THE PROGRESS

CAL D. HICKS, Editor.

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The Farmer and the Silver Bill—Chasing an Ignis Fatuus.

Without going into the details of the reasons therefor, the fact remains that there is a deficiency of money in circulation; that the quantity of products placed in the market is greatly in excess of the money to purchase it with, and for this, as one reason, the country is in a financial strait, and the farmer is the greatest suffer thereby. Realizing his position, he is endeavoring to remedy the matter by having a greater volume of money placed in the business channels, and has grasped the silver bill as the entering wedge into the treasury vaults, and is bending every energy to have this wedge inserted, and in this he is ably seconded by the men who own mines of this valuable metal. For several sessions of Congress, if we mistake not this bill, or one similar, has been pressed for passage, only to be repulsed and beaten, if not by one house, then by the President's veto. And why, asks the farmer, cannot this bill be made a law and relieve the country from its distressed condition? The answer, to us, is plain; because you are striving to make the United States Treasury a market place where these silver mine owners can sell their metal for from 25 to 30 per cent more than can be gotten for it in the legitimate trade market. In their endeavors to increase the volume of currency in circulation, the farmers are made the cat's paw of the silver men, to force the United States government to purchase their metal at a price fictitious in value to a ruinous degree, even to a nation as strong as ours. To the mine owners the passage of the present bill would be the unearthing of treasures beyond the dreams of Croesus. With the "free and unlimited coinage of silver" as the law, which means that the United States government shall pay to every man who demands it, $1 for every 78 cents worth of silver he presents at the treasury doors. No wonder, then, that the bill, in that form, has always been lost. But, farmer friends, suppose you try another plan. Get your representative to introduce a bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, providing that the government shall pay $1 for every 100 cents worth of silver presented, and that each $1 so paid shall contain 100 cents worth of the same metal, and then see who will fight you on it. If we understand the matter correctly, it is not the metal that is being fought so hard, but that lightweight dollar that you are trying to have passed upon the country.

We believe that a majority of the American people are in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, but we likewise think that a majority are opposed to the issuance of that symbol of money which is now known as the silver dollar. It is an imposter, a masquerader in the guise of honesty, a false pretender in representing itself as one dollar, when it is not more than 78 cents, if that.

THE PROGRESS favors silver money; it believes in a bi-metalic standard, and that silver should be one of them; that the government should coin this metal into money in unlimited quantities free of charge to the producer at the treasury; that there is not enough money in circulation, and that the volume should be increased, but it does not believe that the country ever can or should get relief in the manner now attempted. It is like chasing an ignis fatuus which constantly eludes, yet ever entices.

Let the oppressed farmers pass a silver bill if they can, but let them fight shy of these mine owners, who are striving to make millions on the plea of lending aid to the measure, but never have a word in favor of an honest dollar.

We would like for our farmer friends to weigh this matter, and if THE PROGRESS is not right, kindly point out the error.

Young Minister—"I've been praying for you a long time, Miss Dora." Dora (astonished.)—"Why didn't you let me know it? I'd have been yours after the first prayer."—New York Herald.

GENERAL ITEMS.

NEATNESS IN GIRLS.—Neatness is a good thing for a girl, and if she does not learn it when she is young, she never will. It takes a great deal more neatness to make a girl look well than it does to make a boy look passable. Not because a boy, to start with, is better looking than a girl, but his clothes are of a different sort, not so many colors in them, and people don't expect a boy to look so pretty as a girl. A girl that is not neatly dressed is called a sloven, and no one likes to look at her. Her face may be pretty and her eyes bright, but if there is a spot of dirt on her cheek, and her fingers' ends are black with ink, and her shoes are not laced or buttoned up, and her apron is dirty, and her collar is not buttoned and her skirt is torn, she cannot be liked. Learn to be neat, and when you have learned it, it will almost take care of itself.—Christian at Work.

SUGGESTIONS.—Cut your new bread with a hot knife.

Fruit stains on white cloth will scald out or freeze out.

Borax and sugar will disperse ants and other insects.

Dip a knife in cool water to smooth the icing on a cake.

Remove iron rust by applications of salt and lemon juice.

Dip spots of mildew into buttermilk and place in the sunshine.

The long-clinging odor of onions can be removed from dish or knife by heating them when dry.

Do not fill the room with smoke from the griddle, but "grease" it by rubbing with half of a turnip.—Ladies Home Journal.

