THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER

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

Vol. 5. RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 17, 1890. No. 19

State Library

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OKISKO ALLIANCE, NO. 1,044.

OKISKO, N. C., May 23, '90.

MR. EDITOR:—May I not indulge the hope that my communication are not too frequent and lengthy. My unbounded love for and the conservative principles of justice and equity in our noble organization actuates me to spasmodic spells of quill driving, hence you can appreciate the motives that prompt me, as some no doubt will and do say to thus expose my ignorance through the medium of the press. I feel most keenly the necessity of the success of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union. As I grow older that feeling increases in proportion. Our political situation to-day is without a parallel in the history of the country, the men in high places who legislate pretendingly for the public good are either devoid of conscience or patriotism—the tools of a monied aristocracy in some form or other, while there are others who, by their acts, are plotting the utter overthrow of the "best government the world ever saw." The passage of either the Rowell or Hoar bill I fear will be productive of much mischief, and if our legislators go on at this rate, the sun of civil liberty will have set ere another decade passes. Then how all important it is that the little liberties still left the people should receive their immediate attention. Where is the right left the States to-day? Echo answers, where? What rights have the toiling millions—the producers of the wealth of the nation, but to pay the taxes, feed the world and do the fighting? We say it is time to call a halt. About face and at the ballot-box say to the usurpers, step down and out. I would ask what sense is there in expecting relief from those of our Congressmen or those who are not producers but professional politicians and demagogues, henchmen, etc? If we would preserve our liberties and perpetuate our republican form of government, we must rise above party slum. We should be more patriotic than partizan. It occurs to me that no man of fairness can enter one objection to the order. It is the outgrowth of misrepresentation and usurpation; it has for its object and and no other than good to all mankind, equal justice to all, special favors to none. If any man wants more than that he is dishonest and is a very Benedict Arnold to his country, and any such is dangerous to the public weal. My brethren, stand by your colors, hold fast to what liberties you have left. Let us work together for not only a union of hearts but of interests to the inhabitants of all sections of the home of Washington and Jefferson. And go back to the old landmarks of our worthy ancestors. Yes, save at the ballot-box our country from the horrors of another war. I know there are those whether wise or otherwise who at heart feel very unkindly to us for fear the *party* will be decapitated. All we have to say is, "Let him that readeth understand," etc., "when the wicked rule, the people mourn." I feel that the Alliance cause is in the hands of "Him who guideth the destinies of all nations," therefore am content, after doing my duty, to watch and wait a change for the better. Harry Hinton says. "When a man's labor is controlled for the benefit of others he is not a free man." Does any man deny it? No man is a free man who lives in a government who wilfully robs its citizens. Yours fraternally,

M. G. GREGORY.

LETTER FROM BLADEN.

MR. EDITOR:—Our Alliance (Furman) is on a boom just now. We have several applications for admittance and several others will come soon, and besides that shortly I will forward you more money for the business agency fund. Now for the cause of our Alliance being on a boom. I moved about six months ago, about six miles from my old home to a place about two miles from the Capefear river, in a thick settlement of the best farmers and best brethren this country affords; and in a neighborhood where there could have been one of the strongest Alliances in the county had it not been for a little trouble that arose in the Alliance out here about a year or more ago which, I think, was uncalled for and which has caused several to withdraw from the order here, and perfectly paralyzed the cause for miles around here. Just as soon as I located here I went to distributing THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER and the *National Economist* and selling the Alliance Almanac, and also made a couple of speeches in behalf of the greatest order that ever was organized for the benefit of the farmers and working men, and I tell you distributing those papers did the work. This being the case, dear brethren of the Alliances everywhere, let me say to you if you want your neighbors and friends to enlist in this great Alliance cause just take several extra copies of THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER and distribute them in your section, for all the people need is to be enlightened and made sensible of the dangers there is just ahead of us by those soulless and unscrupulous monopolists, bankers and railroad corporations that are sucking the life-blood from the laboring men of this country. Therefore, brethren, let us use every honorable means to enroll every honest farmer and working man into our order as soon as possible for the great day of battle is just ahead, and if we be faithful and vigilant the victory next November will not only be ours but it will be a victory for the preservation of our republican form of government. And, brethren, while our motto is peace on earth, and good will toward our fellow-man, let us not forget to keep a watchful eye upon our enemy that we may be able to outflank him next November.

