

# THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

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

Vol. 7.

RALEIGH, N. C., AUGUST 23, 1892.

No. 28

## 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.

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## 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, State Organ, Raleigh, N. C.  
 Canadian, Clinton, N. C.  
 The Workingman's Helper, Pinnacle, N. C.  
 Watchman, Salisbury, N. C.  
 Farmers' Advocate, Tarboro, N. C.  
 Country Life, Trinity College, N. C.  
 Mercury, Hickory, N. C.  
 Rattler, Whitakers, N. C.  
 Agricultural Bee, Goldsboro, N. C.  
 Alliance Echo, Monroeville, N. C.  
 Social 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.

## LETTER FROM PAMLIKO.

OLYMPIA, N. C.  
 MR. EDITOR:—As it has been some time since you heard from us, please allow space for a few lines from Providence Alliance, No. 1,658, Pamlico Co. We are progressing slowly but steadily. We had one application the last meeting.

We organized a commissary with a small capital stock the first of May which has been in operation ever since with very beneficial results to the whole body. If each Sub-Alliance would organize a commissary it would prove very beneficial to them, provided they work with a capital stock, for I think it could not prove much success otherwise.

As for politics we are quiet, but watching the movements of the waters. We had our rally at the primary and county meetings. Our Alliance-men, with some outsiders, could not swallow the resolutions of Mr. Ed. C. Smith at the primary, which caused a division. There were about eight "straightouts" out of 33 who had a stump meeting while the remainder held their meeting, as they have always been doing. From the primary they went to the county meeting, but the committee on credentials did not give the "straightouts" a seat in the convention and they did as before—held a stump meeting.

We are few in number but are the simon pure.

Fraternally,  
 R. C. HOLTON.

## 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 run 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.

## State Library

1891.	October	6—	70
January	6—1.45	13—	.68
"	13—1.43	"	.66
"	20—1.41	"	.64
"	27—1.39	November	3—
February	3—1.37	"	.62
"	10—1.35	"	.60
"	17—1.33	"	.58
"	24—1.31	December	1—
March	3—1.29	"	.54
"	10—1.27	"	.52
"	17—1.25	"	.50
"	24—1.24	"	.49
"	31—1.22	"	.47
April	7—1.20		
"	14—1.18	1892.	
"	21—1.16	January	5—
"	28—1.14	"	.45
May	5—1.12	"	.43
"	12—1.10	"	.41
"	19—1.08	"	.39
"	26—1.06	February	2—
June	2—1.04	"	.37
"	9—1.02	"	.35
"	16—1.00	"	.33
"	23—99	March	1—
"	30—97	"	.29
July	7—95	"	.27
"	14—93	"	.25
"	21—91	"	.24
"	28—89	April	5—
August	4—87	"	.20
"	11—85	"	.18
"	18—83	"	.16
"	25—81	May	3—
September	1—79	"	.12
"	8—77	"	.10
"	15—75	"	.08
"	22—74	"	.06
"	29—72	June	7—
"		"	.02

## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

DEAR FRIENDS:—The death of Col. Polk makes it necessary that the affairs of his estate be settled. We can no longer look to him for any income to help in dull seasons to pay the bills of THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, but on the other hand we must settle up some large accounts we owe, and settle them at once, too, or have trouble and extra expense. Not only are there accounts against THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER that must be met, but there are also other bills, and quite large ones, too, which we have to meet. Now if our subscribers will be as faithful to us as we have been and expect to continue to be to them, we will be able in a very short time to get all these matters settled and go right on battling for the people. We did not think we would make any urgent call upon our subscribers to pay up back dues and renew until later in the fall, but this necessity is now laid upon us, and we feel confident the good brethren will not lay this paper down and neglect and forget our present needs. We have prepared a table above which shows the date of each issue of the paper since Jan. 1, 1891, and up to June 11, 1892, the date of Col. Polk's death. Your label may not contain one of these dates, but it may contain a date falling in this period embraced in the table. If so, you owe us something, and to find the amount look on the table for the date on your label, or the date preceding the date on your label, and opposite this date will be the figures showing the exact amount you were due THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER when Col. Polk died. These little amounts due us, if all paid in at once, will help us straighten out all our pressing obligations that promise us trouble if not settled at once.

