



Published Weekly at Raleigh, N. C.

Mrs. L. L. Polk, - - Proprietor
 CLARENCE H. POE, - - Editor.
 BENJAMIN IRBY, } Corresponding
 FRANK E. EMERY, } Editors.
 J. W. DENMARK, Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION

Single Subscription One Year... \$1.00
 " " Six Months... .50
 " " Three Months... .25

"THE INDUSTRIAL AND EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS OF OUR PEOPLE PARALLEL TO ALL OTHER CONSIDERATIONS OF STATE POLICY," is the motto of The Progressive Farmer, and upon this platform it shall rise or fall. Serving no master, ruled by no faction, circumscribed by no selfish or narrow policy, its aim will be to foster and promote the best interests of the whole people of the State. It will be true to the instincts, traditions and history of the Anglo-Saxon race. On all matters relating specially to the great interests it represents, it will speak with no uncertain voice, but will fearlessly the right defend and impartially the wrong condemn.—From Col. Polk's Salutatory, Feb. 10, 1886.

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER is the Official Organ of the North Carolina Farmers' State Alliance.

RENEWALS—The date opposite your name on your paper, or wrapper, shows to what time your subscription is paid. Thus 1 Jan. '00, shows that payment has been received up to Jan. 1, 1900; 1 Jan. '01, to Jan. 1, 1901, and so on. Two weeks are required after money is received before date, which answers for a receipt, can be changed. If not properly changed within two weeks after money is sent notify us.

DISCONTINUANCES—Responsible subscribers will continue to receive this journal until the publishers are notified by letter to discontinue when all arrears must be paid. If you do not wish the journal continued for another year after your subscription has expired, you should then notify us to discontinue it.

Be sure to give both old and new addresses in ordering change of postoffice.

Address all business correspondence to and make money orders payable to "The Progressive Farmer, Raleigh, N. C.," and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Editorial.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Several subscribers have requested us to change their addresses on account of the advent of rural free delivery in their respective neighborhoods. We are glad to know that so many of our farmer readers are to realize some of the benefits of this great boon to America's country people.

The directors of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, have declared a dividend of \$8 per share, payable September 15th. In June 10 per cent. was distributed and in March 20 per cent. Does anybody suppose our Revolutionary forefathers would have submitted as quietly as we have to this high-handed robbery?

The citizens of Bensalem, Moore county, have passed some red-hot resolutions regarding some villains who destroyed the election returns of that township. The Bensalem people have appointed a committee to investigate fully and ferret out the guilty parties. It is the duty of all good citizens to assist in the punishment of such criminals and we hope the guilty persons will be found and punished to the full extent of the law.

We are still in favor of teaching the principles of agriculture in the public schools. The farmer by his taxes supports the country schools. If his children are taught from the ages of 16 to 21 things that do not relate to agriculture, why should not a portion of the time be given to teaching the farmers' boys the principles of plant growth, soil management, the values and properties of different feeding and fertilizer ingredients, and other matters that directly affect his welfare, and are as much matters of science as other things taught?

The Raleigh Christian Advocate, speaking of the election, says: "Governor Russell had the State Guard on duty from Tuesday afternoon until Friday. The Governor, by this act, has aroused great indignation all over the State." In this we think the Advocate seriously errs. It aroused the "great indignation" of one daily paper that believes "no good can come out of Nazareth" or out of anything done by its political opponents. But thousands of people in North Carolina in all parties feared there would be trouble on election day; and, as the Biblical Recorder says, if there had been any trouble, this precaution of the Governor's would have been regarded as wise. The rantings and crocodile tears of one partisan daily may have had some effect on those who always sneeze when it takes snuff, but they did not by any means, "arouse great indignation all over the State."

LABORERS RAPIDLY ORGANIZING.

The newspapers report that a tidal wave of organization is sweeping over North Carolina's laboring classes and that trades unions, and numerous labor organizations are springing up in all sections. Let the good work go on. Our people believe only in justice and fair play; they will not attempt to injure capital or promote unjustifiable strikes, but they will work for justice, good will, and fraternal feelings. Let the farmers imitate the good example of other workingmen.