A. J. BORDEAUX, Sec'y.

THE VALUE OF JAPAN CLOVER.

Japan clover is a plant that is not fully appreciated by the farmers of North Carolina. There are probably in waste land and old fields in North Carolina more than 700,000 acres which are being gullied and leached by washing rains. If this land were sown in Japan clover, as it might be with little trouble and at small expense, the land would be rapidly improved and at the same time furnish excellent pasturage for cattle, sheep or hogs. Japan clover will grow on soil too poor to produce a crop of broom sedge if only the land contains some clay. It will in a few years run out all the weeds and grass in a field, not excepting Bermuda grass and nutgrass. The plant, though an annual, reseeds itself from year to year and stays with the farmer. The seed should always be sown in spring. The seed cost but twenty-five cents per pound, and five or six pounds will sow an acre. Bulletin No. 70 contains a full description of Japan clover. Sent free to those who request it.—*Gerald McCarthy, Experiment Station.*

With all the other reforms financial reforms comes uppermost and the Farmers' Alliance has the good sense to know that fact. The farmers of this country are getting excedingly tired of Wall street domination and dictation. A twenty-four per cent. dividend on bank stock and one per cent. on farm stock tells the story.

NUTS TO CRACK AT THE FARMER'S FIRESIDE.

Press Opinions from Many Sources.

Issue fifty dollars percapita, reduce the tariff and destroy all monopolies and the country will regain its prosperity.—*Warrenton Gazette.*

There are 2,000,000 more people in the United States now than there was one year ago, yet we have $8,000,000 less money in circulation.—*Ex.*

Twenty-six years ago Andrew Carnegie had less than $100. To-day, thanks to a beneficent tariff, he is worth $56,000,000.—*Atchison Globe.*

The many candidates now running over the country are asking the Union what they can do for it. We say they can do a heap—they can get out of our sunshine.—*Turner's Emancipator.*

Birds of a feather flock together. Who were at that meeting in Redfield and what was it for? "The farmers' friend" will be known this year by the company he keeps.—*Dakota Ruralist.*

We raised in 1880, 498,000,000 bushels of wheat, last year we raised 8,000,000 more, yet the wheat crop of 1880 brought the farmer $180,000,000 more than did the crop of last year.—*Ex.*

The Farmers' Alliance and Knights of Labor have combined in Ohio and Indiana, and propose to take a little hand in politics. This means trouble for some of the "theorists."—*Wilmington Star.*

Farmers of Kentucky, get out of the old ruts. Think together; talk together; pray together; and, if you can't do better, "cuss" together—whatever you do, move together.—*Ky Labor Journal.*

Jay Gould's daily income is estimated at $7,446, Cornelius Vanderbilt's at $15,149, J. D. Rockefeller's at $18,715, W. W. Astor's at $23,593. With such beggarly wages as this they ought to strike for eight hours a day.—*Wilmington Star.*

To make one millionaire, 10,000 industrious producers must be robbed of the product of their labor and live in want and misery. Are millonaires of such great importance to the welfare of the people that they must be maintained at such a cost.—*Economist.*

The jute bagging trust was a cloud with a silver lining. Necessity is still the mother of invention. An Augusta lawyer is likely to solve the troublesome bagging question. The cotton-stalk itself promises to render the cotton trade independent of jute, tariff or no tariff.—*Charlotte Chronicle.*

The republican party may now see that a large number of farmers and other working men of the west and the southwest will no longer submit to the *gold basis*, hard times. The change from Clevelands, gold basis, to Harrisons, gold basis, is making hard times no better, very fast.—*Reporter.*

