Vol. 9.

THE NATIONAL FARMERS' AL ANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

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Hach 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 fail ng to advocate the Ocala platform will be dropped from the list promptly. Our people can now see what papers are explished in their interest.

## EDITORIAL SUGGESTIONS.

Wheat should never be fed to horses in large quantities. A small amount may be mixed with oats or other feed, and fed with safety to the animal.

As a profession, there is need of more thorough study on the part of the farmer then ever before. Views must be compared, and advantage of the experience of others must be taken, if we are to keep abreast of the progress that is being made in other professions.

The bakers will soon be wearing diamonds that will rival in size and brilliancy those that illuminated the plumbers' shirt bosoms. Flour costs only half what it did a few years ago, yet the bakers sell their bread for the same price as before, thus making two or three times the profits they formerly

When a real estate owner in New Zealand objects to the valuation of his real estate for purposes of taxation, as being too high, he is allowed by the assessors to put his own valuation upon it, the government in this case reserving the right to buy at the owner's valuation. There is an idea in this which might be utilized here, says the American Agriculturist.

Cotton and wheat cannot be raised profitably at present prices. All admit that this is true. But it will be disas trous to adopt the remedies proposed by some—a great reduction in acreage. Diversify and vote right. You may tic endeavors by these and other agenreduce the cotton yield to one million bales annually, and if the same gang two leading staples of commerce failed of goldbugs and monopolists continue of his object, and it became necessary in the saddle prices will be low.

has inaugurated a college extension dient selected was what Mr. Goschen form of treasury notes. course of reading on agriculture and kindred subjects. The course comprises Garden and Orchard, Home Making given on the completion of the work outlined in each book and class, and on the completion of three classes, a diploma. The examinations are optional, and any person may read in the course Without sending in reports or taking examinations.

RALEIGH, N. C., DECEMBER 11, 1894.

No. 44

## MR. BULL'S RUPEES.

A LETTER FROM JUDGE ROBERT W. HUGHES ON THE SILVER QUESTION.

India and the United States

Light on the Consequences of Our Demonetization Act-The Haw aiian Question.

To the Editor of the Weekly P.lo!: I comply, in the following paragraphs, with your request for an ex pression of my views on the later phases of the silver question. I write earnestly, but sorrowfully. The contemplation of the facts to be narrated makes my task a sad one, but I shall write with what spirit the exasperat ing topic may provoke.

British India is nearly as large as all Europe, excluding Russia and Turkey, containing more than 200,000,000 peo ple, and possessing latent and patent resources surpassing estimation.

Its productions are almost exclusively agricultural, and its chief staples are this great dependency of the English is practically our only rival.

United States and British India, in the production of wheat and cotton, the to 1873 John Bull had tried to destroy | ticed this advantage, by inciting a crusade against African slavery in the Southbring on a bloody and destructive con flict of sections in our country. He Jonathan's eye in the form of slavery, and had brought a world of trouble on his American brother in extracting that mote. But his victim survived the trouble. The blood, carnage and desoas much of it after the civil war as before. The cultivation of wheat grew apace all through the Union, the pro-

hands of stal wart yeomen. Bull; we produced a prodigious quanwere able to export fifty five or sixty millions annually of this production.

Moreover, President Monroe had forbidden John Bull's interference with any of the sister republics south of us for any purpose, whether for that of securing control of any of their industries of which silver mining was chiefest, or influencing their policy in any

Wheat, cotton and silver; these were the articles that constituted the bulk of our balance of trade with Europe; these were the articles most closely connected with the trade and finances of British India. The great staples of from products grown and consumed and not largely shipped, such as Indian corn), are wheat, cotton and silver. It by the government for that purpose. of these staples that gave the United closed to the people. Nobody's 4121 States their marvelous growth, prosperity and wealth. They were about legal tender dollar, but those bought in to transfer to Uncle Sam the sceptre of open market by the government, from

John Bull saw his fate. By conthroughout India at incalculable ex pense, he had sought to stimulate in by the Indus and the Ganges a produc tion of wheat and cotton, which would enable him to compete with us for the wealth, power, prosperity and prestige incident to the profuse production of those staples. But, although he controlled a population of 240,000,000 subjects, while we could count but 65,000,-000 citizens, his railroads and his gigancies to rival us in the production of the to purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver and slowly and surely converting our for him to resort to some abnormal ex-The Michigan Agricultural College pedient to accomplish it. The expecalls "financing."

As he nowhere possessed any valufive classes, Soils Crops, Live Stock, oble mines of silver, and, being the sovereign of India, was a purchaser of and Political Science. Certificates are that metal, John Bull had nothing to lose and much to gain by depreciating consumption. This measure stayed the the value of silver.

