

# PROGRESSIVE FARMER

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

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## THE NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

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## THE SUB-TREASURY BILL CONTINUED.

Last week Col. Burgwyn gave a history of the Sub-Treasury in colonial times. I desire to continue this to the present time. In 1777 (laws of '77, chap. 12) the Legislature established warehouses, public and private, for the inspection of tobacco, and this law is, with little amendment, found in the Code of North Carolina to-day, under the head of Inspections. Sections 2983-97.

The county court (now commissioners) were authorized to establish warehouses and appoint inspectors and other officers. Farmers carried their tobacco to these warehouses and the inspector gave (Sec. 2990) "to the owner a receipt or note containing the warehouse, number, gross, tare and net weight and the kind of tobacco, and therein oblige themselves to deliver such tobacco to the owner or his order when demanded." Time of storage not limited.

Sec. 2992. Condemned tobacco was allowed to remain in the warehouse six months. This was after 1792; before that time the inspector burnt it.

These warehouse notes or receipts were used to raise money or settle accounts.

Sec. 1995. "If any person shall forge or counterfeit the stamp, note or receipt of any inspector of tobacco or demand of any inspector of tobacco on any such forged note or receipt, \* \* \* he shall be punished by imprisonment not less than four months or more than ten years."

These warehouses were first established by law at stated places—nearly always at the "landings" on the rivers and opened by private individuals, but in 1886 we find from the latter part of Sec. 2983, N. C. Code, 1884, the county court (now commissioners) were authorized to establish public warehouses, and this is the law to-day. "The commissioners may at the expense of the county, purchase or rent ground, build or rent warehouses, provide scales and weights for a tobacco inspection and allow such salaries to the inspectors as they judge proper to be paid as a county charge, and also order and limit the times for the attendance of the inspectors at their respective warehouses; the commissioners shall regulate what shall be paid as warehouse rent for each hoghead of tobacco \* \* \* They shall, as occasions may require, appropriate any part of said moneys in repairing or rebuilding their warehouses \* \* \* regulators of warehouse rent to prevail at private warehouses.

Next week I will give you the history of the purchases of tobacco by the province of North Carolina, 1785-6 and '87. Have not the notes with me or would include it in this.

The receipts or notes mentioned in

this article were used in settlement of accounts among the people—the farmer took his tobacco to market, there was no vessel present to carry it off immediately; there was no money to buy the quantity of tobacco offered except at ruinous figures; the farmer had his tobacco inspected, got his note or receipt and this could be used to settle his accounts with his merchant or other person and was not forced to unload at unremunerate prices.

Is it not amazing that after the farmer has increased the yield of his crops one hundred per cent. that our law-makers should allow a financial policy to continue which takes all the benefit of this increase from them and gives it to favored classes? And the grandest outrage of all, that after they have each year collected near a hundred million dollars more than is needed for the expenses of the government, they hand it over to the national banks, free of interest, to loan to you at whatever rate your necessities compel you to pay. What kind of Representatives have we who let this go on year after year without an effort to prevent it? Morgan, in his valuable book, says that when Mr. Sherman was Secretary of the Treasury there was \$43,000,000 of government money in the first national bank of New York, which had a capital of \$250,000. That when Mr. Manning became president of a bank in New York city, one of the first acts of Mr. Fairchild, his successor, was to transfer to his bank \$1,100,000 of government money.

Could not a farmer at least make a living if he could get a million dollars of government money, free of interest, to loan his brethren at 40 per cent.?

## THAT "REPUBLICAN" LEADER HEARD FROM.

"Vote for the Right Men."  
MR. EDITOR:—As I see the *Argonaut* is trying to break us up in Nash county, I will write a few lines. I joined the Farmers' Alliance February 10th, 1888. On the 20th we received our charter. I have never missed a single meeting. I am a Republican and have been for 26 years. I have been claiming the same principles that the Farmers' Alliance is founded on.

Number 278 ratified all the State and National demands. Our lodge claim that they belong to the Alliance and not the Alliance to us.

In the *Argonaut* of February 6, 1890, you will find over a column written against the interest of the Farmers' Alliance. The *Argonaut* starts out by saying: "Another instance in which men allow their seal to get away with their judgment."

In the same article of February 6th, 1890, he says: "The legislature of Virginia has just passed a joint resolution instructing its Representatives in Congress to use their influence to secure the passage of a bill to enable the government to loan money to the farmers at two per cent. In the same article he says: "It would only be a short time before a large quantity of the land would belong to the Federal government." Brothers, I had rather my land was under mortgage to the Federal government at 2 per cent. than to be under mortgage to the merchant and then I have to give any per cent. they may ask me for goods.

In the same article he says: "Another suggestion which has been made, the establishment of government warehouses throughout the South in which farmers are to store their cotton and receive 80 per cent. of its value and so on." The *Argonaut* winds up his article by saying if the project could be carried out it would destroy the independence of the people and make their pensioners upon the bounty of a government.