A Letter from Secretary Turner at Washington says the petitions on the Sub Treasury bill are rolling in like a western snow storm. That's right, bank congress in with them till their only escape is to pass it. Let every Alliance and Nationalist club that has not already done so farward at once their petitions.—*Dakota Ruralist.*

Why do we organize? Because our enemies are organized. Why are we secret? Because our enemies are secret. The campaign liar is out. We have heard of him at several places. When a man says he went into the Union purposely to get an office, what will you say at the polls next November?—*Turner's Emancipator.*

The 20c. tariff on wheat is a delightful "protection" to the farmer. Manitoba wheat comes into Minneapolis, is manufactured into flour, and exported. Then the manufacturer gets 18c. a bushel back into their coffers. That is, Manitoba competition lowers the value of Minnesota wheat and the rebate elevates the profit on the manufactured article. It is a peculiar "tariff."—*The Great West.*

Poor's Manuel, for 1888, states that the cost in money of all the railroads in operation did ont exceed the amount of the indebtedness, to-wit: $3,787,410,728—and that the capital stock of $3,708,060,582 was water, or in excess of cost at $30,000 per mile, which is too high. The "Railway Age" puts the cost of construction in 1889 at $20,000 per mile. Mr Blaine's article in the *North American Review* in reply to Mr. Gladstone, takes another billion dollars from the cost (to the stockholders) of the roads. He says: "If all the advances to railway companies, together with the outright gifts by towns, cities, counties, states and nations be added together the money value would not fall short of 11,000,000,000."]

If the American farmer be not prosperous in the future it will be his own fault. Hasn't Uncle Jerry Rusk written an essay and told him what to raise to get rich, and don't the new tariff bill give him protection on wheat and beans, and a bounty on cocoons, and with all this diamonds on the free list? He should complain no more but revel in anticipation of future wealth and seraphic bliss.—*Wilmington Star.*

C. Wood Davis, a wealthy retired railroad man and real estate speculator, is writing as an alleged farmer, from the capitalist's standpoint, on the agricultural depression. His diagnosis is over production, and his remedy is for farmers to be more saving until enough more people come here to eat their products. But Mr. Davis dodges the main question, and that is: Why should others get very wealthy out of the farmer's labor, while the farmer himself becomes poor?—*Jeffersonian.*

FARMERS' FIGURES.

Total value of farms in the United States, 10 billion of dollars. Total receipts from tariff tax, direct tax and internal revenue tax amounts to 10 billion of dollars. The people have paid 2567 million of dollars in interest on the public debt of the United States. We have shipped to other countries 24,000 million dollars worth of products besides supplying our home needs.

Average price of corn from 1850 to 1859,	58
" " " " " 1850 " 1860,	72
" " " " " 1860 " 1870	96
" " " " " 1870 " 1880,	63
" " " " " 1880 " 1887,	46
May 1st, 1890	36

These prices are at point of export. It would take 2,000 bushels to-day to bring as much as 1,000 did from 1850 to 1860. It would take 2,666 bushels to day to bring as much as 1,000 bushels brought from 1860 to 1870.

Total crop of corn for 1880, 1,755 million bushels. It would take 2,600 millions of bushels of corn at present prices to bring as much as is yearly collected by the railroads of this country.

Average price of wheat from 1850 to 1860,	$1.56
" " " " " 1860 " 1870,	1.99
" " " " " 1870 " 1880,	1 38
" " " " " 1880 " 1887,	1.07
Present price	86

It would take 2,310 bushels of wheat to-day to sell for as much as 1,000 bushels did from 1860 to 1870. The average price of wheat from 1830 to 1840 was $1.38 per bushels. It would take 1,080 millions of bushels of wheat to bring as much as the railroads annually collect from the people.

Average price of cotton from 1850 to 1860,	10 8-10
" " " " " 1860 " 1870,	18¼
" " " " " 1870 " 1880,	15 7-10
" " " " " 1880 " 1889,	11

It would take 4 4 10 bales to bring as much to the planter as one bale brought him from 1860 to 1870.

The average price of cotton from 1833 to 1840 was 13 cents per pound. It would take 8,470 millions of pounds of cotton at present prices to bring as much as is yearly collected from the people by the railroads of the country.

