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1. We pledge ourselves anew to the constitutional doctrines and traditions of the Democratic party, as illustrated by the teaching and example of a long line of Democratic statemen and patriota, and embodied in the platform of the last national convention of the party.

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good of each. Common schools fostered and protected.

8. Home rule, honest money, consisting of gold and allver and paper convertible into coin on demand; strict maintenance of the public faith, State and national, and a tariff for revenue only.

4. Subordination of the military to the civil power, and a general and thorough reform of the civil service.

5. The right to a free ballot is the right preservative of all rights, and must and shall be maintained in every part of the United States.

6. The administration is the representative of a conspiracy only, and its claim of the right to

tained in every part of the United States.

6. The administration is the representative of a conspiracy only, and its claim of the right to surround ballot boxes with troops and deputy marshals to intimidate and obstruct elections, and the unprecented use of the veto to maintain its corrupt and despotic power, insults the people and imperils their institutions.

7. The great fraud of 1876-77, by which, upon a false count of the electoral votes of two States, the candidate defeated at the polls was declared to be president, and for the first time in American history the will of the people was set aside.

to be president, and for the first time in American history the will of the people was set aside under the threat of military violence—struck a deadly blow at our system of representative government. The Democratic party, to preserve the country from a civil war, submitted for the time, in a firm and patriotic faith, that the people would punish this crime in 1880. This issue precedes and dwarfs every other. It imposes a more sacred duty upon the people of the Union than ever addressed the conscience of a nation of freemen.

tion in making places in the civil service a re-ward for political crimes, and demands a reform by statute which shall make it forever impossible for a defeated candidate to bribe his way to the seat of a usurper by billeting villians upon the

seat of a usurper by billeting villians upon the people.

9. The resolution of Samuel J. Tilden not again to be a candidate for the exalted place to which he was elected by a majority of his countrymen, and from which he was excluded by the leaders of the Republican party, is received by the Democrats of the United States with sensibility; and they declare their confidence in his wisdom, patriotism and integrity unshaken by the assaults of a common enemy. And they further assure him that he is followed into the retirement he has chosen for himself by the sympathy and respect of his fellow-citizens, who regard him as one who, by raising the standard of public morality and adoring and purifying the public service, merits the lasting gratitude of his country and his party.

public service, ments the lasting grant country and his party.

10. Free ships and a living chance for American commerce on sea and on land. No discrimination in favor of transportation lines, corporations or monopolies.

11. Amendment of the Burtingame treaty.—
No more Chinese immigration, except for travel, education and foreign commerce, and therein

carefully guarded.

12. Public money and public credit for public purposes solely, and public land for actual set-

13. The Democratic party is the friend of labor and the laboring man, and pledges itself to pro-tect him alike against cormorants and commu-

nists.

14. We congratulate the country upon the honesty and thrift of the Democratic Congress, which has reduced public expenditures \$40,000,000 a year; upon the continuation of prosperity at home and national honor abroad; and, above all, upon the promise of such a change in the administration of the government as shall insure us a generous and lasting reform in every department of the public service.

Resolved. That the Conservative Democratic party of Florida congratulate the people of the State on the favorable auspices under which they have assembled. For more than three years they have been blessed with a government which has faithfully fulfilled all the promises made to them in 1876. The onerous tax under which the people suffered has given place to a moderate rate of assessment, absolutely necessary to an economical administration of government; the laws have been rigidly and energetically enforced; equal protection has been extended to all persons within the limits of the State, without regard to race or color; and this beneficent, prudent and economical management has inured to the welfare and prosperity of the entire people.

cent, prudent and economical management has inured to the welfare and prosperity of the entire people.

Resolved, That we appeal to the sober judgment of every honest and unbiased citizen of Florida, of whatever political affinities, in the contrast presented by the past three years of Democratic rule with the previous eight years of Republican rule. We appeal with confidence to every man in our midst who values the blessings of a just, faithful and prudent government, to sustain us in this compaign, and with us, by the complete and overwhelming success of our candidates, to put an end forever to the dangers which menace from a restoration of the Republicans to power.

