

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

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

Vol. 10.

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No. 10

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PAPERS.

Progressive Farmer, State Organ, Raleigh, N. C.
Caucasian, Hickory, N. C.
Battler, Whitakers, N. C.
Our Home, Reaser Dam, N. C.
The Populist, Lumberton, N. C.
The People's Paper, Charlotte, N. C.
The Vestibule, Concord, N. C.
The Flow-Boy, Wadesboro, N. C.
Osaw Blade, Peanut, 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.

Solitary confinement in a dark stable has a tendency to make a horse vicious. It affects the brain, as it does the brain of a human being in such confinement.

If you have a stony or gravelly point in the pasture that produces nothing, stimulate it with a dressing of horse manure in which there is plenty of grass seed.

The time to kill weeds in the potato field is when they first start. Weeds that have been permitted to grow large have done the crop about all the harm they can do.

One very common mistake made by owners of clay farms is tramping them when wet, and cases are not rare where there has been almost a failure of a crop from this cause alone.

When hogs are fed upon alfalfa, they can be finished up nicely on Egyptian corn, and in some sections where alfalfa grows, this corn grows better than any other fat-producing grain.

Young animals should be fed considerable bulk in order to develop the stomach. Heifer calves especially should be fed considerable bulky food. When concentrated food alone is fed, the stomach is contracted.

There should be a remedy somewhere; much of our seed wheat is wasted when we sow one and one fourth bushels to the acre and get in return but 10 or 20. Experiments show that a grain of wheat produces forty fold. Every pound should bring 40.

What is the sense of putting the profitless field again to the plow? We see fields every day which could be turned into meadows or pastures with great profit, which now returns nothing but loss. Give them to the stock; to rest and recuperation.

An Illinois farmer last year made a test of the value of wheat by feeding to swine and with the following result: Sept. 15, 18 pigs weighed 1975 lbs. Sept. 20, these same pigs weighed 2500 lbs., having received nothing but 1650 lbs. of crushed wheat. Taking the market price for hogs at 5c, it would make the value received for the wheat \$26 25 or over 95c per bushel.

IF CHRIST CAME TO CONGRESS.

The Hon. M. W. Howard, Congressman from Alabama, Defends Himself Against the Attacks of the Plutocratic Press and Points Out the Great Source of Unjust and Corrupt Legislation.

Correspondence of the Progressive Farmer. NEW YORK, April 9, 1895.

When a man enters Congress he must choose one of two things. If he wishes to be courted and feted by Washington society, if he desires the praise of the plutocratic press, if he is looking after fat places for his relations and friends, if his heart longs for the smiles of aristocracy and the fawning of sycophants, he has only to be the willing tool of plutocracy and all these things are within his easy grasp. If thus he chooses, his future pathway is strewn with flowers, and for him there is the purple and fine linen of Devils.

On the other hand, if he champions the cause of the people, and stands up for the Nation's toilers and antagonizes shysters who are enslaving the honest yeomanry of the country, he will be called a crank, an agitator and an Anarchist.

He will be scorned by society, maligned, abused and ridiculed by the plutocratic press and treated discourteously and snubbed by those in power, and given to understand that he has no influence with the administration.

This condition confronts every man who is chosen to represent the people, and he must become an ally of the aristocracy of wealth, and desert the people, or stand up for the rights of the people and be hated by the money power. Surrounded by lobbyists and corruptionists, with unlimited money to purchase votes, with avenue after avenue to luxury and ease continually open to the mental vision, surrounded by vice and profligacy, is it to be wondered at that so many of our public men fall victims to the temptation, and forget the poor toilers who labor in the mines and factories, the vine yards and the fields, and who are looking to their leaders in such intense, tearful suspense? Here lies the great danger. This is the very root of the evil, the source of all our ills.

So long as the trusts and monopolies hold such unlimited power, just so long will our legislation become more corrupt and vicious. The greedy, unscrupulous, grasping trusts have entered the halls of Congress and they have polluted the men whom the people have trusted, and instead of a government by the people, it is a government by a money oligarchy. The capital city of our nation is reeking with rottenness; corruption and bribery stalk hand in hand with luxury and licentiousness. The man who sells his vote loses his honor and becomes the prey of vicious habits. Once started on the downward road there is no stopping, and he becomes the easy tool of the money power. Thus it has come to pass that the Congress of the United States is ever ready to foster the robber trusts while the people are starving. We talk of reform along certain lines, we hold monster meetings and petition Congress for the passage of certain laws in the interest of the people, and we wait and fondly hope for good wholesome legislation, when the very men who are to pass the laws have sold themselves to the money changers. We must break the hold which the money power has upon this nation ere we can hope for reform. We must scourge the shysters from the capital even as Christ scourged the money changers from the temple, and we must turn out the unfaithful servants, and with them the corruptionists, the lobbyists, the rogues and prostitutes who make of the great capitol building at Washington a veritable den of thieves. If we would have the stream pure we must purify the head waters, so if we would have just laws passed in the interest of the men and women who have produced the wealth of this nation, we must work a reformation among those who give us the laws.

