

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

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Address all correspondence intended for this paper to THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, Raleigh, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C., AUG. 30, 1892

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The Progressive Farmer is the Official Organ of the N. C. Farmers' State Alliance

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N. R. P. A.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A millionaire is simply a shrewd fellow who gets rich by the sweat of somebody else's brow.

Cabarrus County Fair will be held at Concord, Sept. 7th to 9th. There will be a series of races, etc.

Query: If the "unfettered Democracy" is so badly frightened, how much could the "terrified Democracy" be scared.

The People's Advocate is another new and powerful reform paper just started at Buffalo, N. Y. It has the proper ring.

Leading men in Denver are offering to bet that Weaver will carry Colorado by 5,000 majority, but they can't get any bets.

The Windsor Ledger hears of a man in that vicinity who is making wooden men. We suppose they are voters for Harrison and Cleveland.

They have quit talking about the Alliance so much and now say "the People's party is losing ground." Yes, the mortgages are being foreclosed.

The "Cleveland Tigers" is what the Statesville Democrats call themselves. If Col. Joe Caldwell hadn't left Statesville he would have called them "Santers" instead of Tigers.

Some of the old fossil newspapers are still asking "what do you expect to gain by joining the People's party?" We want to know what anybody expects to gain by remaining in the old ones.

Governor Holt said in his speech at Burlington recently that he "raised more corn and wheat than all the People's party leaders put together. We expect our Governor is responsible for all this "overproduction" we hear about.

The number of old and new papers that are coming out for the reform movement and the People's party is wonderful. The Progressive Age, of Minneapolis, begins the 19th year of its existence by nailing the people's banner to its masthead.

The Detroit Evening News, the St. Louis Chronicle, the Cincinnati Post and the Cleveland Press, combined circulation 160,000 copies, have joined the People's party within three weeks. These are all daily papers, says the Weekly Republic.

The Henderson Gold Leaf, whose editor must be "something of a liar himself," says the editor of this paper tells the people that they must not hear or read but one side and that the side he chooses to give them. Can the "boss" of the Gold Leaf show that we have ever done that?

Senator Ransom spoke at Salisbury last Monday. The Herald says he was greeted by fully 500 Democrats when he entered the court house. The Salisbury correspondent of the Charlotte Observer, who, we believe, is one of the editors of the Herald, says over 1,000 heard the speech. The correspondent of the News and Observer telegraphed that nearly 2,000 people heard the speech. Oh for the truth!

Some of the papers of the State have been very solicitous about the welfare of the Alliance. Now they are advising people to leave the organization, which they have no more right to do than they have to advise the people to leave the church. People can afford to quit reading such sheets.

Democrats say that if the party is defeated the People's party will be responsible. This is untrue. The Democrats have charge of the party. If they can't hold their voters together they will be responsible for their own defeat. You are under no obligations to save a thing that the leaders don't take care of.

And "Weaver fought against the South." Well, didn't Hancock fight against the South, too, and didn't they all split their shirts to elect him President? How about Cleveland? He "fought against the South" by proxy, or rather by means of a substitute, and still he was elected President and they are trying to elect him again. Next.

The High Point Enterprise says: "Dr. Exum stands on a miserable platform, but his character is alright. Why try to injure a man because he differs with you politically? Fight with the platform; if it is not worth fighting with it is not worth voting for. Dr. Exum is a consistent member of the Baptist church, and the people of his neighborhood say he is a Christian man."

The Newton Enterprise says: "We learn that a Third party man of Mountain Creek township has come back into the Democratic fold, and the consideration for his turning was a good fox hound. He is the best sold dog we ever heard of." We suppose the managers of the People's party do not object to Democrats spending their dogs that way, and don't care much for the loss of such fellows. That is another strong argument in favor of more money, for it is bad when a great party has to sell its dogs to buy votes.

If one could believe half the things that are said of Jerry Simpson by the press reporters, he would have to admit that Jerry is the most wonderfully "diversified" man in the world. Of late they have been painting him as a bicycle dude who has lost all his sympathy for the laboring men. Now they have him transformed into a blood-thirsty, rip-roaring anarchist, who carries an arsenal, makes incendiary speeches, and dances a jig on the speaker's desk when he hears of an assassination. Next thing we know they'll be making a modern Claude Duval out of our Jerry, says the Topeka Advocate.

HARD TIMES.