Resolved, That the preservation of good order, honest expenditure of public funds, reduction of taxation, and the continued progress of material prosperity, present issues paramount to all mere questions of party; therefore, discarding the dead issues and party dissensions of the past, we appeal to the intelligent and honest voters of all parties and races to join hands with us in support of self-preservation.

Resolved, That the greatly increased influx of intelligent and industrious citizens under the present State Administration is a source of great gratification. To the thousands already here, and the thousands soon to follow, we extend a cordial welcome regardless of party, and pledge the State Administration, if continued under Conservative control, to renewed efforts to increase the tide of immigration.

Resolved, That the Conservative Democratic

State Administration, if continued under Conservative control, to renewed efforts to increase the tide of immigration.

Resolved, That the Conservative Democratic party of Florida reaffirm their acceptance of the legitimate issues of the war. To all men in our midst, white and black, we pledge the fullest possible protection in the exercise of their civil and political rights; recognizing fully and sustaining that fundamental law of the State which gives to any citizen the right to vote as he pleases, and to utter and publish his sentiments undisturbed by menace of violence and threats of disfranchisement, and so recognizing and sustaining this right, we denounce and arraign the Republican party for its systematic appeals to mob violence over the colored people of this State, and for the systematic terrorism over them which has been a regular appliance of its political machinery. We pledge ourselves to protect every citizen in the exercise of his rights against all law leanness, to the fullest possible extent.

Resolved, That the Conservative Democratic party of Florida condemn and denounce is unqualified language the frands in elections, which have been so frequent of late years. We arraign the Republican leaders, and charge them with being the authors and instigators of these crimes against the purity of the ballot-box; but whether perpetrated by Republicans, or men calling themselves Democrate, we condemn these acts as dangerous to our political institutious and subversive of our system of government.

Resolved, That we favor all sectarian influences.

Resolved, That we favor the disaccumberment of the Internal Improvement Fund of the State at the earliest practicable moment, and the spectrosistics of the medic lands, as far as many be recognized.

I've been thinking, I've been thinking, What a glorious world were this, Did folks mind their own business more, And mind their neighbors' loss. For instance, you and I, my friend, Are sadly prone to talk.

Of matters that concern us not, And others' follies meck.

I've been thinking, if we'd begin
To mend our own affairs,
That possirly our neighbors might
Contrive to manage theirs.
We've faults enough at home to mend
It may so so with others;
It would seem strange if it were not,
Since all mankind are brothers.

Oh, would that we had charity For every man and woman; Forgiveness is the mark of those Who know, "To err is human."

And as we journey down life's road "Do good to one another."

Editors Plain Dealer: Since con nto Ohio from my Florida home, I have encountered a vast amount of intelligen honored me with various questions which twelve years of observation have qualified me to answer with some accuracy, and, on receiving my replies, they have informed me that my views differ very widely from those of Judge Tourgee, the author of "A Fool's Errand." This information has been communicated in such a way as to make me understand that different from Judge Tourgee is assumed to be equivalent to distance from truth. I have thus been led to bestow a careful reading upon the book which has so quickly be-come an authority of the first order. The result is that I have a few thoughts to which I am strongly inclined to give ex-"A Fool's Errand" is a work of fiction.