From a recent issue of the Raleigh Times-Visitor we clip the following: The organization of a Central Labor Union, composed of delegates from the different trades unions in the city, which will work under charter from the American Federation of Labor has been perfected in this city.

Organized labor has had a more wide-spread growth in North Carolina during the past six months than in all previous history of the State. All the trades are being thoroughly organized and they in turn are forming central bodies for the dissemination of literature and the inculcation of union principles.

Discussing labor organizations with Mr. W. E. Faison, president of the Central Labor Union, he remarked:

"Very few indeed, have any conception of the true design of organized labor. The public generally connect labor organizations only with strikes and honestly believe that unions are organized for the sole purpose of striking or creating trouble between labor and capital. One of the purposes of organization of a Central Labor Union is to educate the public along this line. "No, there is no political significance whatever in it. Of course it will urge the enactment of legislation looking to the betterment of the working classes, but partisan politics will have no place in its work."

"I might add further, that a wave of organization is sweeping the State. In all the history of North Carolina prior to 1900 there has not been as much organization as has been inaugurated within the past six months."

"IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, UNITY; AND IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

If the delegates to the State Alliance go to Hillsboro today—as we believe they will—conscious of the fact that this is the time to choose between growth and stagnation; that if we propose to re-organize that the last months of 1900 offer perhaps the best opportunity we shall ever have; that success is ours if we but show the falsity of the prejudice against our Order; that delegates attend to do Alliance work in brotherly kindness and not to discuss subjects which could possibly create division or bad feeling—if these things are done, the way to success is clear.

THE FARMERS' NATIONAL CONGRESS.

This organization holds its annual meeting August 21-30 at Colorado Springs, Col. While rather aristocratic in composition, it has done some very good work and has a promising future. The address of President W. D. Hoard at the last annual meeting was one of the finest pleas for the organization, co-operation, education, and political independence of farmers that The Progressive Farmer has printed for many months.

The South will come in for a liberal share of attention at the meeting next week. Mr. H. J. Redding, Georgia's Secretary of Agriculture, will discuss "The Manufacturer in the South;" Booker T. Washington will consider the negro; J. B. Killborn of Tennessee will speak on the natural resources of that section; E. W. Wickey of Missouri will tell about "The Northern Farmer in Dixie," while H. S. Barry of Kentucky will read a paper entitled "Farmers' Outlook in the South."

The delegates from North Carolina are: Messrs. L. Banks Holt, Dr. J. J. Mott, S. B. Alexander, A. T. McCallum, J. J. Laughinghouse, Jno. S. Cunningham, M. J. Hawkins, J. B. Coffield, Wm. Dunn, J. A. Varlidge, Geo. F. Weston, Chas. McNamee, J. E. Pogue, J. D. McCauley, B. W. Kilgore, B. Cameron, W. A. Graham.

Bro. W. M. Martin writes us that Halifax County Alliance will probably be re-organized soon. So may it be.

SOME THINGS LEARNED FROM THE GRANGE.

We have recently received a copy of the "Proceedings of the Thirty-third Session of the National Grange" and have read it with considerable interest in view of the similarity in objects and methods of the Grange and the Farmers' Alliance. The Grange has had its dark days, just as the Alliance has had, but its membership is now steadily increasing, its influence is great, and the prejudice with which it was once regarded has been lived down.

The Declaration of Purposes of the Grange and of the Alliance are practically the same. The Grange is considerably longer, and more specific. For example:

"To reduce our expenses, both individual and corporate. To buy less and produce more, in order to make our farms self-sustaining. To diversify our crops, and crop no more than we can cultivate. To condense the weight of our exports, selling less in the bushel and more on hoof and in fleece; less in lint, and more in warp and wool. To systematize our work, and calculate intelligently on probabilities. To discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system, and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy.

"We propose meeting together, working together, buying together, selling together, and, in general, acting together for our mutual protection and advancement, as occasion may require.

