

## THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

L. L. POLK, EDITOR.  
P. F. DUFFY, ASSOCIATE  
WINSTON, N. C.

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Write all communications, designed for publication, on one side of the paper.  
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THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER,  
Winston, N. C.

Winston, N. C., Oct. 6, 1886.

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## THE CROSS MARK.

The cross mark on your paper indicates that the time for which you subscribed has or is about to expire. It is to give notice so your subscription may be renewed. If the subscription be not renewed the name will be dropped from the list, but we want every one to renew and bring a friend along too.

See our offer to give THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER one year and the Patch Corn Sheller for four dollars. This is the best sheller for the money in America. It is guaranteed and will give entire satisfaction. Send in your orders at once.

Read our advertisements. And you will do us a great favor when you speak or write of them, to mention THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

—The Presbyterian Synod of North Carolina met at Concord yesterday.

—Robert S. Green is the Democratic nominee for governor of New Jersey.

—A bridge to cost \$1,000,000 is to be built across the Missouri river at Omaha.

—New York has contributed \$150,000 to Charleston, \$80,000, of which was given by the Chamber of Commerce.

—The Wilson & Fayetteville branch of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad has been completed to Fayetteville.

—The National Convention of Knights of Labor is in session this week in Richmond, Va. There will be about 1,200 delegates.

—John Esten Cook, author of the life of Gen. Lee and Stonewall Jackson, and other literary works, died at his home in Clarke county, Va., on the 27th ult.

—The working men of New York city have nominated Henry George for Mayor. He is one of the ablest advocates of the workingmen in this country.

—Judge W. P. Bynum has declined to accept the nomination for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court tendered by the Republican State convention.

—A volcano near the city of Colima, Mexico, is in a state of eruption, and is causing great terror among the inhabitants of neighboring villages.

—An English company has purchased 16,000 acres of mineral lands in Burke county and are making arrangements to work the mines on an extensive scale.

—Central Germany has experienced violent earthquake shocks within the past week. Has there been a slipping here too of the "costal plane from the mountain escarpment?"

—The news from Russia and Austria looks war-like. Austria objects to Russia's interference in Bulgarian affairs, and is purposing to back Turkey in resisting the aggressions of Russia.

—The Grand Jury in Richmond has found a bill of indictment against certain Knights of Labor and the editor of the *Labor Herald* for boycotting Baughman Bros., dealers in stationery.

—Hon. J. C. Buxton was nominated at the Democratic Senatorial convention at Germantown on the 25th ult., as Senator from Stokes and Forsyth, and has accepted. Buxton and Fries will make two able and progressive representatives.

—The Baptist State Convention will be held in Wilmington, beginning November 17th.

—Wm. E. Gould, Cashier of the First National Bank, of Portland, Maine, and son-in-law of Neal Dow, the celebrated Prohibitionist, has created a sensation in his town by defaulting to the amount of \$87,000.

—The Eastern Carolina Fair Association will hold its fair at Goldsboro on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 3rd, 4th and 5th of November. There seems to have been a wrong impression as to the date.

—From August 27th to September 30th there were 30 shocks of earthquake at Charleston, some slight, some severe. The greatest number was on the 31st of August, when five were felt and so much damage done.

—THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER desires to return its thanks to the *Southern Cultivator*, of Atlanta, Ga., one of the best agricultural journals in the country, and to the *Newberne Journal* and *Wadesboro Intelligencer*, for kind words.

—The New Garden fair will be held at New Garden, Guilford county, on the 21st inst. The secretary is Mr. J. R. Fitzmaurice, who will give any information desired. This is one of the best local fairs held in the State.

—The one dollar silver certificates will be issued from the treasury to the banks asking for them, at the rate of \$80,000 a day, one thousand dollars at a time to the banks in succession ordering them. No bank will receive a second installment until all on the list have been attended to.

