

PROGRESSIVE FARMER

THE INDUSTRIAL AND EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS OF OUR PEOPLE PARAMOUNT TO ALL OTHER CONSIDERATIONS OF STATE POLICY.

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CLEAR VIEWS OF THE SITUATION.

Bro. Duffy, of the Wilmington Star, makes some centre shots as follows:
"We take the position that no country can prosper when the farming industry does not prosper. That is the foundation of all prosperity. That is the producer of wealth; the others are simply manipulators who turn one thing already in existence into another, enhancing its value by converting it. But the farmer by his labor brings something into existence which was not in existence, and becomes a creator, so to speak.

Are the farmers of this country, North or South, prosperous? Here and there you find a few that are, but the mass of them we speak of. Are they prosperous? Are they compensated for the labor they give to their fields or the money they have invested in them? Taking the farmers of the country as a whole we do not believe there are two out of ten of them who receive that compensation for their labor over and above their expenses which they should receive; and one of the reasons for this is that they are handicapped by the high tariff which puts them at a disadvantage in the markets of the world.

The farmers of the North and Northwest prospered during the civil war because in the then depreciated currency of the country they received big prices for what they had to sell, and the armies in the field made a big demand for the products of the farm. Prices then were double what they are now, in a money which was current and which being legal tender, enabled the farmer who was in debt, as many of them were after the financial panic of 1857, to pay their debts and get on their feet again. Since then they have been going down hill more and more every year until their farms are shingled with mortgages and they are more heavily in debt than ever. It is estimated that the farms of this country are worth \$5,000,000,000, upon which there are mortgages amounting to nearly if not quite \$3,000,000,000, as much as the national debt amounted to at the close of the war. How is this inconceivable sum of money to be raised to redeem these mortgages? The interest on this sum alone at eight per cent. would be \$240,000,000, and very few, if any, pay less than eight per cent., while many pay more than that. There is \$240,000,000 which must come every year out of the income of the farmers no matter how prices may run, whether high or low, and not one dollar of the principal is lifted.

With this crushing load upon their shoulders they are still compelled to pay taxes in the shape of tariff on everything they buy or use, for the benefit of favored monopolists who have been growing rich and richer while the farmer has been growing

poor and poorer, until he can see more mortgage before him than anything else.

Why do we see the farmers of the country, North, South, East and West, but especially in the South and West, uniting in organizations for mutual protection, to try to protect themselves and lift their industry up from the mire into which it has been dragged? Look at these figures, look at the depressed and poorly requited farming industry throughout the country and the answer is given. He is limited by discriminating legislation to sell in the lowest market and compelled by that same legislation to buy in the highest market, being thus caught at both ends of the road and victimized at both for the benefit of some one else, and robbed in the name of the "infant industries" to enable men for whose benefit he sweats, toils, lives hard and has nothing to show for it but unredeemed mortgages and a dark future. No country so situated can be prosperous, however much politicians or political manipulators or their hirelings or dupes may pretend to the contrary.

The co-operation of the Farmers' Alliance has saved to the farmers of America \$5,000,000 on twine, and \$2,520,000 on bagging during the past year, besides the consumers are now saving \$10 on each and every wagon bought, \$20 on each buggy, \$40 on each binder, \$20 on each mower, 40 per cent. on sewing machines, and with equal results on every line of machinery used by the farmers, the amount will exceed \$10,000,000 annually.

LETTER FROM BEAUFORT.

LATHAM'S, N. C., Sept. 2, '89.
MR. EDITOR:—I write to inform you that Latham's Alliance, No. 1,270, does not claim any of the honors conferred by the resolutions passed by our Beaufort County Alliance on July 5th, 1889. I don't blame Bro. Henry for saying he was surprised when he saw the proviso. And we hope the readers of your valuable paper will see that we do not, by the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we reaffirm our determination to conform to the resolutions of the Birmingham Convention.

Resolved, That we will use no covering for our cotton except the cotton cloth; and we request all farmers, whether members of the Alliance or not, to use no jute bagging.

Resolved, That all merchants in the county be requested to buy no jute bagging for their trade, and we urge upon all members of the Alliance the importance of patronizing those who buy no jute bagging in preference to those who do; and we, as Alliancesmen, give the merchants and farmers who are not Alliancesmen, all the aid in our power to procure all the cotton cloth that they may need.

Resolved, That we will not patronize any gin or ginner who uses jute bagging.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, Washington Gazette and Washington Progress. J. W. LEGGETT, Sec'y.

SPOT THE TRAITOR.

MR. EDITOR:—Our order may be considered as pretty well established in North Carolina, as we have a membership of about seventy thousand enlisted in the cause of justice and humanity. The time for every member to show his honesty of purpose, his manliness, his true character is at hand. The first formidable foe which the Alliance has been called to meet in a contest in which millions of dollars is involved stands in our front, his subsidized press is at work, and his spies are in our camp.