The influence of the sugar trust in the United States is affecting the product and sale of that staple in Cuba. Notwithstanding the fact that the crop is 200,000 tons short, the prices tend downward. The result of the great discouragement among planters of cane is seen in the changing of large sugar estates into the cultivation of tobacco, which now promises surer returns for the capital and labor employed.—N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE REDEMPTION OF A STATE.—The Louisiana State election was held last week. Although the lottery managers had published their withdrawal of application for a new charter, yet it was feared that they were secretly trying to manipulate the elections. Two Democratic tickets were in the field, that led by Foster being recognized as anti-lottery, and that headed by McEnery as lottery. Foster was elected by over 30,000 majority. This is the mortal stroke to the lottery. One by one the tentacles of this devil fish have been cut off, and now the octopus is dead. We lift our hat to Louisiana.

The fight and the grand result show the irresistable power of public opinion. This caused the passage of the law excluding lottery business from the mails. This encouraged the decent people of the State in what seemed at first a hopeless fight. This at last resulted in that organization and union which are essential in fighting organized and desperate opposition. When the people are enlightened, disciplined, and wisely led, as in this case, nothing can resist them. We congratulate the New Orleans Christian Advocate on this grand consummation, which it royally helped to achieve. It may have lost several subscribers from those who believe that preachers and religious papers should use only moral suasion on men and institutions that admit no moral law, but these feeble notes are unheard in the swelling chorus of almost universal joy. "'Twas a famous victory."

Now for a similar fight against the saloons and in favor of closing the World's Fair on Sunday.—Texas Christian Advocate, April 28th.

Last Sunday morning just before day this section was visited by a most terrific electrical storm and a deluge of rain. Lightning struck the telegraph and telephone wires near the railroad depot, and was conveyed to the instruments, which were shattered, and from sheer good luck the office was not ignited. Several trees were also struck, but no very serious damage has been reported. Natchitoches Enterprise. April 30th.

Last Sunday evening, on the plantation of A. G. Lorio, a bolt of lightning struck a young negro, crushing his skull, splitting one foot and baring his feet of shoes and socks. Mr. Haydel, who was some 25 yards below, and Roaquin, who was 25 yards above the victim, were both stunned. Mr. H. recovered consciousness in about half an hour but is still suffering from the shock. Roaquin did not recover consciousness until 48 hours afterward and is still in bed. The bolt that did this damage struck the lightning rod on Mr. A. G. Lorio's store, breaking off a portion thereof, then struck a telephone post, which it shattered. The colored boy was on the levee and the whites behind the levee.

The crops are looking well and the outlook is encouraging for big yields.

Rev W. T. D. Dalzell of Shreveport, will hold services in the Episcopal church here to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. He is a learned and eloquent preacher and all who can should take advantage of the opportunity offered to hear him.—Iberville South, April 30th.

Studious Boy—"Father did you ever study arithmetic?" Father (indignantly—"Of course I studied arithmetic." Studious Boy—"Well I can't find the cube root of——" Father (hastily)—It's a long time since I studied it."—Good News.

The farming interest of the parish is somewhat backward, work being retarded by too much rain.

The last Legislature passed a labor law, but it was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. It had a very wholesome effect in regulating farm labor. One should be re-enacted that would stand the test of courts. It would be of more benefit to the farmer than any law that can be passed. We call the attention of our representatives, Messrs. Peyton and Elam, to the matter, and in behalf of the public, urge them to give it their special attention.—De Soto Democrat.

THE PROGRESS coinsides with our contemporary on this question and respectfully calls the attention of Senator Currie and Representatives Wasson and Phillips to the necessity of passing such a bill. From a personal knowledge of the question we know that such a law is very necessary and that the one passed worked splendidly until annulled by the Supreme Court.

Messrs. George & Swift, of our city, are now using a steam plow on their rice farm near Iowa.

The new artesian well just completed at the K. C. W. & G. car shops east of the city is flowing at the rate of about 2000 gallons per hour.—Lake Charles American.

This same journal states that blue grass is grown quite successfully at Jennings, near Lake Charles. If successful there why not in the Northen portion of the State. It seems to us it would flourish better in a cooler climate as it is most indigenous to soils of more northernly States.

Mrs. Mary Read Goodale lectured last night at the Methodist Church to quite a large and attentive audiance. She handled her subject, "choose whom ye will serve," in an unsually easy manner and put forth the principals of the W. C. T. U. in a very impressive way. We hope that the seed sown by her lecture will not be long in germinating and bring forth much fruit.

A rather good collection for the State Organizer was taken, and seven or eight new names added to the list of singers.

Still more rain this week, another of those sloshing rains that washes away fences and does damage to land. If the price of cotton does not go up under the present discouraging out look it will indeed be a strange freak of the market.—Louisiana Advance.

Let us hear no more about cotton. It is yet time enough to plant corn and as it can be raised at a total cost of 10 cents per bushel there is much more money to be made raising it than by growing cotton. So it makes little difference whether the price of this staple is high or low.

