

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

Largest Circulation of any Paper in the South Atlantic States.

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

RALEIGH, N. C., OCTOBER 8, 1895.

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PAPERS.

Progressive Farmer, State Organ, Raleigh, N. C.
The Farmer, Raleigh, N. C.
The Ruralist, Raleigh, N. C.
The Agriculturist, Raleigh, N. C.
The Farm and Garden, Raleigh, N. C.
The Progressive Farmer, Raleigh, N. C.
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AGRICULTURE.

The difference in the cost of growing one crop and a poor one is very small. The difference in the final result is often the wide one between profit and loss. A little more fertility and a more cultivation turn the loss into profit. Perhaps barley would be a good crop one who desire to decrease the acreage. Barley requires stronger manure than wheat, and clay land is the best for it. With equally good soil and irrigation, it should yield more bushels per acre than wheat.

SMART ON FARMING.

Correspondence of the Progressive Farmer.
CHAPTER II
SEdge HILL, N. C.
Our motto and watchword at Sedge Hill Farm and Experiment Station is "Economy." I use it in my every day business just the same as Katharine uses salt to make her bread taste right. We could not live without economy any more than we could live on wind and water and campaign speeches. I write on this subject at this time because it is the foundation stone of a farmer's success, and without it no farmer can live out his earthly existence in true happiness, free from want. But whatever you may want you had best not want economy. I would not wish what I am going to say now to be made public, at least I do not want Katharine to get hold of it; but she is not altogether as economical in some things as I think she should be; for instance, when I went to town last week, she sent six chickens with me from the poultry yard, and I sold them for ten cents a piece and invested the proceeds in equal parts of sugar and coffee; and in all probability we will have to buy more in less than two months. But when I complain at such extravagance as this, Katharine says that the reason she uses so much sugar along now, is that she is trying to put away a large quantity of preserves and such like, and that it will not take so much sugar when the fruit season is past. We always try to use the strictest care in purchasing our family groceries. Nothing is bought unless it is an absolute necessity, and we sell everything

A FINE SEED FARM.

Correspondence of the Progressive Farmer.
Now that the harvest season is practically over, and such an abundant one it has been, the results must seem very gratifying as we look back on those days of careful thought and continual toil. How was this wonderful crop accomplished? We can all unite in saying that nature's element had much to do with it, but in addition, comes cultivation and planting stock, certainly the latter comes in for a good bulk of the praise. For see what strides of advancement have been made both as to yield and quality. Corn easily yielding over 100 bushels per acre on an average, in many sections. Oats 125 bushels per acre is truly marvelous, while wheat, rye, barley and all general field crops form a rear guard of unusual strength. But just look at the array of garden products. Every State and county fair, as well as all exhibitions, have been crowded with the choicest products from the market and family garden. It all goes to show that we are reaching a new era of advanced agricultural and horticultural interest. I have received testimonial letters from thousands of my customers in almost every country testifying in glowing terms—the results obtained by planting Buckbee's seeds.

Now comes the time when all farmers and gardeners are commencing to plan for next year, and first of all comes in their mind, seed. Is that which you have been planting for years good enough? By all means, no. It is absolutely necessary that a change be made occasionally and then to get the latest improved and very best stock obtainable.

Buckbee's Seed and Plant Guide for 1896 (mailed to all regular customers January 1st, and is free to all intending buyers for the asking), portrays with accuracy the products of the Rockford Seed Farms. Tells all about the great oat, Illinois, which produced from 100 to 150 bushels per acre in 1895. The new corn, Buckbee's Colossal, which gave an average yield of over 100 bushels to the acre in many sections.

The valuable novelties in the garden and flower seed line will be attractive to every one, while the array of plant novelties will be of much pleasure to all lovers of the beautiful.

Now is the time to begin plans for next year; don't put off until too late. Take time by the forelock and make the harvest of 1896 stand out as an example of the wonders which the agricultural and horticultural world can accomplish.

H. W. BUCKBEE,
Rockford Seed Farms, Rockford, Ill.

An exchange says that if a cow gets choked with an apple or potato, holding up its head and breaking an egg in its mouth is a sure cure. The same remedy is recommended for horses under similar circumstances.

SMART ON FARMING.

Correspondence of the Progressive Farmer.
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that we can possibly do without. In this way we can generally save enough money during the year to pay our tax. We don't use money for any other purpose. But notwithstanding the stringency of money and the cry of "hard times," Katharine and me feel pretty sold.

