THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER

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Raleigh, N. C.

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We want intelligent correspondents in every county in the State. We want *facts* of value, results accomplished of value, experiences of value, plainly and briefly told. One solid, demonstrated *fact*, is worth a thousand theories.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 11, 1894

This paper entered as second-class matter at the Post Office in Raleigh, N. C.

The Progressive Farmer is the Official Organ of the N. C. Farmers' State Alliance

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"I am standing now just behind the curtain, and in full glow of the coming sunset. Behind me are the shadows on the track, before me lies the dark valley and the river. When I mingle with its dark waters I want to cast one lingering look upon a country whose government is of the people, for the people, and by the people."—L. L. Polk, July 4th, 1890.

N. R. P. A.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Our friends in and out of Raleigh can get some good reform papers by calling at this office at any time and asking for them.

Are you trying to extend the circulation of THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER? Now is the time to help the cause. Delays are dangerous.

Remember that the United States mint reports show that for 100 years, beginning 1792 and ending 1892, gold and silver were produced less than 13 to 1.

Remember that no living man had dared to propose a change in the unit until John Sherman became chairman of the Senate finance committee. No other man was so ever lost to shame.

Last year we had some fearful storms and other disasters by which thousands lost their lives. The wires bring another horrible story from Wisconsin and Michigan. Hundreds of human beings were burned to death during the prevalence of forest fires.

Democratic leaders are not quite cheeky enough to claim that they have had or want an honest election. Their outrageous effort to appoint a certain class of poll-holders this year—two shrewd white men and one ignorant colored man—is proof that they mean to act the rascal, if possible, again.

Another reform daily paper in the South! The Pensacola, Fla., *Daily Times*. Mr. J. D. Wolfe, who has contributed to the columns of THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER occasionally, is editor in chief. It is a six-column, four-page paper, and well gotten up. Our friends should subscribe for some reform daily, if possible.

The goldbugs said business would get better when the Sherman law was repealed. The organs even contained long articles telling how much better everything was doing in a week after the repeal. But we knew it was false. The same goldbugs, the same organs, have gone through the same cut and dried performance with reference to the tariff. That is false, also.

Senator Jarvis came to Raleigh and put up at a hotel one day last week. In a few hours Senator Ransom registered at the same hotel. Tom can't get ahead of Matt. Both appeared before Chairman Pou and tendered their services for the campaign. If Senator Ransom will give a truthful account of his stewardship in every county in the State, the eyes of our people will be opened.

Durham is in the midst of a "political" or "business" sensation. We can't say just what it is. But, at any rate, twenty-seven of her prominent and wealthy people have been summoned to appear before the board of county commissioners and explain why it is that they have not been returning the full amount of property, owned by them, for taxation. It is said that these people own property worth a million dollars' that they have failed to list for taxation.

THE ALLIANCE WORK.

The Alliance work should not be neglected during the political excitement The Alliance must be sustained as a school house in which we study all questions affecting our interests in a non partisan way. There are still many questions unsolved that will effect the farmer in the future and the Alliance is the place for all farmers to meet and discuss them, says *Living Issues*.

In this manner the truth can be reached and in no other way. Men must lay down this party spirit before they are prepared to search calmly for the truth.

The Alliance is a school in which the Democratic farmer, the Populist farmer and the Republican farmer meet to discuss their common interests. When they have found that, then it should be their aim to secure it.

The Alliance will not have accomplished its purpose so long as there is a wrong to right or burden to relieve. So long as there are widows and orphans who need the strong arm of a friend the Alliance should live—must live. The Order is not only a great educator, but it should be made what its declaration of purposes indicate—a brotherhood of man. Now, let every man who has ever been a member of the Order return to the fold and put his shoulder to the wheel to build up and strengthen it. It is the hope of the country and without it the farmers and producers are at the mercy of organized greed. Let organize be the watchword in every county until every farmer is in the Order. The bagging trust, the sugar trust and the trust of our Representatives in Congress should be sufficient warning to the farmers to organize.

JUDGE CONNOR DECLINES.