—Messrs. Louis, Bagger & Co., solicitors of patents, Washington D. C., inform us that there were issued to citizens of Southern States, thirty-five patents bearing the date of September 28, among them one to S. E. Allen, of Winston, for lock seal, and one to J. B. Dukes, Durham, for paper box.

—The case of Miller, the Raleigh gambler, who was convicted and sentenced by Judge Clarke to thirty days in jail and to pay a fine of \$2,000 had a hearing before Judge Gudger at Warrenton, on a writ of habeas corpus, last week was allowed to take the insolvent debtors' oath and was discharged.

—Don Piatt writes to the *Chicago Current* on the depressed condition of Agriculture in Ohio, saying that in the last 25 years it has depreciated 25 per cent. He says the farmers of that State borrow money to pay taxes and that Ohio is being shingled with mortgages which will carry the farmers under.

—"A bull in a china shop" saying was somewhat varied one day last week when a Texas pony broke loose and galloped into a china store in Charlotte. The *Observer* says he meandered between the stands of costly china ware without even as much as rattling the show cases. He must have been remarkably well behaved for a Texas pony.

—A merchant named A. D. Owens was murdered by two supposed burglars in Creswell, Washington county, on the night of the 24th ult. One of the men suspected of the murder, a negro, was killed while resisting arrest. Two other negroes were afterwards arrested, and also the wife of Owens, who is charged with having employed the negroes to murder her husband.

—Mr. Sloan, of the U. S. Geological Survey, who has been investigating the earthquake disturbances in the country around Charleston, thinks he has located the center of the disturbance between Charleston and Goose Creek. The fact that shakes have been recently felt at Summerville which were not felt at Charleston would seem to indicate that the center was in that locality.

—The Fayetteville *Evening News*, commenting upon the figures in the Farmers' Address, published in last week's PROGRESSIVE FARMER, on representation in Congress says the "figures are startling," but congratulates the farmers of that district that they have a farmer representative. Yes the figures are startling, and they will continue to be "startling" until the farmers organize and insist upon a fair representation in our National and State legislatures.

—The Chatham *Home* tells of a brave little girl, nine years old, named Olive Peoples, who saw a great black snake coiled around a hen's nest in the barn. Instead of running away in flight she grasped the snake around the body near the head and dragging it out, beat it to death with a stick. It measured six feet, six and a half inches in length.

## THE STRUGGLE FOR BREAD.

Gov. Hill, of New York, recently delivered an address at a fair at Dunkirk, in New York, in which he discussed the burdens of the working classes, from which we extract the following:

"It may be laid down as a general rule that it is the duty of the State to encourage and aid, in so far as the same can be legitimately done, every honest man in his efforts to provide a living for himself and his family. It is not asserted that this duty requires the government itself to furnish work to laboring men but it does mean that every reasonable facility should be afforded whereby a man willing to work may earn a reasonable livelihood. In a country, so extensively great as ours, and with resources so abundant, no honest man should be permitted to starve or required to eke out a miserable existence when he is willing to be industrious. If he is so required, then there must be something wrong in our system of government or in the administration of public affairs. Labor, unorganized labor, is weak, while capital, especially incorporated capital, is strong and the one should not be permitted to oppress the other, but both stand on an equal footing before the law and be equally protected and fostered by it. Fair, reasonable and living wages for labor should be demanded on one side and should be cheerfully paid on the other—wages which should be sufficient to decently and respectably support and educate the family of the workingman. Neither should he be required to work unreasonable hours in order to earn such wages, and the growing sentiment for less hours for labor should receive respectful consideration. No man should be compelled to make his whole life a drudgery simply to earn enough for existence. The fowls of the air and the beasts of the field get a bare subsistence and that is all. A man should have more; he should have work, but he should have recreation also. He should be afforded some opportunity for study, for pleasure for association with his family, for observation of the world and for rest."

(There is a vast deal of good hard sense and unvarnished truth in this extract, which it would be well for men entrusted with governments, national and State, to ponder upon.)

