

The Progressive Farmer.L. L. POLK, Editor.
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We want intelligent correspondents in every county in the State. We want facts of value, results accomplished of value, experiences of value, plainly and briefly told. One solid, demonstrated fact, is worth a thousand theories.
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THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, Raleigh, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C., NOV. 3, 1887.

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The Progressive Farmer is the Official Organ of the N. C. Farmers' Association and N. C. State Farmers' Alliance.

PLEASE NOTICE.

In writing to this office to change the address of a paper, our subscribers will do us a favor by stating the office at which the paper is received, as well as the one to which it is desired to be sent. Failure to do this puts us to a great deal of trouble and the necessity of going through a long list of names, involving not only much work, but much loss of time, when time is valuable.

SUBSCRIBERS, READ THIS.

Is there a Cross Mark on the margin of your paper? We adopt this as the simplest and easiest method of informing our patrons that their terms of subscription have expired, and that the paper will be stopped if we do not hear from you. So if you see the Cross Mark, let us hear from you.

THE BOYCOT MATTER AGAIN.It will be remembered that THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER in its issue of Oct. 13th entered a strong protest against "one man power." The article was based on an editorial of the *News and Observer*, in which a review of the boycott of the R & G. Road by the Raleigh business men was given, after an interview of a reporter of that paper with Maj. Winder. We clearly inferred from that article that in this fight Mr. Sol Haas was against the Raleigh merchants, and that Maj. Winder was clearly on their side, but was powerless to render them any aid in the matter. The *Observer* said of Mr. Haas: "He plainly intimates that no concession whatever will be made." It said of Maj. Winder: "From conversations by a reporter with him (Maj. Winder) it is plain that he is in favor of giving car-load rates to the business men, and if it were optional with him, he would do so at once."

We have seen a communication from the General Management of the Sea Board Air-Line and Piedmont Air-Line in regard to this trouble in which the questions involved are discussed at length, and in which it is declared that Mr. Sol Haas "acted under instructions" and that rates are based on the basis agreed upon by the General Management of these lines.

This communication exonerates Mr. Haas from all responsibility or blame in the matter and claims that the rates established for the incoming and outgoing business of Raleigh are in accordance with the law against discriminations in freight.

We refer to the matter again simply to make good our fixed purpose, that this paper shall be fair and just to all men. THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER will not carry mud with which to build up big men out of mere pigmies, nor will it cringingly cower at the foot of arrogant power, neither will it engage in the equally small business of detracting from men or measures because of popular outcry against them. "Equal rights to all; special favors to none," is the rule by which it seeks to be guided in dealing with public men and measures.

THE SHEET-ANCHOR OF OUR HOPE.**Grass, Clover and Stock.**

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER hails with delight the inauguration of any enterprise for improving and advancing the interests of our agricultural community. Diversified husbandry, judiciously adjusted to our capabilities, is the great want of the South, and especially of our State. The ripest thinkers and the most successful of our farmers, all feel this. Capt. B. P. Williamson, of this city, is one of our prominent pioneers in this new departure. He has good cotton lands, but his splendid orchards, vines, fine herd of Jerseys, and magnificent grass and clover fields, and his superb horses show that he is no blind worshipper of cotton. He has long believed that here around Raleigh, grass and stock could be made to pay. He went to work earnestly and intelligently and satisfied himself and proved to all doubters that grass and clover can be grown as successfully here as anywhere. This done, he now takes the next most rational step to utilize it in the most profitable way—by raising fine cattle and horses. He believes that fine trotters, fine saddle and fine harness horses should be raised by our people. He is so thoroughly convinced that it can be done that he has added to his stable, at considerable expense, five elegant animals from Kentucky. His purpose is to have a model stock farm from which may be supplied that class of stock which is best suited to the tastes and necessities of our people, and to enlarge and develop the capacity of the farm as necessity or demand may require. We wish him all manner of success in his laudable undertaking, and would commend his example to others who are vainly striving to make money on cotton. Grass, clover and stock must be the agricultural salvation of our State. The interest in breeding and training horses for speed in Kentucky began in 1843 and it has developed until it ranks among the foremost industries of that prosperous State, and has placed Kentucky at the head of the list of all the American States in the production of the trotter. Why may not Raleigh become to North Carolina what Lexington is to Kentucky in this great and profitable industry?

THE DEMANDS OF THE FARMERS.

We publish this week the demands set forth by the Farmers' National Alliance at Shreveport. This body was composed of representative men from ten States. We ask our readers to examine them carefully. They embody questions which will come prominently before the American people for their consideration and decision. They are not presented by politicians, or office holders or office seekers, but they come from the great body of voters of this country. They are presented for the calm and patriotic consideration of the wealth-producing classes of the country, without regard to name or party. It is possible that self-constituted bosses will affect to scorn these questions, as emanating from a source unworthy their attention. They may possibly raise the howl that "farmers are going into politics" and thus attempt to intimidate us, but the day has passed when the sturdy yeomanry and faithful taxpayers of the country are to be thus driven from their high duty.