Does a dollar pay any more taxes or doctors' bills, or interest, or debt, than it did when you got high prices?

Don't you think you could stand some inflation, at least until you could square up with your creditors?

Whenever you endorse a candidate that belongs to the Democrat or Republican party, he must move with that party and vote as his party directs. Whenever you vote for a good man who has been a Democrat or Republican, but who is of and for the people, the party caucus can whistle but he will vote for your interests because they are also his interests.

If you want to vote for men whose directors live in Wall street, New York, do it. I can stand it if you can, but I will not and I will remind you of it when your pet candidate goes back on his pledges.

OLD FOGY.

Jeff Wellborn, one of the most successful farmers in the South, has this to say about "nevers:" "Never burn off if it can be avoided. Never plow deep in warm weather. Never plow trash under in the spring, but leave it on the surface, if not turned under during the fall or winter. Never allow the soil to pack or stand naked during hot weather. If not shaded, stir the surface."

Keep an account of time lost. You will be surprised to know how much time is spent foolishly.

NEW INDUSTRIES.

Enterprises of Various Kinds to be Put in Operation and Things Likely to be Done at an Early Day—Rip Van Winkle Cannot Stay in the Old North State.

[Manufacturers' Record.]

Salisbury—J. D. Small has started a brick-yard.

Siler City—The erection of a cotton factory is agitated.

Mt. Gilead—G. W. McAuley expects to develop a gold mine.

La Grange—D M. Stanton contemplates erecting a canning factory.

Monroe.—The issuance of bonds for town improvement is contemplated.

Asheville—The Riverside Park has been sold, it is reported, for $20,000.

Lumberton—J. E. Carlyle has rebuilt his distillery recently reported as burned.

Franklinville—J. W. Tippet & Henson will erect a saw mill, as stated in last issue.

Murfreesboro—E. C. Worrell contemplates establishing a hoop and shingle factory.

Madison—J. H. Sink and Lucian Hine will locate, it is reported, a saw mill near Madison.

New Berne—C. J. Schelky will erect a saw and planing mill, as reported in last issue.

Salem—The Salem Hosiery Mill will add, it is reported, new knitting machinery to its mill.

Warsaw—An effort is being made to organize a stock company to establish a canning factory.

Durham—An electric light plant will be put in Trinity College, referred to elsewhere in this issue.

Monroe—Hart, Greene & Co., operating a saw mill, have added planing and matching machinery.

Burlington—The Elmira Cotton Mills have put in, it is stated, a spinning frame and 208 spindles.

Cabarrus County—It is reported that new milling machinery will be placed at the Reid gold mine.

Charlotte—T. J. McCord and James Axom are reported as developing a gold mine near Sifford's Ferry.

Rowan County—It is reported that Northern parties have purchased the Hunnycut mine and will develop.

Cabarrus County—Northern parties have parchased, it is reported, the two Isenhour mines and will develop.

Granite Falls—The Russell Manufacturing Co. has erected, it is reported, a sash, door and blind factory.

Trenton—T. J. Whitaker and others contemplate establishing a canning factory upon the co-operative plan.

Williamston—J. C. Williams is organizing a stock company to erect the furniture factory mentioned in last issue.

Oxford—Adams & Scott have let contract, it is reported, for a prize tobacco factory to be four stories, 40x120 feet.

Bynum—The Chatham Cotton Mills, it is reported, has put new lappers, spoolers, etc, in its mill and will add spinning machinery.

Raleigh—The Farmers' Alliance and Knights of Labor will erect and operate, it is reported, a smoking tobacco factory in Raleigh.

Flat Creek—Natt Atkinson & Son, of Asheville, lately mentioned, have optioned 5,000 acres of iron ore land and are opening up a mine.

Salisbury—The Farmers' Alliance is considering the location of a fertilizer factory near Salisbury. J. F. Stansill can give information.

Wilmington—DeLancy Evans has erected the saw mill referred to in last issue, and will probably add shingle machinery and dry-kilns.

