

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

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

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PAPERS.

Progressive Farmer, State Organ, Raleigh, N. C.
Caucasian, Raleigh, N. C.
Society, Hickory, N. C.
Sifter, Whitakers, N. C.
Dr. Home, Reaver Dam, N. C.
The Populist, Lumberton, N. C.
The People's Paper, Charlotte, N. C.
The Vestibule, Concord, N. C.
The Plow-Boy, Wadesboro, N. C.
Ovalle Blade, Peasant, 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.

EDITORIAL SUGGESTIONS.

Of course, you realize that you can't get out of the ruts with the same force needed to stay in them. It will make the team sweat to get out, may be; but the easier pulling comes after you get out.

Give the orchard and vineyard plenty of attention. The fruit and grape crop has been a partial failure for some time, both as to yield and profit, but it may not always be thus. Every farm, large and small, ought to have fruit trees.

Keep the back barnyard as neat as the front; have the manure pile, the old board pile, the rubbish pile, always under cover. Make the neatness of your place noticeable, and teach not only your own boys, but the whole neighborhood, lessons of beauty and thrift.

Sheep and hogs are good in orchards—hogs preferable to sheep, because they root the ground over and prepare it for an application of fertilizer. Neither class of stock is sufficient for the full amelioration of the soil to bring the orchard to its best productive capacity.

A farmer said before the Iowa Institute: "It has been proved that clover soil is as good to produce corn as the virgin soil. Farmers are just awakening to the importance of sowing all small grain fields to clover. It is the only wholesale fertilizer we have discovered."

Don't forget the meadows. They need food. Think what they are called upon to do, year after year—providing hay. Feed them! Haven't got enough manure? Use bone and potash then. Don't you see that you are asking the meadows to feed, not only the stock, but the other parts of the farm as well?

The Southern growers of peach trees say that it is impossible to successfully cultivate the peach without a free use of the pruning knife. Every winter they should be gone over, and the weak, starved shoots cut out. Only the strong, healthy, vigorous branches are left to bear leaves and flowers by the expert peach grower.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY ON THE FARM.

BY H. W. BUCKBEE, ROCKFORD SEED FARM, ROCKFORD, ILL.

Correspondence of the Progressive Farmer.

A START IN LIFE.

Do not look beyond your reach for wealth, when it lies all about you. In this wonderful age of improvement, you must move on in the line of march, or let your next door neighbor dig the jewels from the soil. Many of our young men are not contented with the beautiful old homestead, the green fields, and much that makes one so independent on the farm, but in their anxiety for gain push out to the large cities, or some distant land, where, in nine cases out of ten, they would have been happier and wealthier men had they put that same life and energy on the farm.

THE WORLD DEMANDS.

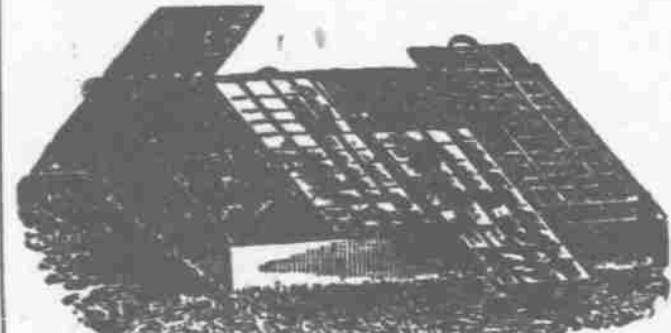
The world demands men who will work. The curse of our country to day is the multitudes of idle ones who demand not only a living but even luxuries thrown in.

START RIGHT.

Nothing in this life can be gained without hard work. Be careful in choosing an occupation; start right, and the outcome will be fruitfulness. If you are interested in your vocation, and are industrious, your work, even though hard will be a pleasure.

A WORD TO PARENTS.

Try and interest your boys in your work. To do this you must encourage them in their small beginning. Stake out one acre of land for your boy for his own use. By this I do not mean the poorest land on your farm, but the very best, and see also to commence with that it is well enriched. Start



BUCKBEE'S HOT BED FOR PLANTS.

them right, as the first year's trial will be apt to decide their future.

A FEW WORDS AS TO WHAT TO PLANT.

Put in something that is in demand, and that always commands good prices. How many farmers have first class seed corn that will test 95 per cent. when planting time arrives? A fine grade of seed corn that your neighbors know is right in every respect will prove a very profitable investment for you.

When you have an article to sell, give your customers something that is value received, and your trade is established. The same hints may be applied to all varieties of grain. There is some good income awaiting you at your very doors; seize your grand opportunity.

VEGETABLES FOR PROFIT.

There is always money to be made in growing early onions for bunching. Try a few of the best bottom sets to start with. They can be planted in rows one inch apart, fourteen inches between the rows, as soon as ground can be worked in the spring.

