

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 FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND PROHIBITION AGAIN.

MUD LICK, N. C.

MR. EDITOR:—I was very much gratified on seeing a communication to THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER from Glenoid, N. C., entitled "The Farmers' Alliance and Prohibition," and for fear that our brother may think he is almost alone in this matter, I would inform him that a great many of our people entertain the same opinion. We have not far from three hundred voters at my precinct, and of that number not far from one-third will give a hearty amen to every sentence of it.

We have been told again and again by the Alliance papers and Alliance lecturers that the only remedy for the suppression of trusts and monopolies is in the ballot-box, and I am very sorry to say that neither of them, so far as I know, have ever told the people that that same remedy will suppress the greatest of all monopolies—the liquor traffic. Why "whip the devil around the stump"? Why not teach the people of the greater as well as the lesser or ruinous monopolies? Why not some of our Alliance organs lay bare in some of its editorials the effects of the liquor traffic upon the laborers of this country?

I stated in the start that not far from one-third of our voters cast their votes for the prohibition of the liquor traffic, and it should be more than that, but even that is far better (I do not say it boastfully) than any other precinct in our county does.

The people of this immediate vicinity have for more than fifty years been educated through temperance organizations into the principles of temperance and prohibition, and I can assert without fear of contradiction that no part of old Chatham can boast of a section so free from debt and where mortgages are so few. Now doubting somebody will say that I am trying to "blow" my part of the county, but I am not. I am just simply trying to show to the readers of THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER that we attribute our being out of debt and the circumstances of our people mainly to their adherence to their temperance principles. Not a saloon can be found within our township.

It is said that in order to carry successfully into effect any undertaking of public interest, it must first be agitated among the people, then the people must be concentrated, and then they must be consecrated to its work. Through the influence of Alliance papers the people have been educated in a great many matters of interest until they are united. But I am sorry to say that this greatest of American curses has had no place in their columns. Now, what is the general opinion of an individual or individuals knowing of an evil and knowing too of the extent of that evil, and yet refusing to tell those ignorant of such?

Most assuredly he is put down as a silent partner of that evil. "Oh, well," says some one, "I pray often for the prohibition of that awful curse." That reminds us of the old negro's prayer: "O Lord, do send dis nigger a pig and a chicken." He prayed this prayer night after night, and it was not answered. He then said, "O Lord, I'll jest change dis prayer a little;" and he prayed after this fashion: "O Lord, you jest send dis nigger arter dat pig and dat chicken: den day will come." So if the people would have this evil stopped, they must not only pray for, but go after it, and then it will come.

WHAT IS THE USE OF AN EXPERIMENT STATION?

To benefit the agricultural industry. How can it do this?

To bear the expense and to conduct work which will be useful to enterprising farmers. Many of these often desire to investigate for themselves but are prevented by expense and lack of facilities. At an experiment station are employed scientific and practical men who, with every facility, devote their time in investigating agricultural subjects.

What are these subjects?

How can farming be made to pay? How can we improve our worn soils at a minimum expense? How should certain soils be fertilized to yield the best crop? How can waste products be saved and utilized? Can new plants be advantageously grown? The value of certain foods for cattle. The best grasses for certain soils. The dairy industry. The value of ensilage. A study of the diseases and insects affecting crops and the best methods to prevent their ravages. To determine the best varieties of grasses, fruits and vegetables for the highest markets. These and a score of kindred subjects.

How long will it take to reach these conclusions?

Answers should not be expected in a short time. In many cases several seasons of careful work will be necessary. In the meantime the station seeks to disseminate valuable facts and truths which will enable farmers to make and save money.

Is the North Carolina Station at Raleigh doing all this?

Yes, and in addition through the fertilizer control it protects farmers from the fraud in the sale of fertilizers. In this way it has already saved them millions of dollars. In answering correspondents, it is always ready to give the best advice it can on agricultural subjects.

Does the station print the result of its work?

Yes. It issues frequent bulletins, and an annual report. These are all free to those who request them. By valuable co-operation of the press of the State, notes of the work of the station are printed in their columns from time to time.

H. B. BATTLE,
Experiment Station, Raleigh.

FROM PAMLICO COUNTY.

MR. EDITOR:—The Alliance cause is forging ahead in Pamlico with a fixed and steady purpose. The business agency is booming and supplies are cheap enough if we had an equivalent circulating medium to handle them with.

As our State Alliance meets in August, and there is but one more regular county meeting intervening, and in some sections only one or two sub-meetings before the county meeting, let me make a suggestion.