The great hunger of India is for silver; that metal is her passion; all the silver that can be taken there is eagerly absorbed in the trinkets and hoards a result did not accord with the policy of her crowded millions of inhabitants. of John Bull. He resolved that the

gold dollar; the metal in the silver dol ninety years of our bimetalic policy.

the act of 1873, purporting to be a revisal of the laws relating to the nation al mints, but which put a stop to the coinage of the silver dollar and divested that coin of its legal tender function, in Brother Jonathan's eye. He scornwas furtively passed. Neither the Congress which passed it, nor the Presi- thought that that sixty cent dollar of ern statesmen. Louisiana up to Candent (Grant) who signed it, knew of his which continued to pass all over ada, on the right bank of the Missis these important features of the act The question of demonetizing silver one hundred cents, was an "honest" and closing against it the mints which dollar. His great writers had taught which spread our country out to the had been engaged in its free coinage that there was no money except what Pac fic, by Polk, a North Carolina Ten since the beginning of the Federal gov. the law of the country made so by its nesseean. We don't want to annex ernment, had never been presented to fist, and that none but dunces (except wheat and cotton. These facts make the American people, nor debated, nor rascals) would contend for "intrinsic mense importance that we command considered by them. The act which value" in money, whether made of pacrown a rival of the United States in effected this purpose was never author per or metal; yet, nevertheless, John cept by annexing the Sandwich Islands the produce markets of Europe; India | ized by them; and, having been fur | Bull, employing the language of the | It was Democratic Presidents who tively passed in a period in which rascal, continued sneeringly to berate made our country great by annexa In the competition between the specie payments were suspended, not a Brother Jonathan for circulating his 80 tions. Why should the present Demo hundred people in the land knew for | cent, 70 cent, 60 cent, 50 cent dollar. years after silver had been demone United States held the advantage up tized, that the fell trick had been prac Bull's own eye. He had closed his In and Polk have set him?

ance of two incorruptible members of but was running the mints up to their deals with any but incorruptible men. When he needs and confers with such had discovered a mote in Brother characters they immediately become so rich that they scorn the bagatelle of

The metals which are called precious metals derive their preciousness almost exclusively from their being used as lations of civil war failed to destroy money; and they are coined into, and our great industries. The negroes went | decreed to be, money by the govern lustily to work on cotton, and produced | ments in which they circulate. Sub duction increasing marvelously under have little value except as money that reapers and steam threshers in the made legal tender by the flat of law. John Bull, through several of his ablest We had another advantage over John authors on public economics, has tity of silver; more than seventy-five trinsic value in the paper and metals million of dollars' worth a year; and of which legal tender money is made, are dunces-except those who are rascals.

The closing of our mints to silver, and into a mere commodity of commerce. for Indian wheat and cotton. It immediately began to sink in value point at which the silver in a dollar was worth only eighty cents. By that time the American people came to a knowl. | value. He is buying Indian wheat with edge of the trick which had been secret ly practiced in 1873, and required Con gress to enact a law, in the Bland act. remonetizing silver dollars; that is to costs him only 6 cents for what he pays say, restoring to it the legal tender per pound. The rates which he thus our foreign commerce (as distinguished | function, and requiring the mints to coin two and a half to four millions of in Liverpool. They determine the them per month, from silver purchased | prices of American wheat and cotton was their supremacy in the exportation | The mints, however, still remained grains of silver could be coined into a silver offered there as a commodity.

Our production of silver was at least structing a vast system of railroads \$75,000,000 a year; our government's purchases under the Bland act were but of wheat, cotton and silver. little more than 30,000,000; and silver, the rich soils of the countries watered under this weak demand of a single purchaser, went down and fell and expected to bring down the market dry place to sleep, and yard large cheapened in the market.

in the market price of silver, that even the incorruptible Sherman, still cher ishing faint hopes of the presidency, demonetizing act of 1873. He there-Congress authorizing the government grade lands with brambles and briars, per month at market prices in open market and to coin the metal into dollars and to store it in the treasury, tries. issuing certificates against it in the

In pursuance of this Sherman act the government thus took up just about as much of our annual silver production as would have been exported each year to Europe over and above our home fall of the price of silver in the market shameful year 1873. and held it somewhere between sixty and seventy cents for the dollar's worth while the act was in force. But such

When John Bull undertook to pro- Sherman act should be repealed and fraining from trusting the work to a cure the demonetization of silver by silver to sink lower in price in the corporation of tory capitalists conthe United States in 1873, the intrinsic market. We know what a hellobelloo trolled by cockney bond holders, value of the silver dollar was three and John Bull raised in this country in 1893; might, on its own account, take hold a half per cent, greater than that of the that an extra session of Congress was of the Nicaragua ship canal, and push called; that all the power of the Amer | it to prompt completion, bringing the lar being worth more, as a commodity | ican executive and John Bull's agents | Atlantic and Pacific oceans and peoples in the market, than the metal in the in this country was exerted to secure a together. gold dollar by that premium. For repeal of the Sherman act; that the House of R presentatives passed the ours by natural right, those necessary silver had never gone below the par of repealing bill promptly without debate stepping stones to Asia, the reservoir gold, and often gone above it, before by a majority of some 140 votes; and of commercial wealth. We get nothing that after hanging fire for some months | but hard bargains in our trade with It is an undenied historical fact that in he Senate it final y passed that Europe. We obtain wealth untold, body. Then silver took another tum ble in price.

