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BALEIGH, N. C.

-SUBSCRIPTIONingle Subscription One Year\$1.00 Six Months..... Three Months.....

"THE INDUSTRIAL AND EDUCA-SIONAL INTERESTS OF OUR PROPLE PARAMOUNT TO ALL OTHER (ONSIDERA SIONS OF STATE POLICY,' is the motto of The Progressive Farmer, and upon platform it shall rise or fall. matters relating specially t) the great interests it represents, it will speak with no uncertain voice, but will fearlessly the right defend, and impartially the wrong condemn. Serv ing no master, ruled by no faction, circamscribed by no selfish or narrow policy its aim will be to foster and promote the best interests of the whole people of the State."-From Col. Polk's Silutatory, Feb. 10, 1886.

DITORIAL

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A good maxim to keep in mind dur ing this year's campaign is this: It is better for you to vote for what you want, even if you do not get it, then to vote for what you do not want and get it.

The Progressive Farmer has truer friends than its lady readers. A Virginia lady has our thanks for four new yearly subscribers sent last week. And yet some of our strong, healthy of war which Gov. Taylor had removed men think it a task to work for one to London Ky. On Thursday the S.nnew subscriber.

Durham county tobacco growers met recently but no one reported the meeting for The Progressive Farmer. We learn that an organization was effected by electing the following offi cers: T. J. Holloway, President; W. T. Mangum, Vice-President; Robert Hicke, Secretary and Treasurer.

with his subscription, sends us \$1 and says: "I am well pleased with your paper and will pay on the installment plan." If your subscription has ex pired, dear reader, and you can't send all just now, remember that we will welcome a partial payment. Will you please try the instalment plan?

Exports of agricultural products (for 1899) were \$784 776 143. Of manufac tured products we exported in value our belief that serious trouble is im \$339 592,146, being larger than any pre pending. As we go to press Taylor vious year, It is a noteworthy fact holds the Executive Building surthat the only year in all our history history when the products of our man ufactories sold abroad exceeded those bought were 1898 and 1899.

The postal savings bank bill seems to have had little attention from Corgress thus far Such a bill was introduced very early in the session. A bill for this purpose before the last sesion of Congress grew so popular as to seriously alarm the opponents of this reform, its passage being demanded by more than half a million petitioners, representing every state and most of the territories of the Union.

After this week an advertisement o so called cream separator that has been running in our columns will ap pear no longer. Not that we think it exactly a humbug, but we consider oth ers of its class influtely superior and it is our purpose to protect our readers by advertising only the best and most reliable of everything Whenever you need anything look up our advertising columns. And when you write to an advertiser besure to tell him you read his ad. in The Progressive Farmer.

During a campaign year it requires some courage for a party newspaper to oriticise any act of its party, or in timate that its party ever did anything it shou'd have left undone or left un done anything it should have done. It is gratifying, therefore, to find one paper, the Winston Sentinel, putting aside the temporary interests of its party long enough to tell the refresh paragraph. The Sentinel says: "When | ted. the legislature meets in June it should makeshift, if not a deception. Subse quent events, or rather the lack of sub sequent events, have not changed this openion. Has anybody heard of a single trust being suppressed or even molested in the slightest degree by will have to be confronted by the Democratic party in the coming campaign, unless a more stringent law against trusts is passed. The people are asking for bread and they are not content with receiving a stone. Let the Democratic legislators take wara. ing and do something that means something to ward relieving the people remaining ninety rows. from the oppressions of the trusts."

THE WARS.

At this writing we see no prospects of early peace in the Philippines, in the Transvaal, or in K nucky.

As will be seen from our General News columns, the Boers as yet show no signs of yielding. The defeat of Oronje diminished their numbers, but not their courage, determination, or patriotism. The British, on the other hand, are equally determined, and with their vasily superior numbers and equipment must inevitably win Kruger, at the beginning of the war announced that if Eigland should win, is would do so as a "cost that would stagger humanity." And already in money and men sae has paid for vis tory many times over, and Kruger and his men are yet unyielding.

D spatches from the Pailippines in dicate that the rebellion against Amer ican authority has taken a new lease of life. Already our leaders in the islands are calling for re inforcements. Agui aldo and his followers are evidently preparing for an active campaign dur the the next four months. The Amer ican people, whether justly or unjus; ly we cannot say, are much prejudiced against General Otis, and his recall would be a source of joy to most of Americans who have watched the trend of events.