Suppose each Sub-Alliance at its next regular meeting appoint a committee on the State Constitution, and let them give every article especial consideration and recommend any amendment deemed necessary for the betterment of the Alliance. Let their reports go up to the July meeting of the county Alliances in order that the delegates to the State Alliance be informed or instructed how to act in case of the usual multitude of motions to alter or amend said constitution.

This would save much valuable time and many rhetorical explosions might be turned into other interesting subjects.

We work for the success of THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER for that means success to the Alliance, and that means success to honest government and a happy people.

J. F. BRINSON.

Just bear in mind that a "whole brood" of the Union Labor men infest Brown county. And what is better a snowplow could not butt them off the track.—Home Rule.

NUTS TO CRACK AT THE FARMER'S FIRESIDE.

The advent of the plow in politics will be quite harrowing to many of the politicians.—Exchange.

Support the paper which is outspoken for you. No "please-all" policy for us, if you please.—Home Rule.

"What the people of Kansas want," said a prominent and veteran anti-monopolist and Alliance man to us recently, "is not a union labor, nor Alliance party, but a people's party, one that will represent the masses and modern ideas, and I think the people know enough to organize such a party."

Railroad officials, bankers, insurance companies, liquor dealers and other corporations, says an exchange, go boldly into politics and labor and lobby for their men and measures. They always mean business. But farmers and workingmen must not meddle with politics. Oh no! Hands off!—Ex.

There is every indication for another heavy crop in this section this season; and the farmers are in advance with their work. Now listen for the usual cry of "over production," and low prices—while thousands of hungry and unemployed men, women and their children are suffering for the want of it.—World of Liberty.

Remember, Alliance men, that your enemies are now at work trying to stir up strife among our membership, attempting to blacken the fair names of your chosen leaders. This is done to divide your forces and cripple your influence. Money and corruption go hand in hand when the enemy wishes to ruin you.—Southern Mercury.

We notice with regret that the Journal of Agriculture, St. Louis, the official organ of the F. & L. U. of Missouri, is antagonizing the Sab-Treasurer plan endorsed by the N. F. A. & L. U. last December. It is strange that a member of the order thinks he has more sense than the whole body combined.—Ky. Labor Journal.

It is rather amusing to hear the pin-feather politicians snarling at the Alliance for being a secret organization which proposes to support its friends for office. To hear some fellows around town mourn over this, you would suppose that they regarded a secret society with holy horror, but at the same time the ones that croak the loudest are probably members of two or three lodges.—Woonsocket News.

Judge Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, has decided that the State of California cannot prosecute Nagle for the killing of Judge Terry. He places the decision upon the right of the United States judges and officials to authorize a killing in advance. A power kings never had. It is to be hoped that under this new power the Chief Justice will order the killing of several of his associates at an early day.—Exchange.

"We're going to watch the primaries in the old parties," say some Alliance members. Why not take hold like men and run the primaries? If you do not, you had as well stay at home for all the good you will accomplish, for while you are watching, the politicians, through their thimble riggers and whippers-in will steal you blind. In the primaries and caucuses is where the devilment begins, and it is there, of all places, the people want to take hold.—Laborer's Tribune.

The national banks, after enjoying for years immense profits from the favors of government, have retired in a few years \$2,000,000 of their currency, because, as they say, it is more profitable to sell the bonds at a high premium than to continue their circulation. A beautiful system this, which throws the entire country into distress by a contraction of the currency because such a course is more profitable. Take away all power over the currency from the banks.—Missouri World.

The Maryland Farmer, referring to Secretary Rusk, truly says: "This paper does not meet general approbation by any means. The attempt to make farmers believe that, by paying a few hundred million more in tariff duties than they are already staggering under, they may save about twenty five millions towards meeting a part of the interest they are paying on their mortgaged farms, is a sorry affair. And this in fact is all that amounts to. He virtually says: Farmers must dress poorer, work harder, sell off what little comforts they have,

make slaves and beasts of burden of their wives and daughters, and give every cent to enrich manufacturers, pay government paupers their two hundred millions annually and enable their rulers to squander by wholesale untold millions on all kinds of useless and uncalled-for extravagance."

The farmers that is, the members of the Alliance—are different from what they used to be. They don't talk. Try to pump them about their political plans, and you will find your self doing all the talking. There's a new spirit abroad among them. Whip them back in the traces before election? Not this year. They may be enticed back, but they are in no mood for the party lash. There seems to be two elements in the Alliance, one for making it a political machine and the other for awaiting developments in Howard county the political faction started a paper and tried to have it endorsed as the mouthpiece of the county organization. The conservative element squelched the scheme. That's a straw.—Omaha Republican.