With an earnest desire to reveal to the American people this most shocking state of affairs and to show them the source of the great danger which menaces us, I wrote my book "If Christ Came to Congress." The pictures there drawn are no doubt vivid and startling, but this is because they are true—taken from real life. The plutocratic press all over the country is heaping abuse and vituperation on me for drawing aside the veil so that the voters of this country might look upon this shocking scene of corruption, shame and debauchery, and I have been threatened with ostracism by Washington society and expulsion from Congress because of the revela-

tions and exposures I have made, but in spite of all this, I propose to wield my pen and raise my voice in behalf of the honest toilers who have elected me to Congress, and to "cry aloud and spare not" until every man in the land shall be acquainted with true situation and stirred to action.

Let me conclude with a picture of the closing scenes of the session of Congress which expired March 4th. It was the holy Sabbath day, and the church bells were ringing merrily over the city. In the capitol, champagne flowed like water. Committee rooms became temporary brothels. Women of ill repute swarmed the corridors and sang songs in the public restaurants with inebriated Congressmen. "I have seventy-five dozen glasses out," said Tom Murray, the disgusted caterer of the House restaurant. "That tells the story of the committee rooms better than any words I could utter."

In front of the main door is a perfect cloud of gentlemen interested in legislation. Some of the faces are familiar and have been seen here for the last twenty years. Some are comparatively new. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars are to be won or lost within the next few hours.

Around at the other door are more lobbyists and among them are some women. Backed up against the marble pillars everywhere are members but-ton-holed and on the defensive. Some of these women are notorious. The very fact that they are brought to bear upon any item of legislation is enough to stamp it with condemnation.

There were poker games in the committee rooms, and the side boards were stocked with the best liquid refreshments which could be bought with the contingent fund. There were the House and Senate bars, where every one from the most respected citizen to the lowest strumpet could obtain a drink.

An aged Senator passed into a private room with a hilarious member of the demi-monde on each arm.

A Congressman was carried away by friends fighting drunk. A woman, with her daintily booted foot elevated on a committee table and a glass of champagne elevated in her hand, was singing a merry song, while a dozen members and their friends sat around smoking and enjoying the society of the real lady. But this is enough. I will cease. All of this beneath the jeweled dome, between the marble walls of the temple of liberty, amid the royal surroundings of art expressed in bronze and marble and the exquisite touch of the painter's brush.

God pity the people when such scenes as these are possible. "When the wicked rule, the people mourn."

Sons of Sires who bled for liberty, beware, for even now, if you will only listen you may hear the clank of slavery's chains which are being forged for you and your posterity.

Toilers of America, this is a goodly land. We are vastly superior in number to the hosts of Shylocks, so let us go up and possess it.

Ere it is too late let us vote for freedom. M. W. HOWARD

The farmers of Spokane Co., Wash., are not satisfied to talk economy and reform in the laws they live under, but united in a demand on the legislature for at least 10 changes which will relieve them of useless officeholders and reduce expenses connected with others.

TARHEEL EDITORIAL TALK.

It is said that the late Mr. Worth, of Paris, died in a fit. He spent most of his life and achieved his distinction in giving women fits.—*Wilmington Star*.

It is said that a small white boy ran away from his home at the Cabarrus Mills barefooted with his father's shoes on. We could not learn his name.—*Concord Standard*.

C. F. King representing the St. Louis Republic, and J. L. Ramsey, editor of THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, are in the city to day, and during our absence from the office they left evidences of their having called and renewed their acquaintance. If they did not know us very well before, it is an evident fact that they "found us out" this time.—*Durham Sun*.

A Congressman is expected to do everything for a constituent, from acting as his escort to the top of Washington Monument to getting him the fat appointment of Minister to Dahomey, but all records are broken in the case of Representative Curtis, of Kansas, who has been asked by a woman in his district to look up a recreant lover whom she believes to be in the neighborhood of the Capitol.—*Buffalo News*.