To our subscribers who are due us we make this last earnest appeal. You know that it takes cash to run a newspaper the size of THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER. We have to pay for the paper, the editorial work, the type setting, the press work, the postage and taxes. This takes cash. Now hear us a little further. We are bound to have cash or we are bound to stop your paper. We do not like to appear discourteous in our language and trust you will not think us so when we say that after September 27th, 1892, every name on our list not paid up to date will be dropped. You look around you and say "it is hard times," and so it is. No one will realize this sooner or more sensibly than he who tries to run a newspaper with \$5,000 arrearages on his subscription list and \$5,000 of debts hanging over him on that account. We hope you will renew at once.

IN THE LAST DITCH.

Desperate efforts are being made to blacken the records of the nominees of the People's party. It is strange that some of them were such good men and nothing was said about them while they held positions in the Democratic party.

We are glad to see that the new party proposes to make a campaign on principles instead of falsehoods. No attempt is being made to traduce the gentlemen who are nominated by the Democrats. Some of them are good men. They are as good individually and collectively as the nominees of the People's party. The nominees of the People's party are as good as they—none of either crowd are perfect. Possibly some of the Democratic nominees favor reform as much as others, but they are silenced and hampered by the modern leaders of a party that has lost all the vantage ground it ever had by cowardice, the last Congress being the capping stone. Party lines are drawn so they have to vote for Cleveland and his associate rogues who are daily robbing the common people and who would not improve on the work of the Harrison gang if they had every office from constable up. Hence they are not of the people nor with the people.

COINAGE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES--A SUMMARY.

The articles of confederation adopted between the States March 1st, 1781, gave Congress the exclusive right of regulating the alloy and value of coins "struck by their authority," etc. An Act of August 8th, 1786, and ordinance of October 16th, same year, established the dollar as the unit of value, to contain 375.64 grains of pure silver. Having no mint, however, this dollar was not coined.

The Constitution of the United States adopted Sept. 17th, 1787, provided "that Congress shall have power to coin money and fix the value thereof," etc. An Act of April 21, 1792, fixes the dollar as the unit of value, establishes a mint, and provides for the coinage of gold eagles, half eagles, quarter eagles; silver dollars, half dollars, quarter dollars, dimes and half dimes; copper cents and half cents.

This Act fixes the weight of the gold eagle (\$10) at 247 1/2 grains of pure or 270 grains of standard gold. This would make one dollar equal to 24 1/2 grains of pure or 27 grains of standard gold. The silver dollars were "each to be of the value of a Spanish milled dollar, as the same is now current, and to contain 371 1/4 grains of pure or 416 grains of standard silver," and that the cent should contain 11 pennyweights of copper. The same Act provides that "The proportional value of gold to silver in all coins which shall, by law, be current as money within the United States, shall be as 15 to 1 according to weight of pure silver; that is to say, every 15 pounds weight of pure silver shall be of equal value in all payments with one pound weight of pure gold," etc.

Act of January 18, 1837, declares that the standard for both gold and silver coins in the United States should be of ten parts, nine parts should be pure and one part alloy. The alloy of silver should be copper, and the alloy of gold should be silver and copper, with not more than half the alloy silver.

This Act also fixes the weight of the gold dollar at 25 1/5 grains, and the weight of the silver dollar at 412 1/2 grains.

By this Act all gold and silver coins were made full legal tender, but you will see the standard weight of each was reduced; the gold dollar from 27 to 25 1/5 grains, and the silver dollar from 416 to 412 1/2 grains, both nine tenths pure.

Act of March 3d, 1849, provides for minting double eagles (\$20 gold pieces) and gold dollars, and declares them full legal tender.

Act of March 3d, 1851, provides for the coinage of a 3 cent piece, to be 1/2 silver and 1/2 copper, and to weigh 12 1/2 grains. Legal tender for any sum under 50 cents.

Act of February 21st, 1853: "The weight of the half dollar shall be 132 grains, and the quarter dollar, dime and half dime shall be respectively one-half, one-fifth, and one-tenth of the weight of the half dollar, and be legal tender for all sums not exceeding \$5. This is 384 grains to the dollar, 38 1/2 grains lighter than the standard solid dollar. This Act provides for coining "a \$3 gold piece, full legal tender, and the 3 cent piece now authorized shall be of the weight of three fifteenths of the half dollar of this Act, and of same standard of fineness."