The Kentucky situation is unusually threatening as we write this. We had hoped for a peac ful settlement of the trouble over there, but the outlook is not at all bright. In the Legislature no last week a Senator Triplett introduced a resolution appropriating \$100,000 for the purpose of equipping a State mintia and recovering the arms and munitions ate killed the measure, four Democratic Senators opposing it. On Friday, how ever, it was reconsidered and passed. This means trouble.

The Ligislature has also appropriated \$100 000 for the purpose of tracing up and convicting the murderer or murderers of Goebel and the prospects of securing a part of this heavy appropriation is causing much wrong-doing. A Franklin county brother, behind | Prominent people are being arrested on the flimsies; pretexts and it seems than an attempt is being made to manufacture evidence against the whole Republican administration. So much prejudice exists that justice can be done no man by his political oppo. nents. Verily, Kentucky's plight is a

> The above was written Saturday. Later news!rom Kentucky strengthens rounded by troops. Secretary of State Powers and Capt. Jno. W. Davis were arrested Saturday night, charged with being accessories to the G ebel assassi nation. Judge Field on Saturday de id d that the legislature alone has authority to settle contested election cases. This is a victory for the D mocrats. The Republicans appeal. Much xcitem at prevails throughout Ken ucky.

PER CAPITA CIRCULATION.

"For the first time in our history," says the United States Investor, "the total amount of money in circulation in the U ited States is in excess of \$2 000 000 000." There is \$493 424 155 more in circulation today than was in 1897, over \$300,000,000 of this increase being in gold. In 1873 the per capita circulation was only \$21.36; to day it \$25 98; in 1873 the per capita circu ation silver, 0.15; paper, \$17 97. In 1898 16 was made up as follows: gold, \$12 42; silver, \$8 56; paper \$4.38. It is plain determined by the census of 1890. In that not only the quantity but the in- Great Britain and Ireland the total trinsic quality of our circulation has public expenditure on account of edu remarkably improved. We now have cation is over \$88,000,000, or \$2.20 per a larger circulation per capita than any capita. In France it is about \$58 000, considerable nation, save France. The | 000, or \$1.60 per capita | In the Gernations that have the largest per capita are among tre least prosperous of all more than \$2 per capita. These four the Biraits Sattlement having \$62.05 great nations, therefore, the leaders of and Sam \$42 68 - which in light of the the world's civilization at this time, tact that prosperous England has only with a total population of nearly two \$16 98, would indicate that the prophet hundred and ten million, are spending who bases his predictions upon the ing truths contained in the following per capita is not altogether to be trus-

make some effort to undo the terrible the Biblical Recorder. The figures, the sum total of the expenditures of botchery it committed in passing that undoubtedly, are accurate, and the Great Britain, France, and Grmany so-called anti trust law. We thought editor's comment as well. One of the as the time that it was a worthless first great principles of figures that It is nearly four-fifths of the total an the A nerican people have yet to grasp is that as much depends upon proper of France and Germany upon their distribution of our money supply as huge armies. It is a sum greater by siderable attention in the East along upon the coinage of large amounts. The great problem we have to solve is not how to increase the supply of mon this law! This is a serious matter and ey, but how to get it properly distribe for common schools has nearly teebled required amount of fertilizer for h s crop, but he wants it properly scattered. He cannot hope for success if for each pupil enrolled," he, in manuring a field of one hundred rows of corn, puts three fourths of his fertilizer supply upon ten rows and

Even so our financial system is suffer lect more important matters.

of commerce into a few centres. By special privileges and franchises granted them the classes have absorbed millions that should be in circulation among the masses. The national bankers, for instance, with the interest they get on the bonds they hold and the further interest on money issued with these identical bonds as a basis; the Standard Oil Company, by special privileges already making 80 per cent. upon stock well watered, further in crease the price of oil because it can do

so and is responsible to no one for the

exercise of the powers granted it; and

Andrew Carnegie's steel company mak

ing \$40 000,000 this year upon an origi

ing from a congestion of the life blood

nal capital of only \$25 000 000. We can never have equality of wealth. Nor is it to be desired, for naturally men differ in needs and in capacity. But the aim of govern ment would be to give not equality of wealth or power, but equality of oppor tunity in the struggle for wealth or power. We need not more money so badly as a system that will prevent un'air distribution of the present sup

PARTISAN MATTER.

