The Progressive Farmer.

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Raleigh, N. C.

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RALEIGH, N. C., MAR. 5, 1889.

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

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FARMERS AND FERTILIZERS.

THE farmers of the South spend millions and millions of dollars annually for commercial fertilizers. In our own State the impression is growing that the extent to which we have relied on these fertilizers is unwise and unprofitable. Hence the readiness of the farmers to dispense with their use at an advanced price. We have received from this and other States expressions from thousands of farmers that they will not use them at the present advanced rates, for the reason stated, and for the additional reason that they suspect that this advance in price has been manipulated through trusts and combinations. These are good and valid reasons, but we should do no one injustice. Our people, as a rule, are honorable, fair-minded and just. They would willingly do injustice to no one. They would extend that measure of fairness to others which they claim for themselves. As we understand their position it is not a war on the local dealers, for the farmers know that these dealers are helpers as against trusts. If they buy bacon this week of their merchant at eight cents per pound and Mr. Armour and his three co-conspirators in Chicago conclude to advance the price and force the merchant to sell it it at twelve cents per pound next week, the farmers know that the merchant is as helpless as they are, and do not and can not blame him. We all remember how a huge robbery was perpetuated on the people of this country two years ago when the price of coffee jumped up in one day from 12 to 21 cents per pound. The people attached no blame to the merchant for it. So with manufacturers of fertilizers who must buy their chief and most important ingredients from foreign dealers and markets. If the prices of these ingredients are advanced through foreign trusts, our manufacturers are helpless, and when this is demonstrated our farmers do not and will not blame them. But the fact that they are being robbed still remains, and they are resisting it manfully, and they ought to do it. And if by refusing to be made the victims of a conspiracy for robbing them, our home dealers and manufacturers are made the sufferers, it is their misfortune and not the farmers' fault. We say again, as we understand it our farmers in this State and throughout the South are not warring upon our local dealers and manufacturers, but they are refusing to pay what they regard as exhorbitant prices without troubling themselves as to who are responsible. They have deliberately resolved that they will resist to the extent of their powers, the system and methods of monopoly for fleecing them of their hard earnings. Desiring to give its readers all the light possible on this important matter, THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER quotes from the bulletin of Dr. Battle our State chemist on this point:

"The ingredients for manufacturing fertilizers are all higher than the corresponding period of last year. Not only has there been a material advancement in these prices, but in other materials and rates connected with the fertilizer trade as well. Material for bags has advanced 35 and 40 cents per ton more than for last year. Ocean freights have advanced materially, causing the crude material, kainit, for example, to advance in cost in addition to the increase of price of that article. The freights, too, add to the cost of shipment of manufactured goods to our ports. The fertilizing ingredients with but few exceptions are higher than last season, ranging from 15 to 30 per cent.

These advances have necessitated an increase of the Station's valuations for the three valuable ingredients in fertilizers. This year we rate available phosphoric acid at 7 cents per pound against 6 cents of last year; ammonia at 17 cents per pound against 15 cents last year; and potash 6 cents against 5 cents of last year. These prices are for the ports; and are chosen, not for the exact cost of the ingredients at the seaboard, but for an approximation of the value of these ingredients after they are mixed, bagged and ready for sale in manipulated goods."

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

BY far the most interesting week of the session is the one just closed. In the House, the bill for removing the disabilities of ex-Gov. W. W. Holden elicited strong debate. Messrs. Cooke, Carter, Doughton, Outlaw and Watson favored the bill, and it was opposed by Messrs. Beddingfield, Hoke, Lyon and McCotter. The bill was voted down by 45 ayes and 57 noes.

The bill proposing changes in our election law was hotly contested in the Senate, but was finally passed by a vote of 21 to 12. Strange as it may appear, a bill passed the House to protect sheep from dogs, but we predict that it will fail to become a law. The bill introduced by Mr. Overman to make ten hours a day,s labor for females and minors employed in manufacturing in the State and forbidding the employment of children under 12 years of age, was tabled. The Training School bill, which passed the Senate, after a long and able discussion in the House, was lost. In the House the bill to make an appropriation (which was reported from the committee) to complete the Governor's Mansion, was considered on its second reading and was lost by a vote of 42 to 58, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Anthony, Baucom, Beddingfield, Carter, Carver, Chadwick, Cheek, Cherry, Clifton, Coffield, Cooke, De Ford, Dills, Doughton, Dunlap, Edwards, Franks, Galloway, Ham, Hargrove, Hoffman, Jones, King, Long, of Mecklenburg, Lyon, Makely, Marsh, of Beaufort, McCotter, McCubbins, McDonald, Nichols, Outlaw, Overman, Parker, Phillips, Scott, Sutton, Watson, of Robeson, Whettington, Wilson, Wooten, of Lenoir, Yancey, Ayes—42.