Act of February 21st, 1857, changes weight of the cent to 72 grains, to be 88 per cent. copper, 12 per cent. nickel, and discontinues coinage of the half cent.

Act April 22d, 1864, changes weight of the one-cent piece to 48 grains, and makes it 95 per cent. copper and 5 per cent. tin and zinc, and authorizes the coinage of a 2-cent piece of same composition and twice the weight. Legal tender to 10 and 20 cents, respectively.

March 3d, 1865, authorizes a 3 cent piece composed of copper and nickel, not to exceed 25 per cent. nickel, weight to be 30 grains. Legal tender to 60 cents; 1 and 2 cent pieces legal tender reduced to 4 cents.

Act of May 16th, 1866, authorizes a 5 cent piece of copper and nickel, not to exceed 25 per cent. nickel, standard weight to be 77.16 grains, legal tender to \$1.00.

Next comes the celebrated Act of February 12th, 1873, which provides "that the gold coins of the United States shall be a one-dollar piece, which, at the standard weight of 25 8/10 grains shall be the unit of value; \$2 50 piece; \$3.00 piece, and \$5.00 piece, same of standard gold, and full legal tender." "That the silver coins of the United States shall be a trade dollar, a half dollar, a quarter dollar, a dime; and the weight of the trade dollar shall be 420 grains troy; and the weight of the half dollar shall be 12 1/2 grammes, the quarter dollar and the dime shall be respectively one half and one fifth of the weight of said half dollar; and said coins shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding five dollars in any one payment." The standard was fixed

for both gold and silver at nine-tenths of their weight pure and one tenth alloy, the alloy of gold to be silver and copper, not more than half silver; the alloy of silver to be copper.

The minor coins, 5 cent, 3 cent and 1-cent pieces, were also provided for. The 5 and 3 cent pieces to be of 1/2 copper 1/2 nickel, the 1 cent piece 95 per cent. copper and 5 per cent. tin and zinc. This bill provides that "No coins, either of gold, silver or minor coinage, shall hereafter be issued from the mint other than those of the denominations, standards and weights set forth in this title."

Other Acts inconsistent with this Act were by this Act repealed.

This Act leaves out the \$20 and \$10 gold pieces and the standard silver dollar of 412 1/2 grains.

Act of March 5th, 1875, adds the 20 cent piece to the 1873 list of coins to weigh five grammes and be legal tender to \$5.

Act of July 13th, 1876, declares "that the trade dollar shall not hereafter be a legal tender," etc.

Act of February 28th, 1878 provides, "that there shall be coined at the several mints of the United States, silver dollars of the weight of 412 1/2 grains troy of standard silver, as provided in the Act of January 18th, 1837, etc., which coins, together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States of like weight and fineness, shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except when otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. And the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to purchase, from time to time, at the market price thereof, not less than \$2,000,000 worth per month nor more than \$4,000,000 per month, and cause the same to be coined monthly, as fast as purchased, into such dollars.

PERSONAL POLITICS

Strenuous efforts are being made by certain bitter so-called Democratic partisan papers in North Carolina to side track the main issues of the present campaign by lying upon, slandering, vilifying and abusing the candidates of the reform party. The length to which they go, and the depth to which their gutter snipes dive into the filth they throw it is proof positive to the minds of sober, serious-thinking, law-abiding citizens that they have no arguments with which to meet the reformers, and furthermore they prove to the people that any man or party of such degraded and degrading ideas and methods; so little regard for truth and decency, are totally unfit to manage the affairs of government, either of the County, State or Nation. It is really sad to see how utterly void of even self-respect some of the high-toned (?) aristocratic, arrogant and superscilious sheets are getting to be; but "Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad," we are told. It may be this accounts for it. Will it pay them? We shall see. It ought to have the effect of solidifying the reform column and fixing them more firmly in their convictions, and we believe it will.

THAR NOW!

The New York Sun, which is such a loud proclaimer of force bill rot and the importance of electing Cleveland, attempts to put high protectionists in a good humor by declaring that the Chicago platform does not represent his tariff views and that Cleveland repudiated it in his speech of acceptance at New York. On the other hand the Louisville Courier Journal, another base deceiver, goes for the Sun redhot, says Cleveland is the "embodiment of tariff reform," but adds that a "majority of the Democratic party does not agree with him in his views on finance and the civil service."