written in the interest of the political

party to which its author is passionately attached. It probably owes its origin to a recollection of the success which attended the publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and to a desire to create such a popular conception of Southern society as could never be evolved from a plain statement of facts. It is the fruit of an imagination heated by partisan rancor and sectional hatred. No one can deny that its author possesses literary abilities of a high order. It is evident, too, that nature has endowed him with many fine social qualities. It is probable that his malevoent feelings are directed against masses rather than against individuals, and I should not be surprised to find him sustaining most friendly relations with a member of a class which, as a class, he hates with all the strength of his nature. Among other qualifications for the work he has taken in hand, he knows how to obtain credit for candor by ascribing some good characteristics to those against whom he aims to excite animosity. So far all is clear, but when we attempt to locate Judge Tourgee in the moral scale, our task becomes difficult. He says in his preface: "The one merit which the story claims is that of honest, uncompromising truthfulness of portraiture. Its pictures are rather than against individuals, and I this? Does he simply claim that he has personal knowledge of incidents similar to those which he describes? If that is all he means, it is easy enough to believe him. The telegrams in any morning paper afford material for almost as many pictures of criminal conduct as are contained in his whole book. But a man of his intelligence ought to know that the great body of his readers understand him o mean that he has given an impartial account of the social and political forces at work in the South, and that a true conception of Southern society can be gath ered from the circumstances which he narrates. Does he "palter with us in a double sense?" Has he a conscience that can be satisfied with the fact that his words are susceptible of an interpretation, according to which they would be true, while he knows they will receive, almost while he knows they will receive, almost universally, an interpretation according to which they are thoroughly false? It is possible, however, that his burning desire, which he nowhere disguises, to see a complete transformation of Southern society effected by the Republican party, through the agency of the Federal government, has blinded his understanding and made his imagination the source of and made his imagination the source of all his convictions in regard to Southern affairs. Another hypothesis is that party spirit has brought him to the adoption, in all sincerity, of the doctrine that "the end justifies the means." However these things may be, it is certain that consciously or unconsciously, Judge Tourgee is utterly dishonest from the beginning to the end of his book.

Before proceeding to consider the specific misrepresentations contained in "A Fool's Errand," it is well for us to get at the standpoint of the author. We find that, in his view, the South has been treated in his view, the South has been treated altogether too gently by the national government. The measures for reconstruction savored too much of what he calls "sentimentalism" to obtain his approbation. In fact, he would have had no reconstruction at all. Of the plan which his construction at all. Of the plan which his hero—his idealized self—approved he says, "It proposed that the States which had been in the infected region should be quietly left to molder in the grave of rebellion—the bed they had themselves prepared; that the region they once embraced should be divided up into territories without regard to former statal lines, and so remain for a score of years under national control, but without power to mold or fashion the national legislation." Thus we see that our brilliant author went to the South desiring to see the people among whom he took up his abode, stripped of every vestige of political liberty and kept in abject subjugation for

able that in the first days of their humiliation many Southerpers of both sexes manifested an unranonable prejudice against all who went among them from the North. Whether sufferings, resulting from a prolonged and terrible conflict, are deserved or undeserved, they are sure to produce exasperation in the breasts of human beings, and the manifestations of bitterness are sure to be, for a period, very indiscriminative. But the lapse of time works great changes, and it is dishonest to for a writer make his readers believe that the popular feeling in any Southern community is the same now that it was soon after the close of the war. It is understood that Judge Tourgee's Southern home was in North Osrolina; and I am able to adduce a fact which will put the treatment now received by Northern men in that State in a true light. Two or three years ago a convention of Northern men residing in that part of the South was held at Raleigh, N. C. Men from all quarters of North Carolina and from some of the upper counties of South Carolina attended the meeting. Only persons of Northern birth participated in the proceedings. A long statement was drawn up, embodying the declaration that the subscribers to it had been treated with the utmost kindness by the native population around them, and this statement was signed by the members of the convention, who annexed to their signatures the names of the Northern localities from which they had removed, as well as of the Southern localities in which they had settled. Many other Northern men, unable to be present personally, addressed letters to the convention, oneveying the assurance that no Northern man, whatever his political convictions, need be deterred from settling in North Carolina through fear of social ostracism. Several of the writers stated that they were well known as ardent Republicans. Twenty thousand copies of the proceedings of that convention, with the statement and letters, were published at the expense of the State. The truth is, that the influential men of North Car able that in the first days of their bumil-

other Southern State, are ardently desirous of immigration from the North; and public opinion demands that immigrants shall be cordially welcomed. My own experience and observation, in several of the Southern States, have brought me to the conclusion that, if a Northern man goes to the South and fails to be treated as a gentleman there, the simple explanation of the fact is that he does not happen to be The readers of "A Fool's Errand" are

