

How Reform

Leaders Will Anticipate the "Forty."

Gen. Farley Gives His Views on the "Peace and Unity" Feature of the Coming Constitutional Convention Fight.

This week the campaign for the election of delegates to the State Constitutional Convention will open in dead earnest. At least there is going to be a great deal of talk and not a few suggestions as to the matter. It will probably be the liveliest week since last November, politically.

The State some days ago gave the information on what was considered good authority, that the special meeting of the Irbv State committee had been called for the purpose of discussing and agreeing upon a plan to bring the white people of the State together on the matter of the Constitutional Convention, which plan was to be offered to the people and the option given them of either accepting or rejecting it. There now seems to be no further doubt as to this being the object of the meeting. The meeting will be held tomorrow. So far as can be ascertained there is every reason to believe that the idea of having the committee consider the matter has originated with the big leaders of the party in power. It is denied that there is any desire on the part of the committee to forestall the efforts of the "Forty" in the same direction. It is said that the committee desires to formulate and present such a plan that the Forty, when they hold their conference in March, can go ahead and adopt it. It is understood that the committee is arranging to have certain mild Conservatives from various sections meet with them and consider the matter.

Gen. Hugh L. Farley yesterday returned to the city from a trip to Charleston, Beaufort and other points, covering the largest portion of the State. He has all along been considered a more conservative Reformer than many others. The General was quite talkative yesterday, when the Constitutional Convention subject was broached to him. He said he had had good opportunities for observing the sentiment of the people on the matter. When asked for his diagnosis of the political situation and his opinion as to the outlook for the Constitutional Convention, he had a good deal to say, which will be found of interest.

General Farley said: "Well you are aware of the fact that I am in hearty sympathy with the movement of the 'Forty' in their effort to secure a non-partisan constitutional convention, for I believe it is now a sort of open secret—as they say—that I had something to do with it, as Ben Tillman said of the Shell manifesto. I am very glad to say that I find a very strong feeling all over the State in favor of a harmonious and non-partisan convention, and in fact I have met no one who was in favor of anything else. Certainly no one of any prominence has dared to take a stand against it, and our people generally seem to realize the fact that it is an important crisis in the history of the State and that we have all to lose and nothing to gain in a bitter factional fight over the sending of delegates to the Convention. The simple truth is that we cannot afford to have a bitter factional fight over this matter, because it will not only be unwise, but it will be foolish and suicidal to do so. The sacred principle of white supremacy and white civilization and good government, upon which all white people are, or ought to be, united, is unavoidably involved, and we must stand together. If we divide and appeal to the negro, as we are sure to do, if we do not harmonize our differences, it will mean anarchy, chaos and ruin, for it must be clear to every thinking mind that this convention will reunite and harmonize our people—who have already accepted all of the main results of the Reform movement—or it will mark a permanent and irreconcilable division. The campaign must be a quiet, harmonious one, or a 'hell broke loose in Georgia' if you will excuse the expression, leading to—no one knows where. Thank God, I see abundant signs of that reconciliation which ought to follow the success of the Reform movement and which, with a good Constitution, should put the State on the high road to peace, progress and prosperity, with a grand future of education, wealth and a high Christian civilization—which means happiness before us."

"Do you think the call of the 'forty' will bring our people together?" "It is certainly," Gen Farley replied, "well meant, is in the right direction, and I do not see how it can do any harm. It has been stated on authority that the State Democratic executive committee will at its meeting propose some plan which our people can get and select delegates. I believe it is true, because if they propose one, then we can and should, and thus avoid a contest which should be given to

any one to 'fly the track or bolt.' It is of the highest importance for our people to get together and stand together under this regular Democratic organization, and I sincerely hope that the executive committee may be wise and patriotic enough to devise the way and means for them to do so. If the simple and natural plan of submitting all nominations to a white or Democratic primary is suggested, as I think probable, we could easily adopt it, and then let the people of each county get together in mass meeting or convention and agree on or select a ticket which could be elected without contention. A ticket so selected could not be easily beaten any way.