The showers of last week were a great benefit, helping to replenish the empty cisterns, giving the garden truck new life, laying the dust and making the atmosphere cool and pleasant.—Lake Charles Echo, April 29th.

What a difference; we have had entirely too much rain in this portion of the State.

The Farmer,
Gardener,
Merchant,
Broker,
Mechanic,
Dairyman,
Nurserymen,
And all others engaged in
Legitimate vocations,
Will find
THE PROGRESS
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To those parties
Having something to
Advertise,
We would say
That it will pay
To insert your ad.
In the columns of
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It goes
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In North Louisiana,
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Better element
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And have
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For it,
Thus putting it on
A substantial footing.

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THE LOCAL MARKETS.

Provisions.

BACON—Steady; 7c.

DRY SALT MEATS—Steady, 6⅞.

BREAKFAST BACON—Quoted at 9½c by the box.

HAMS—Choice sugar cured firm at 10@10½.

LARD—Tierces, compound, 6; leaf lard 7¾.

POLOGNA SAUSAGE—6½@6c.

PIGS FEET—Half barrels, $4 25; quarters, $2 25.

SALMON—Columbia river, by the pounds.
case, $5 25; other kinds, $4 90@5.

MACKEREL—½ bbls $7 00; kits, $1 25@1 75.

SARDINES—Quarter boxes, American, $4 40; imported by the case, $11@12 50.

PICKLES—American, 1 gallon jars by the dozen, $4 25@4 50; half gallons, $3 25@3 75; English chow-chow, $4 00 per dozen.

TOMATOES—Two lbs, 85c; 3 lbs, $1 15; other vegetables, $1 50@1 75.

Coffee and Tea.

COFFEE—Steady; fair, 17c; medium grade, 17½; better, 19@20c.

TEA—Good stock on hand; fair demand. We quote fair at 40c; good, 50@60c; fine, 75@85c; and finest, $1 00@1 25 per lb by the chest.

Breadstuffs.

FLOUR—Steady; fancy, $4 80; extra fancy, $5 00; patent, $5 50; sacks 10c less.

CORNMEAL—Per barrel, $2 50@2 60; sacks 10c less.

CRACKERS—Choice soda crackers are quoted at 5½; cream, 6½ by the lot.

RICE—Louisiana, new, 4¾@5½.

Sugar and Molasses.

SUGAR—Firm and advancing; O. K., none in the market; choice seconds, 3c; yellow clarified, 4½c; white clarified, 4½c; granulated, 4¾.

MOLASSES—Common 18@20c; prime reboiled, 35c; choice reboiled, 38c; syrup de batterie, none. New crop, 35@37½ per gallon.

Esculents.

ONIONS—New, $1 60@1 75 per bu; barrels $3 25.

BEANS—Navy sell at 4¼@5½ per lb.

IRISH POTATOES—70@75c per bu.

SAUER KRAUT—½ bbl, $3 50 to 4 00.

CABBAGE—None.

Bagging and Ties.

BAGGING—2 lb, 7½; 1¾ lb, 7c.

TWINE—For baling purposes, quoted at 12½c per lb by the bale.

IRON TIES—The arrow tie sells at $1 40 per bunch.

Grain and Feedstuff.

CORN—Mixed, sacked, firm at 56 to 58c; white, 60 to 62c.

HAY—Choice prairie (Arkansas) hay firm at $11 50; Timothy, choice, $18; Texas hay, $14 00 to 16 00.

OATS—Western, 42½; Texas, rust proof, 47c.

BRAN—$1 00 per cwt.

GROUND MIXED FEED—$1 40 per hundred pounds.

CHOPPED CORN—$1 25 per hundred

MILLET SEED—None.

BARLEY—$1 10.

WHEAT—None.

SORGHUM SEED—$1 00 per bushel.

RYE—$1.25.

COTTONSEED MEAL—$1 00 per sack.

Fruits and Nuts.

APPLES—$3 75 to 4 00.

ALMONDS—17½ per lb, new.

BANANAS—None.

BRAZIL NUTS—9c.

COCOANUTS—4 to 4½.

CURRANTS—7 to 8c.

CITRON—25 to 30c per pound.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, evaporated, 9 to 10c per lb; dried, 8c.

FILBERTS—12c, new.

LEMONS—Boxes, $3 75 to 4 75.

ORANGES—Boxes, Florida, $3 00 to 3 50.

PEANUTS—Hand picked, raw, 4¾ to 5½; roasted, 1c all grades.

PECANS—25 to 40c.

RAISINS—London layers, California, $2 25c; Sicily, $2 75; half box, $1 40; quarter box, 75 to 85c.

