

STATE NEWS.

of the State Press—Drops of Turpentine and Grains of Rice from the East—Clusters of Grapes and Tobacco Stems from the North—Stalks of Corn and Grains of Wheat from the West—Peanuts and Cotton Seed from the South

Andrew Joyner and J. O. Foy have succeeded to the management of the Winston Journal.

Newbern Journal: The farmers of Pitt and upper Craven are giving a great deal of their attention to the culture of tobacco. They have a fine weed and are making some very excellent cures. They are getting up to date in the culture and curing of this weed, which is their principal money crop.

Chief Rees has not been in a fight, nor did a "blue gum" negro bite him on the nose. He went squirrel hunting yesterday afternoon. The dogs "treed" a squirrel and he took hold of a big grape vine to run him out of his nest. When he shook the vine a big hunk of wood fell squarely on the bridge of his nose, and this is how it was done.—Record, Greensboro.

Newton Enterprise: Some of the farmers are worried about not having enough dry weather to cure their second crop of hay.—Farmers are in fine spirits over their crop prospects. They say there has been enough rain to make good crops on uplands and not too much for low lands. Low land corn is the best they ever saw and upland corn is almost as good.

Stateville Mascot: Six negroes, full of corn liquor and devilment, tried to paint the little burgh of Maiden, Catawba county, a bright vermilion on Friday last. A lot of white men interfered with their "obstreperousness" and a free fight ensued. A variety of "weapons" were introduced, and one coon has a souvenir in the shape of a knife blade sticking in his back. The whites finally routed the invaders and the authorities succeeded in arresting two of the negroes.

James Roebuck, a young unmarried man from near Everett's, was killed in the planing mills at Parme Saturday evening. He was putting a large belt on the drive wheel under the planing department, when he was caught by the belt and mangled to death before the machinery could be stopped. One arm was torn off and thrown some distance and one leg was also torn off. The belt had to be cut to get his body out, and he breathed one time afterwards.—Greenville Weekly.

The Labor Commissioner has prepared for this year's report the following figures: Tobacco factories in North Carolina: Cigars and Cigarettes, 35; 192,000 cigars, and 277,520,000 cigarettes, the latter being a falling off of less than 60,000,000 as compared with the previous year. Of snuff 56,000 pounds was the product. There are 129 whiskey distilleries in operation, which make 166,000 gallons annually.—Exchange.

Lincoln Journal: From the time he left Tampa for Cuba until his death, Lieut. Shipp did not hear a word from home although Mrs. Shipp wrote to him daily. This week she received every one of the letters, which were sent back from Santiago endorsed, "Killed in Battle." It is known that 500 bags of mail for his army was received at Gen. Shafter's headquarters before June 29th. Up to July 8th none of that mail had been distributed.—Mrs. Emma Hoover and the tenants on her lands in Howard's Creek township raised this year 1,500 bushels of wheat. One of these tenants, Alonzo Rameyer, colored, who runs a two-horse farm, made 501 bushels of wheat. In addition, he has a fine corn and cotton crop.

Day before yesterday two negroes, living near Deaver's View, neither of whose names could be learned, became involved in a row, which may result in the death of one. It seems that a young negro named Walter had planned to elope with the wife of one Dave. Wednesday evening he went to the house, and finding the husband waiting for him in the door, he supposed the wife had betrayed him, and commenced to shoot through the door at her. The husband used his pistol to defend his better half, and numerous shots were exchanged. In the scuffle which ensued, the husband was shot in the leg, the ball ranging up into his body. The wound was dressed by Dr. J. T. Sevier, who thinks it to be of a dangerous nature. The man who did the shooting escaped.—Asheville Gazette.

Durham Record: For several weeks typhoid fever has been epidemic at Orange Mill. There have been several deaths and finally samples of the well water used were sent to Raleigh to be analyzed. The analysis showed that the water, while seemingly pure, was filled with germs of disease and the health officers declared that the wells

must be filled and water must be secured from some other source. The wells were filled and then an investigation was begun to determine why the water was filled with typhus germs and where better water could be obtained. This investigation disclosed the startling fact that the wells from which the people had been using water had been sunk in an old abandoned graveyard. The existence of the cemetery had been forgotten but it had polluted the water and caused much sickness.