We were just counting up the other day what we will be able to purchase with our dried fruit and blackberries. But I want to say right here, for the benefit of farmers, that I for one mortally despise to pick blackberries, for 60 days at noon when I wish to take a quiet snooze, Katharine will pick up her bonnet and the baskets, and say, "Come on Alex" (she calls me Col. Smart when we have company), and I come. There is no need for me to say that I have the headache, rheumatism, or anything else, it is no excuse with Katharine. But I am thankful that I am through that period of trouble for this season, and as I was saying, we will soon be enjoying the fruits of our labor in the shape of a whole lot of new "factory checked" shirts and dresses. "Every bitter has its sweet."

Now, if anyone has the least doubt that what I have said on the subject of Economy is not true, they can come to Sedge Hill and judge for themselves; and when they see what I have accomplished in only a few years, by the use of economy on the farm, they will be fully convinced of the truth of what I have said. Now, fellow farmers, if you want to run a large and profitable business, as we do, on small capital, with cheap labor, and very little or no fertilizer, use Economy.

COL. ALEX SMART
P. S.: I shall write on labor next week, although it is out of the season of the year for that subject. I hope the readers of THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER will preserve the copy in which the letter appears for future reference.

C. A. S.
Let no farmer buy staples he can raise himself. He is paying another the profit that he should have. He should go to market neither for his garden truck, his fruit, his berries, nor his meat; in fact, a farmer can live almost wholly within himself if he will, and live on that which is fresher and better.

SHE WILL DO WELL.

"Draws for a living, and yet received into good circles."

This appeared in connection with the artist of New York who reports says will marry Miss Irene Langhorne, a reigning Virginia belle. Evidently the writer thought it somewhat strange that a man who had to work for his living should be entitled to recognition in what's known as first circles, when in fact they are nature's noblemen of the world over. How much more manly to draw or even dig for a living than to be drawing on the father of the bride for meat and bread. No woman will be happy with a man who hasn't some useful and honorable work to do. The Virginia belle shows her good sense in selecting a drawer rather than a dude, a worker, rather than an idler, for life's companion. "May they live long and prosper"—Durham Sun.

A PROPHECY.

It has always been the policy of the goldbugs to abandon every other issue when they are in danger themselves. They will hold a caucus over the question of free coinage, and this will probably be the result. Now, suppose the next Congress is composed of a Democratic House and a Republican Senate. The Democratic House will pass a free coinage bill and send it to the Republican Senate. The Senate will hold a caucus and decide that it will never do for the Democrats to save the country by fathering such a measure, and they will kill it. Following this action they will cook up another free coinage bill, couched in a little different language, pass it and send it to the Democratic House, where it will, in turn, be destroyed, partly because the Democrats will not want to have it said that the Republicans saved the country, and partly for revenge. Thus the Wall Street barrel will be rolled over the silver man again, and the two old parties will swear that they have kept their pledges to the people; that they have passed a free coinage measure and that the opposition destroyed it. That's the way they always work things when they have Wall Street to engineer the deal. When Napoleon took charge of a battle he always cut the enemy in two and then wiped out the right and left wings. That's the way it is done by the moneyed men of the United States, and the tactics are generally good.—Carson Appeal.

ALLIANCE WORK IN THE EAST.

Bro. D. P. Meacham Has Been On a Lecturing Tour.

Correspondence of the Progressive Farmer.

RALEIGH, N. C.
Arriving in Washington at 7:35 p. m., August 10, we found Bro. Hodges, of Old Ford, in waiting for us, with horse and buggy. After an hour's ride we reached Old Ford, seven miles from Washington. Old Ford is an old settlement, and has a fine academy and a beautiful church, served this year by Bro. McNamara, a very popular and zealous minister, devoted to the interests of his charge, and a true reformer, contending for justice and brotherly love in this world as well as in that which is to come. We found the Alliance at Old Ford in a prosperous condition, and well up in all that goes to make up a live Alliance, under the fostering care and push of Bro. Edgar Hodges, who had run ahead of us and reorganized Cedar Grove Alliance, eight miles west.

Bro. J. W. Leggett had likewise reorganized Latham Alliance, at which we were to speak August 7th, but were rained out.

After speaking at Cedar Grove August 14th, we were conveyed to Washington, on our way to Beaver Dam, by Bro. Whichard, a new recruit, who we think will push Cedar Grove to the front.

We found a delightful resting place in the family of Bro. Eourn at Beaver Dam, and after lecturing that Alliance we were conveyed to Acersville by Bro. Woolard. Acersville has lived and prospered through all the sickly season, having on hand a good fund as a backing for her Sub Business Agency.

Brother T. I. Waters, County President, was happy to announce the final settlement of an old claim for cotton bagging purchased some years ago, and which had given the Alliance no little trouble.

From here we were conveyed to Hunter's Bridge, where we found Bro. Olen and three other faithful brethren keeping the fire burning on the altar of truth.

