

ZEKE BILKINS, M. A.



The Major Still Trying to "Extinguish" Himself—Carrying on a Filibustering Affair for Political Purposes.

B.—"Hello Mr. Editor. R.—"Hello Major. I'm ready to hear all about your troubles."

B.—"Aw! rite. I haint got much time to talk to day, for I'm as bizzzy as a bee in a tar bucket."

R.—"What in the world are you doing?" B.—"I'm readin' up on pugylyzism, an' I'm goin' to make things hum when I git in pratrise. I've done ordered a pair of boxin' gloves an' sum other fixments usin' pugylystic perfessors. You'll soon see my picture in the papers as 'Zeke Bilkins, champion political heavy weight of the United States.' My object is to do away with the nomernashun convenshuns an' git the nom-rnashun by knockout blows, the fight to be governed by Marka ov Kingsburry rules. I mean that Dr. Kingsburry, ov Wilmingtn, iz ter make the rules an' be my referee an' take up the tickets. In this way I'll git the nomernashun sartin, for them other fellers what are wantin' to be governor in the dyamakrat party can't do a thing with me. We'll hev the candidates for governer ter awl meet at a sartin place on a date named an' the one what knocks aw the others out will run for governer. I believe that iz the only true way ter git the will ov the people in sich cases, an' I'm sartin they'll be willin' fer me to run fer the offis if I knock aw the others out. I'll be a hero from Heroville, an' don't you feer it."

R.—"Do you suppose that Mrs. Bilkins will submit to this business with out trouble?" B.—"I know she wnt, but we'll play the slip on her somehow. I'm goin' to practice in the barn an' we'll git the governer's guard ter keep Betsy out ov the ring on the day that the fite takes place. We are directly respasible for it. I'm a schemer, I am. I'm goin' to ter git the dyamakrat nomernashun or wear out a carload ov boxin' gloves a tryin'. Gadebye."

A LEATHED SCENE.

Minister.—"My brother is there any thing more that I can do or say to make your last moments in this world pleasant and take the bitter sting out of that long journey you are about to take?" Dying man (feebly).—"Yes, read aloud one of those 'Mr. de Salot' jokes printed in the Hickory Press every week."

Minister.—"All right, sir, I'll read just one." Dying Man.—"Thank you sir, now I feel like death has no terrors for me."

SHOES.

What! More about shoes? Yes, sir, more and more about shoes. It is officially stated that we have in North Carolina 1,700,000 population. One pair of shoes per annum per capita, then, would be 1,700,000 pairs of shoes. To manufacture this number of pairs of shoes requires 18 factories turning out an average of 300 pairs of shoes per day, each factory paying for material \$57,054, for labor and for other expenses \$36,398, making the snug sum of \$93,452 for each factory, or \$1,682,136 for the 18 factories required to make just one pair per capita for our population. That is not all, the 1890 census shows the net profits per average factory was \$13,603.72; that would be at same rate on 18 factories, \$244,866.96 profits on just one pair of shoes per capita for our population.

We have HIDES. We have TAN BARK. We have LABOR.

Why not then save the money we pay out for shoes and keep it in circulation among ourselves? It is folly to postpone longer.

A REMEDY FOR THE PANIC.

The above is the title of a pamphlet of 26 pages in the interest of financial reform by Bryan Tyson, formerly of this State, but late of Washington, D. C. The people want light; this pamphlet gives it on the most important issue that ever engaged their attention. The readers of this paper are familiar with the writings of Mr. Tyson. The pamphlet may be regarded as one of the best productions that ever came from his pen. Every person, especially

Democrats and Republicans, should order a copy.

The following is an extract from page 5:

At the close of the war in 1865 we had for the Northern States about \$80 for each man, woman and child, the Southern States not being included. During said year we had 520 business failures that aggregated less than eighteen million (\$18,000,000) dollars. This sum divided up among the people of the States that did not secede gives 72 cents for each man, woman and child. Flour was then worth from 10 to 12 dollars a barrel. Business throughout the North and North West was flourishing. Money was then performing its proper functions.