"I see that your name has been mentioned. Do you contemplate being a candidate for election to the convention?" Gen. Farley said: "I do not wish to go to the convention and shall not be a candidate. Certainly I will not be the candidate of any faction, for I believe it to be the duty of every good citizen at this crisis to refuse to allow his name or influence to be used to cause further discord or division and to increase strife in the State. Let our good people get together and select the delegates, for all the places that should neither be sought nor declined, that of a delegate to a Constitutional Convention stands foremost. As the majority of our people are of that political basis, I take it for granted that a majority of the convention will be Reformers, but let our people select their best men, men whom they are willing to trust—for there are many of them on both sides—and send them with the simple instructions to preserve white supremacy and civilization through the protection of the white voter and a well regulated suffrage, and otherwise to give us the best Constitution they can and one abreast of the progress of the times in our educational, political and industrial affairs."

"What about the discussion before the people?" "Ordinarily, I am heartily in favor of public discussion of all public questions as a means of education and informing our people. In this instance, however, if it is possible, the least public discussion of all the minor questions with which the Constitutional Convention is beset, the better. It can only lead to further division and discord, because we cannot agree on them, and not only individuals, but even counties and sections, will disagree on various matters it would seem best to send the best men we can get and let them go in a spirit of forbearance, conciliation and concession, representing all classes and interests; to give us the best they can, because, at last, no matter who is elected, all of these grave matters must be submitted to them. Indeed, I think it would be best for our people to avoid all heated discussion of minor matters, except when assembled in deliberative bodies where the main points of interests should be agreed upon."

"What is the spirit of the new administration?" "I will not undertake," replied the General, "to speak ex-cathedra, but from what I have seen lately, with some opportunity to make observation, it is, generally speaking, what it ought to be. I expressed the hope last fall that the Governor would make his election; a blessing to our people," and I now hope that, with proper support and encouragement, it will prove so. Mere factious opposition is never right nor wise, and as long as the administration shows its present disposition to deal justly and fairly with all parties, and not to unjustly use or abuse the high power and privileges entrusted to it by the people, it is our duty to meet it more than half way in every endeavor to secure the peace and progress of the State, and to find a satisfactory solution of all our political differences and difficulties."—The State.

A Christian has been admitted to membership in a Jewish club at Rochester, the Eureka. The Tidings of that place argues that no applicant for admission should be rejected account of his religious belief, as such rejection would be indicative of bigotry, prejudice and narrow-mindedness.

The New York Sun says that a citizen of that city has the sleeve buttons worn by President Lincoln on the night of his assassination, and another man treasures a piece of the waistcoat worn by the stricken President. The possessor of the latter relic was admitted to the wounded man soon after the shooting, and on coming out he found that he had brought with him the waistcoat, which had been given into his keeping. He cut it up and distributed fragments to the crowd.

John L. Benson, a Californian, has returned from a journey to Ecuador in the interest of Cornell and Sanford Universities. At the headwaters of the Amazon he found the Jivaros Indians, who kill their prey by blowing a poisoned arrow through a pipe. A monkey so hit dies in three minutes.

Joseph Bertrand, the French mathematician, who recently celebrated his golden wedding, rescued his wife from death in a great railroad accident on the Paris-Versailles railroad in 1844. She was the wife of Admiral Dumont D'Urville, who was killed in the accident. This was the admiral who brought the Venus of Milo to France, and who three times circumnavigated the earth.

The Best Method Of Cultivating and Curing Fine Yellow Tobacco.