Bro. W. W. Campbell here took charge of us conveying us to Woodards' Bath and Yatesville subs. We reorganized at Bath on Saturday, August 24th, and on Monday 26th, met a few brethren at Yatesville, but this point we found too Democratic to reorganize, as it was claimed by some that the "Alliance had gone into politics," concluded to let it stay in politics.

Bro. Gerkins was on hand with a conveyance to move us to Pantego. Here we found Bro. M. T. Whitley, a live and true Allianceman, who had struggled long and hard against a spirit of indifference which prevailed among the brethren of a once strong and powerful Sub Alliance. In the bosom of this good family we nestled for several days. Sister Whitley was on the alert at all times to see that nothing should be wanting in order to make our few days' sojourn in the family exceedingly comfortable. On Wednesday night August 28th, a goodly number met in their commodious academy building, a house and accommodations for an academy that does great credit to their spirit of enterprise. We proceeded to reorganize Pantego Alliance with eleven good, true and determined brethren, with a bright prospect of permanent growth.

Head of Pungo being the next objective point, Bro. Whitley, with mule and buggy, set out with us up through and over a juniper causeway road, which shook the color out of our hat band, with no worse accident than that of getting brother Whitley's mule baptized in an effort to lead the fool across a bridge that was under way of repair. As no bones were broken, and as immersion is the favorite mode of baptism in that locality where there is "much water," we proceeded on our way rejoicing, in hope of finding a good resting place, which we found with Bro. Rufus Allen, whose only objection to the Alliance was that it had gone into politics.

We sought to get in an hour of time somewhere on Saturday, and at some place where we could make our talk, but found the preachers very skittish lest we should have a crowd. Seeing that we had the "world, the flesh and the devil" against us, we resolved to speak at Bro. W. N. Davis' at 9 o'clock a. m., before the preachers could get out, which we did, and reorganized Head of Pungo, 1373.

We were conveyed back to Bro. Whitley's, at Pantego, in order to sail on Sunday with Bro. Jno. C. Jarvis down Pungo and across to Oregon, a trip in a sail boat of about twenty

miles, to the Springer farm, where we found the irrepressible R. H. Lain and a sumptuous dinner both awaiting us. We here got an insight as to the trouble at Oregon, and soon made up our mind that an Alliance controlled by persons who would not defend, but rather fight the Ocala demands was not best to encourage reform, and concluded that Aurora and Oregon would work better consolidated, so we did not reorganize Oregon.

Moving to Aurora Thursday, September 5th, we found that they were alive and had put on new "armor plate," and were in for the war. Politically the free silver spirit prevails almost universally among the enlightened conservative Democrats.

On reaching Edwards' Mills Saturday, September 7th, we domiciled with our tried and faithful Brother, Dr. B. Sully who, although for several years suffering from the effects of a serious wound received during the war, and which has recently caused the loss of a limb is still in the harness, and as full of zeal as ever. It was very little trouble to reorganize at Edwards' Mill, which we did, and we believe the Alliance at this point will grow. The outlook for Beaufort county is now good; the Order is in good working trim, with sixteen subs and the old county debt paid off.

We rested with brother W. N. Long and lady, on our way to Glead, Sunday and Monday. This is the place at Blount's Creek where Gen. D. H. Hill fought a battle with the Union forces stationed at Newbern during the war, a hotly contested affair in which the Confederates were victorious.

The morning of September 10th found me too sick to do justice to the subject in hand; but we drew a check on Bro. Billy Branch, ex Congressman, who, with Major Blount, was on hand, and he responded with a speech of some thing over an hour. His zeal for the success of the Alliance movement is still alive, and there is a great deal of good work in Bro. Billy Branch, as people are pleased to call him, and if he will allow his people to handle him his days of usefulness are just begun. Illness of his good wife called him from the meeting before its close; but we cherish the fond hope that nothing of a serious character has resulted from the affliction.

While at Blount's Creek we had the pleasure of listening to a sermon scoring our people for their "unrest," grumbling about hard times, and the preacher affirmed that they had all the comforts of life ever enjoyed by any people, and that all this complaint was sin, that nobody was suffering for anything. But take care, he had taken up a collection not twenty minutes before for an old suffering woman). And the congregation was well filled with boys, girls, young ladies and lads that needed to be in school. It was to say, "You poor, grumbling devils, be quiet; don't you grumble because banks, trusts and monopolies skin you of all your substance. You must keep quiet. It is grumbling at Providence if you resist the grinding exactions of monopoly."

Well, as a hired ministry are pensioners upon the bounty of the money power, they will serve the money power. They can't avoid it. No hiring can expect to antagonize his master and succeed.