Some of the inquiries to be made by the Census Enumerators in June.

The Eleventh Census of the United States will be taken during the month of June. The census enumerators will begin their work on Monday, June 2d, and will visit every house and ask questions concerning every person and every family in the United States. The questions that will be asked call for the name of every person residing in the United States on the first day of June, with their sex and age, and whether white, black, mulatto, quadroon, octoroon, or Chinese, Japanese, or Indian. Inquiry will be made also of every person as to whether they are single, married, widowed, or divorced, and, if married, whether married during the census year. The place of birth of each person, and the place of birth of the father and mother of each person, will also be called for, as well as a statement as to the profession, trade, or occupation followed and the number of months unemployed during the census year. For all persons ten years of age or over a return must be made by the enumerator as to the number able to read and write, and also the number who can speak English. For those who cannot speak English the particular language or dialect spoken by them will be ascertained. For children of school age, also, the number of months they attended school will be recorded by the census enumerators. In the case of mothers an inquiry will be made as to the number of children they have had, and the number of these children living at the present time. This inquiry is to be made of all women who are or have been married, including all who are widows or have been divorced. Foreign born males of adult age, that is, 21 years of age or over, will be asked as to the number of years they have been in the United States, and whether they are naturalized or have taken out naturalization papers. Of the head of each family visited the question will be asked as to the number of persons in the family, and whether his home is owned or hired; also, if owned, whether the home is free from mortgage incumbrance. If the head of the family is a farmer, similar inquiries will be made concerning the ownership of the farm. In addition to these inquiries, all of which are made on the population schedule, the law under which the census is taken makes provision for special inquiries concerning such of the population as may be mentally or physically defective in any respect, that is, insane, feeble minded, deaf, blind or crippled, or who may be temporarily disabled by sickness, disease or accident at the time of the enumerator's visit. Certain special inquiries will also be made concerning inmates of prisons and reformatories and of charitable and benevolent institutions. Besides this, a statement will be called for concerning all persons who have died during the census year, giving their name, age, sex, occupation, and cause of death.

This official count of the people comes but once in ten years, and every family and every person should consider it to be their duty to answer the questions of the census enumerators willingly and promptly, so that definite and accurate information may be gained concerning the 65,000,000 people living within the bounds of this great country.

COUNTING THE PEOPLE.

The secret of large yields is rich soil, good seed and thorough tillage.

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.)

Burgaw—J. T. Johnson will erect a canning factory.

Salisbury—J. D. McNeely will operate wool-carding machinery.

Warrenton—Mr. Bonner is reported as about to start a canning factory.

Durham—A. B. Matthews will erect the canning factory reported in last issue.

Hookerton—Heath & Co. will put planing machinery in their saw mill at Grifton.

Mt. Holly—The Mt. Holly Mill's contemplates the erection of an electric light plant.

Westfield—S. C. Highway will erect, it is reported, a saw mill at head of Nantahala river.

Monroe—The Farmers' Alliance is considering the establishment of a cotton-seed oil mill.

Mt. Holly—A new cotton mill, to be known as the Albion Cotton Mills, is in course of erection.

Mount Olive—Landon & Edwards are reported as erecting a turpentine distillery near Boykin's Bridge.

Mt. Holly—A. P. Rhyne & Co. contemplates putting some additional machinery in their cotton factory.

Kinston—A stock company is to be organized to erect a knitting factory. J. F. Taylor can give particulars.

Statesville—A Northern capitalist, it is reported, has purchased a site and will erect a \$60,000 cotton mill.

Durham—The R. F. Morris & Son Manufacturing Co. is putting additional machinery in its snuff factory.

Fayetteville—N. B. Alexander will establish a planing mill, as reported in last issue; also operate a box factory.

Iredell County—Northern capitalists have purchased, it is reported, a granite quarry and will develop the same.

Statesville—The city has a proposition for the construction of water works to be operated upon the rental system.

Lenoir—Stone & Kays are reported as to erect a planing mill with a capacity of 10 M feet per day; also a dry-kiln.

Maiden—H. F. Carpenter, Sons & Co. are putting 1,040 spindles in their cotton mill and may add an electric light plant.

Lenoir—W. H. Powell & Co. have started a factory, it is reported, to manufacture wire mattresses and poultry coops.

Wadesborough—G. W. Huntly and others are organizing a stock company to build the cotton mill mentioned in last issue.

Winston—An election will take place on June 17, 1890, to decide upon the issuance of \$200,000 of bonds for city improvements.