PLANT-BEDS. The first work in preparing for a crop of tobacco is to burn and sow in good time plenty of plant land, in warm, moist situation. Select land that will not become sodden by too much rain, and, and if possible, let the spots be on creeks or branches (far enough off to guard against overflowing), with a southwest exposure. Burn the land well. My plan is to put down on my beds, about four feet apart, what we term "skids"—poles the size of a man's arm. These are to keep the wood off the ground. When these skids are burnt up, one may, as a rule, know that the land is burned hard enough, and that it is time to move his fire on further. This is the best guide I can give to the inexperienced as to the length of time the land should be burned. The best time for burning, in the latitude of North Carolina and Virginia, is from first of January to first of March. Good, fine stable manure, free from seeds of grass, oats or clover, with some good commercial fertilizer, is what I think best to use on plant-beds.

After burning, rake off the ashes, cover the ground well with stable manure, hoe up the bed thoroughly, and make it fine by repeated hoeing and raking; then mix the tobacco seed, using one-and-a-half tablespoonfuls in every twenty-five pounds of fertilizer to every one hundred square yards in the bed, and then tread it with the feet or pat with the hoe. Tobacco seed require but little covering, and, if covered too deep, will fail to come up. Cover the bed with fine brush (dogwood is best, if convenient), to protect the plants from frost and to keep the bed moist. Sometimes it becomes necessary to force the growth of plants in order that they may be large enough to transplant at the proper time; this is done by using some quick, reliable fertilizer as a top-dressing, care being taken not to apply it when the plants are wet with dew or rain.

GRAY, friable soils—fresh from the forest, or long out of cultivation—with a dry, porous subsoil, are the best adapted to the growth and maturity of yellow tobacco.

Plow your land and put it in good condition before bedding, run the rows off three feet four inches each way, using, according to the strength of the land, from ninety to one hundred and ten pounds of good fertilizer to every one thousand hills. Use farm-pen manure in the drill with the fertilizer; it will be found of very great advantage, even if it is not convenient to use it except in small quantities.

PLANTING. Planting in hills as early after the first of May as the plants and season will admit. As soon as the plants take good root, commence cultivation, whether in a grassy condition or not, and continue to stir the land with plow and hoe until the tobacco begins to come in top; using short single-trees as the plants increase in size, to prevent bruising and breaking. After the plants become too large to admit of the use of the plow, use only the hoe to keep down grass.

TOPPING. It is best to wait until a good number of plants button for seed before beginning to top, as these will then ripen together. A man must top according to the appearance and promise of the plant, the strength of the land, &c.; he must use his own judgment in topping, bearing in mind that a strong, healthy plant can bear higher topping than a small one. As a general thing, the first topping will bear ten to fourteen leaves priming off the lower leaves neither too high nor too low, so that when the plant ripens the bottom leaves may be well off the ground. As the season advances, continue to top lower, so that the plants may ripen before frost.

CULTIVATION AFTER TOPPING. Never plow tobacco later than the first of August; after which time use the hoe, as late plowing keeps the tobacco green too long, and causes it to ripen with a green color. When tobacco begins to ripen, use neither plow nor hoe, as quality is better than quantity in this case.

After being topped, tobacco should be kept as clear as possible from worms and suckers.

CUTTING. Let your tobacco stand on the hill until thoroughly ripe, bearing in mind not to cut any until a barn can be filled with plants of uniform ripeness, color and quality. Put seven medium-sized plants on a stick four-and-a-half feet long. Let the plants grow from the cutter's hands over the stick in the hands of the holder. After being filled, the sticks should not touch the ground for any length of time; in fact, it is better for them to go directly from holder to wagon, and from wagon to barn, where they should be tiered about eight inches apart—that is, if the tobacco is of medium size.

BARN. I think barns that are seventeen-and-a-half feet square are the best for curing successfully; a barn of this size, with four lifting tiers below the joists, will hold about four hundred and fifty sticks.