A few days more and we shall be able to distinguish the clean wheat from the chaff; indeed we begin now to occasionally discover a Judas Iscariot where we little expected to find him. We occasionally see a person who calls himself a man and an Alliancesman slipping away from some store with a roll of jute bagging in his cart, oftener a wagon. He is not with it every time, but he has slipped in, bought it and then sends for it.

We do not have so much to fear at the hands of an open enemy as we have in the social incendiary, the spy, the traitor, who would sell principle, honor and veracity for a few cents on the yard of bagging or anything else. If men who have crept into our ranks, sought and obtained a little prominence, are first to turn Benedict Arnolds, Morgans and Iscariots what might we not expect from members of less prominence? The traitors above named, although their names

are branded with infamy, did not sell out half so cheap as some men are willing to sell the liberty, social, moral, intellectual and financial interests of our children to day. SPOT THE TRAITOR!

The time has come when we shall see who are men among us and who are traitors, and whenever we find the Judas enforce the law. See Ritual, page 4, lines 10 to 17, and enforce a strict observance of their purport, and we will avoid trouble.

Brethren, remember that any violation of the constitution forever brings with it more or less trouble; leniency on this line will bring disaster. If you have a few discordant elements in your Alliance, however prominent they may be, open the back door and let them out quick. Every farmer is not a person for membership; some of them would sell you for a smile or a cigar. "COTTON BAGGING."

MACEDONIA DOWN ON TRUSTS.

CERRO GORDO, Columbus Co., N. C., September 2, 1889.

MR. EDITOR:—I beg leave to say through your columns that No. 42 is down on trusts, and especially the jute trust. Brethren, stand by us and we will stand by you. Don't use jute, as a gift; but be like the little girl who went to join the church—(quote the minister said, "Sissie, when small) have you counted the cost?" she replied, "I am going to Heaven, cost what it will." So, brethren, be as the little girl. Use cotton bagging, cost what it will. Brethren, be on guard and stand solidly united against the conspirators; and never, no never, be beguiled by their inducements to use jute. They are trying to slip the cap over our faces; and if they succeed and rivet the fetters around our necks again, we may rear and kick like a steer, but we won't get out.

Last Saturday we had a big anniversary! Oh, what a glorious time we had! After hearing the good speeches from the angel-looking little Sunday-school children, and hearing the young men and fair young ladies echo the sweet hymns of Zion, we adjourned for dinner. What a nice and delicious dinner! which the good wives and fair daughters had prepared for the occasion. It was so deliciously served by those who participated. I hope to enjoy many more such occasions. May God bless the little Sunday school workers.

I was very glad to see the announcement of the jute funeral. Success to THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, and a long life to Col. Polk. I remain,

Yours,
L. R. WILLIAMSON, Sec'y.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

The following extract from a paper contributed to a recent number of *Vick's Magazine* by Prof. McCarthy, of the N. C. Experiment Station, may be of interest to those who are contemplating the improvement of their lands:

"So extensive is the range of climate, soil and surroundings in our country that no useful list of the 'best trees' can be given for general use. There are, however, some excellent rules of general application, which should be observed by all who plant for beauty, healthfulness and pleasure. Frank J. Scott, in his excellent work, *Beautiful Homes*, gives the following six rules:

1. Preserve in one or more places, according to the size and form of the yard, the greatest length of unbroken lawn that the space will admit of.
2. Plant between radiating lines from the house to the outside of the yard, so as to leave open lines of view from the principal windows and entrance porch. Leave open vistas towards any point of particular interest.
3. Plant the larger trees and shrubs farthest from the center of the lawn, so that the smaller may be seen to advantage in front of them.
4. In small yards plant no trees that attain great size.
5. In adding to groups plant near the salient points rather than in bays or openings.
6. Shrubs which rest upon the lawn should not be planted nearer than ten feet from the front fence, unless they are intended to form a continuous screen of foliage.
7. To these six good rules a few may be added, viz:
7. Plant no trees of any kind within twenty feet of the house.
8. Plant no trees not perfectly hardy in your neighborhood.
9. Do not mix up without system trees of widely different appearance, as magnolias and pines.

The discriminating and tasteful tree

planter will plant with a view to blending the different groups upon the lawn into one harmonious and organic whole. To accomplish this, due attention must be paid to the habit and physiognomy of trees. Alexander von Humboldt, among his many achievements, outlined a scheme for creating the science of phytognomical botany. Humboldt groups all vegetation under nineteen typical forms, viz: Those of the palm, banana, orchid, melastoma, casuarina, mimosa, malva, lily, cactus, aloe, arum, willow, heath, pine, myrtle, laurel, vine, grass, fern. Concerning these groups, Humboldt says:

"It would be an undertaking worthy of a great artist to study the character of all these vegetable groups, not from the descriptions of botanists, but in the grand theater of nature. How interesting would be a park that should present to the eye the nineteen principal forms enumerated, both individually and in collective contrast."