Brothers, we are going to have the bill passed. If the Democrats nor Republicans will not pass it, then the farmers will pass it. There is a better day for the farmers if they will only persevere in the way now open to them. Stick to the Alliance with all the heart, soul and cash; stand firmly by its principles, be true, full of faith in the order, attend every meeting and endeavor to make every succeeding one more interesting than the last, and the sunlight of prosperity will beam upon us, and where debt and want now oppress, independence and plenty will reign.

Brothers, vote for no man to make your laws unless he stands pledged to carry out the demands of the Farmers' Alliance, party or no party.

W. H. ROBBINS,  
Chm'n Rep. Ex. Com. for Nash Co.

## NUTS TO CRACK AT THE FARMER'S FIRESIDE.

Your presence at the Alliance meetings tells the world that you know you have rights, and are willing to work and sacrifice for their maintenance.—*Florida Alliance Farmer*.

It cannot be expected that most of the present members of congress shall favor a bill which, while it will benefit their constituents does not suit the men who they serve.—*Southern Alliance Farmer*.

The Alliance will do you good; it will do your children and your country good, then how can you afford to let others do all the work without even your presence there to cheer and encourage the workers?—*Florida Alliance Farmer*.

An exchange by way of consolation tells the farmers that their condition is not what it will be in the future. This is consoling. It would be hard on the Kansas farmer if he had to keep warm in the future by burning his own corn.—*Wilmington Star*.

The Missouri anti-trust law has been declared "unconstitutional." This is no more than might have been expected. All laws enacted for the benefit of the people, and in any way conflicting with the interests of monopolists will likely meet a similar fate until the people by their ballots declare boodle legislatures and courts unconstitutional.—*Exchange*.

The outside men and outside press who are so anxious to advise the Alliance, are generally trying to work some scheme of their own. While thinking of their advice, inquire somewhat into their motives. While thinking of their advice and seeking for their motive, don't forget that old story of the monkey, the cat and the chestnuts.—*Southern Alliance Farmer*.

Party Editor to Party Boss.—Last year I could tell the people that hard times was caused by poor crops and a Democratic administration, but now Republicans are in power, crops are good and times are worse than ever; what shall I tell them now? Party Boss.—Why, just yell over production at them, of course; you seem to forget that the people are fools.—*Selected*.

Educate the masses. Teach men to use their best judgment. Teach them to make as few mistakes as possible. Teach them to keep down all wrangling within their ranks. Teach them to work together in harmony. Teach them to be patient and not expect too much in too short a time. Teach them that large bodies move slowly and that it takes time to bring about great reforms.—*Climax Advocate*.

In the United States 13 per cent. of the population, by the liberal use of false statements, trickery, chicanery, thieving and villainous class legislation, and by bribery of legislators, governors and judges, have already concentrated 85 per cent. of the wealth of the country in their hands, and it is estimated by competent statisticians that the remaining 15 per cent. will surely follow within five years.—*National View*.

Those people who find fault with the Alliance plan for Sub-Treasuries, and are profuse in their abuse and ridicule of it never offer anything in its stead. They simply mean they do not find fault with the plan as a plan, but oppose it because it is the plan suggested and adopted by Alliance. They would oppose anything on earth that would inure to the benefit of the farmers, and take them out of the hands of speculators and monopolists.—*Southern Alliance Farmer*.

Rome lost her republic and the people their liberty, when 2 per cent. of her population, by treachery, trickery and crime, succeeded in grasping 95 per cent. of the wealth of the people. This was accomplished by means of corporations. With these villainous legal fictions as his predecessors and coadjutors, it became easy for Caesar to trample upon the rights and liberties of the common people and force monarchy, despotism and ruin upon the citizens of Rome and the world.—*National View*.

The government loaned the Pacific railroads \$130,000,000 on which it does not collect interest, and gave them \$50,000,000 worth of lands; it loans the national banks \$60,000,000 without interest, but a great many people seem to think it unreasonable to loan the people—the men who really support the government—money at one or two per cent. on real estate. Most of our legislators and

officials at Washington are better acquainted with millionaires bankers and railroad bunco steers than they are with the farmer. Acquaintance makes all the difference in the world don't cher know.—*Concordia Times*.

The farmers with their splendid organizations can be masters of the situation. All they need to do is to assert themselves, demand the rights, and their demands must be considered. Already politicians are seeking to throw dust in the farmers eyes, the railroads are capturing boards of trade wherever they can, and from now until the day of election the politicians will endeavor to coax, tease or browbeat the farmers into line. They have all sorts of games to spring, and this year they will do more than ever before.—*Exchange*.