Now you have got it straight. Leading Cleveland organs North declare that he does not favor tariff reform; that he is in favor of pensioning ex-Union soldiers to the full limit, while the organs in the South hold him up as a great tariff reformer, and praise him for turning down pension leggers.

Gentlemen, it is a plain case. Cleveland is no more worthy to be President than Benedict Arnold. Arnold betrayed his country. Cleveland did it once and will do it again. The very fact that he was beaten by a party as rotten as parties ever get, led by Harrison, a man as rotten as his party, and who has done nothing of sufficient importance to mention in the papers except try to get up a row with England and Chili, is conclusive evidence that a number of people knew he was unworthy of support.

There is a candidate before the public who is worthy of confidence, and the people of this country will never get through kicking themselves if they fail to elect a man to the Presidency who has some honesty about him. Not only should they elect a President, but they should fill the halls of Congress with men who are not and will not become the tools of plutocracy.

THE NEGRO IN THE WOOD PILE AGAIN.

Well, what about it? Why just this. Only this and nothing more: There were negroes in the People's party State Convention. Certainly there were. No one who was there denies it. No one whose heart is set on the reforms we are demanding regretted to see it, especially when it was understood who they were, where they were from and how came them there. Where were they from? They were from counties that have been hopelessly Republican, counties in which their race is in overwhelming majorities. They have been regularly represented in their county and legislative tickets for years, and whoever runs for any office in their counties gets left without their votes. One of these negro delegates was one of Cleveland's foreign ministers. Now, what else? Why this: These negroes, as their eyes have been opened, see that they are, and have been for years, a bugaboo in politics; that whenever the plutocrats of either or both of the old parties wished to elect their henchmen, through whom they could get in power to rob and defraud the public, they have always used the negro in one way or another. The negroes have learned this and are tired of it. They held their primaries, discussed the Omaha platform and principles and decided to cast their lots with the People's party this year. They sent their delegates and their delegates were seated. Their sin in the eye of so-called Democrats is that they left the Republican party. The sin of the People's party is that they welcomed them. If it is true that they have votes enough and know how to use them so as to send a member of their color to the legislature from their county and will do that in spite of the Democrats, would not the Democratic party rather have them send a Democratic negro than a Republican negro? Yes. Well then, if the People's party can get them to send a People's party negro, where have they sinned? Do not make too much ado about this, Democrats. You know you are claiming that you will vote a third of the negroes in the State this year.

THEY GO WITH THE PEOPLE.

The papers in the West and North are going over to the People's party so fast that no record can be kept of them. They are big papers, too, not little mortgaged fellows like many of them in the South, that can't express their real sentiments. Below is a list of papers in 35 counties in Colorado that have changed since the Omaha Convention. "D." after the name of the paper means that they were Democratic; "R." Republican:

- Salida Sentinel, D.; Breckenridge Journal, D.; Greeley Tribune, R.; Colorado City Daily Chieftain, R.; Rocky Mountain Daily News, Denver, D.; Durango Daily Herald, D.; Durango Muldoon, D.; Red Cliff Times, R.; Pitkin Miner, D.; Cripple Creek Daily Miner, D.; Pueblo Anzeiger, D.; Rocky Ford Enterprise, R.; Aspen Daily Times, R.; Pueblo Ore and Metal Review, R.; Villa Grove Headlight, R.; Cortez Journal, R.; Alma Bulletin, D.; Mosca Herald, R.; San Juan Silverite, D.; Central City Observer, D.; Trinidad Citizen, D.; Buena Vista Democrat, D.; Buena Vista Record, D.; Boulder Camera, D.; Boulder Tribune, D.; Boulder News, R.; Boulder Herald, R.; Longmont Times, D.; Longmont Ledger, R.; Longmont Progress, D.; Copper Rock Champion, D.; Lyons Rustler, D.; Gunnison News, D.; White Pine Cone, R.; Tin Cup Times, D.; Pitkin Crystal Current, D.; Aspen Weekly Times, R.; Aspen Evening Chronicle, R.; Aspen Daily Leader, D.; Aspen Rocky Mountain Sun, R.

DON'T.