## CHEESE MAKING.

During the spring of 1892 Mr. C. E. Rittenger, Powell, S. D., advertised rennet and directions for making cheese, in THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER. A sample package of the rennet lozenges was sent to that paper and by the editor sent to the Experiment Farm for trial.

A cheese was made, following the directions, which we consider entirely satisfactory.

The directions are short, plain and pointed, and it seems true, as Mr. K. says, that any person of ordinary intelligence can make good cheese by following his directions, from good milk to start with.

Cheese-making would be quite a novelty in many a North Carolina town. It is so simple and so little effort need be made in preparation for it that every family having milk can well afford to make cheese for home consumption at least. Where there is too little milk for a moderate-sized cheese, two or three families could pool their milk and alternate in making first at one place and then at another, or get one of the members to make for all. Almost no apparatus is required. We had on a tin hoop made; a peck measure would have done as well, and we made our own knife.

This would be a capital way to dispose of surplus milk during the hot weather when butter is so low in price. Cheese improves with age and is all ways salable, while on our market it is worth the freight and wholesaler's profit more than on the Northern markets where most of the cheese consumed in this State is made.

This should be something of an incentive to try cheese making and save trouble with soft butter in hot weather.

F. E. EMERY,  
 Agriculturist N. C. Expt'l Station.

## FROM WILSON COUNTY.

MR. EDITOR:—In the State Chronicle of August 6th I notice in large headlines the following: "Third party meet in convention at various places in the State. The attendance very thin. Republicans, negroes and disgruntled Democrats participate." Then follows an account of several People's party meetings held on August 6th; among them is the following account in full from our meeting in Wilson:

## WILSON COUNTY ALL RIGHT.

WILSON, N. C., Aug. 6.—The Third partyites of Wilson met here to day and elected delegates for the Third party State Convention. A county convention was called and a full county ticket will be nominated. About fifty Third party men were present. After the convention adjourned the crowd in the court house was addressed by Council Wooten, Esq., who made an extreme speech. He was replied to by Hon. Jno. E. Woodard on behalf of the Democrats. Woodard spoke eloquently and convincingly, completely

## demolishing the effect of Wooten's speech and doing great good for the party. Wilson is all right.

Now, Mr. Editor, I merely wish to show the people of this county who were at Wilson to what extent a reputable paper of North Carolina can go in misrepresenting the facts; also to show our Wilson county people to what extent the reports by those papers can be believed. Those who were in Wilson on the 6th of August will be surprised, and also those who have heard from their friends, of the meeting. I see from this and many other things evidence to prove that the Democratic party, so called, has no argument to meet the people with, but their aim is to abuse everything and everybody who does not sneak in and vote for Mr. Cleveland and Wall street. In Wilson Mr. Wooten made a plain argument on the financial condition of the country, and showed its evils and showed clearly to the understanding of every one present how each of the old parties were responsible. He asked and defied any one present to show that he was not correct. In Mr. Woodard's remarks he did not touch Mr. Wooten's arguments, but beat about on the old Republican straw pile and got up a stink which disgusted everybody who was seeking for the truth. If this is the plan of the Democratic campaign, they had just as well quit now. I am glad to inform the people in every section of the country, that the people of Wilson demand that the principles as set forth by the Omaha platform shall be discussed and refuted or they will vote for them in November. If the Democratic or Republican party want to prove that we are wrong, now let them do so when they go on the stump. If either of the old parties mean anything, show it. If the People's party platform does not mean anything, show it. We are here on principles which you will find in the People's party platform, and we are going to vote for them until you offer us something better. Now is the time for you to get down to business, for if you do not very soon, we will sweep the State in November.