In 1893 when we were doing business, or rather attempting to do business, with \$24 (doubtless overstated) for each man, woman and child we had, in all the States, 16,650 failures that aggregate including over one billion (1,000,000,000) dollars for railroads that were in the hands of receivers, over one billion seven hundred million (1,700,000,000) dollars. This sum divided up gives about \$27 for each man, woman and child.

Now it is evident that when the failures are few, and small at that, it is a sign of prosperity. Hence of the two extremes, \$80 per capita or \$24 per capita, the former is far preferable.

CONGRESSMAN HOWARD SLANDERED.

Correspondence of the Progressive Farmer. 13-8 L St. N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb 18, 1896.

The newspapers all over the country have heralded the alleged fact that Congressman Howard, (Pop) was drunk on the day the vote was taken on the silver bill.

I write to inform you that this report is absolutely false. I know he was very sick at the time and as he was so anxious to vote on the bill his physician consented for him to go to the Capitol in a carriage. On his arrival there he was exhausted and prostrate. Congressman McLaurin advised him to take a stimulant, which he consented to do, but could not drink it when it was brought to him. Being unable to remain in the House he was assisted to his carriage and was carried to his room. He is still there dangerously sick and the physician says he will not be able to resume work for months. These are the facts as I know them to be true.

I write this to you because the old party press is seizing the rumors and trying to bring discredit to the Populist reasonable people. It may not be a just party. I do not desire this letter published but thought you could use it for what it is worth.

J. E. SPENCE

TO THE MOTHERS.

We want all mothers to read carefully the 5th page of this paper. If we were not interested in the little boys and girls, we would not devote so much valuable space to their letters. Now if we are interested we know you are. The innocent chatter of the little son or little daughter is sweeter to the mother's ear than the strains of the sweetest classical music. The little letter so full of childish simplicity is read with pride by the loving mother. Now we want you to read our little letters from the boys and girls, pick out the mistakes and help the children to correct them. Encourage your boy or girl to write, and teach them to write something that will be of interest to everybody who reads the paper. Have them describe their home, the surrounding country, some picnic, or some thing they attended. All such things are of interest. A little boy in the eastern portion of North Carolina has no idea how the mountains in the western portion look, nor does the little girl who lives in the mountains know anything about the sea coast.

We want you to call your child's attention to the "gold medal offer" made by a friend who loves the little ones. Mr. G. T. Baines assures us it will be a beautiful medal, and one any boy or girl might be proud to wear. Mr. Baines makes this liberal proposition to our children readers without any solicitation on our part, and we hope they will appreciate it as much as we do.

When a child has some reward to strive after which requires persistent labor, it teaches that child lessons of labor and perseverance which it will never forget.

Now, mothers, aid us in our earnest attempt to benefit the children. With your help we can make our "Young Folks" columns accomplish much good, without it, our work will be an uphill battle.

Have the children send in the subscriptions just as fast as they are secured. Don't wait a week or two to obtain a club. We will credit each subscriber as received.

For relieving THROAT DISEASES AND COUGHS, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

FROM HILLSBORO.

Those Interviews—Shoe Factory and Other Items.

Correspondence of the Progressive Farmer.

I have just taken up THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER of January 28th, and re-read the interviews with brethren Denmark, Worth, Emery and others, regarding, it appears, certain other interviews previously published.

It is difficult to tell, from the questions propounded, just what the interviewer desires to accomplish, but grant to him honesty of purpose and good intentions, and construe his words and deeds in their most favorable light. Those interviewed are to be thanked for an honest expression of opinion, but there appears upon the surface some unworthy insinuations.

Discussion is fair, right and profitable, provided it is done in the right time, the right way and the right spirit. No well intending Alliance brother can object to it. Brother Sossaman's repeated question on the subject, however, indicates that he had some apprehensions as to the result.

In the opinion of the writer the time has passed for discussing, adversely, at least, the location of the Alliance Shoe Factory. This matter has been thoroughly and fully canvassed by our State Executive Committee. They had under consideration propositions from many places, and were personally on the grounds of several of the most promising. The location at Hillsboro is the result. To question its propriety at this late day is not only a question of the good sense and business sagacity of our leaders, but exhibits a tardiness in business which is not wholesome to the vigorous prosecution of any enterprise.