CURING. As flue-curing has taken the place of the old method of curing by charcoal,

it is only necessary to give directions for that process. A dry, curing heat is the principle of both methods. Flue-curing has many advantages over the primitive way, being cheaper, cleaner, giving the tobacco a sweeter flavor, and it is attended by less danger of fire. My advice, right here, to the novice is, to see for himself the plan on which a tobacco barn is built and arranged for curing.

TEMPERATURE. After filling the barn with ripe tobacco, start the heat at about ninety or a hundred degrees Fahrenheit and keep there for thirty or thirty-six hours, which length of time is commonly required to yellow tobacco, some taking a little longer or shorter time. Right here is where a man must exercise his judgment, as neither the best theory nor the most minute directions will serve—it is practice that makes a good cure.

After finding the best leaves in the barn of a uniform yellow and the others of a pea-green, one can as a general rule, begin to raise the heat from the yellowing heat at the rate of five degrees every two hours. When one hundred and fifteen degrees is reached, it is time to give the tobacco air by cracking open the door and making holes as large as a man's hand on each side of the barn near the bottom logs; which treatment will be found to be of great advantage, as the tobacco will commence drying off and the tails will begin to turn up. Continue to increase the heat at the above rate until one hundred and thirty-five is reached, where the heat must be kept for twelve hours, which is the length of time required to cure the leaf. Raise the heat now five degrees every hour-and-a-half until it gets to one hundred and eighty degrees. This heat will in a short time cure both stem and stalk. As a general rule, by following these directions, tobacco will come out of the barn a pretty uniform yellow. To cure it a bright, clear yellow, it must have all the heat it will bear until it reaches one hundred and thirty-five degrees.

ORDERING AND HANDLING. After tobacco is thoroughly cured, let it come in order enough to handle well; then move from curing barn to packing barn, or some tight house, and bulk down so that it will retain its color, as exposure reddens it.

STRIPPING. When ready for stripping, take as much bulked tobacco as one wants, and hang at some damp time in a curing barn, so as to bring it in order to handle. In stripping, select leaves of uniform size and color, making about six or seven different grades, and tie in bundles of six leaves. After tying, the bundles should be hung on a stick, putting about twenty-five bundles on a stick, and the sticks put down in a bulk, perfectly straight. This will press the tobacco out flat and cause it to make a better appearance on the market. It should remain in bulk for several days. JAMES B. HOBGOOD. Oxford, N. C., Jan. 1, 1895.

A Great Scheme By Which 3,000 Mexican Criminals Would Have Gained Their Liberty.

St. Louis, Feb. 3.—A Globe Democrat special from the City of Mexico says: The three thousand prisoners in Belem prison would have been free but for timely discovery of a tunnel. Patient search for the suspected outlet was rewarded yesterday by finding an entrance to the tunnel close to the school room. At a depth of three yards to the right of the tunnel, the foundation upon which rests the walls of the gallery where the condemned, 800 in number, are confined, had been cut through. The subterranean passage was thence continued toward the left some 14 yards, perforating the foundations of other walls, which are one metre in thickness and are built of sandstone. The underground works were still continued to the left, where some more foundations equally as thick as the former were encountered. The foundations sustained the weight of the walls that lodge the hundreds of prisoners that are awaiting trial.

The skill displayed in the engineering feat, which has fortunately miscarried, is wonderful, and a few months of labor would have placed the prisoners in communication with the street. This would have released 3,000 criminals, as the tunnel had been planned to pass under the wards of the prison so that it could have been reached by digging a few feet beneath the floors. The prisoners, under pretense of attending night school, have been at work on the great tunnel for a portion of two years, working secretly, in regular shifts. The conception of the mammoth and daring undertaking is due to a desperate criminal named Jos. E. Vicente, who was under sentence of death, but who was shot some time ago, before his elaborate scheme for the salvation of himself and comrades could be put into effect.

Few people are willing to live in poverty because of the ancient Hebrew proverb that the rich man's money blocks up his doors so that the angels cannot enter his house.

