

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

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

Vol. 7.

RALEIGH, N. C., JULY 26, 1892.

No. 24

THE NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

President—H. L. Loucks, Huron, South Dakota. Address, Washington, D. C.
Secretary-Treasurer—J. H. Turner, Georgia. Address, 239 North Capitol St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Lecturer—J. H. Willetts, Kansas.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.
C. W. Macune, Washington, D. C.
Alonzo Wardall, Huron, South Dakota.
J. F. Tillman, Palmetto, Tennessee.

JUDICIARY.
A. A. Cole, Michigan.
R. W. Beck, Alabama.
M. D. Davie, Kentucky.

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.
H. L. Loucks, Chairman.
C. W. Macune, Washington, D. C.
Mano Page, Brandon, Va.
L. P. Featherstone, Forest City, Arkansas.
W. F. Gwinn, White, Tennessee.

NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS' STATE ALLIANCE.

President—Marion Butler, Clinton, N. C.
Vice-President—T. B. Long, Asheville, N. C.

Secretary-Treasurer—W. S. Barnes, Raleigh, N. C.
Lecturer—J. S. Bell, Brasstown, N. C.
Steward—C. C. Wright, Glass, N. C.
Chaplain—Rev. E. Pope, Chalk Level, N. C.

Door-keeper—W. H. Tomlinson, Fayetteville, N. C.
Assistant Door-keeper—H. E. King, Mount, N. C.
Sergeant-at-Arms—J. S. Holt, Chalk Level, N. C.

State Business Agent—W. H. Worth, Raleigh, N. C.
Trustee Business Agency Fund—W. A. Graham, Macphelah, N. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS' STATE ALLIANCE.

S. B. Alexander, Charlotte, N. C., Chairman; J. M. Mewborne, Kinston, N. C.; J. S. Johnston, Ruffin, N. C.

STATE ALLIANCE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Elias Carr, A. Leazer, N. M. Culbreth, M. G. Gregory, Wm. C. Connell.

STATE ALLIANCE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

R. J. Powell, Raleigh, N. C.; N. C. English, Trinity College; J. J. Young, Polenta; H. A. Forney, Newton, N. C.

North Carolina Reform Press Association.

Officers—J. L. Ramsey, President; Marion Butler, Vice-President; W. S. Barnes, Secretary.

PAPERS.

Progressive Farmer, Raleigh, N. C.
Lancaster, Clinton, N. C.
The Workingman's Helper, Pinetops, N. C.
Watchman, Salisbury, N. C.
Farmers' Advocate, Tarboro, N. C.
Country Life, Trinity College, N. C.
Mercury, Hickory, N. C.
Gambler, Whitakers, N. C.
Agricultural Bee, Goldsboro, N. C.
Alliance Echo, Monroeville, N. C.
Special Informer, Raleigh, N. C.

Each of the above-named papers are requested to keep the list standing on the first page and add others, provided they are duly elected. Any paper failing to advocate the Ocala platform will be dropped from the list promptly. Our people can now see what papers are published in their interest.

POLITICAL PLATFORMS.

A Series of Interesting Documents.

Milestones in the Development of Political Parties Since the Organization of the Government.

1860.

REPUBLICAN, CHICAGO, MAY 17TH

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican electors of the United States, in convention assembled, in discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declarations:

1. That the history of the nation, during the last four years, has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party, and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now, more than ever before demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

2. That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution, "That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed," is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions; and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the union of the States, must and shall be preserved.

3. That to the union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population, its surprising development of material resources, its rapid augmentation of wealth, its happiness at home, and its honor abroad; and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for disunion, come from whatever source they may; and we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced the threats of disunion so made by Democratic members, with-out rebuke and with applause from their political associates; and we denounce those threats of disunion in case of a popular overthrow of this

ascendancy, as denying the vital principles of a free government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people to sternly rebuke and forever silence.

4. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State, to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of powers on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend; and we denounce the lawless invasion, by armed force, of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

5. That the present Democratic administration has far exceeded our worst apprehensions, in its measure, least subservient to the exactions of a sectional interest, as especially evinced in its desperate exertions to force the infamous Lecompton constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas; in construing the personal relations between master and servant to involve an unequalled property in persons; in its attempted enforcement, everywhere, on land, and sea, through the intervention of Congress and of the federal courts, of the extreme pretensions of a purely local interest; and in its general and unvarying abuse of the power entrusted to it by a confiding people.