Possibly, if railroads were the only element to take into consideration in establishing a shoe factory, it would have been better to locate at Cary. Yet that is a doubtful question. As a matter of fact, Cary has no better freight rates than Hillsboro. Durham, with its three railroads, has no better rates than Hillsboro. And so it may be said of many other points. Cary has but two railroads, and they are parallel for only eight miles. There are very few places in the State, and from which shipments may be made by a choice of either road. Shippers are compelled to use the road that will transport their goods to the proper destination. But railroads, important as they are, are not the only considerations in locating a manufacturing enterprise. Among other things, it is desirable to be in a community that will work in harmony with you, or at least will leave you alone. In these respects we are nicely situated at Hillsboro. The last few months have developed the fact that it would have been quite otherwise at Cary. At Hillsboro we are in the midst of tanneries, hides and friends. At Cary there would have been very little if any of these. I can not it exceedingly fortunate that the Alliance turned away from Cary.

The present site has been bought and paid for, and is the property of the Alliance. Arrangements have been made for purchasing the necessary machinery. The thing to do now is to divert ourselves of all jealousy or inactivity, put our shoulders to the wheel and push this work along—by kind words, by contributions, by efforts and prayers.

Listen, let me read you a paragraph from a letter I have: "In the year 1844 in an English town, seventeen working people formed a company for business and put into it about ten dollars each. They met every year to receive the report of their business and to elect its officers. They discovered that money in business turns quickly and grows at every turn as the soil grows when rolled in the snow. Their business grew larger and more prosperous year by year, so that in the year 1872 the ten dollars of 1844 had grown to twenty five hundred dollars (\$2500), besides a dividend of six hundred dollars (\$600) for the earnings of that year. Hear the report; it reads like a fairy tale. Number of members, two hundred and forty-four (244), capital invested, six hundred and seventy five thousand dollars (\$675,000), amount of goods made and sold, one million seven hundred thousand dollars (\$1,700,000); net profit, one hundred and fifty three thousand dollars (\$153,000); number of houses owned by the company in which its members lived, 122; besides the company owned its factory and store. To-day, each member of that company was worth the average of twenty five hundred dollars (\$2500) and drew an income of six hundred dollars (\$600) from the profits of the business that year; the year of the panic at that. These seventeen working people who in 1844 put ten dollars each into business are to-day, if living, partners in a business that employs more capital, gives work to more people and sell more goods than any factory or business firm in the city of Louisville, and every one is in the enjoyment of a comfortable, steady income. A business of the magnitude of this has a multitude of openings for young men and young women—it requires managers, salesmen, bookkeepers, cashiers and others—positions of trust and profit. Here has been an opening for the sons and daughters of those seventeen working people where they have made their step into steady

useful work. What a comfort it has been to those mothers and fathers that by an act of so little self denial they provided so well for their children and kept them near to them. The verdict of 1896 is that those seventeen working people, when they put ten dollars of good money into a business enterprise, did a wise thing, and that those who refused to put their money into the business, missed a good thing and lost an opportunity."

But what has that do with a shoe factory you ask. Listen! Opportunities are as good to day as then. We have the site, we have the buildings, we have arranged to purchase machinery. We want your hides, we want your dollars, we want your work, we want your cooperation. One dollar put into this factory will buy the material and pay the labor required to make one pair of shoes every thirty days, or twelve pairs a year. Suppose we sell them at a profit of ten cents a pair, in twelve months your one dollar has not only made twelve pairs of shoes, but has gained \$120 besides, while you have bought shoes made at your own factory cheaper than ever before. Money saved is money made. Suppose your family requires twelve pairs of shoes a year and you buy them at \$1.00 a pair, whereas you are in the habit of paying on an average \$1.50 a pair, you save 40 cents on each pair, or \$4.80 on the twelve pair, and your ONE DOLLAR has done it all and more than doubled itself besides; \$2, \$3, \$5, \$10, all perform in like proportions.

The amount of business that can be done depends largely upon the amount of money that can be had with which to do it. The market is unlimited. We have already had many inquiries from parties in this State wishing to handle our shoes. Several State Alliances have also made the same inquiry. Our concern in an eastern city claims to have made and sold shoes in year to the amount of five million dollars. A business of the magnitude that ours may become will give employment to hundreds of men and women and pay weekly for wages many thousands of dollars.