These are great questions of a politico-economic character, which overshadow all questions of mere partisan policy, and which the farmers of this land intend shall be recognized. The Alliance, the Grange nor the Farmers' Clubs, recognizes no member by his party name, nor in any manner interferes with his party affiliations or party fealty, but there are certain great principles which they regard as absolutely essential to the perpetuity of

our free institutions and to the well-being and prosperity of the whole country, and which are of common interest to every good citizen of whatever name or party, and which they will stand by loyally and to the end. We believe that all these demands point to legislative reform, either by the legislatures of the States, or by the National Congress. Read them carefully and discuss them freely. We would be glad to have our readers give us their views briefly and pointedly on any one or more of them.

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?The Richmond *Whig* says: (C)
"The Western Union has broken down and bought up every opposition line that has been started, and the fact has become evident that no private corporation can compete with it."

The whole telegraph system of this mighty country in the hands of Jay Gould! What a dangerous power! The Western Union monopoly has worked steadily to accomplish it. It virtually defies all competition, for no corporation will venture to enter the field against a man who is backed by a hundred millions of dollars. The telegraph service is as essential almost to the commercial world as the mail service, and yet we find it in the hands of one man. The people comprehend the danger, for the Knights of Labor in their recent convention at Minneapolis, and the National Farmers' Alliance in convention at Shreveport, representing together not less than two and one-half millions of the laboring men of the country, demanded that the government should operate the telegraph and telephone systems of the country as adjuncts to the U. S. Mail Service. The business men and the press all over the land will say amen! Will we be told that this is tending to centralization in our government? Be it so. We infinitely prefer a people's monopoly to the monopoly of one man. They can at least have an indirect control in its guidance through their suffrages. Jay Gould today holds in his hand a power which is fearfully dangerous. It is a power which we would not entrust to a George Washington, nor to any man who ever lived, and the people all over the country should call upon the present Congress at its coming session, to take immediate steps for placing the country beyond the danger with which it is threatened. The grasping and insatiable greed of monopoly must be checked and it can and will only be done by the people. Let them speak.

IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

No greater responsibility rests on any of the officers of the Alliance than on the Secretaries of Subordinate and County Alliances. They are expected and required to have a complete record of all the workings of their respective bodies. These records should be accurate and should be uniform. It is all important that at the end of each quarter, each County Secretary should be able to make a complete and perfect report and to make it promptly. To do this he must have such reports from the Sub-secretaries. Comprehending these important truths we were glad to see a meeting of the Sub-secretaries held in this city last Saturday at the instance of the faithful and efficient Secretary of our County Alliance. They organized an Association of the Secretaries of the various Alliances of the county, and it will meet regularly one week before the regular quarterly meeting of the County Alliance to perfect their quarterly reports and to consider such other matters as may promote and facilitate their duties. It is a wise step and we earnestly commend it to the secretaries of other counties. Every county should have such an organization of its secretaries. It would be of great advantage to the order as well as to the county and State officers.

THE CATAWBA FAIR.

This was literally an agricultural Fair. The stock and agricultural products were simply magnificent and demonstrated not only the capabilities of the climate and soils of that section of our State, but still better, the spirit of progress which has fastened itself upon those good people. The Catawba Fair is now a fixed institution and we confidently predict that within the next five years it will be one of the most attractive and successful fairs in the South. The management is to be congratulated on the success attained under the pressure of such fearful weather. Rain, continuous rain and mud and slush did not deter the managers nor the people. They had their promised speech from Gov. Vance on Thursday, and one from the writer and from Senator Ransom on Friday, and even the promised marriage of a happy couple on the grand stand.

The display of cattle, horses and all kinds of field-crops, was superb. With such men as President Reinhardt, Messrs. Hall, Robinson, Rowe, Wilfong and others to guide it, and with the support of the substantial and thrifty Catawba people, the Catawba Fair must and will be a great success.

BE PATIENT, BROTHERS.

Owing to the removal of our National headquarters to Dallas, Texas, there has necessarily been some delay in sending out supplies to the various States. We have ordered outfits for organizers and for Subordinate and County Alliances, and we are informed that they will be forthcoming just as soon as they come from the press. We hope to be able at an early day to supply all who have applied or who may apply. Be patient, brethren. We are doing all in our power to expedite the work.

[FOR THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.]

A BIRTH-DAY SURPRISE.SOUTH FORK TOWNSHIP,
Forsyth Co., N. C.

On Tuesday, the 11th of October, at 12 m., a large party of her friends perpetrated a most pleasant and enjoyable surprise on our much beloved old friend, Mrs. Sarah Fetner. At the hour named, wagons and buggies began to roll up loaded with neighbors, baskets, &c., until the premises were literally captured and overrun by as happy a party as ever gathered in this section.