In planting a small lawn the planter should endeavor to confine himself to two or three of these typical forms. This does not mean confining himself to two or three species. Each one of the groups enumerated contains over one thousand species, and affords ample scope for exercising the most exacting taste.

GERALD MCCARTHY.

LETTER FROM THE WEST.

SILVAN ALLIANCE, No. 1,131, Old Fort, N. C., Aug. 29, '89.

MR. EDITOR:—You will please allow me space in your most valuable paper for a few lines, as neither our corresponding secretary or any member of our Alliance has written anything to THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER. We organized August 20th, 1888, with 16 charter members; since then we have grown to 60 names on our roll-book, 40 males and 20 females, with two applications on file. There is about one-half of our members that are true and tried, but am sorry to say some are falling behind with their dues. But we are endeavoring to hew to the line. We have had strong opposition to contend with; the merchants are using all the means in their power to check our progress, and refuse to concede any terms.

We have commenced ordering our groceries and farm implements through our agents. Our first order of coffee arrived at the depot yesterday (seven bags). So, Mr. Editor, you will see that we are determined if we cannot get reasonable terms at home, we will send our money where we can. When Old Foggy starts on his visits through the State, spoken of in last week's paper, I hope he will not overlook McDowell county. The weather continues wet. The corn crop is not an average; wheat, rye and oats are good; vegetable crops common. Our Alliance takes five copies of THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

As this is my first, I will not intrude further. With many good wishes to you and your most valuable paper, which is doing so much good for the farmers of the State, I am, Fraternalty yours,
M. G. PENDERGRASS, Pres't.

A RINGING VOICE FROM LOUISIANA.

We chanced to see a copy of the *De Soto Democrat*, published in the town of Mansfield, La., in which we find an article from our esteemed friend, Mr. T. D. Foster, of Grand Cane, La., from which we extract the following:

"The labor system, farm practices, non-concert action, governmental policies combined with carelessness and adverse influences have facilitated the amassment of colossal fortunes at the expense of agriculture. If our industries are equally protected and fostered, why is it the agriculturalists have not enough of the \$20,000,000 realized from agricultural products the last 21 years to still the voice of debt, depression and devastation?"

Why such operations as corners and trusts on oil and bagging, impoverishing the many, enriching the few? Why gambling in futures, chartering lotteries, destroying confidence and harmony? Why railroad discrimination to the detriment of the rural masses? Why not in this hour of depression return to the cotton States the vast amount of money ruthlessly extorted as cotton tax? Why not with the surplus in the overburdened treasury prevent agricultural retrogression which means National decline? Until Senators and Representatives have fully realized, and sympathized with, the condition of

agriculture, until planters and farmers live strictly at home no material improvement can be reasonably hoped for. Granges, Alliances, associations, unions, clubs or Wheels can accomplish but little until they shall have first combined and appealed to the Congress of the United States of America for the eradication of the evils there engendered and then produce at home each and every article essential to existence and this country, the whole Union will be a land flowing in peace and plenty."

THE RIGHT SORT OF RACKET.

DUTCHVILLE, Granville Co., N. C., Aug. 31, '89.

MR. EDITOR:—I just feel like dotting a line or so from Dutchville Alliance, No. 538, and would say we have just made a little sitting, and out of 136 members we had to recommend 19 to be erased. We are determined to have none but Alliance men and women within our walls. We are determined to stand by eliminating any worthless material among us. We are determined to get rid of it so that when called upon we can safely respond and count on every member to stand his ground and not complain.

There will be no hog grunts heard or long eared stuff found in this camp when inspected. Brethren, fall in ranks and get ready for the battle is to be won or lost, and we are determined to win or die. Don't fail to answer when you are called.

W. T. ADAMS, Sec'y.

THE SIZES OF BOOKS.

Readers are often at a loss to know what the publisher means when he gives the size of a book in technical terms. The following is a very complete explanation of the terms:

The standard size of paper for the printing of books is twenty-five inches by thirty-eight; but the names by which the various sizes of books are commonly known are derived from a half sheet, that is, 19x25.

A book formed of such sheets folded once, making two leaves, and four pages, is a folio.

If the sheet be folded twice, making four leaves, and eight pages, the book is a quarto.

Folding the quarto once, forming eight leaves, or sixteen pages, makes the book an octavo. All these, and other multiples of eight, by an even number, are regular sizes, which can be made without cutting the sheet. In other sizes (twelve leaves, eighteen leaves, etc.) the printer can arrange the pages so that all can be printed regularly, but the binder has to cut the sheet apart in folding, and put one portion within the other.

