

POULTRY YARD FAILURES AND THEIR CAUSE.

It is a strange fact that farmers know less in regard to the management of poultry than should be the case, and the reason is that while they have given their attention to other farm stock, they have not looked as deeply into those matters that pertain to poultry as a business. The raising of poultry has not been considered a business at all, but simply an adjunct or a pastime, the consequence being that while the farmer gives his attention to larger stock and learns daily how to manage with greater success, he has allowed his hens to manage themselves. The sick horse or cow is a source of anxiety to the farmer, because he has in the animal perhaps a hundred or more dollars invested, and veterinary skill or the experience of the farmer will be used to its fullest capacity in order to avoid loss. Infectious diseases are guarded against, and due precaution is taken against loss. Farmers are learning that there is a profit to be derived from the small things on the farm, and that the capital invested in poultry, though not usually great, is sure to bring in a return, and they are turning their attention in that direction, having the advantage of ready sales at all seasons and home markets; but the long neglect of years places them at a disadvantage, as they find that while they are familiar with the details of farm management and the care of animals, they are lacking in the knowledge so essential to success with poultry, especially when they desire to venture on the keeping of poultry in large numbers. Without any real experience in that direction, though accustomed to having hens in the barnyards from boyhood, they make many failures that might otherwise be avoided with the possession of knowledge in the matter of poultry raising.

Failures occur from attempting too much without experience. There are essential details necessary that can only be properly performed by those who are experienced, and the first steps should therefore be gradual. The farmer should learn something of the breeds and their uses. He should know the breeds that will suit his climate best. The best laying breeds may prove a miserable failure unless it is surrounded by conditions for success. It is difficult to teach the farmer that the common barnyard stock is not as good as any other. That stumbling block he will not remove, and it is dangerous, for as long as the farmer clings to old traditions and adheres to former customs, he will fail to recognize the importance of improvement in other directions. Better houses, better breeds, systematic feeding, cleanliness and careful selection of breeding stock are essential, and if neglected results in failure.—Poultry Keeper.

LETTER FROM THE EAST.

YEATESVILLE, N. C. Correspondence of the Progressive Farmer. If you will permit me to write you from this quiet little burgh here in Eastern Carolina, a place and village that has always had very difficult access to the centers of population and commercial pursuits, but I am truly gratified in being able to state that Yeatesville, a place of much fame, honor and title, and for his namesake ex-Congressman Jessie J. Yeates, of Hertford county, in 1874, and since those youthful days of Democracy have elapsed, our town has been well known throughout this State and represented by some of our leading mercantile men of the north. Yeatesville, like other of our sister towns, has been cut off from all railroad communication, but has many real natural advantages that will excel your town in the west. First, we have the greatest shipping points by marine with foreign ports and could compete with Wilmington and Fayetteville, N. C., or Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga., provided we had the population here to engage in agriculture. We have two railroads near us, viz: Norfolk & Southern and Atlantic Coast Line. The eastern division of this road terminates at Washington, N. C., and its western division at Tarboro, N. C., connecting with the Norfolk & Carolina road.

Mr. Editor, in changing the subject from our industrial enterprises and casting our eyes on the condition of our country, the stringency in the money market, the causes of hard times, etc., is it not the gold standard or the monometalists on the silver question that are responsible for the present condition of the country? I think so. There is plenty of money, but we don't get it. There is already enough silver coined to supply the demand, but what is the result? The bulk and surplus of the money is concentrated in the large business centers—in carrying on our large mercantile interests, manufacturing, etc., and in the management of our extensive government enterprises—mails, revenue system, etc. The cause of hard

times among the laboring masses in North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Georgia and Tennessee is due to oppression. This is what has caused so much crime among us; and the statistics of the criminal records show that four-fifths the crime committed in this State and those of our sister States has resulted from whiskey alone. Out of whose pockets does this money come? Out of the tax-payers of course. Tennessee's criminal prosecutions amounted to \$6,000,000, Kentucky, \$8,000,000, including a part of West Virginia's crimes; our State, not exceeding perhaps \$3,000,000, and now, I would like to ask, who pays the tax on the prosecution of these criminals. Again I ask, out of whose pockets does this money that pays the expenses of prosecution, etc., come? Why out of the pockets of the country people—the backbone element of the country—of course.