The farmer does not want the earth, but he does want a living show upon it. In order to have it, the boards of trade must go down, railroad monopolists be taught that there are other people in this country as powerful as they are, the government; so adjust the tariff that all are equally protected and also pass the loan bill. With such help as this the farmer would get on his feet once more and hard times be a thing of the past. The Patrons of Industry number over 100,000 in this State. The prospects for a State branch of the Farmers' League are bright.—*Charles A. Bullard Wash-tenaw county, Mich.*

## LETTER FROM LINCOLN COUNTY.

MR. EDITOR:—This Alliance was organized about eighteen months ago and has made slow but steady progress during that time, numbering at present about fifty members, male and female; made up of good material, indeed some of the best citizens of Lincoln county are members of this Alliance. We meet five miles west of Lincolnton for the transaction of business. This Alliance is in good working order, adhering strictly to Alliance principles, having contributed to the business agency fund; doing business on a cash basis. We bought our guano through the State Business Agent, paying cash for the same, the Alliance loaning money to those who did not have the ready cash on hand to pay for it. Our members are reading and thinking people. They read *THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER* and *National Economist*, keeping up with the grand movement throughout the United States. They think for themselves and go into nothing blindly, as is frequently demonstrated in our meetings when a matter is to be voted on; for instance, at our last meeting the demands of the National Alliance and Industrial Union came up for action. Every feature must be discussed and thoroughly understood, but when the vote was taken it was unanimously in favor of said demands.

We are in favor of the Sub-Treasury bill and I am getting up a petition asking the passage of said bill, but for fear of that dreadful waste basket, I had better stop writing for this time.  
Wm. H. HOOVER.  
Crouse, N. C., May 5, 1890.

## SASSAFRAS FORK ALLIANCE, No. 591, GRANVILLE CO., N. C.

WHEREAS, The approach of convention to nominate candidates for Congress from the different districts of the State will be held in the near future, and being cognizant of the fact that it is in direct violation of Alliance principles to be swayed or influenced by party or to endorse for candidates persons whose interest we believe to be antagonistic to ours, therefore be it

Resolved, That we wish to be placed on record as favoring a man as described by Old Foggy, who will carry out our wishes and who has always been interested in the welfare of laborer and farmer.

Resolved, That we will not support a candidate who is interested in railroads, trusts, B. and L. Associations, or dealer in futures.

Resolved, That when the time comes we will select such a man as Z. B. Vance, L. L. Polk, S. B. Alexander, Elias Carr, McClammy, W. J. Green, and last but not least, Old Foggy.

Resolved, That this district can and will furnish such a one when the proper time comes, and that we ask all Alliances in the 5th district to stand by us.

Resolved, That the above be sent to the *Oxford Ledger* and *PROGRESSIVE FARMER* with request to publish.

S. J. CURRIN, Pres.  
R. A. GILL, Sec'y.

## NEW INDUSTRIES.

Enterprises of Various Kinds to be Put in Operation and Things Likely to be Done at an Early Day—*Rip Van Winkle Cannot Stay in the Old North State.*  
[Manufacturers' Record.]

Wadesboro—The establishment of a cotton factory is talked of.

Walnut Cove—J. C. Bailey contemplates erecting a saw mill.

Goldsboro—The establishment of a knitting mill is contemplated.

Murphy—Taylor & Murphy will probably develop marble quarries.

Durham—A. B. Matthews contemplates erecting a canning factory.

Fayetteville—N. B. Alexander will establish a planing mill, it is reported.

Lovesville—J. G. Morrison & Co. are reported as to start a cotton factory near Lovesville.

Murphy—A. A. Campbell contemplates adding a chair factory to his saw and planing mills.

Pollockville—G. T. Farnell, of Bayboro, contemplates erecting a canning factory at Pollockville.

Murphy—The Notla Consolidated Marble, Iron & Talc Co. is erecting a talc mill at its marble plant.

Scotland Neck—The Scotland Neck Cotton Manufacturing Co. has decided to put in knitting machinery.

Hamilton—Frank Hitch is putting a band mill and a 40-inch gang mill in his saw mill, reported in last issue.

Charlotte—C. W. Wynn will organize a company, it is reported, for the manufacture of ice cream freezers.

Fayetteville—Daight & Co., of Wilmington, Del., are reported as to establish a planing mill at Fayetteville.

Murfreesboro—It is stated that E. C. Worrell has invented and will manufacture an improved cotton planter.

Murphy—The Blue Ridge Marble Co., of Nelson, Ga., is prospecting with a view to the erection of a marble mill.

Salisbury—The Salisbury Gas and Electric Light Co. will probably erect the electric light plant previously mentioned.

Murphy—J. T. Williams & Co., of Easton, Pa., are arranging to mine and manufacture talc five miles south of Murphy.

Lexington—The North Carolina Smelting Co. has applied for authority to increase its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

Thomasville—The Silver Valley Mining Co. is reported as about to resume work at its mines. A. Leach is general manager.