WALNUTS—Naples, 16c.

Chickens and Eggs.

Grown chickens per doz	$2 25@2 50
Grown young chickens	2 00 to 2 25
Broilers, per doz	1 80 to 2 25
Eggs per doz, by the case	15 to 17½c
Butter, country, per lb	12½c
Butter, creamery, tub	22 to 26c
Butter, western, tub	16 to 20c
Turkeys per doz	none

Hides and Wool.

Damaged	4
Dry salted	4
Bull	4
Glue stock	2
Green hides, country	2½
Wet salted	3½
Deer skins	20
Goat skins, each	10 to 20
Sheep skins, each	10 to 50
Wax, good bright	20
Washed wool	25 to 30
Wool, spring, clear, unwashed	20
Wool, burry and black	10 to 15
Tallow	4

Iron and Hardware.

AXES—$7 00 to 10 50.

AXLES—6½ per lb.

BELLOWS—Per inch, 30 to 45c.

BELTING—Rubber, 60c, and 10 per cent off list.

CASTINGS—Per lb, 3½ to 4½.

HOES—Per doz, $3 00 to 6 00.

HORSE SHOES—Quoted at $5 50 per keg; mule shoes at $6 50 per keg.

IRON—Flat, round and square stiff at 3c rates.

HAMES—Iron bound, $3 25 to $6 50 per doz.

PLOWS—Kelly, $1 50 each.

POINTS—Kelly, $1 25 per doz.

LAND SIDES—Kelly, $1 25 per doz.

MILLS—Coffee, per doz, $3 50 to 5 50.

NAILS—Stiff steel, $2 15 on 60 penny basis.

ROPE—Manilla per lb, 13½c; sisal, 10c basis; cotton plow line per pound, 13c by the coil.

SPADES—Short handle, $6 50 to 11 50.

SHOVELS—Long handle per doz, $6 50 to 10 50.

SWEEPS—All sizes, 4 to 5c per lb.

SINGLETREES—$1 90 to 3 00 per doz.

TRACE CHAINS—33½ to 50c per pair.

BULL TONGUES, corn shovels, diamond scooters, 5½ per lb; turn shovels 5¾; heel bolts and grass rods, 6c per pound.

WAGONS—2¼ inch thimble skein, $44 to 47 50; 2¾ inches, $45 to 48; 3 inches, $46 to 49; 3½ inches, $58; 3¾ inches, $55. Seats, $2 50; brakes, $3; tubular or hollow iron axle wagons, two-horse, $50; four-horse, $65 to 70.

Tobacco.

CHEWING—Good medium, 11-inch, 25c; better, fine quality grades, 35@50c; chewing, 50@75c.

SMOKING—Blackwell's Durham, 16 oz, 48c; 8 oz, 51c; 4 oz, 53c; 2 oz, 56c per case; assorted, 5c; 25 lb, each less quantity, 2@3c more.

Miscellaneous.

AXLE GREASE—Sells at $2 10 to 2 15 by the case.

CHEESE—12 to 13.

CAPS—Percussion are quoted at 45 to 50c per M, and E y at 60c per M.

CANDY—Barber pole at 7¾c per lb, and fancy at 18 to 25c; gum drops are held at 15 to 23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weights are quoted at 10c per pound by the box.

CEMENT—Louisville in good supply and held at $2; Rosedale, $2 65; Portland, $3 50.

SPICES—Prices rule as follows: Nutmegs, 75c per lb; black pepper, 15c; all spice, 8½; ginger, 10@12½, mace, 20c; cloves, 55c; tapioca and sage, 15c per pound.

LEAD—7½ per lb.

LIME—Alabama, $1 25 per bbl.

OIL—Coal oil by the case sells at $1 85; per gal by the barrel, 12c; lard oil, winter strained, held at 75c per gal; linseed oil at 65 to 70c per gal.

SALT—Firm; Texas evaporated in sacks of five, $1 20; Louisiana salt, 90c; Michigan, barrels of 280 lbs, $1 75; rock, 1½c per lb.

STARCH—4½c per pound by the box.

SOAP—Per box, $2 25 to 2 50; Magnolia, $2 to 2 25 per box; India blue, $2 per box.

LOBSTERS—Imported, $2 45.

OYSTERS—One pound cans, light weight, by the dozen, at 75c; standard 1 lb cans by the dozen are quoted at $1 10; 2-lb cans, standard, by the dozen at $2 10; light at $1 75 to 1 85.

SAND—$1 25 per bbl.

SHOT—Drop of all kinds sell at $1 50; buckshot, $1 75.

POWDER—Whole kegs, $6 50; halves, $3 50, and quarters, $2 00, blasting, $4 50.