For the past quarter of a century beginning during the civil war, the tendency has been to the accumulation of great fortunes by the few, these few being favored by protective legislation to the detriment of the many. Within this period colossal fortunes have been built up, ranging from the few millions up into the hundreds of millions, fortunes that in the eyes of the generation before would have been looked upon as impossibilities. It is a fact that these favored few have to a great extent shaped the policy of the general and State governments and dictated the legislation in which they had any interest while the toiling millions had few or no representatives to look after their interests. And so while the few have prospered, the toiling millions have not prospered. The result has been unrest, labor organizations and labor strikes, sometimes involving thousands of men, extending through periods of several months and retarding more or less the business progress of the country. The laws of the country should not be so framed in the interest of certain classes as to enrich them, while the laboring men of the country, the bone and sinew, are so poorly paid that they find it difficult to live, and live hard at that. Capital should be protected by good laws, but so should labor be. There should be no discrimination in favor of one against the other. If either, the discrimination should be in favor of the latter, for capital, which is generally pretty well organized, as a rule is pretty well able to take care of itself.

## A PROSPEROUS COLLEGE.

The State of Kansas is a young State, one of the youngest, but she has an Agricultural College of which she may be proud. It was opened to students in 1863, one year after the land scrip act was passed by Congress. She realized from the sale of the lands donated \$500,000, which gives an income in interest of \$35,000 a year. Since it was established it has received from the State in addition \$290,000. The site, near Manhattan, with a farm of 250 acres

and buildings, is worth \$200,000; about 150 acres of the farm is under cultivation. The school is open to both male and female students, which numbered the past year 428, 301 males and 127 females. Since the beginning 2818 students have enjoyed the benefit of training there. The male students are required to work on the farm and thus acquire a practical knowledge of what they seek to learn.

This is an institution that Kansas or any other State might be proud of, and it has doubtless paid her a thousand fold for all the attention she has given it.

Kansas is a Western State. A number of Western, Northern and Eastern States have Agricultural Colleges. Some Southern States have. Mississippi has a very good one, Alabama has one, Virginia has two, Arkansas has one, but North Carolina has, we are sorry to say, none, if we except the one which exists in print between the covers of the University Catalogue. But North Carolina should have one and could have one in a short while if the \$7,500 a year now appropriated by the University were taken care of as it should be and set aside for that purpose as it ought to be and as it will be if the next Legislature does its duty to the farmers of the State.

## OAK RIDGE FARMERS' DINNER.

It was a most enjoyable affair. A good crowd, made up of an intelligent, substantial people, who in their genial, pleasant intercourse, seem to be one big family, the fine body of students, male and female, so gentlemanly and so lady-like in their deportment, the trio of brothers, the Messrs. Holt, who have the school in charge, so kind and so solicitous for the comfort and pleasure of all, and the elegant dinner all conspired to render the occasion one of unmingled pleasure. The writer and Dr. D. R. Parker, of the Trinity Farmers' Club delivered addresses. The Dr. was most happy and felicitous and made many excellent points in his speech. After hearing him, we conclude that he is one of the men whom we want to see sent out to preach the gospel of bread and meat to those people who are trying to make money on cotton and tobacco, at prices which do not pay the cost of the production. We were delighted to learn, however, that his service in that capacity would not be needed in the vicinity of Oak Ridge, for as a rule these farmers believe that a farm in North Carolina is nothing unless self-sustaining. We are proud of the Holt brothers. They are doing a noble work and doing it well. They have elegant buildings and beautifully located. Twenty seven counties in our State, and several other States, are represented on their roll of one hundred and forty pupils. The school is in the midst of as good people as can be found anywhere and with such men to teach as are in charge, it must be a success. The farmers organized a club, an account of which is given elsewhere.

## NEIGHBORS - NOT LABORERS.

This is what the South needs. We must abandon the old idea of slave times, that a man to become wealthy must own a large plantation, and that he must scratch over and butcher "twenty-five to thirty acres to the hand."