We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft-repeated truth taught in our organic law, that the Grange—National, State, or Subordinate—is not a political or party organization. No Grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss partisan or sectarian questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings.

"Yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and, if properly carried out, will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country. For we seek the greatest good to the greatest number.

"It is reserved by every Patron, as the right of a freeman, to affiliate with any party that will best carry out his principles."

All these things are as true of the Alliance as of the Grange.

It is interesting to note that the speakers, as a rule, placed special stress on five things whose presence make the Grange successful, or whose absence make it a failure:

1. Personal work. Each member should feel that he as an individual is responsible for the part he should take.
2. An efficient lecture system.
3. Circulation of newspapers and other literature supporting the principles of the Order.
4. Proper attention to the secret work of the Order. Members should be kept constantly drilled.
5. Just appreciation and cultivation of the social and literary features of the Order.

Could you make a clearer statement of the causes of Alliance disorders wherever they exist or compound a better prescription as a remedy?

We also quote some extracts from official reports that should interest all Alliancemen.

Master Aaron Jones, in his address, says:

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS.

My efforts have also been directed to establish the closest and most friendly relations between our Order and the agricultural departments of the various States and the General Government, agricultural colleges, State and local agricultural societies, farmers' institutes and farmers' clubs, believing that all these agencies having the same general purpose in view—the improvement of agriculture—should be closely identified with each other and should co-operate in all measures to improve agricultural conditions. Such co-operation will not only help agriculture, but it will make each of these associations stronger and better. Especially will the co-operation with agricultural colleges be of great advantage both to the Grange and the colleges. It will bring our agricultural colleges in touch with the practical farmers, who will be induced to patronize them, to send their sons and daughters to these schools, and these boys and girls returning to the farm will apply the knowledge acquired at the school to the practical operations of the farm, and thus diffuse sci-

tific agriculture among the farming population.

A BETTER SYSTEM OF FARMING.

Many farmers fail to realize the great loss to themselves and the country by pursuing such a system of farming as year by year exhausts the fertility of their lands. And again, but few farmers realize the possibilities of their lands. I am fully satisfied that the limit of profitable agriculture will not be reached until the average per acre of all crops, including stock, will be more than double what it is to-day. The Grange and our agricultural colleges must teach and demonstrate these possibilities.

The average farmer does not apply the best business methods in the operation of the farm and in the selling of its products. The Grange must teach the farmers that success in agriculture can come in no other way. Good business rules must apply to every operation on the farm, and the most important or these operations in the selling of its various products. Farmers must realize what their products are worth. Any course of farming that does not include a thorough knowledge of the commercial side, leads but to bankruptcy and ruin.

PROPER ATTENTION TO LAWS AND LAWMAKERS.

No successful farmer can snout his eyes to the changed conditions that confront him. The American farmer is interested in the price of land, labor, transportation, rate of interest and rate of taxation in every civilized country of the world. The reliance of the American farmer must be upon superior intelligence, better methods, better system, better machinery, and to insist upon such State and National legislation as will place the agricultural class on terms of equality with other industrial interests. Anything short of this means of profit, loss of social, financial and political standing of the agricultural classes. The American farmer understands that he cannot be legislated into prosperity, but he does demand that all laws, State and National, shall be just and fair to the agricultural classes.

Worthy Overseer D. H. Hale, in his report, says:

EDUCATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Brothers and sisters, we have no paltry heritage. Our fathers have left us the best country, the best government the sun ever shone upon, the grandest institutions with brightest prospects for the future ever bequeathed to earth's children. This grand heritage brings with it vast responsibilities and it is our duty to preserve it untarnished for our children. We must not fold our hands and sit idly by in these stirring times of political strife, when monopolies and trusts are seeking control of every industry, and national measures looking to irrigation schemes and expansion that will bring the American farmer into competition with cheap labor and cheaper land.