6. That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans; while the recent startling developments of fraud and corruptions at the federal metropolis, show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded.

7. That the new dogma, that the Constitution, of its own force, carries slavery into any or all of the territories of the United States is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent—is revolutionary in its tendency, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

8. That the normal condition of all the territories of the United States is that of freedom; that as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that "no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law," it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it; and we deny the authority of Congress, of a territorial legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any territory of the United States.

9. That we brand the recent re-opening of the African slave trade, under the cover of our national flag, aided by perversions of judicial power, as a crime against humanity and a burning shame to our country and age; and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that execrable traffic.

10. That in the recent vetoes, by their Federal Governors, of the acts of the legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska, prohibiting slavery in these territories, we find a practical illustration of the boasted Democratic principle of non-intervention and popular sovereignty, embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and a demonstration of the deception and fraud involved therein.

11. That Kansas should, of right, be immediately admitted as a State under the Constitution recently formed and adopted by her people, and accepted by the House of Representatives.

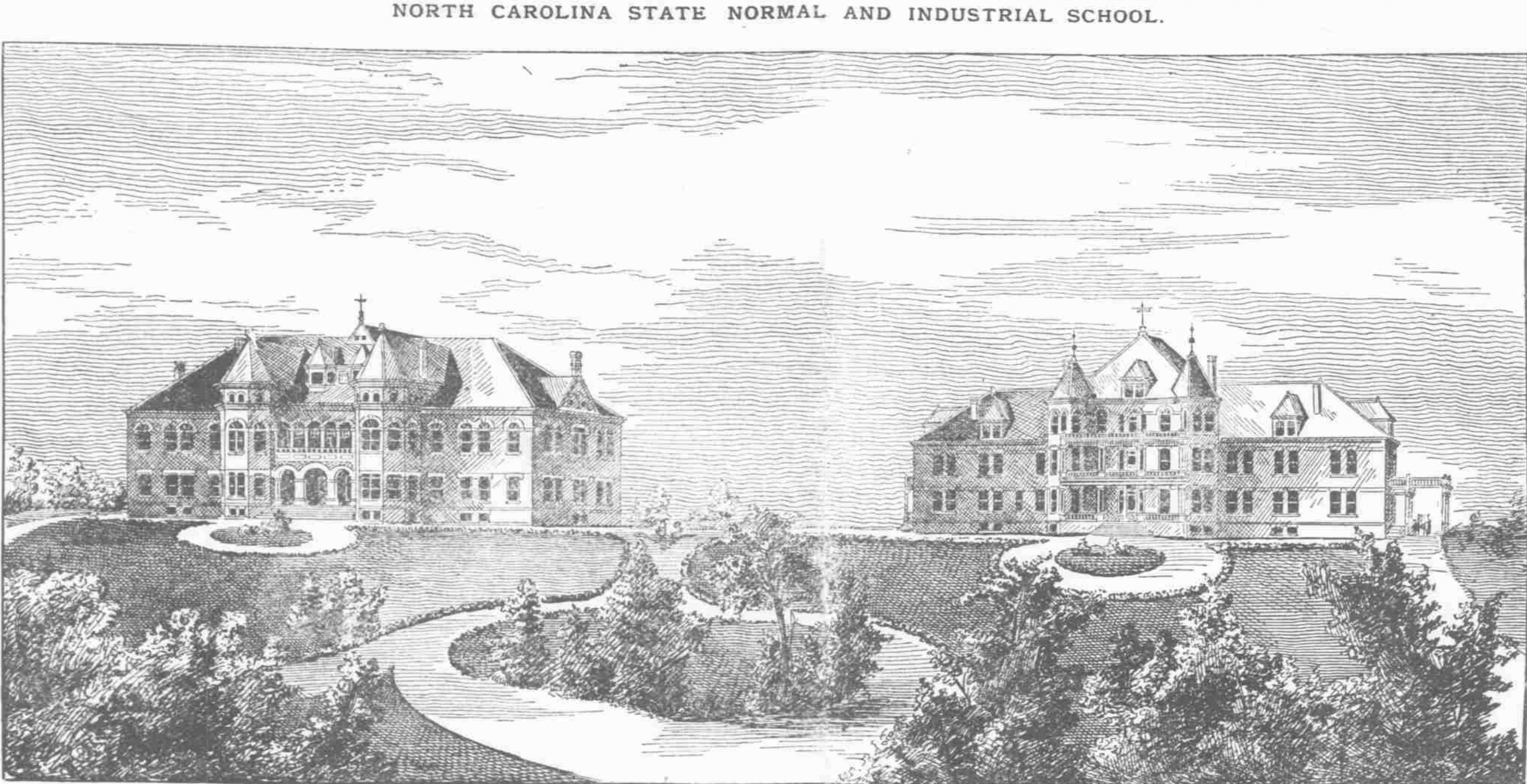
12. That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imports, some policy requires such an adjustment of these imports as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country; and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the working men liberal wages; to agriculture remunerative prices; to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