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.

With coal miners averaging 27 cents a day, the Hocking Valley needs to put a letter S before its name.—*N. Y. Voice*.

Carlisle is reported as having the grippe. Rothchild also has a grip on Carlisle and the treasury.—*Peoples Forum*.

Money good enough to pay a man for holding the plow handle's good, honest and sound enough to pay any other debt on earth with.—*Beloit Call*.

If it was a matter of rustling for himself and earning his bread by the sweat of his brow, where would a modern millionaire be "at"?—*Star and Kansan*.

Both the Democratic and Republican parties claim that Congress has no right to give the people free coinage of silver without England's consent.—*Industrial News*.

We are getting down to a pretty point when we must pay a delegation of 9 men \$100,000 to go to Europe to ask other nations if we can coin silver.—*Farmers' Outlook*.

Whenever a man learns that the commercial value of the material that has the money stamp is not the value of the money itself which value is law made, the money question is solved to him!—*People's Advocate*.

A few years ago a good darkey was worth \$2,000 in this land of freedom. A foreign princelet, if sound and of good pedigree brings about \$2,000,000.—*Arena, Hartford City, Ind.*

International bi-metalism means reconing our present silver money into larger dollars—in other words, making fewer of them. Another contraction scheme, pure and simple.—*Missouri World*.

It looks as if Europe were combining against America, and it is not much to be wondered at. Our government appears to be run somewhat more in the interests of Europe than in the interests of the American people.—*Farmers' Voice*.

The friends of reform throughout the state should not neglect the importance of organizing Alliances everywhere. The Alliance is the most important factor in the reform movement. Let the Alliance work be pushed incessantly.—*Southern Mercury*.

Cleveland's secret deal with the enemies of the nation was a more treasonable act than was ever perpetrated by Benedict Arnold or any other spy in the employ of our enemies. If patriots were at the head of the army such a traitor would be tried by court martial and shot.—*Chicago Express*.

Sheep must have plenty to eat the year round. That should never be forgotten; and it means that the utmost care must be exercised to furnish feed both in winter and summer. Care must be exercised especially in summer droughts.

ADVANCED THOUGHT, OR THOUGHT ADVANCED; WHICH?

Correspondence of the Progressive Farmer. Ever since the legislature adjourned I have been studying about it. I see the color liners say it was the most diabolical set that ever made laws for this generation before. That twenty years of peace and plenty will now be followed by a period of darkness and witchcraft. The defenders say we have done what you have done before us and nothing more. So there it goes.

Three horses, all abreast, were pulling in the team, old Black, old Bay and old or young Grey. When old Black would pull old Bay would fly back, and when old Grey lightened his traces the other two old jades would fly back. And I verily believe that some times one did not know which horse he was, anyhow.

They showed the kindness of their hearts in taking care of the State's unfortunate's most sumptuously. Do they not deserve praise for that?

They, under the constant attendance and instruction of the President of the University, being paid over \$200 a month while in this service, appropriated \$20,000 for higher education out of the public school fund. Was not that something to make a fellow's bosom swell with State pride?

They tried to turn all the rascals out, and if the team had not been so balky they would have put good honest fodder pullers in their places. What objection can you raise to that?

But the shabbiest thing they did, and the one which fills the color liners with barrels of wrath, is the fact that they would not stop work and stamp the streets of Raleigh with high heeled boots and cotton socks in honor of Bob Lee and George Washington, and upon that they went on and worked one-half hour longer than they were wont to do, in honor of Fred Douglas.

Now this Frederick Douglas was a runaway nigger, and they say a *mixthentionist*. Mixthention is something bad, I expect. I have never seen one who was in favor of it, but I am told that Grover Cleveland pulls that way. All men are ready to make a scapegoat of old Grover and pinch him black and blue, and so he deserves it. But he has made his jack and laughs them to scorn.

When first old Grover and Uncle Fred met there was an affecting scene. I cannot tell it now without my eyeballs swimming in tears. 'Twas at the dinner table.

"Good morning, Mr. Douglas," says Grover. The Africa and the America meets this auspicious day. Now is my cup filled to the brim, thou son of freedom.

"Mr. Cleveland, I am glad to meet you. Glad to know a man in whose bosom glows those kindly sentiments so characteristic of John Brown and Charles Sumner. Your mixthention in New York I shall never forget."

Grover says: "Mr. Douglas, full six thousand years have rolled by and we have met before. Now come let's dry our tears and drench our sorrows in a bowl of the pure juice of the vine."