The Progressive Farmer being a non tisan paper, we refer persons with par tisan communications, party notices, etc., to party organs. We are espe cially anxious to keep up in our Gen eral Correspondence department a full and untrammelled discussion of all public or political questions, but in each case want a discussion of the merits of the measure, and not of the merits of the party advocating or op posing the measure. One of the great ourposes of The Progressive Farmer, as of the Alliance, is to "educate the people in the science of economic gov ernment in a strictly non partisan spirit." And regardless of your position on expansion, free silver, trusts, the tariff, free schools, the Constitutional amendment, the election law, or any other State or National question of a public nature, we invite you to present your opinions through our columns. But if you wish to convince some man that you are right and he wrong on any one of these questions-in short, if you wish to 'educate" him, you can do so only by a candid straightforward discussion of the question itself from your standpoint without any abuse or sweeping charges against his political

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION,

The meeting of the National Educa tional Association held in Chicago last week was well attended and the indications are that it did much good. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler was one of the leading spirits of the body and not for many days have we seen a more grati tying collection of figures than his summarization of the expenditures made for school purposes. Very rap inly is the world coming to feel as the late John Ruskin felt when he wrote 'There is only one cure for public dis tress, and that is public education to make men thought ul, merciful, and just." And so, as the New York Out look remarks, there is no more hopeful sign of the times than the progress of education as exhibited in Dr. Butler's statement given herewith:

"During the century education has definitely become a State function, not as a dole, but as a duty. Consequently, the public expenditure for education has become enormous. In the United States it amounts annually to \$300,000, 000 for the common schools alone, or was made up as follows: gold, \$3 24; \$2 67 per capita of population. This sum is about one tenth of the total wealth of Indiana or of Michigan as man Empire it is over \$108,000 000, or annually for education a sum considerably greater than \$450 000 000. The annual expenditure of the United States The above paragraph we clip from for common schools is quite equal to combined upon their powerful navies. nual expenditure of the armed camps gathering on one point in practical many millions than the net ordinary the whole length of th Alleghany expenditures of the United States Gov ernment in 1880. This expenditure grown from \$1 75 to \$2 67 per capita of

excitement and we caution Alliance-

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The State Board of Agriculture did some good work at its meeting in this city last week, the best, perhaps, be ing the appointment of a committee to investigate the cause of the rise in price of fertilizers. This committee is com posed of Mr. S L Patterson, Commissioner of Agriculture; Dr. B. W. Kil gore State Chemist, and Mesers. J Bryan Grimes, W. A Graham and J S. Cunningham, Col. Grimes, to use a slang expression, seems to have "put the dead wood" on the fertilizer trust in a speech which he delivered before the Board. We are indebted to the R sleigh dailies for the following report of the speech, which will be read with interest by all who buy fertilicers:

"Mr. Grimes then tated that he be lieved the department should go further in its investigation of the causes that lead to the rise in price of fertilizers and did not believe the present high prices made by the Fertilizer Trust was justified by the advance in raw material.

"He stated that almost all large dealers and manufacturers contracted for their goods in advance, especially for raw material, which he said he was reliably informed was almost always bought, probably a year in advance, and that a very large part of the goods now being sold was made from raw material bought cheap. He showed a contract for tobacco fertilizer, bought of a small and financially weak con cern, unable to carry large holdings or buy much in advance, in which they sold by the trust. He was informed or less productive endowment. independent dealers to buy chemicals ion upon two points: for fertilizers unless the independent manufacturer agreed to sell at trust conferring power ought to be deter

""While the department is powerless endowment? to aid the farmer in buying at lower prices it can make an honest investiga tion and let the people know where to

place the responsibility.' "He believed that phosphates were high because they were controlled by combinations-though the Fertilizer Commission claimed that it had here tofore been 'unbusiness like' parties selling worth. He showed a letter from one of the largest fertilizer con cerns in America offering high grade, 14 per cent acid phosphate at seaboard for December, 1899, delivery in 2,000 ton lots at \$0.50 per ton. He read a following reply; letter that offered nitrate soda for February delivery at \$1 85 and cheaper for future delivery-this is one of the main sources of ammonia and is just a slight fraction higher than prices ruled for 1899

"Cotton seed meal and tankage are admitted to be some higher. He pre sented circulars from the American representatives of the German Kali Works, offering potash goods, deliver ed at Washington, as foliows:

"In the face of these figures he clamed that the present great rise was unjust and extortionate and it was ridiculous to contend that the present prices were due to natural conditions and rise in price of raw chemicals. H wanted absolute justice done the fer tilizer companies, but he thought it their duty to protect farmers from im position and enlighten them as to the true situation, if possible, and help them if they could."