A Rocky Mount special to the New and Observer says: An old "fortune teller" named Hester Brant—who lived near here in Nash county, died suddenly on Monday afternoon. She had been telling fortunes for over fifty years at a quarter per tell and as only eight dollars was found in her house and it was known that she never spent a cent, always getting what little she needed that was not raised at home by bartering eggs and chickens and the garden truck, the neighbors questioned a girl who lived with her and learned that the old woman went out to her smoke house every Saturday at midnight when she thought that she, the girl, was asleep. A few days with spades unearthed several old coffee pots filled with silver. The whole find amounted to nearly \$500, which has been put in the bank here. Every piece found was of the denomination of a quarter. The spades are still flying in the air as more money is buried near by.

THE FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE PEOPLES PARTY.

Correspondence of the Progressive Farmer. We favor the perfect equality of all money, whether composed of gold silver or paper, all being issued by the general government.

We also favor the issuing of a proper amount of United States Treasury notes to do the business of the country on a cash basis. The government has issued treasury notes some twenty different times and they invariably remained at par with gold, with but one exception, which was during the late war, when they were designedly depreciated, in the interest of capitalists, by placing "the exception clause" thereon.

During the war with Mexico, United States Treasury notes, in the city of Mexico were at a premium of 6 per cent. over gold. Why not try them again in lieu of bonds?

We also favor superseding national banks with United States Savings Banks from which the people can procure loans at a very low rate of interest. I will, before I get through, refer to an important advantage of these banks.

The above financial system rests substantially on doctrines advocated by Franklin, Gallatin, Calhoun, Burton and Webster, as I will now proceed to show: FRANKLIN. "The legal tender quality of the Bank of Venice was a greater advantage than coin redemption." See "The Bank of Venice" by Hon. John Davis, of Junction City, Kan.

The above bank had a system of irredeemable paper currency that carried at one time \$90 per capita. Yet, with this large circulation, it was worth more than its face value in gold. It existed from 1171 to 1796—626 years—without a run, without a panic, without the loss of a single dollar to a stockholder. No other known financial system has existed so long. In 1787 the bank was captured and overthrown by Napoleon.

GALLATIN. "The right of issuing paper money as currency, like that of issuing gold and silver coins, belongs exclusively to the nation and cannot be claimed by individuals."—Writings of Gallatin, Vol. 3, p. 429.

It is far safer and better for the government to issue the paper money, in lieu of soulless corporations. CALHOUN. "Whenever a paper currency, receivable in the dues of a government, had anything like a fair trial it has succeeded."—Speech of the Hon. John Davis, delivered in the House of Representatives, August 21, 1893, p. 27.

We have some twenty precedents in favor of issuing United States Treasury notes—flat paper money.

BURTON. "The government itself ceases to be independent; it ceases to be safe, when the national currency is at the will of a company."—Ib., p. 34.

Soulless corporations, with the above privilege in hand, would surely reduce the masses of the people to galling slavery.

WEBSTER. "When all paper money is made payable in specie on demand, it will prove the most certain means that can be used to fertilize the rich man's field by the sweat of the poor man's brow."—See Speech of the Hon. John Davis. BRYAN TYSON.

THEY THINK US GIANTS.

Open-Mouthed Wonder in Porto Rico Over the Size of Our Men and Mules.

A Ponce, Porto Rico, dispatch of August 14th says:

"The people of this part of the island look upon Americans as a race of giants, and they seem to have a firm conviction that not only are we a great nation and a big people, but that everything connected with us is made upon the same great scale.

"There are good reasons for their having arrived at these conclusions. The first troops which landed at Port Ponce were the Third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and these were followed by the Second Wisconsin and Sixteenth Pennsylvania. Probably nowhere in the whole army could one find a similar number of men of equal stature. The Wisconsin men are particularly large and each one of them would make just about two of the Ricmans. The natives are a little people and lightly built. Many of the Wisconsin and Pennsylvania men stand two inches or more above six feet in height.

"It happens, also, that many of the members of General Wilson's staff are large men and some of them, like Capt. A. P. Gardner and Lieutenant Fred S. Titus, are noted athletes.

"With these big men and officers to furnish them with their first impressions, the coming of our horses and mules and wagons clinches the idea that we were gigantic without any loophole for argument. The Porto Ricmans have plenty of horses and mules, but every one of them seems to come of a race which was stunted ages ago. They are tough and serviceable every one agrees, but the horses and mules are but little larger than a good-sized donkey. The horses are thin and agile, and the Spanish thoughtlessness, which is equivalent to cruelty, keeps them goaded along so that they never have time to pick up flesh.