"Before we do that, Mr. President, here's my lady, Caucasian brown; what joys and sorrows we feel let her share. She remembers your magnanimity well in recognizing my race in the division of public office."

"Very well, Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Douglas will discuss domestic matters while we discuss affairs of state."

So old Grover and Uncle Fred, after shaking hands five times across the table and sharing such joys as made tears well up in their eyes, which they wiped away with the table cloth when their bandannas had slipped to the floor, grew more familiar as the wine grew more familiar and entered into a political compact such as Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, was unable to form with a Republican President around the same table. Three cheers for Grover!

Come, now, if it be a fact that it is a disgrace to work like a "nigger" in honor of a nigger, it is equally as disgraceful not to play like a white man in honor of a white man, and that too, when hired at \$4 a day. I don't know how to take it, anyway. But they say it was disgraceful some way, and I guess they know.

LAW AND ORDER.

Correspondence of the Progressive Farmer. "The inviolability of the law!" Human law, which has sent men to the dungeons of solitary imprisonment for the crime of speaking truths, for defending virtue, for their devotion to the cause of justice, for presuming to obey the dictates of reason and conscience, rather than the mandates of tyranny. We are called upon to advocate and promote.

"The permanent establishment of the law," which has, does now, and will again, outrage humanity in many ways so long as human law-makers remain human, or less than divine. Why should we advocate *permanency* for human laws? What are they but constitutions, decrees, judgments, usages of the fact? Is there to be no progress? Did the dead past better appreciate our needs, anticipate our wishes with greater certainty than the living present? The laws of human government even when they are made by the unanimous choice of a free and intelligent people, do not transcend the enlightenment of their time; they are but the choice of the people of yesterday or the men of a more remote past. Aye we expected to respect a human law because of its antiquity? Because it is an old and long-tolerated law? Are we expected to admit that because it was the choice of the people of the last century, of the day before yesterday, it should be the governing law of to-day, of the day after to-morrow, of the next century? Heaven forbid it! Change is the order of progress. Change "law and order" whenever error is discovered in the existing law and order. Change and change and change until perfect justice reigns, and there be no law but the law of universal love. Change peacefully for the better, if we can; change forcibly for the better, if we must.

Human laws, if they are deserving of respect, have their authority from the governed. Law is a servant of the people; the people are not servants of the law. Compliance with the rule of government which has been made by the people, is the first duty of citizenship. Obedience to such law should be enforced. No such duty can be rightfully demanded as to laws directly or indirectly made by and for the service of a small portion of the people governed.

E. STILLMAN DOUBLEDAY.

WHAT IS AN EARTHQUAKE.

Recent earthquakes have attracted the attention of M. Meunier, the well-known geologist, who has made experiments as to the cause of earthquakes in general, and actually experienced one at Nice. He declares that in spite of Humboldt's and other fine descriptions nothing short of an apprenticeship in earthquakes will enable a man to encounter one without emotion. At first vague rumblings are heard, then distinct noises under the ground, which culminate in a series of irregular and indefinite shocks. At Nice only three shocks, running were felt, but in Atlanta, in Greece, lately, as many as 365 shocks occurred one day.

Earthquakes are not isolated phenomena, but associated, as a rule, and shocks are felt over vast areas. The shocks wreck house, bridges and engineering works and produce fissures in the soil or circular pits which soon fill with water. At Seville, in 1884, a crack opened so suddenly as to split a large tree from the root to the branches, leaving one half growing on each brink.

When the shock occurs beside the sea a flood wave overwhelms the land, strewing fish and vessels on the shore, as at Lisbon in 1755.

The moral effect of the shock is even worse than the physical, for a panic often occurs and a disposition to doubt everything, as well as bodily sickness and loss of equilibrium. The motion of the soil is compounded of a horizontal and vertical impulse, which at Charleston, in 1886, threw a train off the line, and at Rio Bamba, in 1797, ejected the remains of the dead from their graves near the city to a height of several hundred feet.

Not long ago, says a writer, we watched a driver as he managed a nervous, high strung, trotting-bred colt, which for the first time found itself in a busy street with steam cars puffing electricity snapping and hissing, teams rumbling and everything in confusion. Evidently the two were firm friends, for while fear was manifest in every movement, the kind word of the man in the carriage carried assurance and inspired courage. It was as good an illustration of confidence as is often seen.

After supper read "Bilkins" to the children and explain to them the great political issues "Betsy and Bilkins" wrangle over.

HARRY HINTON.

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