The time for united action has come. Will our next legislature, in accordance with the wishes of the people, bring about the desired changes of relief? Let our next General Assembly establish the whipping post in North Carolina, and lessen expenses and relieve the people of the great burden that they are hopelessly carrying from day to day and year to year. Look at the many country people that go to town throughout the State to attend these murder trials. If the whipping post could be established four courts a year could be dispensed with, and great good would be the result. Let us look more steadily to our home affairs, to prepare for an economical home government in the pending election, and let us look more steadily to this great, end with no spirit of narrowness or animosity; but rather, in the highest sense of the word, let us find within the borders of our beloved State a spirit advanced in the interest of prosperity and the happiness of our dear people.

Now, brethren, let us unite in one solid band, for where there is unity there is strength. Let us unite; let us be one—from the mountain tops to the seacoast, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and with pluck, grit and energy in this pending election success is assured, and that is the one essential element in life. When we cast our ballot, let us see that we have a fair count, and let us stand firm for the right as our fathers stood. Let us hesitate to form a silver party on the bimetalist platform. We shall be sure to wreck the old rotten Democratic and Republican machine this year.

The People's party, though in its infancy has not had but a limited or short period of time to do much as yet, but in its platform, it advocates a cause of a just, wise and frugal government. The principles embodied and embraced in the organization known as the People's party are the most unselfish, the grandest and noblest ever originated and put into practice by the human race, for the good of humanity. Such a body and cause must of necessity have a natural and seemingly slow growth. The plant that shoots up in the shade with and dies when exposed to the sun. Time is an essential element with everything good and great. Assimilation to give strength and growth, like that of the oak, must be slow. We have no motive to draw men to us, except the love of principle and the cause of humanity. It is accomplishing one of the greatest efforts that has ever appealed to the hearts of men, and those who would adhere to a party for no good or sufficient reason will also desert it in time for no reason, as was demonstrated in the old party's vote in the last election. Those who ally themselves with us can give a reason for the faith in them. No such cause as ours has ever before occurred in the history of the human race. It is the cause of modern Christian civilization and of civil liberties. It falls to our lot now, as a nation, as it did a century ago, to make the second declaration of independence, fight out the battle and regain our industrial liberties. Statistics can be obtained showing crimes committed in open defiance to the Constitution, and the laws are simply appalling. That brazen and unnatural combination of impudence and avarice who now disgrace the position of Chief Executive of the United States has issued bonds in order to fetter the lives of children unborn. This he has done in violation of all law and every moral and patriotic principle. He ought to have been impeached two years ago. How long will the American people submit to such crimes. If we now comprehend its enormity, let us now grasp the truth, that all these crimes committed at the instigation of the Cleveland conspiracy and his allies, usury and national individualism is the crime of the age. No reform is reform that proposes to let it live. Take away usury and Cleveland would not be issuing his one hundred million dollar bonds in violation of the law; take away usury and that band of traitors called the National Bankers Association would

never have been organized and never would hold another meeting; take away usury and the Bank of England and its bastard progeny, our national banking system never would have seen light; take away usury and they would not seek to steal and use the national functions and prerogative to issue the money of the nation by the intervention of bank corporations; take away usury and this country would not be blanketed under a two thousand dollar interest drawing debt at the hands of each voter; take away usury and the so-called Henry George doctrine as a single tax for all labor ill as a panacea, and never would have been an advocate. Usurer's money inspired him and now pays him for propagating these schemes.

Let us beware to form a silver party on the bimetalist platform to stop there; the issue upon which the civilized world hangs to day is whether the people, their government and the nation shall rule and use the national prerogative to coin the money, as Mr. Lincoln always called it, into a full legal tender money. Our cause is a noble one. If there is a God of justice who sees and understands the affairs of men, who rules and overrules and who makes the wealth of men to praise him, our cause must succeed. We must be one—from the mountains to the seashore and from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. We must not listen to the siren song of any "isms"; we must not stop short of any national legislation embodying therein measures that will take the life out of legalized, private and public usury, and that has been the death of the nation's civilization. The financial policies of the countries with which she has financial and commercial dealings. Has this country, with all her wealth and unbounded prosperity, become, by her own voluntary act, a mere financial dependency of Great Britain, which accomplishes by the mere strategy of her financiers that which she was unable to do a hundred years ago with arms when the country was poor and didn't have one-twentieth the population she now has. England has no dependency that pays here as much tribute as she annually squeezes out of the American people with her money system, which her financiers, with their co-laborers, fastened upon her twenty-two years ago. Then we adopted England's gold standard, when silver was one of our lawful monies, thus practically doubling our debt and at the same time practically diminishing one-half our means of paying it.