"The mules which we brought are particularly fine specimens of our native product, and as hundreds after hundreds of them were landed, hitched to army wagons and set to work, the natives stared and stared at them in wonder. They could be heard talking of the great size and strength of the animals as one passed along the streets, but it was not until yesterday that any of them took means to show his astonishment at the size of the mules.

Among the big and handsome men of General Wilson's staff is Major Hoyle, the ordinance officer. He is tall, and although trim in figure, solid. He stepped into a native shop yesterday to get some matches. After he had been waited on, and was about to go out, the proprietor beckoned to him. The gesture, Major Hoyle says, was such as a back country storekeeper in America would use to indicate that he wanted you to step into a back room and try a nip of moonshine whiskey.

Major Hoyle says he has accepted such invitations frequently, but upon this occasion it was his intention to refuse, and he was brushing up the Spanish in his mind to say so when the man's manner overcame his scruple and he followed him in. They went through a winding passage, and presently emerged into a back apartment. Here, however, instead of finding a bottle with whiskey, clear as water, such as the moonshiner makes, there stood some platform scales, and the shopkeeper with anxious look, motioned for Major Hoyle to step upon it. Major Hoyle may have been disappointed, but he did not betray it, and being good natured, he got upon the scales. The native manipulated the weights until the scale balanced at 195 pounds. Then, with wide open eyes, he looked over the fine proportions of the major, and exclaimed in wonder, "Mucha! Mucha!"

REFORM WORKERS, ATTENTION! The Progressive Farmer will be sent to anyone from now till the election for only 20 cents, cash in advance. The Progressive Farmer will be sent to all new subscribers from now till March 1, 1899 for only fifty cents cash in advance. We make this offer because we are willing to lose a little money rather than allow the people to go without the truth. Now that we make this sacrifice we hope our readers will see it that the paper is put into the hands of every man who can read. Be sure to get up a club in your neighborhood.

Offer No. 2 means that you will get a complete history of the war, all the campaign and election news and a complete record of all the acts of the next legislature, besides our regular agricultural, literary and State news features for only 50 cents. Dear reader, we expect a club from your neighborhood, we expect a club from you. Let us have it at once.

Drop us a postal or letter giving names and Postoffice addresses of persons whom you think may be induced to subscribe to THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER. Also state if you will distribute a few sample copies among your neighbors.

A CALL FOR A MASS MEETING.

Believing in the justice of the principles of the People's party, and that the evils under which this country labors will never be remedied until such demands are enacted into law, we maintain that these righteous principles should never be sacrificed for office alone, for the benefit of a few. Therefore in order that we, as a party, may maintain our integrity and preserve the autonomy of our party, we issue this call, and appeal to all Populists in Wake county who favor maintaining the principles of our party, to meet at the court house in Raleigh, on Saturday, the 3rd day of September, 1898, for the purpose of nominating a straight Populist ticket for the county.

- (Signed) R. N. WYNNE, C. E. MULLERS, JNO C. FORT, C. R. DEBNAM, J. R. SCARBORO, D. M. DIZAR, G. A. SCARBORO, O. C. DUNN, W. G. PEARSON, NORAH WALL, W. E. MULLERS, N. B. PENNY, R. J. BUFFALO, A. C. GREEN, B. B. BUFFALO, W. D. GOODWIN, M. W. BUFFALO, SHERWOOD WHITE, W. C. BUFFALO.

AN ADDRESS.

Correspondence of the Progressive Farmer. To the Loyal, Religious, Patriotic Citizens of America:

Much gratified and greatly encouraged at the success of the recent second Annual Convention of the National Good Citizens League, July 11-13, 1898, we feel that the time has come for aggressive action.

The highest and best needs of the country demand the securing for public office of upright, patriotic, competent men—men of truth, fearing God and possessing high moral courage.

We call upon the awakened citizens of the land to double their efforts to arouse the religious and patriotic conscience of the people, so that all will remember that private duties and public duties run in parallel lines—he that sins against the one does injury to himself—he that falters in the other does injury to the common welfare; and so that the individual will feel it a part of his duty to assist in the eradication of existing evils in every way possible, and especially in the selection for public office of "able men, such as fear God, men of truth, having unjust gain."