HOW TO PREPARE THE SOIL.

Do not plant any crop until you have first given proper attention to the preparation of your ground. Plow thoroughly and do not leave any dead furrows, unless ground is apt to overflow. If such be the case, it is best to back furrow every forty feet, leaving dead furrows to carry off surplus water. By continuing this method two seasons the land will be properly ridged, and will dry off quickly. This treatment applies to low lands only. Harrow the ground as soon as practicable, so as to pulverize all lumps; then plank one or both ways. If ground is not then in fine condition, harrow and plank again.

ONIONS FROM SEED.

Onions from seed are one of the most profitable crops that can be planted. They do best in a rich, light, loamy soil, and unlike most vegetables, succeed well when cultivated on the same ground for successive years. They may be planted as early in spring as the ground can be worked, allowing four pounds per acre. Sow thinly in drills about one-fourth inch deep, and one foot apart between the rows. When the young plants are strong enough, thin gradually so that they will stand about three inches apart, keeping the surface of the ground open and free from weeds by frequent hoeing, take care not to stir the soil too deeply or to collect it about the growing bulbs.

PEAS FOR MARKET.

Peas are also money makers, and should be planted the very first day

the spring that the ground can be worked, as a few days make a great difference in your returns. Three to four hundred dollars are often realized on the crop. One of the best early Peas is the Lightning Express, and for a heavy yield and earliness, they are hard to beat, as they ripen very evenly and are a sure cropper.

The sweetest early Pea for family use is American Wonder, or McLans Little Gem, and always command the very highest price in the market, but are not as heavy yielders as the Lightning Express. For market use, plant in rows three feet apart, sowing quite thickly in the row at a depth of three inches. From one to two bushels of seed are required to plant an acre in this way. By a succession of sowings, about two weeks apart, fine peas may be had all summer. By giving your best attention to this crop, keeping free from weeds and well cultivated, you will feel richly repaid.

MARKETING.

Care should be taken in having your peas picked at the proper time, as customers desire them fresh and tender. See that stock is clean, give good measure, and cover baskets with rhubarb leaves so that stock will present a clean and fresh appearance when offered for sale. By a little such care and forethought, you will very soon build up a reputation for your goods that will enable you to quickly dispose of them at the highest market price. When peas have all been marketed, plan your land and prepare for a crop of late Cabbage, and thus turn your soil to account each day of the season.

One of the best late Cabbages is the new Christmas King. Seed may be sown in May and transplanted to field last of June or first of July, three to three and one-half feet apart, so as to admit of cultivating with horse cultivator both ways. This crop needs rich soil and good cultivating while growing, thereby insuring your a profitable investment. These hints, with others which will suggest themselves to you, will I trust, crown your labor with success.

It may be disputed whether it is necessary to warm water for older animals, but all young stock should have water with the chill taken off of it to drink in winter. The digestion of young animals is weak, and drinking ice cold water makes it worse. It is this cold water that makes rough, staring coats on calves and colts, no matter how well they may be fed.

BRO. TYSON'S VIEWS

As to Political Matters—Some Suggestions Given.

Correspondence of the Progressive Farmer.

PROSPERITY, N. C.

In the recent election the People's party was partially successful, but not to the extent that their cause merits. I will submit a few remarks relative to the causes that doubtless prevented said success, (for the people were ripe for a flop) and how to obtain such success in future:

OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES.

1. The general opposition to a protective tariff.
2. Certain plans of the Farmers' Alliance, such as buying the railroads, sub-treasury plan, &c.
3. There was not a sufficiency of liberalism shown the negroes, or colored people.

The above three causes combined doubtless served as ghosts, and thus prevented many people from lighting in the People's party when they flopped.

THE REMEDY.

A conference should be called in the near future to meet at some central point, say the Capitol in each State, and representatives of the people from each county should be sent thereto. Said State conferences should appoint delegates to meet in a general conference at Washington City, or some other point, and there abandon all their technical differences as to sects and unite under one name, which should be the Populist party or the People's party. The basis should be sufficiently broad and liberal for all people, who are opposed to the heresies of the two old parties, and who desire an increase in the volume of the currency (the only measure that will set the wheels of industry moving), to come in and unite on said basis.

I will not consume space to give my views under the headings 1, 2 and 3, more than that there is a great necessity for us to unite under one name and for one general purpose—the procuring of legislation favorable to the great masses of the people.

BRYAN TYSON.

THE TRUE REMEDY FOR LYNCH LAW.

From the American Law Review of Boston and St. Louis.

In the United States by the State official reports for 1892, the last which have been compiled, there were 6,791 homicides. In that year for homicides and all other capital offences (number of latter not given) there were 107 executions by process of law and 237 by lynching. Taking the reports for ten years 1883-1892 the average has been more than two executions by lynching for one executed by law. * * * The cause of lynching is not a spirit of lawlessness. As a rule the men who participate in it wish ardently to enforce justice. The truth is society feels that it must protect itself. Whenever society has lost confidence in the promptness and certainty of punishment by the courts, then whenever an offence sufficiently flagrant is committed, society will protect itself by a lynching. There is the whole story. It is the case of the Vigilance committee of San Francisco over again.