The negroes throughout the South had been gathered into it and bound by solemn oaths to obey the orders of its offi-cers, who were, for the most part, unscru-pulous adventurers from the North. The pulous adventurers from the North. The election took place, and the ballot-boxes were sealed up and sent to the headquarters of the military department at Charleston, South Carolina, from which place the citizens of North Carolina were first informed of the results. The Legislature chosen at that election consisted of a crowd of black men, who had precisely the qualifications that slavery was adapted to give, and a few very shrewd white men wholly intent on pushing their own fortunes. The session proved to be a rich harvest for the thrifty legislators. A few villains organized a ring lators. A few villains organized a ring and proposed to build railreads from every quarter to every other quarter of the State, and called for the issuance of State bonds in aid of their enterprises. The first batch authorized amounted to some \$5,000,000. These were sold in New York at seventy cents on the dollar. This put the ring in funds, with which to pay the

the ring in funds, with which to pay the statesmen for voting another batch. Thus the work went bravely on till evidences of indebtedness were piled up against the State to the amount of \$23,000,000. No one knows how much the ring realized from the sale of the bonds; but it is known that they never built five miles of railroad with the proceeds. All other acts of that Legislature were marked by an equally enlightened regard for the public interest. The part of his work on which our author bestows his greatest strength is that which relates to the Ku-Klux proceedings. If he actually lived in North Carolina at the time of those disorders, he is willfully dishonest in ascribing them to political motives. Remembering the accounts which I have seen in the newspapers of the day, I availed myself of every opportunity to learn the history of that organization in North Carolina; and I know that I got at the truth. As authority for what I am about to state, I do not hesi-

what I am about to state, I do not heai-

tate to refer to ex-Governor Vance, now United States Senator, who was one of the persons with whom I conversed on the subject. the persons with whom I conversed on the subject.

It is necessary to go back to the election of 1868. Under the new constitution the judiciary was elective. The old constitution made it necessary for every official, however insignificant his office, to take an eath to support the Constitution of the United States. Nearly every educated person in the State, in one way or another, had given "aid and comfort" to persons engaged in rebellion; and all such were, by act of Congress, rendered ineligible to office. The consequence was that in several judicial districts no citizen could be feund who was at the same time eligible and possessed of qualifications even suggestive of fitness for the bench, and that several ignorant and base men became judges. One of them was called "Gressy Sam." Before the war he had kept a pack of blood hounds, with which he had made the pursuit of run-away slaves his regular avocation. It was understood that the judges of this class were all officers of the Union League, and it came to be generally helicived that no member of that organization could be convicted of crime is one of their courts. Many instances were related to not of the production of the reconstructs of the production of the reconstructs of the production of the p

ed themselves together and took the administration of what they called justice into their own hands. These bands, which at another time would have been named "Regulatora," or "Vigilance Committees," come to be known as "The Ku-Klux." Of course they did many things which were wholly indefensible. The wildest proceedings, however, were caused by the retaliatory measures which they ascribed to the Union League. These took the cowardly forms of incendiarism. I was told that for a period numerous buildings could be seen on fire every night. Unquestionably the state of things in some localities became veritably infernal. At length Gouernor Holden proclaimed martial law. A regiment, organized by his orders, made several arrests and the persons arrested were discharged from custody by order of a Federal judge. This decision discouraged the league. Incendiary fires ceased to be kindled, and the Ku-Klux organization vanished from existence. One fact adduced to prove that the objects of the band were not political is connected with the subsequent movement of the Legislature to impeach Governor Holden. In justification of his proclamation of martial law, he brought forward testimony concerning over 80 outrages, and I was informed upon the proclamation of martial law, he brought forward testimony concerning over 80 outrages, and I was informed upon the highest authority that, in every one of those cases except two punishment was con-clusively proved to have been inflicted for crimes having no connection with politics.

I will here throw in the remark that Judge Tourgee evinces no sincerity when he sneers at the inclusion of the Union League in the act of amnesty subsequently passed by the Legislature. Hundreds of his political associates stood in need of such relief from the danger of punishment

for arson.