What then is the duty of the hour? I answer, education and co-operation. The farmer must not simply know how to raise wheat and corn or produce his beef and pork more cheaply, but how best to preserve this grand heritage of ours untarnished and uncorrupted.

PUBLIC MEETINGS HELP THE ORDER.

The Grange picnics and field meetings which are now held in all parts of the country have become a distinguished and most efficient feature of the work of the Grange, and their value to the Order can hardly be estimated. At these annual gatherings which varied in size from one or two hundred people to tens of thousands, the chosen speakers, nearly all of them direct from the farm, proclaimed the great truths and principles upon which the Order is founded, and discussed in clear and forcible language the current questions which directly and indirectly relate to the foundation industry of our country. Another feature of these meetings which is perhaps of equal value to the one just noted, is the opportunity afforded for the social intercourse and cordial greetings of friends, neighbors and townspeople, who otherwise would never meet in a social way, to renew old acquaintances, form new ones, and spend a day of enjoyment from the relaxation of household duties and the cares and toils of the farm. It is safe to say, that at least nearly a million of the best people of the land have attended the public meetings of the Grange during the past year; and who can estimate the influence for good in social enjoyment, in broadened thought, and a clearer understanding of economic and governmental conditions which have emanated from these farmers' gatherings?

THE VANCE MONUMENT.

As has already been announced in The Progressive Farmer, the Vance Monument will be unveiled in this city on the 22d inst. A large number of Confederate soldiers and other admirers of the great statesman and patriot whom all Tar Heels delight to honor will attend. In these days of narrow-minded and narrow-souled politicians, it is refreshing to recall the words and deeds of "our Zeb," whom no ring could intimidate, whom no Federal patronage could buy, as honest as he was brainy, the tribune of the people. Nowadays we have politicians whose shrewdness and craftiness we in some measure admire; we have none whose devotion to truth and principle calls forth the esteem and affection with which our people regarded the old war Governor. We are not a pessimist: we hope for better things; yet this is exactly the state of affairs in North Carolina today.

"THE HISTORY OF ALAMANCE"

Miss Sallie W. Stockard, of Alamance county, has written a very creditable "History of Alamance," which deserves the support of the good people of that county. And it can be read with pleasure and profit by people of other counties. In saying that North Carolinians never appreciate as highly as they should the efforts of the few writers who attempt to put in enduring form the story of the great deeds done within our borders, we are merely repeating a platitude. If each county in the State had a Miss Stockard to do for it the work she has done for Alamance, it would be a God-send to North Carolina. Miss Stockard's book sells for \$1 per copy.

ONLY TWO WEEKS LONGER.

Numbers of our subscribers have sent us orders for copies of Charles M. Sheldon's famous religious story, "In His Steps: What Would Jesus Do?" Millions of copies have been sold and the work is still selling by the hundreds and thousands. Any subscriber to The Progressive Farmer sending us one dollar on his subscription before September 1st, may have a copy of this famous work for only 10 cents extra, or if you send us 50 cents or more in new subscriptions before September 1st a copy will be mailed you free. If you wish to take advantage of this offer, do not delay; your order must reach us before September 1st to be filled. This offer expires on that date.

BOOK NOTICE.

The Farmstead, or The Making of the Rural Home and the Layout of the Farm. By I. P. Roberts, Director of the College of Agriculture and Professor of Agriculture in Cornell University; Pp. 350. The MacMillan Company, New York, N. Y.

This is a thoughtful and thought-provoking book for farmers and those intending to farm, or who are interested in farming. It is full of practical sense and illustrations and will impart some instruction to every rural reader.

There are practical suggestions here on the selection and purchase of a farm; arrangement, planning, and building houses and barns. Especial attention is called to conveniences, beauty and harmony of surroundings, and of placing fitting surrounding to suitable buildings for a comfortable farm home. There are chapters on "The Relations of the Farmer to the Lawyer," by Hon. De Forest Van Fleet. "House Furnishing and Decoration," "Cleanliness and Sanitation—Water Supply and Sewerage," and Household Administration, Economy and Comfort, by Prof. Mary Roberts Smith; "The Home Yard," by Prof. L. H. Bailey; and "Lightning Protection," by A. H. Norris, M. E.