We publish elsewhere Judge Connor's third letter to the public In this he positively refuses to serve the people who have offered to honor him, giving as a reason that he is unwilling to jeopardize the success of his party. Less than three weeks ago he stated, in a letter to Chairman Butler, that he was not opposed to a non partisan judiciary and there were no business or personal reasons that would prevent his serving if elected. This was satisfactory to all who expected to vote for him. The conventions of both the People's party and Republican party named Judge Connor as one of the non partisan Judges to be elected to the Supreme Court bench.

It is supposed that the Democratic politicians at once made an onslaught on Mr. Connor. At first he refused to be driven from his position. So firm was he that the papers had about given up the job. But there was a combined rally and teriffic beating of tom toms and judge Connor retreated. Plutocracy won.

Judge Connor has been in a delicate position all the while. But he was in no way to blame, and had he refused to be frightened by the beating of tom toms, he would have ascended to one of the highest positions of honor and trust in the state after the next election. To-day he stands cowering before his enemies, the Democratic politicians, and no longer has the respect of his real friends. The Democratic machine loaths him and his friends will never offer to honor him again. So much for political cowardice.

MONEY.

In this era of reform, money stands at the head of all reforms because it is the key to all. Our civilization is such in its structure that nothing can be accomplished without the free use of money. Money may not be the greatest of man's needs but it is the only tool he can employ to accomplished any extended business. This being an irrefutable fact, it is all important for the tool to be perfect and so adjusted that it can be used to the best advantage, with the least possible friction or expense, says the *Midland Journal*.

What is the proper function of money? is the first inquiry to be answered. This may be illustrated by supposing a farmer has a thousand bushels of wheat in his grainaries. He has no personal use for more than a few bushels of his wheat but the miller can use the whole crop to manufacture into flour. The first need of the farmer is a wagon to convey the wheat to the miller. Without the wagon the wheat is almost useless. He would consume a year in the attempt to pack the grain on his back. Having the wagon he transports the wheat to the mill, but the miller being placed in possession of the grain how is the farmer to be recompensed for his labor? He wants in exchange for his wheat twenty or more things indispensable to life in our present civilized state. The miller does not have those things the farmer wants, and cannot supply him. To meet this condition which has arisen between the farmer and the miller, governments have created a medium of exchange, which is known by the name of money. The law has given this money the power of exchange *values*, very much in the nature of the wagon which is used for transporting commodities. The wagon transports the commodity or produce from one party's premises to another's; money transfers the value of merchandise, whatever it is, from one person or owner to another. Therefore we see that the first function of money is to tranfer values. Society found something of this kind necessary or it couldn't get along at all, and the human family would have deen doomed to remain in a primitive state of barbarism, without some means of exchanging and distributing their products other than by pure barter. Law came to the aid of society and said, in order to promote commerce, which is the exchange and distribution of produce or merchandise of all kinds, this money must be a *legal tender* for debts. A debt is always created when one person passes a package of merchandise into the hands of another in the ordinary business of trade. The governmen has provided a means of extinguishing the debt by making money a legal tender. That is, compelling the creditor to accept money which is legal tender in satisfaction of his debt.

The question naturally arises here, why is gold and silver, especially gold, any better for this purpose than paper? And the conclusive and unescapable answer is they are not. The use of these expensive metals for money is a habit handed down from the primitive ages of man when barter was his only means of conducting commerce. Every nation makes its own money, and gold and silver are only kept in use for money because they are dear commodities, and were handed down from a more barbaric age.

The commodity value of gold and silver does not enter into use when these metals are used for money. They cannot be used as merchandise and retain their money function. Their use as merchandise is to manufacture into jewely, table ware, gilding, plating and supply many other demands of art They cannot supply any of these demands and retain their function as money.

Many persons are puzzled by the fake claim that the silver dollar is worth only fifty cents but when met with the fact that it will always buy a hundred cents worth, or as much as gold, which they boast is a full hundred cent dollar, the reply is that fifty cents is "fiat," that is law money, the half being natural money. A great many well informed people accept this answer as true. It is not true. The entire money value is law-made or "fiat" value. The commodity value of the metal, whether gold or silver lies dormant in the coin. It is wholly in abeyance. The metal as a money function in the gold or silver coin has no more value than the paper in the treasury note. If you bruise the coins with a hammer or punch ever so small a hole in them they cease to be money and are sold in the metal market at the market price of metal, just the same as the paper would sell at the market price of paper stock, if the printing were obliterated on a ton of treasury notes. There is no such thing as natural or intrinsic money. The claim is a gold bug fake.