Of these, the most frequently used is the duodecimo, or 12mo., although the 18mo. is occasionally resorted to for some special purpose.

When other than the regular size of paper is used, the book formed therefrom is named by prefixing the name of the paper, as "Crown octavo," etc.

The printer affixes to the page that will be first, on each of the several sheets required to make up a book, a letter or figure, which the reader will observe following the last line. When the binder comes to put together the sheets, he is guided by this sign, which is called the "signature." So the sheets themselves are sometimes called "signatures," and a book is said to be made up of a certain number of "signatures."

The time has passed for farmers to depend on muscle and hard labor alone. They must use their brains as well as hands. They must do more thinking and planning if they desire to receive the best results. The lawyer studies law. The doctor medicine. The merchant must study commerce, the laws of supply and demand, and the banker must acquaint himself with the principles and details of finance. Just so the farmer must study farming. The experiments of last year in crop raising and breeding must be remembered and put to practical use this year. Not only his own experience but that of his co-laborers should be his to profit by. Farming is a science, and there are many new things to learn in it yet; and the best and cheapest way to learn those things is by study. Take agricultural papers, read in their columns the experiences and observations of others and avail yourself of the many useful hints and suggestions.—*American Farmer*.

Wise men always have to be told how wise they are.

AN INTERESTING OCCASION.

A Moore county correspondent, dating his letter at Broadway, Aug. 25th, 1889, gives us a touching account of the reunion of the descendants of a venerable and highly respected lady of that county. The lady, Mrs. Clark Patterson, relict of the late A. B. Patterson, is about seventy-three years of age. Mr. Patterson and Miss Clark Wilson were married on the 5th day of March in the year 1833. They had born unto them fifteen children, nine boys and six girls, and of that number seven of the boys and four of the girls married, and have had born unto A. B. Patterson and wife, Clark Patterson, seventy-nine grandchildren and seven great-grand children.

On the 25th of August, 1889, it being the anniversary of the birth of the dear old mother, grand mother and great-grand mother, she proposed to "set" a dinner in order to see all the children together at one time, before she dies. On the appointed day they all met at the old homestead. They formed a line, in regular order, beginning with the oldest and going to the youngest, making in all, that are now living, ninety-three souls, and of that number, about all who are of proper age, are members of the Baptist Church. It was a sight worth beholding to see the dear old sainted mother in the centre, as the groups of children formed a circle around her, and to observe their joyous, love-lit faces, and to hear, in tremulous tones, her solemn but affectionate appeal to them to meet her in heaven.

The eldest son, 56 years of age, who is a deacon in the church, led the kneeling company in a very earnest, feeling prayer in which he implored the blessings of God upon the aged mother and upon each individual present. Soon followed the feast. All repaired to the table in the grove, specially prepared for the occasion, and partook to satiety of the many substantial and delicacies with which the table was laden.

After a few hours had been spent together, shaking hands and exchanging greetings, singing the songs of Zion, asking blessings, dining together, experiencing the joys of a reunited family circle and hearing a solemn but affectionate charge from the dear old mother, the party made ready to return to their respective homes. This, of course, was the saddest feature of the affair. Hand-shaking, "good-byes" and "God-bless-yous" were said amid showers of tears. The scene was touchingly pathetic as the participants were reminded that this was probably the last time they would all meet together again, and the recollection of the occasion will linger with us always.

The writer concludes his letter as follows: "Now, we go to our church, 'Antioch,' to join our pastor, Bro. A. N. Campbell, in a revival of religion, and as one may suppose, our hearts are tender and ready for the work, from the scene we have just witnessed. Will you please publish the above and oblige all the Patterson family. Very truly,

THE CHILDREN.
Biblical Recorder please copy.

RESOLUTIONS FROM BERTIE COUNTY.

MR. EDITOR:—At a regular meeting of Roxobel Alliance, No. 1,329, held on the 31st of August, 1889, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A majority of our members living in the counties of Bertie, Hertford and Northampton, as well as those living near the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, in Virginia, are dissatisfied with the freight charges on said Seaboard & Roanoke and Roanoke & Tar River Railroads, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Sub Alliances of the aforesaid counties appoint delegates to meet with delegates from Roxobel Sub-Alliances at Woodland in Northampton county on the 12th day of October, 1889, for the purpose of holding a convention to take such steps in regard to the matter as a majority of said convention shall see fit and proper.

At the same meeting the Secretary was instructed to forward the foregoing resolutions to THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER with the request that the same be published. The Roanoke Patron and Windsor Ledger will please copy. J. H. PEELE, Sec'y.

Fifty persons were seriously poisoned by eating cheese at the village of Bettsville, Ohio, Saturday, and it is feared some may die.