So soon as the ministry now in charge of the Holy Catholic Church, raise their voices against the crying, crushing popular sins of this age, they will be asked to resign, and they know it. We regard Dr. Thompson's remarks as applying, not to the Church, but to the menials who have usurped control of Christ's Holy Church in the world.

FOR SO-CALLED STATESMEN TO THINK ABOUT.

James G. Blaine, while living, the acknowledged leader of the Republican party in statesmanship, in his speech delivered in Congress February 7, 1878, said: "I believe gold and silver coin to be the money of the Constitution; indeed the money of the American people anterior to the Constitution. No power was conferred on Congress to declare either metal should not be money. Congress has, therefore, in my judgment, no power to demonetize silver any more than to demonetize gold."

A very satisfactory means of preventing loss from the onion maggot is in the use of kaint, which has a considerable insecticide value. It should be applied about the roots of the plants, five hundred pounds to the acre; or as a solution one pound to the gallon of water, and the soil thoroughly wetted.

A PUZZLING CASE.

A Little Story in Which "Fiat" and a "Fifty-Cent Dollar" Figure Somewhat.

Listen while we tell a little story: A laborer, while cleaning out a well for a poor invalid, Neighbor A, as a matter of friendly charity, found a silver dollar at the bottom. He was told to keep the dollar as a reward for his services. He did so and soon handed it to Grocerman B, whom he owed. The grocerman paid out the dollar to Farmer C. The farmer turned the coin over to D, who transferred it to E. E paid it to F, F to G, and so on. Each time the dollar was transferred it paid a dollar's indebtedness. It went the neighborhood rounds, as money sometimes does, until at last it was returned to the well cleaner in payment on an old debt.

After it had been in his possession a short time he discovered the coin to be counterfeit. So he threw it in the fire, where it was melted into an ingot.

Query.—Were the 20 or more dollar debts really paid or not? If not, why not?

If a genuine dollar were started on the rounds to make good the payments which the counterfeit was supposed to make, would the result be different in any way whatever? If so, how?

Oh—we forgot to mention that, although the dollar was counterfeit, it was of coin silver, full weight. Now solve the problem.

Were the debts all half paid by the counterfeit, seeing that the silver in it was worth 50 cents? If not, why not?

If the debts were half paid by the counterfeit, how can a genuine coin, of the same weight and purity as the counterfeit, but with a legal stamp on it, pay all the debts? Does the metal do only one-half? If so, what does the rest?

If the metal of a genuine silver dollar does all the paying, why does not the same amount of coin silver in a counterfeit answer the same purpose?

Can you maintain the position that fiat cuts no figure in the case?—Nevada Director.

CURIOUS FIGURES.

An English magazine is responsible for the figures found below. Of course they are only guess work, but it gives us something to think about in addition to the money question:

"In round numbers the earth has a population of 1,300,000,000 of whom 300,000,000 are professed Christians, the other 1,000,000,000 being Mohammedans, Buddhists, Jews, Pagans and heathens. This whole race was condemned to eternal punishment for the sin of Adam. This was the fall of man, and for which there was and is no redemption save through the death of Christ.

Biblical chronology gives the earth a period of 6,000 years. From Adam's time down to the date of the birth of Christ was 4,000 years, during which time all human souls were lost. The population of the globe during that 4,000 years averaged, we will say, 1,000,000,000. Three generations, or 3,000,000 passed away each century. Forty centuries, therefore consigned 120,000,000 human souls to eternal fire, and, if we are to believe the doctrines of eternal punishment, these souls must still be in hell. In the 1,000 years which have elapsed since the birth of Christ, 57,000,000,000 more of human beings have lived and died. If all the Christians, nominal and real, who have ever lived on the face of the earth have been saved, they would not number more than 18,000,000,000.

Now, if we deduct the latter number from the grand total of 177,000,000,000—the number which have been born since the creation, we find that 159,000,000,000 of souls are now suffering the torments of hellfire, against a possible 18,000,000,000 who have escaped. But this is not the whole truth. No one believes that over 10 per cent. of the professed Christians are really such. The Calvinists say that the elect are very few. Say that 10 per cent. of the so-called Christians have been saved, which is very doubtful, then Heaven contains a population of less than 1,000,000,000, while that of hell aggregates upward of 200,000,000,000."

After all, it sounds strange to read that possibly all the people who lived in a period of 4,000 years were lost. Was there no saving power at all? Crimson clover makes a growth of two feet, and is a thing of beauty in its garb of red and green. It is a winter crop, and should be sown in July, August or September, and can be cut for soiling by the 20th of the next April or it will yield a hay crop 20 days later and by the last of May will yield a second crop.