THE REMEDY.

For lynching is to restore the confidence of society in the just, prompt and efficient trial and punishment of criminals. * * * The trial of a capital case when the prisoner is guilty, generally is not so much an investigation of the truth of the real matter at issue as a display of legal skill on the part of counsel which is usually sufficient to prevent the execution of the just sentence of the law.

Let the trial be speedy and the punishment, if there is a conviction, be prompt and certain. Remove the technicalities which render so many trials a travesty. Abolish the delays and continuances which baffle justice and which make punishment at the end of a long chase take on the appearance of revenge rather than justice. Do these things and not only lynching will disappear, but the grand annual total of over 10,000 capital offences will shrink wonderfully.

Take an ordinary trial for murder. The first step is delay. The second step is delay, and then as many more delays as possible. The clearer the guilt of the defendant, the more zeal our his counsel is, of course, for all the delay he can get. Witnesses may die or leave the country, or their memories of the transaction become less exact and the public sentiment in favor of the execution of the law becomes hopeless and is dulled. The remedy for this is to require the trial to be at the term at which the indictment is found. Or, if for any reason, a continuance is necessary, the term of the court should be adjudged, after the transaction of other business, to a day named in the continuance which shall be the earliest day practicable.

Then we come to the trial. There

EVERY POSSIBLE ADVANTAGE is given to the defendant and every possible disadvantage is imposed on the prosecution. The prisoner in most of the States is allowed many more challenges than this State. In North Carolina he is even allowed 23 while the State has only 4. The prisoner's guilt must be shown beyond reasonable doubt. Twelve jurors must concur in finding him guilty. He has the great advantage that erroneous rulings of the presiding judge in his favor, cannot be corrected; while a single erroneous ruling against him vitiates the whole proceeding. The sympathy of the jury in favor of a fellow being in jeopardy of his life is easily appealed to and readily evoked. Technicalities surround the trial from start to finish and are quickly availed of by skilled counsel, is one that is violated.

No wonder that under these circumstances conviction and punishment for a capital offence are

ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE

where the prisoner or his friends can procure able counsel and that society, feeling outraged at the useless expenditure for its courts, so often executes justice without the sanction of the law. In vain do the executive and legislative departments strive to lessen the growing evil. As long as the judicial department fails, or is prevented from promptly and justly investigating the charges and denouncing sentence upon the guilty, so long will this irregular species of justice grow and abound more and more.

The enormous disadvantages at which the State is placed in such trials and the numerous technicalities of which the prisoner can avail him were invented by the humanity of the courts at a time when the prisoner was neither allowed the benefit of counsel nor to cross-examine the witnesses against

him nor to have witnesses summoned in his own behalf unless he could pay for them. This state of things having long since ceased to exist, the disadvantages then imposed upon the State should also cease. It will be a

SUFFICIENT PROTECTION

for the innocent to retain the requirement that his guilt must be shown beyond a reasonable doubt and that the verdict of guilty can only be pronounced by the unanimous verdict of a jury. The sympathy of the jury for a fellow being on trial for his life will always be stronger than the desire to vindicate the outrage upon society, and such sympathy can always be readily appealed to by eloquent counsel. * * * The number of peremptory challenges should be reduced and an equal number, say six, allowed the State and the defendant. This has already been done in Illinois, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Florida and Colorado, while in Massachusetts the State has more challenges than the prisoner. Where, as in North Carolina, the prisoner has 23 challenges without any cause shown, in addition to all the challenges for cause, it practically amounts to his selecting the jury to try himself. He can almost always, with good management, get at least one friend on the jury to prevent the required unanimity.

Then the

STATE SHOULD BE ALLOWED

to except to erroneous rulings of the judge as well as the defendant and to appeal from a verdict of not guilty obtained by such erroneous rulings. This was formerly the law in North Carolina and elsewhere. It is, for potent reasons, necessary to return to it. As to the numerous technicalities which are so sure to be evoked for the prisoner the proper course is the one pointed out in the resolution adopted at the last meeting of the State Bar Association of Georgia, which was, in effect, "That, on all appeals in criminal as well as civil cases, the appellate court shall not grant a new trial for any error in the instructions to the jury, or in the allowance or disallowance of challenges, or in rulings upon evidence or in other rulings of the presiding judge, unless in shall appear to the satisfaction of the appellate court that such error probably and reasonably affected the result adversely to the appealing party." In common sense view of things it is clear that there should not be a new trial except in such cases.