Fellow farmers and reformers, I see the Democratic press all over the State seem to take a special delight in abusing you and calling you niggers, Republicans, and all the vile names they have been in the habit of calling the old Republican party. This, all this, you will readily see is their only argument, and all they have to offer you in your desperate condition, brought upon you by their aid in Congress. But, my fellow citizens you are accustomed to abuse in every sphere of life, and as you have ever been willing, hard workers and servants for your abusers in other things, I hope you will strive to do your duty politically, and in November somebody will learn something. Our convention on the 6th was a grand success, and the whole county is now determined to help the people in their grand effort to rescue themselves from the great financial curse of the country. This is the great issue and stand by it. Hold each of the old parties responsible for it, and show their record all is well.

We will nominate a county ticket on August 27th and will be sure to elect it. This county will not take abuse for argument. I see the good men all over the State are coming out for right and justice and will help the people redeem their country from the hands of combines and robbers. We are sure for Wilson in the right.

H. F. FREEMAN.

## POLITICAL PLATFORMS.

### A Series of Interesting Documents.

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

1872.

#### LABOR REFORM, COLUMBUS, FEB. 21ST.

We hold that all political power is inherent in the people, and free government founded on their authority and established for their benefit; that all citizens are equal in political rights, entitled to the largest religious and political liberty compatible with the good order of society, as also the use and enjoyment of the fruits of their labor and talents; and no man or set of men is entitled to exclusive, separable endowments and privileges or immunities from the government, but in consideration of public services; and any laws destructive of these principles are without moral binding force, and should be repealed. And believing that all the evil resulting from unjust legislation now afflicting the industrial classes can be removed by the adoption of principles contained in the following declaration: Therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of the government to establish a just standard of distribution of capital and labor, by providing a purely national circulating medium, based on the faith and resources of the nation, issued directly to the people without the intervention of any system of banking corporations, which money shall be legal tender in the payment of all debts, public and private, and interchangeable, at the option of the holder, for government bonds bearing a rate of interest not to exceed 3 1/2 per cent., subject to future legislation by Congress.

2. That the national debt should be paid in good faith, according to the original contract, at the earliest option of the government, without mortgaging the property of the people or the future exigencies of labor to enrich a few capitalists at home and abroad.

3. That justice demands that the burdens of government should be so adjusted as to bear equally on all classes, and that the exemption from taxation of government bonds bearing extravagant rates of interest, is a violation of all just principles of revenue laws.

4. That the public lands of the United States belong to the people, and should not be sold to individuals nor granted to corporations, but should be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of the people, and should be granted to landless settlers only, in amounts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres of land.

5. That Congress should modify the tariff so as to admit free such articles of common use as we can neither produce nor grow, and lay duties for revenue mainly upon articles of luxury and upon such articles of manufacture as will, we having the law materials, assist in further developing the resources of the country.

6. That the presence in our country of Chinese laborers, imported by capitalists in large numbers for servile use, is an evil entailing want and its attendant train of misery and crime on all classes of the American people, and should be prohibited by legislation.

7. That we ask for an enactment of a law by which all mechanics and day-laborers employed by or on behalf of the government, whether directly or indirectly through persons, firms, or corporations, contracting with the State, shall conform to the reduced standard of eight hours a day, recently adopted by Congress for national employes; and also for an amendment to the acts of incorporation for cities and towns, by which all laborers and mechanics employed at their expense shall conform to the same number of hours.

8. That the enlightened spirit of the age demands the abolition of the system of contract labor in our prisons and other reformatory institutions.

9. That the protection of life, liberty, and property are the three cardinal principles of government, and the first two are more sacred than the latter; therefore, money needed for prosecuting wars should as it is required, be assessed and collected from the wealthy of the country, and not entailed as a burden on posterity.

10. That it is the duty of the government to exercise its power over railroads and telegraph corporations, that they shall not in any case be privileged to exact such rates of freight, transportation or charges, by whatever name, as may bear unduly or unequally upon the producer or consumer.