The population of Guatemala is less than that of the city of New York by 500,000, while Mexico and Guatemala combined have a population about equal to that of the states of New York and Pennsylvania.

Hustled Out of Japan.

China's Peace Envoys Requested to Leave.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Central News correspondent in Hiroshima telegraphs under to-day's date: Premier Count Ito and Viscount Mutsu, minister of foreign affairs, had a second interview with China's peace envoys yesterday afternoon. The main object of the meeting was to exchange credentials. The ministers found the credentials of the envoys to be very imperfect and to leave them absolutely powerless to conduct binding negotiations. They refused at once to continue negotiations, and requested the envoys to leave the country as soon as possible. The envoys will sail to-morrow on the steamship Owarimaru for Nagasaki, where they will await the arrival of the mail steamship for China. They will be accompanied until they depart, by the inspector general of police and several assistant inspectors, who will prevent any hostile demonstration on the part of the people.

The preliminary resolution to approve all war expenditures, regardless of the amount and date, is preface to the declaration that the objects of the war have not been realized yet.

The Central News correspondent in Wei-Hai-Wei telegraphs under the date of February 1, via Talien-Wan: "The Chinese war ships were much damaged in yesterday's fight. After the Pai-Chiyaso forts capitulated, the Japanese turned the captured guns against the Chinese warships, hitting them repeatedly and forcing them to change their position. A violent snow storm in the afternoon of January 1, compelled the Japanese fleet to remain inactive and thus frustrated the Japanese plan to bring on a general naval engagement. The Japanese still hold the entrance to the Harbor."

A Central News dispatch sent from Hai-Chong on Friday says that viceroy Liu Kung Ti has arrived at New Chang and will assume supreme command of the Chinese operations in Manchuria. Gen. Nodzu, the commander, expects to be attacked to-morrow or Tuesday. His spies report that there are about 50,000 Chinese troops in the neighborhood of Yeng-Kow and New Chwang.

EXPECTED IN WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The dispatch from Hiroshima stating the Chinese peace envoys had been sent back under escort because of the insufficiency of their credentials, exactly accords with anticipatory advices received by Minister Kurino, the Japanese minister to the United States. It has been the expressed opinion at the Japanese legation from the beginning that the Chinese government was simply pursuing its customary policy of delay in this matter. Their first attempt was to place Japan in the attitude of suing for peace, by giving the proposition made at the suggestion of the United States by Minister Dun at Tokio, precedence over the proposition made by Minister Denby at Peking. This subterfuge being rejected and Japan insisting that China must take the initiative in asking for peace, China next requested an armistice. This being refused, on the 8th of December, China appointed Chang-Ili-Huan and Shao, governor of Formosa, as peace envoys. Japan served formal notice on China that unless these envoys came accredited with plenipotentiary powers, they would not be received, and for the time being, Japan, in the interest of a peaceful settlement, waived its objection to the personality of Shao, who had set a price on the head of every Japanese captured or slain.

Although the Chinese envoys were appointed on the 8th of December, it was not until the 1th of January that Chang Hin Hu took leave of the Emperor and started on his mission. In the meantime, came the selection of ex-Secretary J. W. Foster as advisory counsel. This again was looked upon by Japan as an attempt at delay. It was apparent that Mr. Foster could not be admitted to the peace negotiations except in the capacity of a secretary to one of the Chinese envoys, and that was a position his high rank as a diplomat and an ex-Secretary of the United States would of necessity debar him from taking.

Two months ago, Count Ito, Count Inoye and Field Marshal Yamagata were all in favor of peace upon the basis of an indemnity, and the recognition of the independence of Korea. Now, it is said, these terms will be impossible and that Japan will exact accession of territory.