La Grange—Nearly all the capital stock has been subscribed to build the cotton factory previously mentioned. D. M. Stanton can give particulars.

Asheville—A brick plant with a capacity of 25 M brick daily has been established, also a rock quarry opened, upon the Vanderbilt estate near Asheville.

Salisbury—The Salisbury Land & Improvement Co. has been organized by R. J. Holmes, Kerr Craige, F. B. Arendell and others. The capital stock is $200,000.

Greensboro—The Union Land Co. has been organized with J. Van Lindley, president; G. S. Sergeant, vice-president; W. R. Burgess, secretary and treasurer, to deal in real estate and do a general mining and manufacturing business, the minimum capital stock to be $25,000; maximum $50,000.

Goldsboro—W. T. Yelverton and others will operate the knitting mill mentioned in last issue A site for building has been purchased and work will soon commence.

Elizabeth City—G. B. & T. W. Jones will put two more boilers, an engine and steam feed in their saw mill, mentioned in last issue; also erect three additional dry kilns.

Salem—C. A. McGalliard, who has contract for furnishing paveing stone for the streets of Salem, purchased the granite quarry near the Dan river, as lately stated, and is developing.

Morganton—The woodworking factory of Robertson & Lewis, referred to in last issue, was purchased by the Morgan Manufacturing Co., which contemplates the gradual extension of the plant.

Asheville—It is reported that George Vanderbilt, J. H. Inman, of New York city, and others have purchased land, including the property of J. G. Martin, H. C. Hunt, Mrs. S. E. Buchanan and W. W. McDowell, the last named being sold for $25,000.

McDowell County—The North Carolina Bessemer Co. has been organized with J. S. Carr, of Durham, president; Q. H. Blocker, Maxton, vice-president; A. H Slocumb, Fayetteville, secretary; S. H. Wiley, Salisbury, treasurer, to develop Bessemer ores and marble at Carrstown. It has purcased 4,000 acres of land and optioned 2,000 more. The capital stock is $200,000.

WEEKLY WEATHER CROP BULLETIN

For the Week Ending Friday, June 6th, 1890.

CENTRAL OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

The reports of correspondents of the *Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin*, issued by the North Carolina Experiment Station and State Weather Service, co-operating with the United States Signal Service, show that the weather has been quite warm and dry during the week ending Friday, June 6th, 1890. The maximum temperature reached 90 degrees on several days at many places, the highest reported being 94 degrees at Cheraw, South Carolina, and 92 at Raleigh. The amount of sunshine was above the average. Although very dry, the excessive rain of the preceeding week prevented any material damage being done, except perhaps in the extreme northeastern part of the State, where rain is especially needed. Copious showers fell on Friday. The rain-fall for the weed was above one inch at Scotland Neck, Weldon and Wilmington. Harvesting wheat and haying are progressing rapidly. A majority of reports indicate a short crop of wheat, and not of good quality. General crop outlook continues to be unusually promising.

Eastern District. Rain-fall deficient, and temperature and amount of sunshine in excess during the week. A cloud burst occurred at Washington, Beaufort county, from 3 to 5 p. m., June 4th. Rain fell to a depth of 4.43 inches. Hail and high wind accompanied the thunder squall. Corn and cotton much better than usual at this time of the year.

Central District. It was very warm during the week with abundant sunshine, and but little rain, except showers on Friday. Haying and harvesting wheat in progress, crop not up to the average.

Western District. In a few counties of this district the wheat crop is reported up to the average. Corn and cotton growing rapidly and generally in fine condition. The state of the weather was about the same as in other districts

H. B. BATTLE, PH D.,
Director.

C. F. VON HERRMANN, Signal Corps,
Assistant.

If the farmers' organizations should accomplish nothing more, they have proved to be one of the greatest schools of political economy ever known and are doing more to set people to thinking for themselves instead of allowing others to think for them, than any other society in existence. Go where you may, you will find the masses talking intelligently upon subjects that two years ago they were wholly ignorant of. They no longer look to party bosses for their opinions, but study for themselves.—*Torch of Liberty.*