13. That we protest against any sale or alienation to others of the public lands held by actual settlers, and against any view of the homestead policy which regards the settlers as paupers or supplicants for public bounty; and we demand the passage by Congress of the complete and satisfactory homestead measure which has already passed the House.

14. That the Republican party is opposed to any change in our naturalization laws, or any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship hitherto accorded to immigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged or impaired; and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, both at home and abroad.

15. That appropriations by Congress for river and harbor improvements of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of an existing commerce, are authorized by Congress and justified by the obligations of government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

16. That a railroad to the Pacific ocean is imperatively demanded by the interest of the whole country; that the



NORTH CAROLINA STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

By act of the General Assembly of 1891, the North Carolina State Normal and Industrial School was established. In 1886 the Teachers' Assembly, then in session at Black Mountain, passed unanimous resolutions asking for the establishment of a Normal College, and appointed a committee to memorialize the General Assembly on the subject. Each succeeding Teachers' Assembly, up to 1891, passed similar resolutions and appointed similar committees to present the question before the legislature. In his biennial reports to the General Assembly, Hon. S. M. Finger, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, repeatedly urged the importance of establishing this institution.

But it was not until the session of 1889 that the question got before the General Assembly for serious consideration. At that session the bill presented by the committee from the Teachers' Assembly passed the Senate by a large majority, and failed in the House by only a few votes. By the time the next General Assembly met, in January, 1891, the late Governor Fowle had, in his message to the General Assembly, urged the establishment of the institution. In the meantime the King's Daughters had petitioned the legislature to establish an industrial school for girls. The North Carolina Farmers' Alliance in 1890, at its annual meeting at Asheville, passed resolutions asking the State to aid in the higher education of girls and women. Hon. J. L. M. Curry, agent of the Peabody Fund, appeared before the General Assembly and made an earnest and powerful plea for a normal college, and, through him, the Peabody Fund gives substantial aid to the institution.

The committee from the Teachers' Assembly suggested the establishment of a normal college with industrial features; whereupon the act establishing the normal and industrial school was passed and an annual appropriation made for its maintenance.

The act establishing this institution required that it should be located "at some suitable place where the citizens thereof will furnish the necessary buildings or money sufficient to erect them."

The Board of Directors decided to accept Greensboro's offer, which was \$30,000 in money, voted by the town, and a beautiful ten-acre site located in the corporate limits of Greensboro, donated by Messrs. R. S. Pullen and R. T. Gray, of Raleigh.

In section 41 of the Constitution of 1776, adopted at Halifax, the State acknowledged its obligation to provide educational facilities for the "instruction of youth," "at low prices," and all useful learning shall be encouraged in one or more universities.

This mandate has been only partially obeyed. The State University for boys began its career of usefulness very soon after the adoption of the Constitution. A few years ago the Agricultural and Mechanical College, also for boys, was established under State auspices and by the aid of the State and General Government.

But it has taken the State more than a century to come to a practical realization of the fact that "youth" means girls as well as boys. From three-fourths to nine-tenths of the money used to employ instructors in higher education for boys is paid by State and national annual appropriations, or by the income from endowment funds. It was in response to the just sentiment that, if the State proposed to pay for nearly all the expense of a boy's higher education, it ought to do at least as much for his sister, that the normal and industrial school was established.