Tae annual report of Commissioner Patterson showed that the total sales of fertilizers from December 1, 1898, to March 1, 1899, were \$18 216 11, and the sales from December 9, 1899, to March 2, 1900, were \$19 778 04, an increase of over 35 per cent, considering the difference in the tax rate.

The Board will ask the General As sembly to increase the tonage tax on fertilizers from 20 cents to 25 cent per ton. The last legislature reduced the tonnage tax from 25 cents to 20 cents. It was stated that the reduction had done the farmers no good, as the fer til z r companies have arbitrarily increased the prices of their products.

DUST BLANKETS IN MINNESOTA

The New York Farmer commenting on a 'new idea in agriculture" seems to have let out an indication that its usually alert editor has been woolagr.culture which has received con Mountains.

This means breaking the capillaries and maintaining a light mulch of locse uted. The farmer not only wants the since 1870, and during that period has soil in cultivated fields. Thus the water is retained for use of crops which population, and from \$15 20 to \$18 86 would otherwise be evaporated and re duce the soil to a dry, hard, often July 4. cracked condition, totally unfit for This will be a year of intense political plant roots to live in. This saved water often enables one to carry a crop distributes the other one-fourth in the men not to let party orators fool them over quite a severe drought and insure with fairy tales and cause them to neg. a good yield. It is often worth more

grade of chemical manure in this sectin of the S uth Atlantic Slope of the Alleghany Mountains.

For years we have practiced, and advocated at farmer's meetings, start ing cultivators immediately after every rain when the ground begins to dry so no harm will result from working on it. The aim is to stir the soil before, or as soon as, a crust begins to form which happens on many sois soon after a rain, even of only a light shower. The light broadcast weeders of which Breed's Weeder was the origi nal, are very useful for this work. They cover a large area quickly, while their work is sufficient to accomplish the object.

Wita capillary evaporation going on from a crusty soil and the prevailing westerly wind in a bright sunshine tons of water may be lifted from an acre of corn or potatoes in an incredi bly short time-water which if left by applying the blanket of loose soil may be made to pass through the crop nour shing it and leaving its load of food and blessing the thoughtfulness of the cultivators.

MONEY VS. MANHOOD.

Hon. Chas. H. Mebane, State Super intendent of Public Instruction, a few days ago received the following letter: HUNTINGDON, Tenn. Feb. 28 1900.

MY DEAR EIR:-At the Memphis meeting of the Southern Educational Association last December, a resolu tion was introduced which recom mended that the various Southern States be advised to enact laws prohibsold goods this year several dollars a iting all schools and colleges from conton cheaper than the same goods are ferring degrees, which have not more that it was now almost impossible for should be pleased to have your opin-

> 1st. Do you think that the degree mined by the absence or presence of

2ad, Please state what, in your opin ion, should be the extent of such en dowment, if any, to be required in your State. Please state your reasons for your opinion at whatever length you may see proper, with the under standing that they may be used along with others in an article which I am preparing. I enclose stamped envelope who knew little of the actual cost and for reply and would be grateful to you for an early and full response.

> Yours very truly, J. A. BABER.

MR MEBANE'S REPLY. To this letter Mr. Mabane made the for their own consideration as the

RALEIGH, N. O., March 2, 1900. Prof. J. A. Baber, Huntington, Tenn.: DEAR SIR: - In reply to the question: "Do you think that the degree-conferring power ought to be determined by the absence or presence of endowment?" will say that I have no patience what ever with the idea that an endowment of one thousand dollars or of ten mil lion dollars shall have anything to do State Mr. Bryan has so well characte with conferring degrees. I believe in | ized as the 'Robber's Rocst' of then merit and scholarship for college de grees. I also believe that merit and scholarship can and will stand the test of the world without hiding behind endowments and the strong arm of the

This endowment scheme would tend to destroy institutions that may be weak in dollars and cents, yet may be very strong in building noble charac ter and a strong manhood.

Such a law would tend to make a great scramble for money. Many institutions would call, but few would enter into the gates of the wealthy, hence would be cast into outer dark ness, so far as endowments are con

It is now rumored that our highly endowed institutions have their free dom of speech somewhat hampered.