Murphy—The Standard Marble Co. will erect a large marble mill ten miles south of Murphy on property recently purchased.

Winston—P. H. Hanes & Co. have let the contract, it is reported, for their new tobacco factory, to be six stories, 200x114 feet.

Winston—A local company is negotiating, it is reported, for the purchase of the rock quarry on the B. R. Webster property near Winston.

Charlotte—The city has decided to issue the \$75,000 of bonds for street improvements recently mentioned. The mayor can give information.

Oxford—The Oxford Land & Improvement Co. has been organized to 600 acres of land in and around Oxford. The capital stock is \$150,000.

Reidsville—The Reidsville cotton mills, mentioned in last issue, did not increase capital stock, but will build an addition, 50x60 feet, to its factory.

Greensboro—The Greensboro Cotton Mills Co. has let contract for the building of its cotton mill, 78x200 feet, to Watson & Cecil, of Lexington, Va.

Wilmington—The Wilmington Cotton Mills Co. recently reported as to add 2,500 spindles to its mill, has decided to increase its capital stock to \$150,000.

Salisbury—It is reported that arrangements are being made to increase the capacity of the mining plant of the Hemby mine. J. P. Wiewell is in charge.

Hickory—The Novelty Wood Works has been established by J. B. Beard. H. C. Lutta and others to erect and operate the wood working factory recently mentioned.

Asheville—The contract to furnish 60 arc lights of 2,000 candle power

each to light the city has been let to L. M. Cox, of Washington, D. C., at \$3,000 per annum.

Raleigh—R. T. Gray is president, and J. M. Broughton, secretary, of the Raleigh Real Estate Co., reported in last issue as chartered. The capital stock is \$10,000.

Waynesville—Sealed proposals will be received by the commissioners of Haywood county until June 2, 1890, for the construction of two piers for an iron bridge to be built across the Pigeon river.

Asheville—E. F. Kizer, of Monroeton, Pa., writes in reference to the report of the removal of his chair factory to Asheville, that he will locate in North Carolina, and probably in the western part.

## WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BULLETIN

For the Week Ending Friday, May 24, 1890.

CENTRAL OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

The reports of correspondents of the *Crop Bulletin* for the week ending Friday, May 24, 1890, show that the weather has been quite favorable for crops and farm work, and every day has been a busy one for the farmers. The temperature has been about the average or slightly above, the maximum during the week ranging as high as 86 degrees; the genial warmth and abundant sunshine causing crops to make rapid progress. The rain-fall has been deficient, though light showers have fallen early in the week, only the surface of the soil has been moistened. As yet no positive injury is reported on account of the dryness, but rain is beginning to be desired everywhere, being especially needed to bring up lately planted cotton. May is generally the driest month of the year, as the average weekly rain fall for the State is only 0.85 inches, a wise dispensation, for excessive rains at this season would be particularly injurious. The probabilities are that copious showers will occur during the coming week. The weather has been so favorable for farm work, that the corn crop is probably entirely planted, and the planting of cotton well towards completion. Corn has come up well, in many places is ready for the first plowing, and a good stand is reported. Cotton planted early is also doing well, and timely rains will bring up later plantings. The flies have had less injurious effect on tobacco plants than last week, and, though good plants are scarce in places, an average crop may be set. Gardens are a little backward for want of sufficient moisture, only vegetables and fruit suffering somewhat. Wheat and oats do not show much improvement. Red rust is reported on wheat blades in a few places. Spring oats seem to be doing better than winter oats in Johnston county. Grains and grasses, as well as other crops, will be benefited by light rains.

Eastern District. The rain-fall in this district has been below the average, but light showers fell near the coast on the 27th, 28th and 29th. Gardens especially need rain. The temperature was slightly above the average with plenty of sunshine, so that crops are generally doing well.

Central District. Rain-fall below the average, temperature slightly above with abundant sunshine made a most favorable week for planting; rain is needed for young corn and cotton, and to bring up cotton planted late. Only one unfavorable report was received out of twenty-five. Planting corn finished, except in bottom lands; planting cotton will be completed next week. Tobacco plants are growing fast and looking pretty well. An average crop will very likely be set. Reports concerning winter wheat and oats are too diversified to enable a general statement of their condition to be made.

Western District. The temperature was about the average with plenty of sunshine. Rain fall deficient, except light showers in Rowan, Iredell and McDowell, and extreme western counties. No crops suffer particularly for the lack of rain though all would be benefited. Wheat and oats seem to be doing fairly well. Rust on wheat blades is reported in some places in this district. Corn being worked the first time.

H. B. BATTLE, Ph D.,  
Director.  
C. F. VON HERRMANN, Signal Corps,  
Assistant.

The mulch applied as a winter protection to trees or plants should be removed and the soil stirred in order to induce a vigorous thrifty growth.