As the name of this institution and the history of its establishment would indicate, it is a combination of a normal college and an industrial school, the former being the predominating feature.

It is the general purpose of the institution to give such education as will add to the efficiency of a woman's work in whatever walk of life her lot may be cast.

Briefly stated, it will be the object of this department not only to give the very best literary and scientific training, including work in English and history, mathematics, natural sciences, ancient and modern languages, art,

vocal music and physical culture, but also to give such a course in the principles and history of education and in the science and art of teaching as will give the student the ability and the inclination to teach others. A person who has the right kind of education, will want other people to have it too. This is the spirit of the true teacher, who in his heart, must be a genuine philanthropist.

Therefore this institution will pursue the course followed by nine tenths of the normal colleges of this country, and devote itself to establishing a high standard of scholarship and professional life among the teachers of the State.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.
The business or commercial course, embracing such subjects as stenography, type-writing, telegraphy and book-keeping, is intended especially for those women who are thrown upon their own resources, but who do not care to teach. A part of this work, however, ought to be included in any course of general education.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE DEPARTMENT.
The management of the institution recognizes the fact that the natural and proper position in life for the average woman is at the head of her own household. Exceptions, however numerous, do not affect this rule. This department is therefore mentioned last, not because it is least important, but because training in the other two departments constitutes a very fine preparation for domestic life. A model woman, as the mistress of a home, ought to know something of business, and, above all things, ought to be an intelligent teacher.

In addition to the training in these departments, the course in Domestic Science will include theory and practice in the following subjects: cutting and fitting; sewing; cooking; care of the sick; and general household economy.

In addition, there will be the following:

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS.
1. Vocal culture, including vocal music, reading and elocution.

2. Physical culture, including gymnastics, calisthenics, and such exercises as are best suited to meet individual needs and to promote the health and strength of the students. Lectures on physical culture and on personal and public hygiene will be given by the resident physician, under whose supervision this department will be conducted.

3. Industrial art, including form study and free hand drawing; architectural and mechanical drawing; modeling in clay; designing and decorative art; and the history of art.

This is the new State College for girls and women, established by the late legislature, and located at Greensboro. It will begin its first year's work on the 28th of September.

It has an able faculty, and will do a high grade of work. It is gratifying to see from the prospectus that while the faculty represents the culture and training of leading colleges throughout the country, yet every member of the faculty, except one, is a native of the South, and over half of them are North Carolinians. There is no better place anywhere for a North Carolina woman to receive a good strong education.

The institution is supported largely by the State and the Peabody fund, and, therefore, while the opportunities for culture are the very best, the expenses are exceedingly moderate.

All charges for tuition, board, laundry, use of books, physician's fee and incidentals amount to \$128 a year. Those who intend to become teachers receive the same advantages for \$88, as they pay nothing for tuition.

The graduating diploma gives a woman a life license to teach in the State.

The number of students who can be admitted to board in the dormitory buildings is limited, and those who board in private families in Greensboro to which there is no limit, will find their annual expenses increased \$20 or \$30.

All applications for admission should be in the hands of the President by August 1st.

Further information can be obtained by addressing President McIVER, Greensboro, N. C.

1890.

DEMOCRATIC (DOUGLASS) CHARLESTON, APRIL 23, AND BALTIMORE, JUNE 18.

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of the Union, in convention assembled, hereby declare our affirmation of the resolutions unanimously adopted and declared as a platform of principles by the Democratic convention at Cincinnati, in the year 1856, believing that Democratic principles are unchangeable in their nature when applied to the same subject-matters; and we recommend, as the only further resolutions, the following:

Inasmuch as differences of opinion exist in the Democratic party as to the nature and extent of the powers of a territorial legislature, and as to the powers and duties of Congress under the Constitution of the United States, over the institution of slavery within the territories:

1. That the Democratic party will abide by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States on the questions of constitutional law.

2. That it is the duty of the United States to afford ample and complete protection to all citizens, whether at home or abroad, and whether native or foreign.