Then what will it be when only in stitutions that have the money of the wealthy and of those who wish to control public thought can confer degrees? It is true, of course, that poor people now to make the monopoly of the ! can and do give money to colleges, but bacco Trust in North Carolina con how feeble are their gifts in compari- plete is to get undisputed title to son with the large donatior s.

Did you ever see the picture in a college hall of a man or a woman who cast two mites into the endowment fund! I never did.

I have said enough. Yours truly. O. H. MEBANE, Supt. Pub. Instruct'n of N. C.

In communities having the largest number of well conducted farms the Alliances are the best attended and most highly appreciated.

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

State Democratic, Raleigh, April 11 State Republican, Raleigh, May 2 State Populist, Raleigh, April 18. National Democratic, Kansas City.

National Republican, Philadelphia,

Regular Populist National Convention, Sioux Falls. S. D., May 9. Middle of the Road Populist National than an application of the highest Convention, Cincinnati, O., May 9.

A. B. C. OF BUTTER MAKING

Under this head J. H Monrad L. given considerable information for beginner in dairying. He disclaifilling a "long-felt want" and realing the absurdity of "a man, who denon the so called 'general purpose' con the dairy men, to publish a small in eral purpose' book " Nevertheless has given us a readable lilttle book value to the beginner and not with its suggestions to others.

Under the heading "Beware Fraude," Mr. Monrad says: "I have, ferred to the tin can separator () to the dilution of milk. I have the warned my readers against all a patent lightning churns, in which its said more butter may be obtained remains only to warn them against a old, old fraud which reappears und new names. This is the "guiness" process (Q liness patent in New You law), Black pepsia, Richard's Batts Rennet, etc."

But Mr. Monrad's interrogationals tin can separators was what attracts our atention to this heading in his line book. See next week's paper for in ther particulars on this subject.

MAJ. GUTHRIE SAYS HE WILL WIN.

F. ER

Maj. Wm. A. Guthrie was in Ralsis ast week and was interviewed by News and Observer reporter in regain to the American Tobacco Company recent acts. Mej Guthrie said: "I'll win my fight with the Tobace Trust.

"I have the law on my side in a fight, and the folks are with me, to And even if there should come to be such a thing as a Federal judge sten ping in and dissolving a North Can lina corporation, still the books and w counts of the concern would have tob made public, and thereby the world would gain something.

"The 'trust' which holds a majorin

of the stock in the Blackwell Company does not seem to be willing to trusting present legislature of North Carolin to deal with the Backwell Company affairs, although the company w created solely by the legislative pom of this State, and the Trust attorned in their bill of complaint go so far to charge openly that our State but ness corporations generally are m safe in the present legislature's hand Whether the legislators will bed posed to resent this charge is a mai resentatives of the people. This of the people of North Carolina their present representatives in legislature is manifestly the rear why the Tobacco Trust seeks the aid a Federal court to extinguish a solve North Carolina business corporate and to transfer its property to American Tobacco Company, d tered by the State of New Jersey, while tion. The case brought against me in many respects unprecedented any well-read lawyer will readily and when the pleadings are all in will present some very important qu tions of corporation law, and the right of a S ate to deal with its own corpor tions; and whether or not any court equity. State or Federal, can by junction prevent a citizen from (13 cising his right of pecition which guaranteed by both the Constituting of the United States and the Constill

tion of North Carolina. "It would seem that the Tobaco Trust does not exactly relish the Com stitutional right of petition, nor do suppose it has any very great respect for that section of our State Constitu tion which has been handed down us from the old Bill of Rights as a lul damental principle of government viz.: 'Monopolies are contrary to genius of a free State, and ought 10 to be allowed.' The only thing lacking Bull factory property at Durham. a citizen of the State, I am only tryin to prevent this, and this is the head and front of my offenning for which am called into a Court of Equity, com monly known among lawyers as [1] 'Court of Conscience,' to answer."

RALEIGH MARKET.

RALEIGH, N. C., March, 10.

New cotton	10 "
Receipts, 27 bales.	
Chickens	20 @
Eggs	10@1
Butter	20 @1
Pork	64
Lard, country	81
G-asa	35 @
Ducks	20 B
Turkeys, lb. gross	8
Hides, dry	12101
Tallow	4
Oorn	55
Oats	40 0
Peas	85 @ [§]
Sweet Potetoes	60

Irish Potatoes, bbl \$300