
an expensive and tedious process, but
is still almost universally practiced.
Except in very rough new land the
writer has long since abandoned the
hoe and adopted the following pro-
cess, which answers equally as well or
better, and saves a great amount of
time and labor.
Take two boards one and a half
inches thick, six or eight inches wide,
and about four feet long. Slope one
end of each to a point and back some
twenty inches. Set these on each side
with shovels up and nail on inch boards
five feet long to cover from end to end
with two pieces. Turn this upside
down and you have an implement shaped
like the end of a flat boat; with
staple, attach a chain to the front or
pointed corners, fasten a singletree
midway the chain, and nail on some
rigid handles. A single horse is
hitched and walks between two rows,
the implement reaching over and
smoothing two beds at once. It can
be sufficiently weighted with stones or
a log of wood, to press down the beds
as flat as desired. After this take a
light shovel plow and mark across
three feet apart and the hills are made
without a hoe, at one-fourth or fifth
the expense in the ordinary way.

PLANTING.
If the seed or plant beds have been
well attended to, the plants will be
large enough to transplant by the first
or second week in May. This is done
after a shower, called a "season," and
the ground must be sufficiently moist
to secure a stand. The plants is set
by means of a peg about six or
seven inches long and one inch in di-
ameter. The peg is inserted about
two or three inches deep in the hill
and withdrawn, when the plant is
placed in the opening and soil pressed
to the roots. It is a rule that when the
soil falls and fills the opening made
by the planting peg, the "season" is
too light and the hills will not live.
If the "season" is wet, the soil should
be closed to the roots, as too
much pressure will cause it to take
and injure the plants.

The proper size for planting is when
the plants have five or six leaves, three
to five inches long. They are drawn
with the hand from the seed bed one
by one and carried, generally in bas-
kets, to the field from which they are
dropped on the hills—one to each—
by small boys and girls while the
"grown up" hands follow and set them
as before described. It is the custom
to set them as they are drawn from
the beds.
At every succeeding "season" till
the first day of July, the field should
be gone over and the missing hills re-
planted. It is generally considered
satisfactory if a "good stand" is ob-
tained by the 15th of June, but the
earlier the better.

CULTIVATION.
In eight or ten days after planting,
as soon as the plants begin to take

root, the hill should be scraped down
with weeding hoes. It is not used to
plough new land at the first work, but
the plow is used first on old land,
by running close along side the plants
and throwing up a narrow, while the
hoes follow to weed down and draw a
little fresh soil to the plants. The
second ploughing follows in quick
succession and the whole row is bro-
ken up by running three times with a
shovel plow. The hoes again follow
to draw more soil to the plants, giving
them a broad, flat bill. Then again,
quickly follows the third and final
ploughing, the hoes again following to
finish with a large and elevated bill,
by running close along side the plants
and throwing up a narrow, while the
hoes follow to weed down and draw a
little fresh soil to the plants. The
second ploughing follows in quick
succession and the whole row is bro-
ken up by running three times with a
shovel plow. The hoes again follow
to draw more soil to the plants, giving
them a broad, flat bill. Then again,
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finish with a large and elevated bill,
by running close along side the plants
and throwing up a narrow, while the
hoes follow to weed down and draw a
little fresh soil to the plants.

As soon as the plants are large
enough, a few of the bottom leaves are
broken off, usually from three to six
inches above the surface of the hill,
and the bud is broken out, leaving
from ten to fourteen leaves on the
stalk. The former process is called
"priming," the latter "topping." Too
high priming as well as topping delay
the growth of the plant, and as early
maturity is all important to successful
curing, the general practice is to prime
low and top at not exceeding ten
leaves, unless the plants promise to be
very large, in which case more leaves
are left to prevent too coarse a growth.
If the season is wet and the plant lux-
uriant and vigorous, higher topping
will be required, and if dry, lower. It
is the practice of some planters to top
high, early in the season, and if after-
wards to be found that too many
leaves have been left, it is easy to re-
move them.

Upon the good judgment of the top-
per depends the crop, and none but
skilled hands should undertake this
work. It requires experience to be
able to tell from the appearance of the
plant how many leaves should be left,
and nothing save practice can give
this.
Generally there is but little topped.
Only till the cultivation is finished. It
is then continued from week to week
until all the plants are topped. As
the season advances the number of
leaves left must be less and less in or-
der to bring the late plants to matu-
rity. The topping should be finished
by or before the 10th of August. If
any, but few plants should be allowed
to remain untopped after this date.
Successful management at this stage
of the crop depends greatly upon the
good judgment of the planter, who
must be governed by the appearance
and the early or late seasons; the great
desideratum being to bring in as much
weight of plant as can be matured in
time for curing.

WORKING AND SUCKERING.
The worms are not usually plentiful
or troublesome till the topping begins.
Sometimes however, they make their
appearance soon after the crop is
planted. Working is slight work and
can be done by girls or boys, who will
be apt to keep them off if prizes are
given for the largest number caught,
or some plan adopted to create emu-
lation rivalry among the catchers. The
crop should be gone over at least once
if not twice a week. As long as it re-
mains in the field the worms will con-
tinue to cut and eat the leaves, and
nothing but the most untiring watch-
fulness and labor will keep them down.
Very soon after the topping is com-
menced the plants will begin to put
out suckers. These should not be al-
lowed to grow more than three or four
inches before they are pulled off. Both
working and suckering can go on at
the same time, and it is necessary to
go over as often for one as the other.
"Eternal vigilance" is not in this case
the price of liberty, but absolutely
necessary to secure a good crop with
whole leaves. The suckers make them
leaves light and the worms make them
ragged.
The attitude of Congressman Liv-
ingston, of Georgia, toward the third
party, as indicated by his speech at
Covington, Saturday, and otherwise,
is altogether creditable to him. Well
in advance of any declarations from
the Alliance on the subject, he plants
himself squarely and boldly on the
Democratic platform and tells the
Farmers' Alliance that there is no
place else for it. We have followed
the course of Mr. Livingston for the
past year with some interest, and have
been impressed by the candor of his
public utterances and by the fact that
he has never left any room for doubt
as to the purity of his Democracy. In
view of this the persistent and bitter
warfare of the Atlanta Journal upon
him has been rather hard to account
for, and up here in North Carolina
would be regarded as unjust and in-
judicious.—*Charlotte Chronicle.*

root, the hill should be scraped down
with weeding hoes. It is not used to
plough new land at the first work, but
the plow is used first on old land,
by running close along side the plants
and throwing up a narrow, while the
hoes follow to weed down and draw a
little fresh soil to the plants. The
second ploughing follows in quick
succession and the whole row is bro-
ken up by running three times with a
shovel plow. The hoes again follow
to draw more soil to the plants, giving
them a broad, flat bill. Then again,
quickly follows the third and final
ploughing, the hoes again following to
finish with a large and elevated bill,
by running close along side the plants
and throwing up a narrow, while the
hoes follow to weed down and draw a
little fresh soil to the plants.

As soon as the plants are large
enough, a few of the bottom leaves are
broken off, usually from three to six
inches above the surface of the hill,
and the bud is broken out, leaving
from ten to fourteen leaves on the
stalk. The former process is called
"priming," the latter "topping." Too
high priming as well as topping delay
the growth of the plant, and as early
maturity is all important to successful
curing, the general practice is to prime
low and top at not exceeding ten
leaves, unless the plants promise to be
very large, in which case more leaves
are left to prevent too coarse a growth.
If the season is wet and the plant lux-
uriant and vigorous, higher topping
will be required, and if dry, lower. It
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