This communication is already too long, but I deem it important to call attention to what so influential a Republican as our author proposes for the South in future. He says: "Let the nation educate the colored man and the poor white man, because the nation held them in bondage and is responsible for their education." this no doubt is a plan which Judge Tourgee has very much at heart. The other day at the alumni dinner of Rochester University, he said, "Just six percent. of intelligence put with the ignorance of the South will overmatch it and turn the scale of the sixteen States in favor turn the scale of the sixteen States in favor of the right." Assuming that the Republican party is to control the national government for an indefinite period, he would have it fill the South with political emissaries under the guise of teachers and thus "turn the scale of sixteen States in favor" of the political organization against which those States have had to contend every inch of ground in their be favor this educational plan after the election of Hancock to the Presidency?

We shall see.

P. P. Bishop.

MR. JAY GOULD GIVES UP THE GARPIELD SHIP.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE WORLD.]

Kingston-on-the-Hudson, July 20 .er home in Delaware county in this State and honored Kingston with his presence en route. While here he spoke his mind freely on the subject of politics, prophesying the certain election of Hancock and English. In conversation with Major Thomas Cornell, the wealthy forwarder here—a Republican, by the way—Mr. Gould unhesitatingly said that he anticipated the success of the Democratic Presidential ticket this fall.

"How is that?" queried Mr. Cornell

"How is that?" queried Mr. Cornell.
"Well," said Mr. Gould, "the fact is,
General Arthur loads down the Republican ticket, and aside from that the Democrats are thoroughly united on Hancock and English. I have no hope of carrying New York, and I believe that as goes New

York so will also go New Jersey at least, and Connecticut probably."

Mr. Gould also ventured the remark that the Republican "machine" had already practically abandoned the Presidential fight and would henceforth concent trate its efforts upon carrying the various State Legislatures, with the obvious purpose of controlling the United States Senate.

only as exhibiting the fact that what is called the money power does not seem to be as much afraid of the Democracy as some people make out, and that the Tribune's lot in this contest is not a happy

-A special dispatch from Kingston, published in to-day's World, puts our readers in possession of some interesting and instructing observations by Mr. Jay Gould, which otherwise might not have been made public before the middle of November, and then in the form of editorial explanations of the Republican defeat. Mr. Gould, it appears, is convinced that the Regublican ticket is to be beaten because it is "loaded down" with General Arthur. The great majority of Mr. Gould's fellow-citizens agree with him about the probability of defeat, but to them it appears that the ticket will be beaten because it is loaded down with General Garfield. Still, if the "money power" opposes the ticket on account of General Arthur and the mass of voters oppose it on account of General Garfield, it will be generally admitted that the ticket is in a bad way.

A Quaker shop-keeper once met a Quaker customer going home with her bundles. He had been absent from his place, and had a notion in his wise head that she had been trading with a rival whom he did not much love. "How much did thee give a yard for this, Mary?"
"One dollar." "Why, I am surprised at thee! I could let thee have it for seventy-five cents." "And how much for this?" "Two dollars!" "Why, that was unreasonable. I could have let thee have it for \$1.50. Why will thee go away and trade with strangers and world's peo-ple, Mary the "I don't know what there is talking about friend John," she said; "but I did have all these things at the story and if this oxyethe truth there must story and monitorable manay."— They

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1880. a Maine newspaper containing an account of certain "bull-dozing" operations of a Democratic mob in Hystisville, Maryland, a village five miles out of whole cloth, and that Hystsville and all its people were as calm as the day itself, when the "bull-dozing" is reported to have taken place. Your correspondent speaks from personal knowledge, his residence being there, and he being there all the day named in the Maine paper. It will be well to take all such stories with great allowance, especially if told during a political campaign. All may not be wholly false like this one, but I doubt not more are pure inventions one, but I doubt not more are pure inventions than have any foundation, and that all real cenes of violence are magnified for political

there was a growing coolness between Mr. Hayes and his Secretary of the Treasury. They will e revived now, probably, as Mr. Hayes yesteragainst an equally peremptory order of Secretary Sherman, before going away on his pleasure General Arthur gets more credit for frankness than General Garfield did in the matter of their

anner in which the share reform system of the dministration is alluded to. Arthur, whether guilty as indicted by Hayes and Sherman, has felt the halter draw, and does not hesitate to express his opinion freely. His own ideas on the subject are sound. We shall probably never know from experience whether or not those of Hayes and Schurz would work well, for those Southern men here never put them in practice, and their successors will no doubt know better