Farmers, don't go into politics. Let the big bugs run politics. They are fully able to manage that and keep you in debt. Just hitch your mule, horse, steer or any other four-legged beast you can get and plow on. You don't know anything, you are insensible to pain or injustice. Why go into politics. Some of those sweet scented fellows say you should not vote unless you own at least \$50,000 worth of property. Just wait until you raise enough 6 cent cotton, 5 cent pork or 40 cent corn to get \$50,000 in some bank. Then you can take a back seat and vote every other year, at least. No, don't go into politics.

WEAVER IN CONGRESS.

About June 1, 1880, Hon. James B. Weaver then in Congress from Iowa offered the following resolution.

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that all currency, whether metallic or paper, necessary for the use and convenience of the people, should be issued, and its volume controlled by the government, and not by or through the bank corporations of the country; and when so issued should be a full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private." "2. That, in the judgement of this House, that portion of the interest-bearing debt of the United States

which shall become redeemable in the year 1881, or prior thereto, being the amount \$782,000,000, should not be funded beyond the power of the government to call in said obligations and pay them at any time, but should be paid as rapidly as possible, and should be contracted. To enable the government to meet these obligations, the revenues of the United States should be operated to their full capacity in the coinage of standard silver dollars, and such other coinage as the business interests may require."

These resolutions were tabled subject to be called up at any time for discussion by permission of the House. Once every week for thirteen weeks Mr. Weaver arose in his place and asked for their consideration, only to be refused recognition by the speaker or choked off by the chairman of some committee claiming priority under the rules of the House. The old party leaders were so determined that every possible obstacle was thrown in the way of their consideration by the members of the House. And the party organs, the tools of the banks, worked vigorously night and day manufacturing public sentiment against the resolutions and their author. They cartooned Mr. Weaver as a Jewess and denounced him as an admitted lunatic endeavoring to ruin the credit of the nation. In this they went so far that they aroused the people on the subject and they demanded action. At last on the fifth day of April 1880, the resolution was taken up for discussion. The discussion disclosed the fact that the sentiment of the people of the nation was fast crystallizing in favor of the resolutions. The moneycrats saw the inevitable, and to detract the attention of the people from this subject of using "troops at the polls" to "protect voters in a free ballot" was hatched up. The leaders of both the Republican and Democratic parties became so thoroughly convinced that the eyes of the people were opening to the frauds in financial legislation that they allowed no measure that had a tendency to ally sectional bitterness between the North and South to be discussed, but did all in their power to rekindle every smoldering ember into a flame so as to make the hatred more intense and thus draw the mind of the people from the discussion of this the main living issue of the time. Every national campaign year from that time until the present this same class of Wall street money devils have endeavored to renew sectional bitterness to hide the issues that they might continue their plunder of the people. The people have at last learned their game and will play into their hands no longer. The people are with Weaver in this struggle, they endorse these resolutions and see that billions of the peoples money would have been saved to them had they been adopted into law at the time and no abuse, slander or vilification of Weaver will stop the people now.

Thos. Jefferson said to Mr. Kercheval: "I am not among those who fear the people. They and not the rich, are our dependence for continued freedom. And to preserve this independence we must not let our rulers load us with perpetual debt." He said to Mr. John Taylor: "I sincerely believe that banking establishments are more dangerous than standing armies."

THE NEGRO IS CHANGING.

The more intelligent the negro becomes the more Democratic he grows. The negro lovers in the North have held up on sending their money and maiden ladies down here to educate the negro since they found out that an education makes a Democrat of him. They now let the Southern people spend their own money on the negro's education, and the Southern people are spending lots of it.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Ah! there. "Southern people spending lots of money to make the negro Democratic? Don't you think there is danger of getting "negro supremacy" in the Democratic party if this thing goes on?"

LET HER COME.

The Louisville Courier Journal thinks free trade is on the way. It does not pretend to know in what way it will come, but it is coming all the same. It says:

"Whether it will come, as Mr. Garfield hoped, through protection of Mr. Clay taught, through a gradual reduction of the tariff, or whether it will come after another panic like that of '73, no one can determine, and it really does not matter. The important fact is that it is coming, and the combined power of the robber barons can do no more than postpone it for a little while."

Let it come, and come quickly.—Wilmington Messenger.

NOTICE.

Gen. Jas. B. Weaver will speak in North Carolina as follows: Raleigh, September 29. Rocky Mount, September 30. Gen. Jas. G. Field will speak at Asheville, September 29. Salisbury, September 30. S. OTTIE WILSON, Chm'n P. P. State Ex. Com.