Legal reforms rarely avail without the cordial support of the bar. * * *

Let these

REASONABLE REFORMS

be refused and society will continue in flagrant cases to dispense with judges, juries and lawyers in vindicating its right to protection against murderers and those who commit rape. The purpose in hanging a man is not to reform him, but to deter others. To have that effect the punishment must be prompt and certain whenever guilt is clear beyond all reasonable doubt. This principle, which is so often ignored by the courts, is the one which instinctively actuates lynching mobs. The principle is, in itself, right, and courts should act upon it and not leave it to be at once a motive and a plea for the illegal execution of justice.

WALTER CLARK.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE END IS NOT YET.

We briefly referred last week to the crushing Democratic defeat in Birmingham, Ala. The machine made candidates were beaten in every ward. All went down, bosses and heeled together—"in one red burial blent," so to speak. The people of Birmingham had got tired. They had also got angry.

All over the country it has been and is the same story. The people of Buffalo got tired and angry; where is Boss Sheenan? The people of Brooklyn got tired and angry; where is Boss McLaughlin? The people of New York City got tired and angry; where is Tammany? The people of North Carolina got tired and angry; where is Boss Ransom? In cities and States the tired and angry people have rolled up their sleeves and sent the rascals, big and little, to the rear.

Every now and then some rascal is heard comforting himself and his fellows with the announcement that this widespread popular revolt against political and administrative rascality has nearly spent its force. Not much. It is gathering new force all the time. There are worse times ahead for those fellows—much worse. The more prudent and discerning of them are already hurrying to cover.—Elizabeth City North Carolinian.

THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT PROBLEM.

"Harry Hinton" Likes Our Ideas About a Non-Partisan Judiciary.

Correspondence of the Progressive Farmer.

I rise to second the motion to your county government plan. I have said it before, and will say it again, that the Farmer's Alliance is the political salt wherewith the country will be saved (if saved at all) from all that plutocracy and mammon implies. The non-partisan idea is the sword which will cut the gordian knot which binds the people in slavery. All the executive and judicial officers are from the functions of their offices and the trend of their duties, non-partisan, or should be. What is a legitimate party for? To propagate certain principles and policies to be enacted into law. Whose business is this? The business of the people. What is the legislator's duty? To crystallize said principles into law. I have said it before, and say it again, that our governmental system is subverted and turned topsy turvy from all the true intents of its founders. The people no longer rule. Their votes is a nullity. A few degenerate party leaders rule the people, and like galley slaves they bend their backs to the lash.

Back to the point: A non-partisan executive and judiciary to be chosen from all three parties. This would represent the whole people. They execute the law, not party, and therefore should be neutral as to party law and party principles. It is none of their business. It is the business only of the people, the source of all law and power. In accordance with these old-time land marks the magistrates, the county commissioners and the judiciary should be divided among at least three parties to make abortive a close compact party power.

The situation makes this advisable. Fortunately, too, it is the evolution of one of the grandest principles that has occurred since the dawn of history. Washington lamented party evil. All writers have said party was an evil. Most all free countries have sunk beneath party wrangle. It is an evil which no statesman could find a means to obviate. It must go on with a horde of office seekers and base men accelerating its motion. The Farmer's Alliance steps upon the political arena and solves the problem. None but the people and the law makers have ought to do with party. It remains now to crystallize this undisputed principle into law.

It was the duty of the farmers to have attended to this matter long ago. They and some political men of other professions made the Constitution and the government what it was, and it was their duty to see that it went not wrong. They are to blame for delivering over their creation to schemers and bad men. None of our rights have been bequeathed to us by parties. All of our woes are the outgrowth of parties lead by corrupt and corrupting men. Have we civil rights and civil liberty? No party gave it as a matter of principle honest and true. Have we religious liberty? No sect gave it to us which was in the ascendant. Will we lose our rights and liberties? It will be by parties and sectarians. Then strike a blow at party power and you sap the foundation stone of the money power and of sectarianism. Parties are good for the people, for officers of the law baneful indeed. Wish we had time to evolve this non-partisan principle more plainly and to show its beneficial workings to its fullest extent when properly crystallized into law.

I have heard that H. G. Ewart is a candidate for United States Senate. That is well. He is a big man and rides always above the storm. What he thinks he owes to his State and to his people he will do—he has the courage of his convictions. I have known him and watched him for a time. It makes a man small it matters not however great his powers may be, to surrender his best thought to outside pressure. Ewart is not small in that way. However, being a Populist and a red-eyed calamity howler, I suppose it is none of my business, but I can be allowed to express myself by passing a tribute of respect to the several good and great men whom I have heard were candidates on the Republican side, but whom I happen not to know so well.

W. R. LINDSAY.

Those who are willing to make slaves of their children by interest bearing bonds, deserve nothing for themselves but to be slaves. Let us hope the children will have courage and honor to throw off the yoke.—Chicago Express.