Durham—Wortham, Warren & Co. purchased the Durham Sash, Door & Blind Factory, as lately stated, and ordered new machinery.

Morganton—T. J. Gillam will receive proposals for the electric light plant recently mentioned as to be erected, until June 1, 1890.

Spout Springs—W. J. McDiarmid & Bro. will rebuild at once their saw and planing mills and dry kiln, reported in last issue as burned.

Tar River—The Tar River Mills is erecting, it is reported, a dry-kiln 100x20 feet with a capacity for drying 10M feet of lumber per day.

Flat Creek—Natt Atkinson, J. C. Eiler and W. T. Reynolds have optioned, it is reported, 2,000 acres of land near Flat Creek for \$100,000.

Kinsey—The Notla Consolidated Marble, Iron & Talc Co., mentioned in last issue (under Murphy) as erecting a talc mill, is located in Kinsey.

Wilmington—F. L. Brown is reported as purchasing 12 acres of land on which to erect a manufacturing plant to cost between \$40,000 and \$50,000.

Winston—P. H. Hanes & Co. let contract to Miller Bros., as stated in last issue, for their new factory. This is the factory previously reported as to be erected in the spring.

Oxford—The officers of the Oxford Land, Improvement & Manufacturing Co., mentioned in last issue as organized, are W. E. Owen, South Boston, president; W. C. Reed, secretary. It will expend \$150,000 in developing

its property, and inducements will be extended to Northern Manufacturers, with two or three of whom negotiations are now pending.

Pittsboro—E. L. Haughton, previously reported as to erect a flour and grist mill, has finished the same and will put in roller machinery with a capacity of 40 barrels per day.

Liberty Hugh and T. C. Dixon will remove their foundry, it is reported, from Snow Camp to Liberty, where, with local parties, they have organized a company to manufacture railroad cars.

Salem—The contract for paving the streets of Salem has been let, it is stated, to McGallard & Meslin, who have purchased a granite quarry on the Dan river, the pavement to be of North Carolina granite.

Durham—The Farmers' Alliance, recently mentioned as to establish a tobacco factory in Durham, has secured the removal of the Meadows Tobacco Co. from Oxford, and will organize under the name of the Durham Farmers' Alliance Manufacturing Co.

Monbo—The Long Island Cotton Mill, formerly operated by James Brown, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$35,000 by G. H. Brown and J. S. Ramsay, of Statesville, and James Brown. The company will add 1,000 spindles with necessary machinery, and an electric light plant.

WHY IS IT?

Why is it that newspapers that claim to be friends of the farmers will persist in snuffing their eyes to the real condition of the farmer is in?

Why is it that newspapers that ought to be friendly to the farmer, persist in saying that there is as much money in circulation as there has been for many years and that the financial policy of our country is all right?

Why is it that United States Senators who have opportunities for knowing the truth of the matter, have admitted on the floor of the U. S. Senate that we have less money in circulation now than for 20 years, if it is not true?

Why is it that this class of newspapers who profess great love for the farmers, yet never speak favorably of the organization known as the Alliance?

Why is it that this class of newspapers always have a kind word for railroad and national banks, but never commend anything that their party leaders do not stand up for?

Why is it they do not attack principles and prove them false if they are not founded on justice?

Why do not these newspapers tell us poor, plain farmers why the government would not be just as well off if greenbacks were issued to the amount of the bonds and save us the interest thereon?

Why is it that lawyers and bankers know more about the farmers' condition than the farmers themselves?

Why is it that farmers would not make better Congressmen for farmers than other professions would?

AN ENQUIRING FARMER.

MR. BEDDINGFIELD AT WILSON.

Some days ago E. C. Beddingfield, Esq., Secretary of the North Carolina Farmers' State Alliance, delivered an address at the Wilson County Cattle Show on "Alliance Education." The Advance prints Mr. Beddingfield's speech in full. It is an excellent speech—whether we have regard to sentiment, style or rhetoric. It was sound, and greatly pleased the good people who heard it. Referring to the speech and the speaker, the Advance says:

"Mr. Beddingfield is Secretary of the Farmers' Alliance in North Carolina, and what he says carries weight with it. He is a man of character, good judgment and patriotism. His influence will always be exerted for the upbuilding of the order that has honored him and itself by making him its Secretary—and for the best interest of the State he loves so well. He is of the people—having come from the lowly walks of life, and we believe, is destined to become one of the most useful men in the State.

We hope every reader of this paper will read his speech. It will do you good. He preaches the best of doctrine, and we say to him, God speed you in your work.—State Chronicle, 27th.

Do not risk your success on a single crop, or in other words, do not put all your eggs into one basket.