"The wicked walk on every side when the vilest men are exalted." "When the righteous are in authority the people rejoice; but when the wicked beareth rule the people mourn." "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." "The nations that forget God shall be turned into destruction;" and so with individuals, for "Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the Kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father, which is in heaven." And, "Without me ye can do nothing."

Too many men have devoted all their time to their business and left politics to those who make politics a trade. The result is political conditions that make any business venture risky and hard times universal. If the real business men of the nation would realize the necessity of taking an active and intelligent part in politics, the result would be better men in office, better laws, wiser politics, and more prosperity and contentment all over the land.

The caucus and the primary should be made the pivot of reform, and here is where every loyal citizen should take an active part in politics—the politics which our leading lexicographer defines as "the science of government; that part of ethics which has to do with the regulations and government of a nation or state; the preservation of its safety, peace and prosperity; and the protection of its citizens in their rights with the preservation and improvement of their morals." The purification and elevation of politics to a high moral plane is the only hope for the preservation of this republic. In the government that is supposed to be of, by and for the people, political blunders in the nature of things will rule unless not only the people at large, but the best of our citizens reduce this theory to practice. The primary source of all legislative, executive and judicial power is the people. This power they wield through the ballot in a representative republic such as ours, and for the wise use of this power they are morally responsible.

What we need, and what we must have, if we hope for success, is unity of purpose and concert of action. Well directed action above all things else, for it is high time to be up and doing. Public opinion is ripe for aggressive action, and with the objects

of the League properly carried out, reform along these lines can be speedily implanted on the thoughts of the nation as the most important issue before the American people to day.

Through this non partisan movement reform can be had inside of party lines by organizing local Leagues, one for each political party, at all voting precincts. Loyal, patriotic citizens are wanted at all precincts throughout the nation to organize Precinct Leagues in every voting district.

For further particulars send two cents for postage, and literature explaining plans of organization.

Address all communications to the NATIONAL GOOD CITIZENS LEAGUE, S. T. NICHOLSON, Gen'l Sec'y, Washington, D. C.

WILL MAKE NO POLITICAL SPEECHES.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction Not a Partisan

State Superintendent of Public Instruction Mebane will not make any political speeches during this campaign. He does not think it would be proper for him to do so. The office he holds he considers a non partisan one, and he will take no active part, therefore in partisan politics.

"Do you expect to go into the campaign and make political speeches?" I asked him yesterday.

"I do not. I never attempted to make a political speech in my life, and shall not begin while in the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction."

"Do you think it wrong for the State Superintendent of Public Instruction or a candidate for that office to make political speeches?"

"I do not think it the proper thing to do. I did not go into the campaign of 1896 because I always thought that the office should be as far from party politics as the office of judge of the Supreme court, and in fact the most removed from politics of any office in the State. I am aware that some of my predecessors went into active campaigns. I do not mean to cast any reflection upon these gentlemen, but simply have a different idea of the office in this particular from what they seemed to have had."

Speaking of the spectacle in South Carolina a few days ago where the candidate for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction fought before an audience, Mr. Mebane said:

"I think it was enough to make the good people of that State hang their heads in shame. God forbid that we should have such a disgrace in our State by the candidate for this important office. The South Carolina case makes it all the more important to remove the office from partisan politics. We want the office and its duties to have as much dignity as any office in the State. We want it to be more and more respected by all our people. We want our people never to expect any service from the Superintendent of Public Instruction in a political campaign any more than they would expect from the Chief Justice of our Supreme court to render service in such campaigns."

"Do you mean that a man who fills the office must not belong to any political party?"

"Certainly he may belong to a party, but he should never even feel that he owns any party any consideration more than the judge of the Supreme court, when meeting out justice, feels an obligation to a party."

"You place a high standard for the dignity of your office. Do you have any hope of reaching this standard?"

"I have hope because I am keeping out of partisan politics and am practicing what I am preaching on this subject. My ideal may not be reached in the minds of our people, but I can at least hope that they will look at this matter with due consideration, and sooner or later, it may not be in my day, will see the force of my views upon this public school work."

"Will this view be pleasing to your friends generally?"