Yours respectfully, W. S. CLARK.

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

"What does the term ratio 16 to 1 mean?" It means that 16 ounces of pure silver are equal in value to one ounce of pure gold. "Is not our legal ratio now 16 to 1? If so, why ask for what we already have?" The legal ratio is now 16 to 1, but our mints are closed to silver at any ratio. What is asked for is that the mints be opened, at that ratio, to the unlimited coinage of silver, same as they are now to gold. "Wouldn't the world dump its silver on this country then?" The world didn't flood us with silver when our mints were open at that ratio—from 1783 to 1873—and an experience of 81 years is hard to offset by a bare assumption. "But conditions have changed since then; the production of silver is much greater now than in 1873." Yes, the silver production of the United States has doubled since then, but our population has also doubled, so that relative conditions have not changed. "But the increase of production of silver in other countries has been greater." The world's output of silver is a little over double what it was in 1873, but the combined output of silver and gold in the world has not kept pace with the increase in population. "But silver is now worth less than 70 cents an ounce, and if our mints were opened at the ratio of 16 to 1, it would be worth \$1.29. China, for instance, has \$800,000,000 of silver, would not shrewd men bring it all to our mints and flood this country with cheap silver?" China has a population of over 400,000,000, and that \$800,000,000—\$1.75 per capita—is all the money she has to transact business with. It is all in circulation. She has no gold or paper money. She couldn't spare her silver even if it were worth \$5 an ounce here. Suppose China has 800,000,000 bushels of wheat, worth 50 cents a bushel—the only breadstuff she had—and the United States should pass a law that would make wheat \$3 a bushel here, does any one believe that China would send her wheat here? She couldn't do without it. Neither could she do without her silver, and it would not come

here. The same is true of India and other countries. "But some shrewd financier who had saved up a few million ounces of bullion would dump a lot of it here, and wouldn't it debase our currency and give us 50 cent silver dollars?" This is one of the fallacies of gold standard advocates. If opening the mints to unlimited coinage were to make silver so cheap, foreign silver would be sure not to come, no matter how big the surplus, for it would not pay; and if silver was worth \$1.29 an ounce, the silver in a silver dollar would then be equal in value to the gold in a gold dollar, and the currency could not, therefore, be debased. In other words, it cannot be true that foreign silver would be dumped on us, and also true that opening the mints would make 50 cent dollars. One or the other assumption is false.—Journal of Agriculture, St. Louis

NEW-BORN BABIES MIXED.

Put in One Bed, No Solomon Can Tell Which is Which. Births took place recently in two colored families living in the same house at the same time. The unfortunate father of the single child thought he could afford to laugh at the poor wretch who became possessed of twins. So he had the three children placed together in one bed, and the other poor man's horror when he was told that his wife had given birth to triplets may be better imagined than described. But in the sequel the brilliant humorist was faced with a situation which even he did not contemplate. The children were all very much of a color, and each exhibited that remarkable uniformity of expression which usually characterizes extreme infancy. The consequence was that when the time arrived to explain the joke the women in attendance found it absolutely impossible to tell which was which and which 't'other. The puzzle has not yet been satisfactorily solved, and the respective parents remain in a perplexing and unhappy state of doubt, and do not know what to do.—Demands Chronicle.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At the regular meeting of the Wilson Alliance, Lodge No. 1316, held on the 20th day of June, the following resolutions were adopted: WHEREAS, The Lord has seen fit to call from earth to heaven our beloved brother, Allen J. Sanders, on the 16th day of June, at the age of 55 years. Resolved, 1st, That while we deplore the sad and sudden death of our brother, we bow in humble submission to Him who doeth all things well and is too good and wise to err. 2, That the Wilson Alliance has met with a great loss in the death of Brother Sanders, as he has always been a true and loyal member. 3, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family. 4, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased brother, and to the Shelby Aurora, with request for publication in THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER. R. T. MANNEY, S. L. ROBERTS, CHAS. J. HOUSER, Com. mittee.

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