Noes—Messrs. Alexander, Amis, Arledge, Baird, Bass, Beaman, Bell, Bennett, Blue, Bridges, Cary, Crisp, Crowder, Gibbon, Grant, Hampton, Halloway, Holman, Hood, Hopkins, Howe, Hussey, Jacobs, Johnson, of Johnston, Johnson, of Pender, Justice, Kellogg, Dawson, Leak, Littleton, Long, of Columbus, Marsh, of Union, Mastin, Matheson, McGill, Miller, Millikin, Murphy, Newland, Pearson, Pugh, Rawls, Regan, Reynolds, Starbuck, Stevens, Temple, Tilley, Trull, Vestal, Wall, Walser, Ward, Watson, of Vance, Wellons, White, Wilkins, Woods, Noes—58.

The *News and Observer*, in its report of this vote, says it was announced "amid applause and clapping of hands by the Alliance men and Republicans." This "fling" at the gentlemen who were members of the order aroused great indignation and that paper retracted it the next day. Knowing as we do, that there are certain "hangers-on" around the capitol who are eagerly watching for any pretense to assail or to misrepresent the Alliance members, we have given the vote in full, to say *that in this vote* 20 *Alliance men voted aye and* 21 *of them voted no.*

But the great sensation of the week was the discussion of the Railway Commission bill, which began in the Senate on Tuesday and continued for three days. The lobbies and the galleries were crowded during each session with deeply interested listeners. Those who participated in the discussion in favor of the bill were Messrs. Payne, Turner, Williams of Pitt, Lucas, Pou and LeGrand—those opposing it Messrs. Kerr, Blair, Barber and Thomas. THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER hopes to be favored with some of these speeches, which so powerfully demonstrated the necessity for a Commission, for the benefit of our readers. They were unanswered and are unanswerable. The voice of the people was unheeded, the demands of the people were ignored, the rights of the people were disregarded and the supremacy of railroad power in the Senate branch of the North Carolina Legislature was declared by the following vote:

AYES.	NOES.
Abbott,	Banks, (Rep.)
Aycock,	Barber, (Dem.)
Bailey,	Bennett, (Dem.)
Brock,	Blair, (Dem.)
Campbell,	Briggs, (Dem.)
Leeper,	Brown, (Rep.)
LeGrand,	Copeland, (Rep.)
Little,	Crawford, (Dem.)
Lucas,	Emry, (Dem.)
Payne,	Falkner, (Rep.)
Pou,	Farthing, (Dem.)
Reid,	Green, (Rep.)
Robinson,	Hampton, (Rep.)
Shaw,	Holton, (Rep)
Sills,	Hughes, (Dem.)
Smith,	Kerr, Dem.)
Toms,	King, (Dem.)
Turner, of Catawba,	Leinbach (Rep.)
Turner, of Iredell,	Long, (Dem.)
Twitty,	Lusk (Rep)
Williams, Cumberland,	Means, (Dem.)
Williams, of Pitt. Total 22. All Democrats.	Moore, (Dem.)
	Rice, (Rep.)
	Stubbs, (Dem.)
	Thomas, (Rep.)
	Warters, (Rep.)
	White, (Dem.)
	Wimberly, (Rep.) Total 28, 15 of whom were Democrats and 13 Republicans.

We ask the readers of THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER to clip this vote and file it away.

The next thing in order will be the introduction of a *sham* bill for a Commission by some of these gentlemen who have thus refused to grant relief to our long-suffering and outraged people, in order that they may shelter themselves from the storm of indignation which awaits them at home. If such a bill is introduced (and we are expecting it) we hope all true friends of the people will promptly vote it down. The people want no shams or frauds, but they want protection against oppression, and they will have it, sooner or later. But they will not get relief through bills that are dictated by the railroads. They want no "milk and water" bills Give them a bill that will *protect them or none.*

In the Senate, the bill for the completion of the Governor's Mansion came up on its third reading and a substitute was offered by Mr. LeGrand, providing for its sale by the Governor and his Council, at a sum not less than $35,000 and to purchase a residence at $15,000, and adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Aycock, Bailey, Blair, Briggs, Brown, Copeland, Green, Hampton, Holton, Hughes, Kerr, Leeper, LeGrand, Lineback, Long, Pou, Rice, Smith, Stubbs, Toms, Turner of Catawba, Turner of Iredell, