

# THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

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

Vol. 6.

RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 2, 1891.

No. 15

## CIRCULATION.

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

February 13, 1890,	12,840	August 19, 1890,	16,680
" 25, "	12,240	" 30, "	16,680
March 4, "	10,600	" 6, "	16,800
" 11, "	10,560	" 13, "	17,040
" 18, "	10,800	" 20, "	16,800
" 25, "	10,800	" 27, "	17,280
April 1, "	10,800	October 7, "	17,040
" 8, "	10,800	" 14, "	17,280
" 15, "	11,040	" 21, "	17,280
" 22, "	11,040	" 28, "	17,280
May 5, "	11,040	Nov. 4, "	17,280
" 12, "	11,100	" 11, "	17,760
" 19, "	11,400	" 18, "	17,760
" 26, "	11,400	" 25, "	17,760
June 2, "	11,280	December 2, "	18,240
" 9, "	11,400	" 9, "	18,240
" 16, "	11,400	" 16, "	18,240
" 23, "	11,400	" 23, "	18,240
July 7, "	11,400	January 6, 1891,	18,240
" 14, "	11,520	" 13, "	18,240
" 21, "	11,640	" 20, "	18,240
" 28, "	12,240	" 27, "	18,240
August 4, "	13,800	February 3, "	18,240
" 11, "	16,320	" 10, "	18,240
" 18, "	16,680	" 17, "	18,240

First 6 months, 37,080 Second 6 months, 48,160

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, and is correct.

T. J. BASHFORD.

Personally appeared before me, W. T. Womble, Notary Public, J. W. Denmark, Business Manager of THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, also 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, 1891.

W. T. WOMBLE,  
[NOTARIAL SEAL] Notary Public.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

We want to say that, if the new party formed at Cincinnati the other day shall sweep the country like a tornado, there will come from such sweeping no harm to democratic principles. There may come harm to democratic organizations. But there can come no harm to democratic principles. With one single unimportant exception the principles laid down by the conference at Cincinnati are democratic to the core. We want this to be distinctly understood. Any real *people's party* is a *democratic party*. Let this simple fact be kept in mind.

It seems to us that the assaults which have lately been made upon the Young Men's Christian Association by leading ministers of several Christian denominations in North Carolina are very unwise. This organization as it seems to us has done great good in the cities and larger towns in the country. And inasmuch as its work is wholly undenominational and purely benevolent, we see no reason why those Christians who do not wish to take part in its work should oppose it. The country is not so rich in religious workers and influence as to make it either appropriate or innocent to resist any class of religious workers. We most heartily bid the Young Men's Christian Association God-speed.

The question, what will the Alliance do with the new party? is on the lips of tens of thousands of anxious people to-day. Well, it ought not to take much wisdom to answer that question. The new party has adopted the Alliance demands into its platform. Does any one suppose that intelligent Alliancemen will vote against a party that adopts those demands and in favor of a party that not only fails to adopt, but resists those demands? The Western Alliance States have already gone into the new party. Will not the necessity for Alliance unity force the other Alliance States to go into the new party also? We see no way to prevent the new party from sweeping the country, except the simple one of cheerfully conceding to the people every one of their just demands. If the Alliancemen are to be blamed for

going into the new party, then a hungry child can be blamed for going to some one who can and will furnish him food. Gentlemen of the old parties, if the time comes when your ranks shall be broken, your leaders overthrown and your heritage taken from you, do not blame the Alliance for your ruin. The people represented by the Farmers' Alliance have petitioned and begged and pleaded and prayed for relief all these years; and the haughty minions of political power have spurned both them and their petitions and prayers. Do not blame them for your overthrow, but blame your own blind and miserably folly.

The action lately taken by the conference at Cincinnati has made the future of our politics so uncertain as to throw the old party leaders into consternation. They do not know "and no fellow can tell them" into whose hands they are going to fall. It seems to us that no good can come to these leaders and the parties they represent, so long as these people stand shivering in their places expecting disaster. If these people really want to save themselves from defeat, let them get together and throw their corrupt leaders overboard and address themselves manfully to the work of reforming the financial system. It will not do to point the people to the readings of former platforms as the guarantees of their future action on behalf of the people. The farmers and laboring men of this country do not care one striver for what these parties promised to do in the past. They want to know what they are going to do in the immediate future. Nothing but clear-cut declarations of fidelity to the good of the entire people can save the old parties from entire and ignominious overthrow.

We have noticed with great pain that the discussion of the Sub-Treasury bill, now before Congress, is being made the occasion and means of division amongst Alliancemen. The warmest friends of the pending bill do not hesitate to admit that it is not a

perfect bill, and we know of no one in the Alliance who will contend for this specific bill for one moment if a better bill can be brought forward. The end sought in the Sub-Treasury bill is more money. And to secure that end every Allianceman is pledged; and for its securement every Allianceman, no matter what his opinion of the present bill may be, will fight and strive. Cannot our friends be contented to strive for the principles and ends which the Alliance has in view, and leave questions of method to be adjusted in the light of the most careful examination and in the use of the best wisdom? At this moment we are passing through a crisis in the history of the Alliance movement. Every effort that ability can suggest, that experience can employ, will be used, is now being used, to disintegrate the Alliance. Do we mean to furnish our enemies any aid and comfort from within our own ranks? We value the unity of the Alliance always, but especially at the present time, as above any questions of mere methods. Let us fix our attention upon the ends we have in view and upon the principles we have espoused and let us stand together until such time as will bring to us ability, not only to say what reforms shall be brought about, but what methods shall be followed in bringing them about. We plead for unity and fraternity in our great brotherhood.

IRVING, Va., May 4th, 1891.

MR. EDITOR:—Thinking a sketch from this part of the laborer's vineyard might interest your readers, I wish to say that Red Bank Alliance No. 53 is still alive and enjoying moderate health, though I think if our members would use more of the tonic and alternative denominated, THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, and taken weekly, their mental, financial and political system would be greatly improved. Instead, I feel satisfied that if they use the medicine according to directions and eat only such political food as your paper recommends we would soon be restored to perfect health, though it might and doubtless will take con-

siderable time to regain the strength we have lost, through the political, monopolistic leach sucking the very life blood from our veins. Well, Red Bank Alliance is situated near Virginia, and we have some as good and true material as this world affords. I mean as true, loyal, determined Alliancemen. We number only 44 males and some 25 females, but notwithstanding we are very poor, we are determined, God aiding us, to make ourselves felt. We are expecting by the 1st day of October to open a store at Virginia, with the co-operation of Hyco and Midway Alliances. On the 2nd day of this month we had a meeting of the stockholders and a committee was sent to buy a lot and as we have about \$1,000 already promised we feel sure there is some reality in the project. We are expecting old sister North Carolina to come to our aid as the location is within 100 or 150 yards of the line. Well, perhaps some of your readers are wondering where this Virginia is, and some will doubtless be surprised to know that Ned Tucks old Cross Roads is the place. Virginia is on the A. & D. R. R. nearly an equal distance from Danville and Portsmouth, about 12 miles from Deniston Junction on the L. & D. railroad, 16 miles from South Boston, about the same from Clarksville, about 11 miles from Buffalo Lithia springs, (whose waters seem to be for the healing of the nations), and within 1 and a half miles of the copper mines, which are said to be very rich. We have one store running at this place, the foundation is being laid for another, and the Alliance makes the third, and we are going to build. We have here a saw and grist mill; planing mill owned by Messrs. Pannebaker and John Ford, and other buildings. We are satisfied that there are few, if any, more healthful locations in North Carolina or Virginia than Virginia. Moreover, there is some probability of a railroad from Greensboro by this place, but be it as it may, we have a most flattering prospect for a town of some note at no very distant day. We hope to be able to have a border school

here very soon if we can get the two States to unite in building and running it. Nothing earthly could prevent its success. I wish to say right here that I heartily endorse the stand taken by THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER in regard to Cleveland. Let him slide. We don't need him down here with his anti-silver views and we won't have him, we don't care who nominates him. In the National Economist of March 7th, near the close of an article on Judge Snyder's decision in regard to the American live stock commission company, we find the question, "How long will the people submit to these outrages?" and we wish to repeat, how long?

Fraternally, W.

BELLS, Va., May 19, 1891.

MR. EDITOR:—Evidently there is a commotion in the political camp, else why are so many political papers being sent to post offices in the country for gratuitous distribution, ostensibly to get subscribers? One might give them credit for being honest in their intentions and purposes but it looks a little peculiar that all these papers should have their guns leveled at the Alliance and firing on the sub-Treasury plan. So far as your correspondent has seen not one of these papers has offered anything even resembling an argument, but are trying the power of ridicule. They have totally failed to read the signs of the times and are entirely in the dark as to the rapid strides we have made in education, else they would have seen (if they possess the acumen their arrogance would indicate) that ridicule cannot serve their purpose. It can only weaken them and strengthen us. It is just another instance of the Devil overrating his powers and over-reaching himself, for this is most assuredly a battle between good and evil.

Be patient, brethren; ridicule and reviling will do the truth no harm. The veil is too flimsy to obscure the light.

These papers have a good deal to say about the Mississippi campaign, and if one's faith was weak in our cause and strong in them, one might

conclude that ours was a desperate case, if not a lost cause. But I notice apologies and excuses are made for the expressed sentiment of the people. One apology offered was this: "They need more light," and one excuse was this: "The resolutions were railroaded through." This, too, after the able, the gifted, the mighty Senator George had exploded the Sub-Treasury bubble and laid bare its fallacies and concomitant evils, all to his own glory and his friends' entire satisfaction. "Can't fool all the people all the time."

The way I read it, even from the accounts published by our enemies, Bro. Burkit, with the truth on his side and the people on the side of truth, is rather more than the lofty Senator, with a renegade brother for an ally, can manage. I say hurrah for Burkit! Three times hurrah for the people! and all glory and honor to the truth!

What should be done with these gratuitously-distributed papers. I read them with care, for I want to become familiar with the enemy's ground, but I am not going to aid by subscribing or paying for them.

Brethren, take courage and be of good cheer, for we will certainly "get there with both feet." Old Virginia is coming slowly but surely and firmly.

THOS. E. COBBS.

## THE MONEY QUESTION.

MR. EDITOR:—A great deal of the discussion about the volume of our circulation and the amount of money *per capita* is idle. If it could be shown conclusively that there were \$22.00 or even \$50 *per capita*, and that either of these amounts would suffice to do the business of the country, the evil of constricted currency would still continue unabated. Those who discuss nothing but the increase of the volume of the currency as a remedy have never seriously considered the evil. It is perfectly true that the greater the volume the harder for monopoly to control the circulation; but it is also true that so long as monopoly does control it, however great the volume, credit will be curtailed and ordinary business cramped. The energy of the battle ought to be mainly against the monopoly in charge of all our financial machinery, and it ought not to be shifted to side issues. If we win the main fight these will be settled. While everybody knows because everybody feels that we need more money, nobody can tell *how much* we do need any more than how much sunlight we need. If credit and currency are left unfettered by monopoly our business demands will settle and re-settle and keep always settling the ever varying amount of money needed in circulation. Leave coinage free, which in the making of a circulating medium out of metal, and leave credit free, which involves the making of a circulating medium out of other material also, where the metals fall short, or are inconvenient, and the question of the volume of the currency needed will speedily settle itself. Guesses and speculation about the quantity of money employed in commerce and exchange are sometimes interesting, if everybody will only remember that they are guesses. The monopolistic jugglers of finance pretend to know exactly how much we do need, and they have dealt it out in such quantities as to make paupers out of one half our population. Certain of the simple minded of our own friends too believe that they have discovered how much we need, and they have been decoyed into an endless jargon of words with the monopolists, by which the real issues have been greatly obscured, greatly to the delight of the monopolists. These questions of quantity and volume have generally been raised by the controllers of both, to prevent a discussion of their control. There is where the rub lies. They know very well that the "volume" that is already in "circulation" only a very small part is available for the masses, or for the ordinary business purposes. The bulk of it rarely changes bulk. The bulk of it is kept to the credit of these very monopolists, and never gets into active and legitimate circulation. The government manufactures enough money to supply the wants of its monopolistic tape worms—the speculators in money—and legitimate business gets it only through such channels. It is not the volume that comes out and its condition when it comes poisoned with high rates of interest and delayed by the constipation of class interests.

How can the body politic congratulate itself on the "volume of currency" it contains when the bulk of it is in the tape worm, and about all of it must pass through him. Not one of these political phenomena with head full of figures about the "volume of the circulation" has even told us how much of it was in the tape worm. The same prophetic foresight that enables them to tell with such accuracy the amount we need and the amount we have, ought to enable them to tell what the tape worm needs; how much the constipator; and how long and with what changes it comes through him to the people.

At some future time I will undertake to show how the National banking system controls, blocks up and poisons the circulation of the country.

W. J. PEELE.



THE POLITICAL DEBUTANTE.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"  
"I am going voting, sirs," she said.