Money—gold, silver, paper, etc.—is under all circumstances a creation of law, made for the purpose of enabling trade to be transacted among men, and the intrinsic value of metals does not enter into the money into which they are converted, is never thought of and connot be used while the coins are money.

In the light of the plain fact which no one can deny and prove his denial what becomes of your "gold basis," "money of final payment" and all the other cant phrases made use of by the traders in money called "financiers?" This entire financial business as conducted, is a bunco skin game, as any body of ordinary reasoning capacity will be convinced who will take the trouble to investigate it.

WE ARE STILL WAITING.

Mr. Josephus Daniels, public printer for North Carolina, chief clerk in the Interior Department at Washington, and who will be king of the Hawaiian Islands if the United States decides to annex them during this administration, fails to tell his readers how the Democrats have reformed the pension system over twenty million dollars. though, by his own figures, the pensions amount to $8,376,007.49 more this year than they were last year. We have asked for this information two or three times and each answer is more mystifying than the other. In 1893 the Republicans paid out $158,155,342.51 for pensions. Mr. Daniels says they amount to $166,531,350 this year. We do not claim to be an expert mathematician. If any one of our readers can subtract the above figures, 166 millions from 158 millions, then we will admit that there has been reform.

THOUSANDS ASK FOR IT.

Just before Congress adjourned Congressman Bryan, of Nebraska, made several attempts to get recognition from the Speaker of the House for the purpose of presenting a petition to the House of Representatives from citizens asking for an investigation of certain charges and the impeachment before the bar of the Senate of Attorney-General Olney.

He finally presented the petition, which he held in his hand, comprising over ten thousand names from thirty-eight States of the Union. In presenting this petition, to which so little attention was paid by the press of the country, Mr. Bryan thus wrote on its back:

"Having no evidence before me by which to judge of the charges made in the petition, I express no opinion upon the merits; but, believing in the sacredness of the right of petition as guaranteed by the Constitution, I present the petition to the House and ask its reference to the proper committee."

It, of course, went to the Judiciary Committee, where it will remain until next session.

In the meantime thousands of these petitions are pouring in on Congressmen from various sections of the country, and will be continued for some time. At the proper time they will be pushed.

The daily papers have paid very little attention to the matter, in the hope of burying it.

No Attorney-General ever stood so low in the estimation of the public as Olney. He is the known representative of a great railroad corporation, and every act of his shows his utter disregard of the welfare of the people.

DEATH OF PAMLICO.

"Pamlico," the celebrated trotting stallion, owned by Messrs. Plummer Batchlor, of Raleigh, and E. B. Spurr, of Glendale, Ky., died, of lung fever, at Hartford, Connecticut on the 29th of August. His death is not only a serious loss to his owners, but to the State. No other North Carolina horse has won so much fame. He was sired by "Meander," out of "Birthday," by "Daniel Lambert." With but one exception "Pamlico" was the fastest trotting stallion in the world. His record was lowered a few weeks ago to 2:10. "Directum," the exception, made his mile in 2:07¾, only two and a quarter seconds better, recently. "Directum" seldom does better than 2:10, however, and it is quite likely that "Pamlico" would have beaten him sooner or later had he lived. "Pamlico" lowered his record eight seconds in the past two years.

Forty years ago the horse that could make his mile in three minutes was considered valuable. It takes fine blood to do that now. But by breeding fine crosses the speed was finally reduced to 2:40. When "Maud S." made that record the world was astonished. It has been gradually lowered to 2:04, the best mile by "Nancy Hanks." When we realize that "Pamlico" was only six seconds behind the fastest mare, next to the fastest stallion, and that less than a dozen horses or mares in the entire world could go a mile in two seconds less than he could, we begin to feel the loss more keenly. We have one or two animals in the State now that can go under the wire in less than 2:30, but it may be a long time before our State will boast of another 2:10 horse.