Then John Bull's moral sense became | for us to command this globe. again offended He saw another mote fully asked his American brother if he annex tions have been made by South the world at its legal tender value of sippi, by Jefferson; Texas by that true

dian mints to the coinage of the rupee tender rupees from silver he was buying in the United States at the constantly falling prices which he had managed to bring them down to there. The par of a rupee is about forty-eight cents. About two and two thirds rupees are coined from an ounce of silver.

From time immemorial an ounce of silver has bought a bushel of wheat and a silver rupee three pounds of cotton in of the American Republic, John Bull India. The ryots of the Indus and the stances which have real intrinsic value | Ganges are a race of yesterday, to-day | morseless wheels of manifest destiny are disqualified for use as money by and forever. What they were a thouthat fact; it is only substances that sand years ago, they are now; and

of silver for their wheat and cotton which they have done from the beginthought that those who stickle for in- ning of their race, regardless of its intriosic value." But whether they are its deprival by law of the legal tender | their par value by the flat of British | against the old parties and politicians function, converted it in this country | Indian law, and exchanging these coins | which have surrendered to the hypnot-

So it is, so it is, so it is. John Bull and ran down in a short time to a is now buying American silver at less year 1896 to drag down the men who than 50 per cent. of its money value and coining it into rupees of full money our country's high places of honor and silver which cost him only at the rate of 50 cents for what he pays per bushel, and Indian cotton with silver which pays fix the prices of wheat and cotton in our own markets.

The result is, that the quotations for cotton are less than six cents, and Mr. Corbin told me last week in Richmond that the farmers of the Rappahannock had sold their wheat of 1894 for a net of only forty eight cents a bushel. The end is not yet. The prices of all material property are graded by the prices

It has been announced in the English parliament that the British government value of silver in the American dollar By 1890, so frightful was the decline to thirty two cents, which will put cotton down to five cents and wheat to les than thirty-seven and a half cents a bushel. Such a result is inevitable unbecame frightened at the results of the less a check be applied by ourselves to shinge roof; the upper half of front is a policy which is pauperizing our agrifore induced the passage of an act by culturists, covering all our second to close to afford protection in bad great wheat and cotton growing ing quarters for the hogs in winter. regions into a wilderness of lost indus-

> The remedy is as simple as the cause of the universal depression in the business of the country is obvious. It consists in restoring the financial laws and reinstating the financial policy under which our country grew up and pros pered and flourished during the first ninety years of its history, up to the

Three fourths of the human race are silver using and not gold using popula-

To establish closer relations with the silver-using races, our government, re-

The Sandwich Islands are, of course, which is power immeasurable, from trade with Asia. To command that is

Why do New England statesmen oppose annexation? All of our valuable Virginian, John Tyler; California, Asia or any part of her, but it is of im her commerce. We cannot do this excratic President hesitate to follow such There was a beam, however, in John | noble precedents as Jefferson, Tyler

But for the Hawaiian people who are John Bull had formed the acquaint a from silver brought to it by the ryots, a dwindling handful, we need care nothing. General S. C. Armstrong, of ern States; and thereby gradually Congress, one in each house; he never highest capacity in the coinage of legal | the Hampton Institute, in his letters from the Sandwich Islands in 1880, said of the Hawaiians that they had no word for home, or mother, or husband, or wife.

Annexation would plant American civilization there and make those words the foundation stones of that civilization. With the Nicaraguan canal and the Sandwich Islands part and parcel would again be baffled, and the rewould again roll on, silver mouthed.

It is a sorrowful thought that so what they are now, they are likely to many thousands of American citizens the influence of steam ploys, steam are coined by the public mints, and are on throughout the impenetrable future. | are giving aid and comfort to John The ryots will take the same weights | Bull in the most deadly war he ever waged against the independence of our country.

> But the disloyalty has not extended to the masses of the American people. willing to do so or not, there is John | They are fast becoming alive to the Bull coining the silver he has bought | danger that is sapping their prosperity. in America for half its money value or | They are indignant at the toryism of izing power of the monometallic octo pus. They are resolved in the good in the arrogance of undesert are filling trust, and to replace them with men who will realize that they have a country to serve and to save.

ROBERT W. HUGHES.

