PROGRESSIVE FAR

THE INDUCATIONAL INTERESTS OF OUR PEOPLE PARAMOUNT TO ALL OTHER CONSIDERATIONS OF STATE POLICY.

Vol. 6.

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No. 10

CIRCULATION.

The actual circulation of Volume V. which closed with the issue of February 17th, 1891, was as follows:

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307,080 | Second 6 months, 458,160 Making a total circulation for the year of 765,240; averaging for 52 successive issues, per issue, 14,716, and showing a net increase for the year of 5,400, or more than 113 per week.

The above statement is taken from the records kept in the office of THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, and is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. W. DENMARK, Business Manager.

I am Book-keeper for Edwards & Broughton, Printers and Binders, Raleigh, N. C. The press-work on The Progressive Farmer has been done for the past three years by Edwards & Broughton, and I have kept account of the same. I have compared the above statement with the account I have kept, and find it tallies throughout, T. J. Bashford. and is correct.

Personally appeared before me, W. T. Womble, Notary Public, J. W. Denmark, Business Manager of The Pro-GRESSIVE FARMER, als) T. J. Bashford, Book-keeper for Edwards & Broughton, and make oath that the statements contained above are correct to the best of their knowledge and belief.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my notarial seal of office this day, February 26th, W. T. Womble, 1891.

Notary Public. [NOTARIAL SEAL]

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WE are now to have reciprocity with Spain. We are not sorry. For universal reciprocity is simply free trade; and we are in favor of free trade, straight and simple. Let the taxes for the support of the government be so levied as to bear equally upon all classes and let trade be made as free as the winds of heaven.

Mr. Blaine's reply to the hasty and ill-advised demands of Italy is a very able paper; and, what is more, it is unanswerable. Italy does not show to advantage in this controversy. It is certain that Baron Fava, the late representative of Italy in this country, has a rare genius for blundering, and the Italian Premier himself has shown a wonderful capacity for jumping at a conclusion.

THE Herald, we are glad to see, is now after the Coroners of the American metropolis. The Herald, according to its own modest admissions, has secured the living people of New York from ever so many of the evils of misthe Herald; and now that all in that line demand tariff reform, it is true; but can do with perfect non-partisan concan demand, that great paper means to long as the political make-up of the a political slogan. Are we to be nongive its attention to the decencies that United States Senate remains what it descripts on the sea of politics? Must

and while these men are escaping the We knew we were hayseeders, and we any party to the extent of depriving doing murder with frightful frequency | moderate estimate of our mental | advantage to do so. and promptness. We think accused capacities. But really we did not know trials; and when sentences have been fellow-citizens took us to be sheer passed upon them the executions idiots. We want tariff reform, and we the stump policy is nothing but child's behest's instead of obeying theirs. should follow promptly. It is the cer- want free silver; and we mean to have play, and is a limited and false inter-

the severity of it. eems to us that there must be son ning wrong in the method of lega proceedure in any State where tl Chumber of criminals increase who cannot be executed. The Code method is in vogue in New York as it is here in North Carolina, and we think this method gives rise to complications which have no other tendency than to delay the execution of justice.

A New York contemporary points out the fact that the United States is becoming a nation of cities, and it thinks the rapid growth of cities means rapid national development. That depends. If, by development is meant the rapid using up of our national resources, our contemporary is, perhaps, right. But if development means the formation of high-class individual and national manhood, then our contemporary is wrong. Men, as a rule, grow in the country and are consumed in the city. There are few features of city life that do not tend powerfully to the destructions of manhood. There is something inherent, as it would seem, in mercantile and manufacturing life, which operates to narrow and harden human character.

----In 1861, the 6th Massachusetts regiment was on its way to Washington. When it reached Baltimore it was met by a hooting and yelling populace, and was pelted with rocks and stones. The other day a portion of the same regiment visited the Monumental city. This last time they were met by a military escort, addressed by the Mayor and feasted at the Corrollton. Well, what of it? Why the war is over, and kindly human nature has buried the bitter memories of the terrible struggles, and holds out the hand of fraternal greet ing to men of all sections of our common country. Nobody but a few old dried up, frigid politicians whose very narrowness of nature has squeezed out of them every drop of kindliness, can hate forever. We are not sorry we fought our Northern bretren in the late war, and we are glad—a thousand times glad—that we have manliness enough to forgive them and love them. Baltimore was true to the instinct of resistance in 1861: and Baltimore is true to the instinct of fraternity in 1891. Bravo Baltimore;

The number of papers, in this section who are willing to take Mr. Cleveland for the Democratic standardbearer next year, in spite of his open hostility to free silver, seems to be increasing somewhat. We are sorry to see this, but we cannot help it. The Alliance demands the free coinage of silver, and it would be very glad to have the Democrats help it get its demand in that particular allowed; but if they are not willing to help the Alliance in that matter they must hold themselves ready to take the consequences. The Alliance means to defeat Mr. Cleveland should he be the nominee of his party, if it shall be in ts power to do so. We say this now, because, we do not intend to lay our selves open to the charge of having injured any party without first giving that party notice. We have no ill will against Mr. Cleveland. We honor him for his patriotism, his courage and his manliness. But he has taken a position which, as we think, is harmful to his country, and he shall not win upon that position if we can help it.

Carolina exchanges are still insisting ervation, in case we adopt a dependent any man suppose we are soft enough to | into our deliberations notwithstanding | THERE are six murderers in a single give up an object which we can secure, how some may construe our constitutainty of speedy and just punishment both in due time. But we shall get pretation of the constitutional injuncwhich deters from crime more than free silver first. Do ye hear?

Judging from communications which frequently appear in Alliance organs of late, it seems that the Third party idea, and the relation of the Alliance with parties and politics, have become

THE ALLIANCE AND PARTIES.

paramount with the brethren. Opinions vary, it appears, amongst us upon a matter which should, above all others, possess the elements of harmony. In the humble opinion of the writer the observations which he ventures to give below about constitute the attitude the Alliance should assume, under certain contingencies or alternatives, consistently with its pledges and obligations, in dealing with the two parties which have heretofore shown their tendency to move heaven and earth, and still continue with the same

desperation, to attain supremacy at

any cost.

With regard to any positive identification or permanent co-operation of the Alliance with either party, certainly neither can expect it. Our course should be to steer clear of any party that does not uphold our policy and principles. How can we, with the lights before us, do otherwise? What assurance has either party given us that we can rely upon either so far as to become absorbed in either? What claims have either upon us other than a point action? Should circumstances actuate us to deem such a course advisable, upon questions vital to the very soul of Alliance principles, and therefore for the good of the people? We have not forgotten what one of the bitterest partisan leaders, a man who once stood foremost in the U.S. Senate, said about the two parties. Here is what Roscoe Conkling said, and the only change in either party since has been for the worse: "We have two parties in this country, and what are they? They have been going down, down until they have almost reached the lowest depths. What a commentary upon the politics of a great country! They represent two colossal organic appetites thirsting for spoils, The two parties are like wild beasts trying to devour each other. The American citizens are intelligent and far above the average citizens of the old world. They are the prop and stay of the republic, and have the spirit of freedom in them handed down from father

Such being the case we would, in committing ourselves to either party, be placed in a quandary. How dovetail with either party; which one shall we choose to co-operate with? Why, at any rate, should we act within either any more than they should act within us? What claims have they upon us that we should be subservient to them? If we start out with a dependent attitude our prestige and independence is gone. Our grievances must be righted, and if one or both parties fail to give us relief, or conform to our principles, what, then The answer is too obvious to require statement. As to party supremacy, one way or another, our principles and needs are such that it weighs naught in the balance when such a consideration conflicts with our policy. We owe neither fealty nor homage to either party. And pray, why should we?

to son. They are honest, intelligent

and energetic. The men who make the

laws for them on Capitol Hill do not

appreciate them."

With regard to politics, we've got to deal with it untrammeiled; free from the apron-strings of either party. A course has got to be pursued that con-WE notice that some of our North forms to our doctrines. A mental res-

the music. This whip-the-devil-around-

'in a strictly non-partisan spirit.' bull by the horns, and come out flatcause can be temporized to death. All the scene that, with the force of a cata- of the Alliance. this equivocation only means indecision. We must know our surroundings | despotism that binds us hand and foot, | in close proximity, with the finest and or we will be dashed to pieces amid the breakers before we know it. These live and let live methods. We sorter tame qualifications and pusillanimous dodges are only so many concessions but if we stick together with the same with a new line of railway just comof weak-kneed inaction. It is an avowal of timidity and a shame-faced upon that memorable occasion, we line, almost a surety, running through acknowledgement of what we would fain accomplish. We should come out open and above board and be done with it, so that outsiders can see that we have no smothered meaning, no smouldering intent. We will obtain outside respect ten times more by coming out defiantly, if need be, backed by and replying upon our own indomitable strength, than by an exhibition of all this shilly-shally, higgle-haggling. Sooner or later its got to come to this as if there was no day of grace ahead, we've got to be baptized before the world with some sort of political shibboleth. The nondescript role has got to be despensed with, and mawkish squeamishness laid upon the shelf to give place to something more tangible. If we act unconditionally with any party we've got to submit to its name, and that would be a death-blow to us as an independent order. The creed of | is worth the effort, then, by all that is the politicians is to be true to the party first, and to the people next. No such to the utmost to emerge from the doctrine as this suits us. Party must | thraldom that has so long throttled us, be subordinated to suit the best interests of the people. Politicians who are slaves to caucuses and the party lash must be made to step down and We need statesmen and not narrow politicians.

Call that a new party movement which ignores existing parties, if you choose, but, one thing certain, designated as it may be by outsiders and the scurvy press, we've got to pursue, it necessary, an independent course, a course in harmony with the policy and aims which have been antagonized by both the great political factions which have not adopted one measure that accords with the proposed reforms that have sprung into existence in consequence of the intolerable grievances that corrupt legislation, with its soulless indifference towards the desperate wrongs of the people, have engendered. If no other resource is left us, we should upon an independent agricultural platform, relying upon our inherent strength and instinct of selfpreservation to combat the antagonizing elements which confront us on all sides, and live and die on that line. Yes! if there is no other alternative left us, (and from present indications, judging from the attitude of outsiders toward us, such a course seems inevitable) we must be a law unto ourselves, turning our backs upon and caring for no faction, no party, no creed that hampers the great reforms we are struggling to consummate. By pursuing such a course we can, with perfect consistency, hold ourselves free to use superior to Democracy, superior to Republicanism. We must make our politics fit our Alliance principles. We should make, if anything a party to use us for party purposes. To reach our ends we must have no political partnership with the dirty work of partisan politics, or else we will resemble, or may be compared with, a couple of tumble-bugs rolling their ball along in fitting companionship together.

As to leadership, the very term is obnoxious to independent individualthat the Alliancemen should give up course with any outside influence, is ism. The political demagogue's day is than last, for it gives entire satisfacgovernment. We are glad it has now the free silver issue, and consent to bound to be held which will bias future at an end; his occupation is gone; the tion, and our best farmers say it beats taken up the cause of the dead. We fight the battle of 1892 upon the single action when called into play. But good sense of the people, having at last any brand they have ever used and is say a horse is not a quadruped, for this have always suspected that it would issue of tariff reform. This insistence unless we go into politics, in some seen through his shallow-minded sel- better adapted to the soil. be difficult to live decently in New shows that those editors have a very shape or other, its hard to see how our fishness, no longer look upon him as York, were it not for the influence of low estimate of our intelligence. We ends are to be reached, and this we an oracal, but have relegated him to themselves in the principles of the graze in a pasture where he properly order, they do not forget their boys has been done that an exacting public we know we connot get such reform, so sistency. We must have some sort of belongs—the silurian depths of politi- and girls who will soon be figuring on done arbitrarily if money is a "value" cal oblivion. The idea of any man, or the arena of life. Two high schools set of men, leading the masses in an are supported by the members of this should control those men whose busi- is now. We also demand the free we be either styled fish, flesh nor flowl, imputation of a total obliteration of Alliance, which opportunity we hope ness it is to tell how men took their de. coinage of silver. And we know we not even a red herring? So, construe personal independence, and subordi- they will improve, for in this particuparture out of Gotham for the unseen can get this demand allowed by the it as we may, either in name or nates judgment and conviction to an lar they are enjoying something many Senate as that body now stands. Does practice, politics is bound to enter object dependence upon outside per- of our parents never had the felicity to suasion to wild and sway us at its own possess, and may be one cause for their sweet will. A blind subjection to depressed condition. prison in New York who cannot be for one which we know we cannot tional limitations, which prescription leadership is an ignominious surrender executed on account technical quibbles; secure, at least for some time to come? does not prohibit our connection with of ourselves into the hands of those to the support of the farmer. The exwho choose to use us as pliant tools to associate editor of The Progressive consequences of their crimes on ac- knew the lords proprietors of public us of the privilege of acting, in political advance their own selfish aims, and FARMER, you know, is located in our count of the law's delay, other men are opinion in North Carolina had a very cal concert, whenever we find it to our the people, instead of having servants county, and is rapidly building up his to do their bidding, will be servants paper, against much opposition. We There are no two ways about it, themselves by such blind subserviency. will greet with warm fidelity many persons ought to have speedy and fair that any considerable number of our evasion won't do, we've got to face No, we must be leaders ourselves, and more men of such pluck to espouse our put men in place who will obey our cause.

tion requiring us, in our aims, to labor change of the existing state of this exhibit was a success. Although rude-

clysm, will sweep away the oppressive and make it simmer down to honest did this kind of thing last November, inspiring incentives that actuated us will make a swoop in '92 that will throw last November's political upheaval so far in the shade that it will is surely looking them in the face. not be a circumstance, in comparison, with the earthquake that will then (in can choose a legislature to champion '92) shake and shiver the two old rot-

thing depends upon immediate and continuous effort, and we should act striving ceaselessly, tirelessly, with the line, the victory is ours. cemented concert of action, until it will culminate in the grand climax of '92, when the wreck of parties and the crush of a plutocratic government will inaugurate a political millenium. If the welfare of our families and ourselves is what we most desire; if the credit and honor of our chosen calling holy, we should strain every resource and as one man demand that these wrongs shall be righted, and that the burdens of the government shall be borne by all classes of property. We have a weapon, a most fermidable to wield, aye, an invincible one it will prove, in '92, if miserable bickerings and dissensions, in our ranks, do not dull its edge before that time. If we use it aright it will not only mow swarths through the ranks of rapacious money lords, and all other iniquitous extortioners, whose only aim is to keep us forever in an abject state of bondage as hewers of wood and drawers of water, but will give us control of the government with the blessed privilege, at least, of extending "equal rights to all and special favors to

none." That weapon is the ballot. "A weapon that comes down as still As snowflakes fall upon the sod, But executes a farmer's will
As lightning does the work of God, And from its force, nor doors, nor locks Can shield them—'tis the ballot-box. U. B. GWYNN

ELM GROVE ALLIANCE, No. 966,

March 31, 1891. Mr. Editor:—This Alliance seeks recognition in our paper a second time since its organization. The feeble effort, it knows, will deserve the waste basket fate, but it will try and show something how the order stands in old Rowan, and more especially in this immediate vicinity.

Elm Grove has never made any great achievement, we are aware, but she feels she has never done a deed to justly cause her parent to blush. Her members are true, obeying the laws of from all political complications. In the order to the letter, so far as they short, it is very apparent, we've got know them, and are making every effort to know her will and rules more thoroughly. The disputes of members are caused more frequently from ignorance of the Constitution than from any cause of knowing it too well.

Financially, she is doing all for herself possible. The lodge runs its own warehouse. Nearly every lodge in the county is doing the same. Our supplies are from the State Business Agent which give satisfaction in every instance. The Alliance brand of guano will be used more extensively this year

Whilst the members are educating

Two county newspapers are pledged

The Piedmont Alliance Fair is located What we need, aye, and can most in our midst, and is owned and run surely accomplish, is not a gradual exclusively by Alliancemen. The first power in the silver dollar.

(this slower process we've practiced by prepared, a dividend of 15 per cent, We've got to toe the mark, take the longenough, heaven knows, and waited was declared. It is not a place for and waited until patience has ceased gambling and such like, but is founded footed and be done with it. A good to be a virtue) but a sudden shifting of on the pure, noble and sound principles

> Situated with all of these privileges most healthful climate in the world; with her fine forest of oak, hickory, pine and many other useful woods; pleted, and another, a grand trunk our midst, there is every just cause for our people to rejoice, for prosperity

Our grand order has shown that she our just demands, and with satisfacten parties from 'teret to foundation tion has seen her servants do their duty. These, and many other evithe crisis is now upon us, and every | dences are pointing to the fact that our grievances are gaining redress. All we need to do is to remain firm and speak the truth, and with a strong pull, a steady pull, and a pull all along

> Fraternally, C. L. MILLER, Cor. Sec'y.

----WHAT IS MONEY?

Finance being one of the three pillars in the Alliance temple, anything to enlighten the ideas by the way of kindly criticism will be allowable. While we do not object to your definition of money in the abstract, we do object to your discarding the old accepted definitions. You object to calling money the medium of exchange because it is not always this mediumproperty is sometimes used as the medium or negotiable paper. Still in a general sense and with an universal acceptation, it is of emphasis the medium of exchange.

Again you object to the definition of money as being the measure of value. This objection is more objectionable than the other. "Money," says the writer, "is not the measure of value, for the values of the world would then be no greater than the amount of money in the world." That is to say that a yardstick is no measure of cloth for then there would be as many yard sticks in the world as there are yards of cloth—as many gallon pots as gallons of fluids—as many bushels measures as bushels of grain, etc., etc. That money is absolutely a correct measure of values no one affirms, but it is the universally accepted measure of value, and as such is entitled to the name so

Again, "anything to be money must be a persistent value." Here we profess ourselves completely mystified The sentence is so completely moonshiny that we cannot collect the writer's idea even after he has made explanation. "Money must be a persistent value, undestructible by the accidents of life and vicissitudes of gov-ernment." All printed paper is destructible; therefore paper bills are not money—they have no persistent value. But we could go on and say silver and gold are subject to these accidents and vicissitudes to some degree, therefore we have no money at all. We only have a measure of power to supply our selves with what we want and this is

We do not think the writer intended to ignore all paper bills as money, but it is a fair conclusion from his language —the metals alone being nearly persistent by accidents and changes. Money must be a value—a persistent value not a representative of value—not a measure of value; but a value in itself and that, too, persistent. If this is the writer's ideas he is a hard money man out and out. But he cannot take his own ideas of money as a value and sustain them; for it is a well-known and admitted fact by all reasoners that silver and gold, apart from its use as money, have but little value. You could buy them by the pound, if they were not coinable, for 25 or 50 cents. So the idea of value and persistent value applied to money is a misapplication; but it is the measure of the power to buy and in some sense the accepted measure of value-also in some sense the accepted medium of exchange. Because one definition is not complete in itself, it should by no means be rejected, as this writer has done; for by the same logic we could definition is not complete. After he gets over his hard money ideas, we would think he is in favor of some paper, as he speaks of the increase and decrease of money which could not be —a "persistent value."

Having cleared up the first part of the article in question, we will state that the remaining was good. We think it was Henry Clay who said that anything was money and good money which would be accepted as taxes. Therefore anything is money ordered to be such by the government stamp, be it paper, tin, gold or silver. The government's stamp and decree gives it the power to buy and to a great extent the measure of that power-not the value of the article stamped. True every article so stamped has a backing or security in itself according to its worth and scarcity; and without this backing another scarcity must be substituted. This may be in the form of property as bullion, iron, tin, wheat, corn, etc., or in the public faith. That money is the measure of one's power to buy is not denied, and we deprecate such an inflation as to weaken this

LUCIUS LAGONE.