3. That one of the necessities of the age, in a military, commercial and postal point of view, is speedy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States; and the Democratic party pledge such constitutional government aid as will insure the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast, at the earliest practicable period.

4. That the Democratic party is in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba, on such terms as shall be hon-

orable to ourselves and just to Spain.
6. That the enactment of State legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

7. That it is in accordance with the true interpretation of the Cincinnati platform, that, during the existence of the territorial governments, the measure of restriction, whatever it may be, imposed by the Federal Constitution on the power of the territorial legislature over the subject of domestic relations, as the same has been, or shall hereafter be, finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, shall be respected by all good citizens, and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the General Government.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ADVERTISERS, READ THIS.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 18, 1892.
Mr. J. W. Denmark, Business Manager Progressive Farmer:

DEAR SIR:—We recently ran for a short time an advertisement in THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, and we ran at the same time the same advertisement in four other leading papers in the State, and we write to say that we received ten replies from the one in your paper to every one received from all the other papers combined.

Yours truly,
EDWARDS & BROUGHTON.

AT CHICAGO AND MINNEAPOLIS.

SALISBURY, N. C., July 5.

MR. EDITOR:—The Republican convention at Minneapolis was a disgrace to civilization for its drunkenness, debauchery and licentiousness. There are 248 saloons in the place and their receipts ran daily to from a thousand to fifteen hundred per cent. over ordinary daily receipts. Decency forbids the chronicling of the patronage of the houses of ill fame, the importation of lewd women from other adjacent cities, etc. The Democratic and Republican papers said not a word of this debauchery. Why? The Republican papers did not want the common people to know the character of the men who stand at the head of affairs. But why did not the Democratic papers tell it? The reason is obvious. Their convention was to come off later. The principle was, we won't tell on you and you must not tell on us.

In Chicago there are 6,000 saloons. These were inadequate to supply the delegates and visitors, or at least they feared they would be, as liquor flowed freely at the headquarters of the delegates. The debauch was greater, if possible, than at the Republican convention at Minneapolis. We do not wonder at the 21st plank in the platform opposing all sumptuary laws.

The Chicago liquor dealers would be glad if every year was a Presidential year, and would gladly welcome the convention. Now Christian fathers are expected to endorse the work done by this set of men with a man at the head whose principle is to turn liquor loose. Will we do it? Can we do it and then pray "Lead us not into temptation?"

I call upon Christians and fathers who love the church, their sons, their country, their homes, yea and their God, to stand for moral rectitude and let names and men go.

To my mind, all the good qualities found in Cleveland (and it is not to be desired that he has good qualities) can overbalance his stand taken in favor of liquor. Besides, I consider this 21st plank a direct bid for the influence of liquor and brewers' associations in the campaign. They talk about taking away people's liberties. All law summed down to its finest point is nothing but prohibition. No matter whether it is civil or moral, negative or affirmative, it implies the same thing; hence, that 21st plank implies little less than Anarchy. Talk about lawlessness saving the country! Good Lord deliver us.

C. PLYLER.

LETTER FROM McDOWELL CO.

BRIDGE WATER, N. C.

MR. EDITOR:—As I see so many interesting letters from different Alliances and different parts of this State and other States in your noble and welcome visitor, THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, thought I would try and drop you a few items from my Alliance and my county, old McDowell. Our Alliance is solid for the St. Louis platform to a man, I think. On Saturday, July 2d, we met in our Alliance and elected a new set of officers for the ensuing year. Before we went into regular session in our Alliance meeting, there was a number of the brethren sitting inside the oaks of the grove, and our ex-President, Bro. W. G. Hunter, just asked the crowd how many of us were Cleveland men, and no one said they were going to vote for him the 6th day of November next. He then asked the brethren how many were going to vote for Mr. Harrison, and all plainly said they would not support either one of them. I don't see how we can support either Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Harrison, when they both have ignored one of our most needful demands—the free silver bill. Mr. Cleveland come out right square against it, and Mr. Harrison said plainly that if the Fifty-second Congress passed it he had ink on his pen to veto it as soon as it passed both houses. So I don't think now see that we will ever get any relief from either one of the old parties, for one is rotten to the core and the other rot tener.

Fraternally,
W. J. SHIPPS, Sec'y.