The cool weather common at this season of the year is the very best kind during which to repaint the buildings, fenc s and implements. By a very little outlay for ready-mixed paints, the salable value of every home can be greatly increased and comfort assured.

## MANAGEMENT OF BREEDING SOWS.

I breed young sows for first litters at from eight to twelve months old; I prefer them twelve months old when bred the first time, so they will be large, strong, and well developed when they farrow. I give them a good, warm, enough so that they will take plenty of exercise. I use small houses. My far- they have not the courage of their conrowing pens are eight by eight feet, victions, and as a rule take no interest four foot post behind and seven foot post in front, boarded tight, with made to take out to let in the sun and weather. I have no large hog house. These farrowing pens make good sleep-

I feed young sows liberally; all they will eat of bran, shorts and corn-meal. varying the proportions of the feed as an animal may require it. When oats are cheap enough to feed I like to feed equal parts of ground oats, ground corn and shorts This makes a good ration for young sows, pigs and old hogs as well. For hogs that are well matured I have for the last few winters fed finely-cut hay, corn meal and shorts, which has proved very satisfactory with me. This is always mixed, wet and fed in thick mass. I do not cook nor steam any feed for hogs. I mix it fresh as it is fed. I do not think there is much danger of your sows getting too fat .- W. E. Spicer, in Breeders'

## CREAM OF THE PRESS.

Hard Hits, Bold Sayings and Patriotic Paragraphs from Reform Papers-They are Worth the Price of One Paper a Whole Year.

Don't cry out against infidelity until you learn how to vote as you pray .-Farmers' Outlook.

Those Democratic roosters will get very tough before they have an opportunity to crow again .- National Re-

Figures cannot lie, but Democratic newspapers can juggle them so that they look almost 'queered "- Cumberland, Miss., Times. The only object the people had in

view, as shown by the election returns. was to skin Cleveland. He is skun!-Southern Mercury. Mrs. Astor has a \$60,000 dinner set.

for nabobs, etc,; still hundreds of fools, who are not worth \$60, vote to continue such.—Arkansas Populist.

Any kind of prosperity that is accompanied with five cent cotton and forty cent wheat is not the brand that is wanted or needed by the farmers.-National Reformer.

Cleveland evidently will not "view with alarm" the coming of the big Republican Congress. The members of that party have stood by him heretofore. - Missouri World.

Why should the government of the world be left to a gang of speculators who place property interests as of more importance than human life and lib erty !- Chicago Express.

We are confronted by two such utter inconsistencies, as enough and to spare, upon the one hand, while we have enforced idleness and starvation upon the other. - People's Advocate.

The day is fast approaching when human rights will be held more sacredly than property rights When that ar rives justice will be one of the cardinal virtues. - Industrial News.

Industry has been encouraged and commended for a thousand years-and yet there are millions of men in the United States who are begging for a chance to be industriors, - Chicago Sentinel.

During the year 1893 there were over 80,000 mortgage foreclosures and mere than 16,000 commercial failures in the United States. How long, O, Lord! how long must we submit to such gross outrages?- Weekly Dawn.

It takes a big hole for Mr. Cleveland less into legal tender rupees, held up to the money class. They are in emeute to crawl into, but he seems to have found one big enough to hold him. It looks, too, as if he had pulled the hole in after him. He has not chirped since the election. - Farmers' Voice.

> If poor Mr. Carlisle was so opposed to the free coinage of silver that he never made a speech or wrote a line in favor of it in his life, why did he vote for it in the House and in the Senate! Some cuckoo should explain this .-Atlanta Constitution.

Five million voters did not vote, in the late election. This is the number of men who were so disgusted with the old parties that they refused to vote. In '96 their disgust will ripen into conviction and they will vote people's ticket - People's Advocate.

When a poor girl gets six and onefourth cents for making a fine shirt, don't wonder if the brothel is chosen in preference to the "sweat shop." When society makes it more remunerative to live without virtue than with it then will vice and crime increase. One can live without virtue, but not without food. - Labor Advocate, Oshkosh.

The true reason why the people do not control public affairs is because in the political administration, and do not inform themselves. Owing to these causes they are at the mercy of corrupt party leaders and a subsidized venal press.—Pensacola Daily Times.

The Duluth Tribune says that the Imperial Mill of that place recently turned out in 24 hours 6,520 barrels of flour, a record exceeding that of any other mill in the world. It takes about 41 bushels of wheat to make a barrel of flour; so for the product of the day's run 29,340 bushels were required. At an average yield of 15 bushels per acre this would take the yield of 1,956 acres, or about six ordinary Minnesota farms if they were all sown to wheat. The value of the wheat ground into flour was about \$17.017.

Chauncey M. Depew, Henry Irving and Dr. Horace Howard Furness have become members of the Edwin Booth Shakespeare League of New York.