Our land owners as a rule are land-poor. We must make up our minds to get rid of all surplus lands—sell them to industrious white men in small parcels, and get neighbors; live, energetic, intelligent neighbors. We want none of the riff-raff of the North or of Europe—we want no more worthless and unprofitable people—we have an abundance of them and to spare. Give us neighbors who will be their own laborers.

## TOBACCO DAMAGED.

Upon careful inquiry of farmers and our warehousemen, as to the extent of the damage to the tobacco by the frosts, we conclude that about two-thirds of the crop had been cut, and that about one-third of the crop remaining on the hill, was badly damaged. The bottoms and lowlands suffered most, and as a rule the best tobacco had not been cut. Telegrams from various points in Kentucky and Virginia indicate that the damage was much more serious. There are individual instances in this section where the whole crop was almost a total loss.

## A VOICE FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Hon. Chauncey F. Black, son of the distinguished jurist, Jerre Black, in accepting the Democratic nomination for the office of Governor, dwells at some length on the depressed condition of the laboring classes, and of the farmers, attributing it in a great measure to the fact that neither the laboring men nor the farmer have exerted themselves as they should have done to secure that representation in legislative halls to which they are entitled. The State of Pennsylvania, as some other States are, is governed by monopolies which manipulate the legislatures and shape the policy of legislation in their own interest. Speaking on this subject Mr. Black says:

"Through a long series of years their (the laboring men's) influence has scarcely been perceptible in our legislation. While the lobbies swarmed with the well paid and expert agents of other interests, the laborer labored on in his vocation trusting to the honor of his official representatives. The result is a mass of laws in which every interest but his is carefully provided for while he is cunningly restricted in the most important concerns of his life. Others may combine to limit production and suspend his employment; to raise the prices of the necessaries of life or to lower the wages which purchases them; but should he combine with his fellows to market his labor at better rates he is too frequently charged with disorders for which he is not primarily responsible; prosecuted by laws which are but a slight modification of the barbarous conspiracy laws; confronted by police representing the employer, instead of public authority; and not unfrequently he is cast adrift, while imported laborers, aliens to his blood and country, are brought forward to take his job and to eat the bread of his children. He sees the wealth of the country increasing in a ratio almost appalling; but he also sees it concentrating in the hands of a very few, and he knows there is something essentially wrong in those laws which permit such a division of the common produce of capital and labor."

Then turning to the farmer he says:

"(Like the men who work for daily or weekly wages, the agricultural people, with even less excuse for the dereliction have neglected the care of their own interests; and by reason of protracted failure to employ the necessary instrumentalities of mutual organization and representation in the Government, they find the burdens of the State resting more heavily upon their fields than on any other form of property of equal value. While their lands are depreciated, and their produce undersold in their own markets, in consequence of discriminations against local freights, the revenue and tax laws are made to bear upon them with undue and excessive exactions.)"

The story of Pennsylvania is in fact the story to some extent of every State in this Union, and simply because the people who have had most at stake have been derelict in taking that interest in public affairs which they should take and which they must take if they would free themselves from the burdens which oppress.

## A GROWING SENTIMENT.

We clip the following from the *Charlotte Chronicle*:

"A sentiment in favor of establishing farmers' clubs is growing in this State, we learn, by reading our various exchanges. The object in view is to discuss the modes of farming and arrive at a better understanding of the needs of agriculture in North Carolina. It is stated that the Anson county farmers are organizing rapidly, and will hold a county mass-meeting next week. The movement promises to be more vigorous than the Grange in its palmy days."

The movement is going on apace, and at the present rate of progress, it will not be long before every county in North Carolina has its club or clubs. Where they have been organized the benefits have been so apparent that neighboring clubs have sprung up rapidly.

—Near Andalusia, Ala., three children belonging to one family were playing near a pine tree which had been blown down. Being unusually long from home the parents went in search of them in the evening and found two of them lying dead near the tree and the third and oldest dying. They had all been bitten by a rattlesnake which had its den under the roots of the tree.