The book is well illustrated with practical cuts which carry on the sense of the words by sight of details of structure, outlines or landscapes with neat appropriate buildings properly, and improper buildings improperly, set for home surroundings either to serve comfort, aesthetic taste or convenience. It is a delightfully plain, practical treatise on subjects of the greatest importance to all who live in the country, and should be widely read and studied. No better book for those contemplating a change, or making repairs, or just starting out in life to farm could be found. It is a very desirable and valuable addition to rural literature.

This book may be ordered from this office when other is accompanied with the price, \$1.25.

THE NEW COLLEGE PRESIDENT.

The primary qualification for a college President in the earlier years was scholarship and ability to influence the lives of young men—witness Jonathan Edwards, Mark Hopkins, and their kind. Now the test seems to be ability to raise money. At least President Rogers, of Northwestern University, has resigned, it is stated, in accordance with the wish of the trustees, because the financial returns of the university were not satisfactory. According to the reports, President Rogers has not the business ability to influence rich patrons of learning, a defect for which his fine scholarship and ability as an educator do not atone. We leave the trustees to work out their own situation, while we remark that to many the old-time qualification will seem the better; or, if money be necessary, why should not every college have its financial agent, leaving the President to attend to the administrative duties which properly devolve upon him?—The Watchman.

A man who holds his head high may stumble, but he never crawls.—Saturday Evening Post.

IF BRYAN SHOULD GET THESE VOTES.

All sorts of things may happen in four years. Conditions change and people sometime think differently on the same issues. Then, two, even in the most successful Presidential elections there are always close margins. When Cleveland was elected over Blaine a change of six hundred votes in New York State would have reversed the result, and in that contest the Prohibitionists polled in New York alone over twenty-five thousand votes.

Major McKinley's success four years ago was the most marked in American politics for nearly a quarter of a century. His plurality over Mr. Bryan was upward of six hundred thousand, and the electoral vote stood McKinley 271, Bryan 176. The majorities here seem overwhelming, but in Presidential contests the popular plurality has little to do with the case. Indeed, in several of our elections the winning man has had the plurality against him. The interest of the figures of the last contests rests in the fact that a change of forty-eight electoral votes would have elected Mr. Bryan.

The following table will show how this has been reduced to a closer margin than many people supposed it could be:

	Plurality	Elect'l Vote
California	2,797	8
West Virginia	11,487	6
Oregon	2,117	4
Indiana	18,181	15
Kentucky	281	12
North Dakota	5,649	3
Totals	40,512	48

California has 9 electoral votes, Kentucky 13. Bryan, in 1896, had 1 electoral vote from each State; hence the figures given above.

If 20,257 of the votes had been taken from McKinley and transferred to Bryan the whole election would have been changed and Mr. Bryan would be President to-day; or if the other votes should be the same in the coming election and he should get these 20,257, he will succeed Mr. McKinley.

OR IF MCKINLEY SHOULD GET THESE VOTES.

But it does not do in political calculations to figure exclusively upon one side. Other returns have interest. For instance, Bryan carried the following States by slender pluralities:

	Plurality	Elect'l Vote
Wyoming	583	3
South Dakota	185	4
Tennessee	17,495	12
Kansas	12,269	10
Nebraska	13,576	8
Totals	44,106	37

So if 22,054 of these votes had been transferred from Bryan to McKinley, or if they should be transferred this year with the other States remaining as in 1896, McKinley would get 308 votes in the Electoral College to 139 for Bryan—or considerably more than twice as many as Bryan.

These things show the great uncertainties that attend a Presidential election, and when you add two million new votes to the combinations that that can be made, the prudent man will wait until the returns are in before being sure of the result. In the meanwhile, each party makes its claims. Mr. Bryan declines to concede a single State, and Chairman Hanna declares the Democrats will poll fewer votes than in 1896.—Saturday Evening Post.