11. That there should be such a reform in the civil service of the National Government as will remove it beyond all partisan influence, and place it in the charge and under the direction of intelligent and competent business men.

12. That as both history and experience teaches us that power ever seeks to perpetuate itself by every and all means, and that its prolonged possession in the hands of one person is always dangerous to the interests of a free people, and believing that the spirit of our organic laws and the stability and safety of our free institutions are best obeyed on the one hand, and secured on the other, by a regular constitutional change in the chief of the country at each election; therefore, we are in favor of limiting the occupancy of the presidential chair to one term.

1872.

#### LIBERAL REPUBLICAN, CINCINNATI, MAY 1.

We, the Liberal Republicans of the United States, in national convention assembled at Cincinnati, proclaim the

## following principles as essential to just government:

1. We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of government, in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political.

2. We pledge ourselves to maintain the union of these States, emancipation, and enfranchisement, and to oppose any re-opening of the questions settled by the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments of the Constitution.

3. We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the Rebellion, which was fully subdued over seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in complete pacification in all sections of the country.

4. Local self government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and the freedom of person under the protection of the *habeas corpus*. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the State self government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitations of power.

5. The civil service of the government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition, and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of republican government. We, therefore, regard a thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity, and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the offices of the government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public station shall become again a post of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no president shall be a candidate for reelection.

6. We demand a system of federal taxation which shall not necessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of the government, economically administered, the pensions, the interest on the public debt, and a moderate reduction annually of the principal thereof; and recognizing that there are in our midst honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their congressional districts and the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free from executive interference or dictation.

7. The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

8. A speedy return to specie payment is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.

9. We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly earned fame or the full rewards of their patriotism.

10. We are opposed to all further grants of lands to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be sacred to actual settlers.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## THE ALLIANCE IN VIRGINIA.

Mecklenburg, Va., Ablaze.

MR. EDITOR:—Thinking your readers would like to hear from Virginia, I thought a short account of our meeting yesterday in Boydton would be interesting to them. Bro. J. Brad Beverly, State Lecturer, was advertised to be in Boydton on the 27th, and although no posters were stuck up—simply the Lecturer's appointment in the Virginia Sun—yet early in the day, despite the scorching rays of a July sun, the yeomanry of the land, with their wives and daughters, began to appear at an early hour, and by 11 o'clock—the hour for speaking—a large crowd assembled, anxious for the speaking to begin.

Bros. Beverly and Hobson, the "old vet," as the latter is called, were escorted to the stand, and at 12 o'clock Bro. Beverly was introduced in a few fitting words by Col. J. Thomas Goode. He was greeted with great applause.

The speaker said he had been accused by some as going through the State making Third party speeches as Lecturer of the State Alliance. Well, he said he was State Lecturer, and also a member of the People's party, whose badge he then wore. He then went on to show that the Alliance had offered their demands to both the old parties with the promise that it would support either one that assisted them. Both had refused, when the Alliance had notified them at the same time if they refused they would not support them. The People's party had adopted the demands as their platform; it came to the Alliance, the Alliance did not go to it. "Now," said the speaker, "what would you think of me as your State Lecturer, if I were to speak against this party because they had adopted our demands? Could you think me a fool enough to speak in behalf of the party that had refused our demands? I would be the worst of partisans to do so." He went on to say that whatever others might do at the coming election in November, he should cast his ballot for those demands by voting for Weaver and Field. [Great applause.]

Right here let me say that in this

respect Virginia has a great advantage of the State Alliance in that they have stood by the Democrats, from their State President down, and support the People's party not as partisans, but because it has adopted their demands as their platform. I can't see for the life of me how any true Allianceman can do otherwise.