She was 77 years old that day, and the party was made up of exactly that number of her many friends.

An elegant dinner, a joyous happy evening, and with many heartfelt wishes for the health and happiness of our esteemed friend, we bade her good bye. She is one of our old landmarks. She has 10 children, 78 grand children and 80 great grandchildren. May this pleasant little episode be a sweet remembrance to her as she goes down the steep of life.

S. A. NIFONG.

[FOR THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.]

CLOVER AND WHAT IT WILL DO

AIRLIE FARM, N. C., Oct. —, '87.

While in Raleigh, I called around one night at the Capitol to see what the Farmers' Institute was doing. I heard an address read on grasses and several very interesting talks about clover; and as I did not give in my experience there, I don't know as it would be out of place to let you have a bit of it now. I am an advocate of clover—have not been able to discover any crop that can begin to compare with it as a land renovator. I have been cultivating the crop for several years, and always find that my land improves. My father kept part of his land in clover all the time, and I have often heard him say "that whenever he got his land rich enough to secure a stand of clover, that it was safe," meaning that he could then make it as rich as he wanted it by planting clover.

I find that March is the best time for seeding clover, either with spring oats or by running a harrow over wheat fields. I always get a good stand and have often mowed two tons of hay from clover sown in March the same year, and never fail to get two crops the following year. I have seen my father seed land to clover that did not produce but four barrels of corn

per acre before sowing, and let it stand two years, then follow and put back in corn, and the yield has been as much as 10 barrels per acre afterwards without any other manuring. I have no seed to sell, but I hope every farmer in North Carolina will sow some clover each year, and their land will get rich.

Below I hand you a statement of some crops that I raised on one acre of land in 12 month's time. You may publish if you choose.

YIELD OF ONE ACRE.

I made on one acre, in 12 months, 11 bushels rye, 3,000 pounds clover hay and 250 bushels turnips.

On November 15th, 1885, I measured off one acre of land and set out an apple orchard; at the same time the land was seeded down in rye, which was well manured with barn yard compost. In March, 1886, I ran over the rye with smoothing harrow, which looked like it ought to injure the crop; at the same time I sowed one gallon red clover seed. I soon had a splendid stand of clover and the rye began to grow very rapidly. I cut the rye and fed my two horses for one month on green rye. Then the rye went to seed and was cut, and yielded 11 bushels seed. The clover sprang up and grew so rapid that I thought it might injure my young trees; so as the blooms began to turn it was mowed. I hauled four two-horse wagon loads of nice hay to my barn, after which there was a six-inch stubble left to follow, which was followed soon and the land well pulverized and planted in turnips, which was cultivated well and housed on the 13th of November, 1886—yield 250 bushels. Is this a fair part for one acre?

Hoping to have an Alliance in old Halifax soon, with best wishes to THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

Yours truly,

H. C.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

Have you noticed the exceedingly low club rates at which we offer our paper? Have you taken a copy to your Club or to your Alliance and tried to get up a Club? Do you want to see the farmers organized? Do you want to aid in this grand work? Do you want to place the farmers in a position where their voice will be heard? Do you want your paper to wield an influence for good? When we came to Raleigh we announced our purpose to put at least 4,000 subscribers on our list by the first of January, 1888, and we are now more hopeful than ever that it can be done, provided our friends all over the State will give us just a little help. Will you not try to get us a Club? Here are our rates:

1 to 5 subscribers,	\$2.00 per year
5 " 10 "	1.65 " "
10 " 15 "	1.50 " "
15 " 20 "	1.25 " "
20 or more "	1.00 " "

Strictly Cash. Send us a Club.

FARMS AND THE FARMERS.

Of all the classes of men that go to make up a State or an Empire the farmers are the most important, and their education should by all means be equal to that of the professional. It has long been the practice of farmers to select their most promising sons and educate them for the professions, and the slowest and the dullest at home for the drudgery of the farm, and this is one of the great reasons why so many farmers are overloaded with debt and in too many cases burdened and hampered with mortgages, for mortgages are the heaviest burdens that have to be carried. We think the farming interests of this country demand that the education of the boys intended for farmers should not be neglected nor should the dullest boys be kept back for farmers.

The present intensive and aggressive system of farming demands a degree of intelligence equal to that of the most advanced professions, and he whose education is neglected must be left far behind in the agricultural race. Enterprise is one of the fruits of education, and when we find the latter we may look for the former. The most enterprising farmers within our knowledge are educated and they make farming a pleasure instead of a task, and this is one of the secrets of success in any business. He whose business is a pleasure is sure to succeed while he whose business is a great task, is always confused, and is almost sure to fail in the end.—*Laurinburg Express*.

There are 870 subordinate Agricultural Wheels in Tennessee; of these 713 were organized the past year.