"Pamlico" was a magnificent horse, small, but muscular, gentle and intelligent, a rich bay in color. He was nine years old. In the fall of 1892 he lowered his record to 2:10 on a Northern track. Last year Mr. Spurr, of Kentucky, bought a half interest in him for $10,000, and he was taken to Kentucky. Before he left Raleigh he was allowed to go on the State Fair race track and lower the record of that track, which was 2:32. He trotted around without a pacemaker, leisurely, in 2:31. Of course he could have done better, but his owners only desired to beat the record.

Since he went to Kentucky superior training brought his record down to 2:10. He was valued at $30,000 and his owners only had $5,000 insurance.

DEMOCRATIC DISHONESTY.

Some of our people imagine that all our Southern States have been governed honestly and impartially. Democrats who cannot endorse the New England, Sugar Trust, gold bug end of the party, always fall back on our "good State government" to trump up a plea for further existence. The truth is, the Democratic party has had a clear swing in the South too long. Corporation money runs our legislatures, elects our Congressmen and Senators. The elections in the South have been dishonest for years, and a party that gets into power dishonestly will not give you an honest administration of public affairs. Numerous municipal scandals have been unearthed, and others will soon be brought into view. Not long ago the Democratic State Treasurer of Arkansas walked off with the funds belonging to the State. Democratic backers get away with the money belonging to individuals. Recently it was discovered that out of 248 whiskey houses in Norfolk, Va., only 179 were licensed. Democratic officials shut their eyes and allowed the city and State treasury to be cheated out of taxes. In the past few weeks a gigantic Democratic swindle has been unearthed in Memphis, Tenn. The State and city is Democratic, or claims to be, and yet these Democratic officials have cheated the city and State out of more than $5,000,000 in the past few years. Dozens of rascally transactions might be mentioned, all of which go to show that the so called Democratic party has outlived its usefulness, both nationally and locally.

DO WE NEED IT?

Do we need a shoe factory in North Carolina? Yes, we do. Two hundred and eighty-eight cases of shoes for North Carolina left Boston the first week in this month, and that was not a good week for shoes, either. These shoes were just replenishing stock for only eight towns in the State. Regular fall orders have not been placed yet. Two hundred and eighty-eight cases, 60 pairs to the case, 17,280 pairs. Surely we should make our own shoes out of our own leather and keep some of the money they cost us in circulation among our own people in our own borders. Why not?

ABOUT SHOES.

CENSUS FIGURES.

The 1890 census reports give shoe factory statistics in detail, from which we compile the following:

Number of factories	2,082
Capital, plant	$ 21,527,403
" live assets	73,754,908
Total	$ 95,282,311
Running expenses per year	75,592,505
Material worked per year	118,785,831
Value of products per year	220,649,358

These figures indicate that the average shoe factory is not an unprofitable enterprise. For instance

Add cost of materials	$118,785,831
To total expenses	75,592,595
You find it costs	$194,378,426
But its value is	220,649,358
Showing a net gain of	$ 26,270,032

The running expenses as given above includes the salaries of all officers, clerks and operators, repairs and even the little miscellaneous charges, hence the $26,270,932 is clear profit over and above all expenses, and is an equivalent of $27 58 on every $100 invested.

SHIPMENTS.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* reports shipments of shoes from factories the first week in September as 89,650 cases; total shipments for the year 1894 2,506,702 cases as against 2,507,912 the same time last year, a decrease of 1,210 cases.

MEN'S CHEAP SHOES.

Every factory making these shoes is overrun with orders, so much so that manufacturers in some cases have advised customers to go elsewhere.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

AVERAGING UP.

The capital of the average shoe factory in this country is	$ 45,765
The plant	10,340
Live assets	35,425
Material and labor per year	93,361
Value of output	105,780
Net profits	12,419

If you doubt the accuracy of this statement, drop a card to the Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C., asking for extra census bulletin No. 67, issued March 15, 1894, and you can verify the above. See line 31 on page 6

The population of North Carolina was, in 1890, 1,617,947. A low estimate places $2 per capita going out of the State per year for shoes. Why not make our own shoes and keep that $3,235,948 in North Carolina circulating, developing our own resources and adding to our wealth?

CARRYING THE TRUTH CONCEALED.