The speech of Bro. Hobson was sound to the core; he was at his best. He said had already met the enemy on several fields; that he had been thinking of employing some of their speakers to go around with him. He mentioned that at one of his appointments he asked the Democratic orator a question and he took one hour and a half of his time to reply. He asked the audience to hear him patiently, and when the orator finished, before he could get up a reply, nine men walked up to the stand and said they were Democrats, but if that was Democracy they asked for nine People's party badges. He said the man was completely whipped by his own speech, and said he had heretofore been the leader in the county. Beverly said the above was true.

At another place the Democrats had another of their big guns. He excused himself, Bro. Hobson said, by saying he appeared at a disadvantage; that Hobson was in the house of his friends; to which Hobson replied that he was going to stay there through the campaign.

I wished so much the Dispatch reporter and the News and Observer could have been there yesterday. The Dispatch, you know, said the Alliance was broken up in Mecklenburg. He would have changed his mind yesterday.

One of the moss back politicians said if John W. Daniel had been advertised to speak in Boydton, there would not have been two dozen of those people to hear him. He was against them, would be the reason. The meeting was a grand success.

It was the writer's good pleasure to attend a picnic at Oaks, in the same county, last Saturday. The woods were full of carriages, buggies, wagons; the ladies and gentlemen turned out in full force. There were five People's party speeches made that day, which were enjoyed by the audience. They are all one way up there.

After the speeches were over, very much to his surprise, the writer was called for by a number of people, and not being able to refuse to do anything he could for the good people of Oaks neighborhood—for they are his particular friends—he told them the audience was tired of speeches, but there was one thing he would like to know: How they stood politically. "Now," he said, "all who are in favor of Weaver and Field reform for President and Vice-President, ladies and gentlemen, will please rise." It looked as if the whole crowd stood up. He said he hated to put the negative vote, as it might make some one feel badly, but they might say he didn't treat them fairly, so he said "all in favor of Cleveland or Harrison and hard times, stand up." No one stood up. He declared the vote unanimous and the meeting adjourned.

The dinner was abundant and the most elegant I ever saw.

T. A. EPPS.

## AN APPEAL.

TUCKAHOE, N. C.

At a regular meeting of Pleasant Hill Alliance, No. 208, we, the undersigned, were appointed a committee to appeal to the brethren throughout the State to aid our worthy brother and County Business Agent, Luther King, who, on the 9th day of April, 1892, lost from his pocket \$230. Bro. King had ordered some goods from our State Business Agent and was going to send the money to him that day. Bro. King is a member of Pleasant Hill Alliance, No. 208, in good standing, and is a young man just started in life. He is a poor man with a wife and two small children to support, and it is impossible for him to replace the loss.

Brethren, we have full confidence in Bro. King's honesty and we think it the duty of us all as brethren in the Alliance to help him out of his trouble, as it will not be missed by us if we will all help a little and it will be a great help to our distressed brother. He will be liberally helped from this Alliance and we hope all the rest will help him some. All contributions may be sent to the Secretary of Pleasant Hill Alliance, John Small, Jr., Tuckahoe, N. C. Brethren, it is impossible for Bro. King to see you all and tell how it happened, so we requested him to make a statement which is as follows:

J. K. DIXON,  
 N. D. WESTBROOK,  
 F. M. DIXON,  
 J. A. SPENCE,  
 JOHN SMALL, Jr.,  
 Committee.

## STATEMENT.

Brethren, on the 9th day of April, 1892, I went to Kinston for the purpose of sending Bro. Worth \$230 due him on my account. Arriving there I learned that Bro. Barnes was in the court house with the Alliance in secret session, so I went up there to hear what he had to say. I came down as soon as they adjourned, fed my horse and started up to the bank to get a check to send Bro. Worth, and just before I got there I found I had lost the money. It was all in bills rolled up closely in my breast coat pocket. When I examined I found a hole in the bottom of my pocket which I am confident I dropped through. I know I lost it on the street somewhere, for I had it when I got there that morning.

LUTHER KING.

The Progressive Farmer from now until Nov. 15th for 25 Cents. Make up your Clubs.