Only one member of the Cabinet is here. Two are speaking for Garfield in the West, and the thers are on summer excursions to various gust, and thence to the Pacific coast. It is said since he occupied the White House, Mr. Hayes has contributed liberally-of Mr. Tilden's holder in the Union who has not been asked to

tions one year, was of too tender a conscience to ask Mr. Hayes to give away what did not belong to him, and the example of Chandler has been

The "National Board of Health" yesterday received dispatches to the effect that no cases of yellow fever had occurred this season at Memphis. Strong hopes are felt that the Southwest will escape the plague this season. HILTON.

County Fairs.

Vick's Monthly Magazine for July. Already we are in receipt of the premium lists of a few county, district and State agricultural societies, and these remind us of some things that we designed to say before the time for our autumn fairs. Long years since, when we first autumn fairs. Long years since, when we first took an active part in conducting agricultural and horticultural shows, they were the farmers' only summer holidays. On the 4th of July, haying was in progress, thunder showers were about and feared, and harvest about commenced, so the boys could not be spared, at most only an hour or two earlier than usual, just for a run to the village or a call on the young ladies that lived a few miles aw ay over the hill, where they were anxious to see a new horse the old gentleman had purchased, or an improved plow, both of which were forgotten until mother inquired rather roguishly next day the color of the new horse.

To the county fair all looked forward with a good deal of pleasure, for it was to be a jolly time; not for an hour or two, or half a day, but for two whole days, at least. The heavy work for the year was then over; the wheat land was ready for the grain, if not already sown, but the time was usually so arranged as to bring the annual holiday after wheat sowing, so that the farmer and his family and hired help could enjoy a few days of leisure without feeling that anything was neglected or suffering, but rather with that complacent, comfortable assurance that by a season of successful toil they had earned a holiday and rest.

a season of successful toil they had earned a holiday and rest.

To these fairs the men carried the best stock in the town, or county, or State, and the choicest fruits and vegetables, while the ladies made a gay display of quilts and rag carpets and needlework, and bread and butter and cheese, which made no small part of the exhibition. In addition to these, the manufacturers of plows and threshing-machines, and corn-shellers and straw-cutters, displayed their wares in motion in one corner of the field, and kept up a continual clatter, much to the amusement of the boys.

This was the old-fashioned fair to which the farmers and their wives and the small boys and girls hastened in the farm wagon or the Sunday democrat, the larger boys choosing their own company, if they had a fair chance. The day was spent pleasantly in visiting friends and neighbora, seeing and discussing the wonderful things on exhibition, eating water melons and drinking sweet cider, the two latter not being included in the ticket of admission, but sold at a moderate price by some embryo merchant of the neighborhood, and poor or penulious must have been the one who refused to invest a few pennies for such luxuries at fair time. Occasionally, however, the bill of fare was varied by a more luxurious entertainment, and peasants and colored lemonade, which always claimed the special attention and captured the purse of the young people.

Thluga, however, have been changing for the last quarter of a century, and these changes have seriously affected the character of our annual fairs. The hardest of our farm work is now done by machinery. The sickle was driven from the harvest field by the cradle, and this held its triumph but a little while, and retreated ingloriously before the reaper. Seythes were turned into pruning-hooks long before the sword, a transformation for which good men have been looking and longing in vain. The young ladies of the farm no longer boast of the number of pieces contained in the quilts they has pieces contained in the qui

The Florida Dispatch some weeks ago invited ers to give the results of any experi

weevil in corn, and received from Colonel F. L. Dancy, of Federal Point, Fla., the following:

Some thirty years ago I usually raised an abundance of corn for home consumption and some for market, and found the weevil the great enemy against keeping it over till late in the summer. On one occasion, during the corn gathering season, I had some two hundred barrels stripped and thrown on the ground ready to haul to the crib; it rained incessantly for several days. I had one and a half miles to haul it to the crib; the water dripped from the wagon body the whole distance. The corn was what is called slip-shucked (simply the outer shuck slipped off). In this condition it was thrown in bulk into the crib, and for the first time in years, I was not troubled with the weevil. Neither did I find my corn in the least injured by dampness, which I apprehended would be the case. In housing corn in this climate in dry weather, if each load as thrown into the crib is well watered with a wittering pot, or other contrivance, I am satisfied there would be less complaint of this pest by farmers, if it were not entirely eradicated. It is undoubtedly owing to the degree of heat generated in the bulk of corn, which is sufficient to destroy the egg of the weevil without injury to the grain, and at the name time beneficial to the shuck for long forage. Let some one of your numerous readers of the Dispatch try it, and not be afraid of wetting it too much. I am sure they will not neglect it in the future.

The remady rubblehed in the Florida Dispatch in the remady rubblehed in the Florida Dispatch.

it too much. I am sure they will not neglect it in the future.

The Dispatch in a recent issue says:

The remedy published in the Florida Dispatch has been endorsed by such good authority that we feel warranted in calling attention to it again, and earnestly request that it be thoroughly tested this season. It is simply to wet the corn when stored in the crib in the shuck. This could be accomplished by gathering it when damp from rain. If not so, dampen it as it is stored in the crib. The theory is, that this moisture generates sufficient heat to destroy the egg of the weevil, but does not injure the corn.

Anything that will accomplish such a good result is of special interest to this section of country. Sufficient corn can be made for home use, but the trouble has been that it could not be preserved from one season to another, on account of the damage by weevil. If such a simple and inexpensive remedy should prove effectual, your corn crib is no longer West, but at home.

Mr. A. H. Crowder, of this county, gives to the Patriot the following remedy against the weevil:

Before housing your corn heat water as hot as possible and scald your barn thoroughly, so as to kill out all the bugs hidden in the cracks, and and then to each thirty bushels of corn thrown in, sprinkle over it one ordinary water-bucketful of water, into which one quart of common salt has been dissolved. The salt water has no injurious effects on the corn, and stock will eat the shucks very readily. Mr. Crowder says he has tried this remedy for five years in succession with perfect success; and then failed to apply it one year and had his corn completely destroyed by weevils. The remedy is a simple one, and to give it a trial would cost but little.

The Country Gentleman of Injury Secretains the

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The Country Gentleman of July 8 contains the following:

Mesers. Editors: Bay to W. H. H., of Tallahassee, Fla., that one of the oldest friends of the Country Gentleman has known of many experiments being made to destroy the corn weevil, and none availed, except putting up after a rain, or if in dry weather sprinkling each load as hauled into the cara-house. It is simply to moisten the shucks, so as to cause a slight heat and thus destroy the eggs. We all have seen corn badly injured in the field by the weevil, but never stop to inquire or to investigate.

The pea weevil deposits her eggs in the young and tender pea; there it remains until hatched the ensuing spring. I have taken an ear of flint corn, wrapped it up light, leaving one end open, and then sifted sulphur in and shook it down until it was certainly all over the grain; then putting on another and another close wrapper I tied all tight and put it in my desk. At planting time the weevil had destroyed every grain. This proved that the weevil had deposited the egg in the grain when seft.

In my experience the weevil is worse on flint corn than on gourdeed, because the schuck is softer and there is less of it. About forty years ago I was telling a neighbor of mine about my trials, and about wotting corn in dry weather. He said his corn in one house was free of weevil, the other was badly injured. In referring to his note book he found the first was housed when too west to pick cotton.

In my young days I was sent to the country, being a sickly boy. I remember the old farmers had their corn cribs built of poles, asy 10x16 feet square and covered with 4-foot boards (split out as shingles), which were kept in place by weight poles. The house was uncovered when housing, and was kept so when full until after a good rain; then it was covered. This first suggested

as singles), which were kept in place by weigh poles. The house was uncovered when housin and was kept so when full until after a got rain; then it was covered. This first suggests to me to wet my corn as hauled in. I am ce tain it will always succeed. I have given the before and am not "immortalized."

Oxford, Mrss.