The Statesville *Landmark* is sticking to its denial as to the appropriation of $500 for the inaugural ball. We have published the fact time and again; have given "book, page and chapter" where the figures can be found in the Auditor's report for 1893 But the *Landmark* still denies. Such a course may meet the approbation of some of the *Landmark's* readers, but we know that many of them are not built that way. Understand, we do not accuse the *Landmark* of lying; it simply fails to tell the truth.

We have received two notices from the Chairman of the 7th Judicial District Executive Committee, both calling conventions. W. M. Kivett calls a convention to meet at Lumberton on the 25th of September. S. A. Edmond calls one to meet at Fayetteville on the 25th ot September. There is a mistake somewhere. Evidently one of the gentlemen gave the wrong number of district. They will please get it straight

JUDGE CONNOR'S LETTER

Thinks More of His Party Success Than of the People's Interests—Will Not Serve if Elected.

WILSON, N. C., Sept. 3, 1894.

Hon. George Howard, Tarboro, N. C.:

MY DEAR SIR: You will remember that some weeks ago I conferred with you in regard to the proper course for me to pursue to avoid what I learned was the purpose of the People's party to place my name on their ticket for Associate Justice. I then stated to you that I had done and should do whatever I could to prevent it. What has since occurred in connection with the matter was correctly stated in an editorial in the *News and Observer* of the 30th ultimo. I should have submitted my purposed acts to you had you been at home, and was surprised to learn that you were not aware of my reply to Mr. Butler until the 31st ult. You construed aright my letter to Mr. Butler, and say you think a construction unthought of by myself could be justified and would probably be generally drawn. In that letter I republished and I thought emphasized my first protest. It seems now that neither the Populists or the Republicans so construe it, and by their course force me, after using other means, as you are aware, to use stronger terms than I first thought suitable toward those offering to vote for me for a highly honorable position. My strong attachment to the principles of the Democratic party and belief that its continued control of the administration of the government is essential to the welfare of the State and nation, and my determination that my name shall not be used to jeopardize its success impels me to repeat that I not only will not consent to the use of my name in opposition to its nominees, but to declare positively and without the slightest reservation, that if my wishes shall continue to be disregarded and I should be elected I would not accept the office, qualify or serve. I am not willing to place this action upon opposition to the principle of a non partisan judiciary, but upon the true reason that I regard the nominees of my own party as in every way fit and proper persons for the positions, and that I shall give them my loyal and cordial support, and that I regard the success of the party and the enforcement of its principles as essential to the welfare of the State and Nation.

I wish to say, for reasons apparent to all, that I regard Judge Burwell in every respect entitled to the support of all good citizens. He is learned in the law, of marked purity of life and character and by temperament and training free from partisan bias.

I most sincerely trust that this declaration may relieve me from further embarrassment and the necessity of further trespassing upon the kindness of my friends. I wish to thank you for your loyal friendship and wise counsel in this, to me, most disagreeable experience. It is thoroughly consistent with an intimate association of more than twenty years and strengthens the strong but pleasant sense of obligation which I shall ever entertain for you.

I am, Sincerely yours,
H. G. CONNOR.

THE PULLMAN STRIKE.

On the 5th page we publish the personal experiences of a workman at Pullman, Ill. The story has been verrified time and again by others. This case is only one instance in several thousand. Recently we read a little book entitled "The strike at Pullman," witten by Rev. William H. Carwardine, pastor of the First Methodist church, Pullman. His story of the strike and the causes that lead up to it, prove that Mr. Hilton has told a straight story.

But Pullman's greed and brutality did not disappear with the strike. When it was over he discovered that he had made People's party men out of most of his employes. This party has grown so fast in Illinois that Pullman fears it may hold the ballance of power in the next legislature. In order to help avoid this, Pullman has discharged three thousand hands, forcing them to leave Pullman and become wanderers, without homes, without employment, and, of course, they can't vote in the next election. Such brutes as Pullman ought to stay in the penitentiary the balance of their natural lives. Pullman has made $30,000,000 out of his business, pays stockholders an 8 per cent. dividend per annum, and now has $25,000,000 undivided profits in bank. Since his true character has come to the surface he is a loathsome fiend instead of a philanthropist.

There is no more pitiable mortal than he whose reading doesn't extend beyond the columns of a partisan newspaper. Such a fellow is, of all men, the most narrow and one sided. He is morally, as well as mentally, a small individual.—*Richmond Evening Star.*