Brethren, sisters, you must not fail to send the dollar. Let us use it one year, make twelve pairs of shoes and return it to you if you so desire, or let it remain and be \$2 and the work increased. Only let the dollar come. Let the shoes be rolling out from the mill before the next meeting of the State Alliance, and send up your delegates like Moses sent the spies into the Promised Land. They will bear home the products. Can this be done? Will it be done? Send the money and see.

- ARMSTRONG & McELVY Pittsburgh. BEYMER-BAUMAYR Pittsburgh. DAVIS-CHAMBERS Pittsburgh. FAIRBANKS Pittsburgh. ANCHOR Cincinnati. EGORSTEIN Cincinnati. ATLANTIC BRADLEY Brooklyn. BROOKLYN New York. JEWETT Lowell. WESTER Union. SOUTHERN SHIPMAN Chicago. COLLIER Missouri. MISSOURI St. Louis. RED SEAL Southern. JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS. CO Philadelphia. MORLEY Cleveland. SALEM Salem, Mass. CORNELL Buffalo. KENTUCKY Louisville.

WANTS.

WANTED—Position as Book-keeper in North Carolina. Will begin cheap expecting salary increased. Address: C. C. CAGLE, (1895) 630 Cotton Avenue, Macon, Ga.

Lands Wanted.

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Free Teachers' Home-Book

Containing valuable information, will be sent to any teacher or friend of education upon receipt of a stamp. CHAS. J. PARKER, (1895) Mgr. Teachers' Aid Association, Raleigh, N. C.

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For Sale—Seven thousand acres of virgin pine forest, some cypress and other woods. Good farm included. Convenient to good timber market, and railroad and water transportation. Situated in North Carolina. Price \$10 per acre. Address: W. A. WILCOX, (1895) Darien, Ga.

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A trial box of Oak Balsam, which will relieve you if you are sick, weak, headache, or unable to work or suffer from female troubles which doctors cannot cure. Oak Balsam is the only natural genuine remedy for these ailments. I am so sure of its good effect that I will mail you a trial box free if you will send me your name and address. M. S. ALLEN, 410 W. 34th St., (1895) Box 144 Elm City, N. C.

Wants.

WANTED—Every man who has land for sale to advertise in The Progressive Farmer. WANTED—Every man who raises hogs, horses, cattle, hogs or chickens to advertise in The Progressive Farmer.

WANTED—20 manufacturers doing business in North Carolina to advertise their various industries in The Progressive Farmer.

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It will be noticed that our advertisement in this column is the advertisement of "Krauser's Liquid Extract of Smoke," manufactured by E. Krauser & Bro., of Milton, Pa. This article is highly recommended by those who use it, and their common testimony is that it is an indispensable article in every family who smoke their own meat; also to meat curers, as it will preserve good meat and keep it solid and free from insects, skippers and mould, and give it a good, wholesome, smoky flavor, far better than you can obtain from wood. As Liquid Extract of Smoke is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless on meat. It is wholesome, as it contains the constituent properties of wood and bark in a concentrated form. Consequently you have no further use for a smoke house, or burning wood, bark, or coals, endangering your life and property, and your meat being burned up or stolen, as you can hang it in the garret—a more secure place than in the smoke house. See advertisement in our paper.

"ABUNDANCE."

A pamphlet published under the above title by the Armour Fertilizer Works of Chicago, has been received at this office. By effective illustration, and still more effective statistics of actual results, it sets forth in a convincing manner the great advantage obtained from the use of the various fertilizing agents manufactured by this firm.

The superiority of the Armour Fertilizers is due to their production upon scientific principles, based upon an understanding of the chemistry of vegetable life. The aim has been to prepare "plant foods" for the particular crops whose growth is to be assisted. Such results as have been procured by actual field tests though astonishing, are but the natural consequence of the application of the well known principles governing vegetable growth.

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Table with columns for product type and price. Reported by J. S. Meadows. Smokers, common, 3 to 5 cts. Cutters, common, 10 to 15 cts. Fillers, common, 18 to 20 cts. Wrappers, common, 20 to 25 cts. Market strong with good demand for all grades.

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