"I do not know as to that, but every friend of public education who has heard me on this subject and who has expressed himself to me has most heartily agreed with me. This question as to whether this will be popular position to take, is not the one of chief concern, but the chief concern is whether it is right or wrong, whether the cause of public education can be served better or not. I believe this is the right view of the office and its duties. I believe the cause of public education can be advanced more rapidly in this way."—Ex.

FIFTH DISTRICT JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

The Populist Judicial Convention will meet in Durham on Thursday, September 15th, 1898, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Judge and Solicitor. The Executive Committee of the district will meet at the same time and place. A. S. PEACE, Chairman of the Fifth Judicial Executive Committee.

Our Social Chat.

EDITED BY AUNT JENNIE, RALEIGH, N. C.

AUNT JENNIE TALKS OF CANNING FRUIT.

I must tell the 'Chatterer' how I have managed to put up fruit preserves, etc., in the same jars for seven years in succession and have not broken even one.

While the fruit is cooking I have a vessel filled with fresh water and a large cloth (usually a flour sack) ready. When it is ready to take up, I wet the cloth, spread one end of it on the table, set my jar on it then wrap the cloth all around it until the glass is covered. I am then ready to fill the jar with the slightly boiling fruit. A cup I find the most convenient thing to dip and fill with. Take half a cup of fruit from the kettle and pour it into the jar you have previously wrapped, then place your left hand firmly—flat, over the mouth of the jar and the suction will produce a sizzling sound, which I consider a signal that I can proceed with perfect safety. Be sure your jar is full and that the rubber is all right; screw the top on as quickly as you can, then turn the jar bottom side up, remove the cloth and let it remain in this position until the next morning when it is ready to put away in a dark closet.

Jessamine asks how to can corn. "Take nice firm ears of corn, plunge them into boiling water, let boil one minute, take off, cool and shave from the cob, put into a preserving kettle, let cook for five minutes, put into cans hot, seal and put away in a dark place." This recipe is given by a "Yankee" friend, who is very successful in canning.

If you keep fruit in a light room, wrap each can in paper. The real secret of excellent canned fruit lies in the good quality of the fruit itself; the use of its juice instead of water as far as possible; and the perfect exclusion of air. I have a friend who keeps her butter perfectly in this way. She has a large stone jar which she fills half full of strong brine, then rolls her butter into pound balls and drops them into it, being careful to keep them beneath the brine. When she wishes to use it, she simply washes the salt out of it and moulds it for the table. While not so good as the fresh butter, it is very palatable. There are innumerable blessings and many dollars awaiting the discoverer of a perfectly satisfactory method of preserving eggs. To me, the most satisfactory way is to pack them in salt and remove them once a week and repack them, thus preventing the yolks settling to one side. I trust that some reader of this article can tell us of a better way to keep them.

Alphomega's letter came too late last week for me to note it. It is needless to remind you all that whenever you see a letter with that mysterious signature you will be both interested and entertained by reading it.

U. B. Gwynn, excelled himself, when he wrote, "Love and the Photo." Of his many good poems I think this decidedly his best, as in the last verse it gives you such an unexpected tumble from the heights to which his fancy has carried you.

Will some one please be so kind as to tell us where Will Retlaw, Davie C. and Ben Bolt are? Did they enlist, or are they engaged and too busy preparing for that all important event, to talk to us, or have they been sick these long weeks? Let us hear from you, boys, for some of the 'Chatterer's' are becoming restless because of your silence.

I suspect the merry wedding bells will be heard by members of our circle ere another month; I think secrets are safe in my keeping. However you all shall know all about it, when it is no longer a secret.

Oh! girls, I came near forgetting to tell you that if those of you who intend returning to boarding school this fall and are registered as 'Chatterer's' will write us letters from school giving your addresses we will send THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER until you return, as we would dislike to bid farewell to any of our girls or boys for so long a while. Bachelor Jack writes us a nice letter this week.

Patience, is such a dear sensible girl and always writes readable letters, and this one is no exception.

We hope to hear from these, and others again very soon.—Lovingly, Aunt Jennie.

(Other letters crowded out this week.—Ed.)

It has been reported that certain Populists of influence in Union county had joined the Democrats. We know of our own knowledge that the report is without foundation, because the Populists referred to by the Dems have told us so. But on the other hand we know of quite a number of Dems who will vote the Pop ticket this fall.—Marshville Correspondent Our Home.