Just here, as viewed by experienced diplomats of other legations than the Japanese, the element of danger comes in. There is nothing now left for the Japanese to do but to pursue their advantages, until eventually Peking falls into their hands. The inevitable results of this, it is thought, will be the fall of the present dynasty. Then there will be no one to treat with for peace and complications will occur which will threaten the total dismemberment of the Chinese Empire and involve the almost certain intervention of European powers. The outcome of such a complication would be diffi-

cult to foresee and its contemplation is giving much uneasiness in diplomatic circles here.

TRICKED BY AN SIN

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The Paris edition of the Herald will publish a dispatch to the following effect, concerning the reception of the Chinese peace envoys:

"The Chinese envoys declare that they were ignorant that their credentials were defective and their government played them a trick. It assured them that it had bestowed no them full powers, yet the documents did not state the subject of the negotiations and the envoys would have been compelled to refer everything to Peking. Premier Ito remarked that China could not be very desirous of peace, to say nothing of the slight on Japan. The latter would be willing to reopen negotiations, however, when an embassy with full powers should be sent."

Liquor Raiders' Reward.

Blind Celler Found With Blind Tiger Stuff in it.

The liquor constables and the police had a big time of it yesterday searching for contraband liquor in Columbia, and they found a considerable quantity stored in some very peculiar places. Just think of the joke! The premises of the Alliance Warehouse Company, near the union depot, were raided and searched, and a large number of cases of export beer—real contraband stuff—were found and seized.

The raiding party consisted of State Liquor Constables Speed, Beach and Davis. Trial Justice Constable Hartin, Sergeant Morehead of the police force and Officers Daniels and Sloan.

The first place visited was the Alliance warehouse, and in an out-house on the premises thirty-eight boxes of "Kop's Extra Cheer" export beer were found and seized.

Then the party came on up street, and the place of Jumper & Co., which has so often been searched, was raided. Nothing was secured. Then the men went into the place of P. J. Kraft & Co., formerly Mr. C. C. Habenicht's place. Mr. Habenicht sold out his business to this firm when the dispensary law first went into effect, and he has not owned any liquor of any description since. The place had been searched several times before, and nothing was found. The constables and Police Sergeant Morehead went through the store, the other two police officers being stationed at the door, but nothing was found. Then they went into the cellar. Therein they found several barrels of liquor, but each bore Commissioner Traxler's stamp. They seemed to have been working on information, however, and spent a long time searching. Then they went to the rear of the cellar and came against a brick wall. The wall was apparently new. They came up stairs and asked for information about the wall. Nothing was told them. Then they went into the office room in the rear of the building and all around it, searching for an entrance to the false cellar they evidently were aware was there. They went into the office, bored holes in the floor and found that there was a cellar beneath. Then they returned to the other cellar and proceeded with a crowbar to cut a hole through the wall. When the hole was large enough a lantern was put through and a peep showed that there were in the cellar a large number of barrels and casks and bottles of all sizes and styles.

They were about to tear the wall down when a stairway leading up was discovered. Then they went up in the office again, rolled a table aside, lifted the carpet, and behold, there was a trap door, which, when opened, disclosed the top of the staircase.

All went down then, and eleven casks of beer and a large quantity of whiskey, rum, wines, cider, etc., were found. The constables at once set to work getting it out and hauling it to the State Dispensary. They estimated their find, off hand, as worth about \$500. Some liquor men who saw it say all the stuff was not worth \$75.

Speed said he had been working on this case for months and was satisfied that there was liquor about, but he could not locate it. It is said that one of the barrels bearing Traxler's stamp had been tapped, and nearly all of its contents taken therefrom. No arrests have yet been made.—The State.

Declared Unconstitutional.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 4.—The case of Rev. W. H. Anderson of this city against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad was finished in the United States Court at Owensboro to-day. The jury on instructions from Judge Barr, found for the plaintiff in one cent and assessed the costs of court against the railroad company. This is a test case to decide the constitutionality of the Kentucky separate coach law, which compels negroes to ride in coaches apart from white people. This verdict declares it unconstitutional. Mr. Anderson sued for \$10,000. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.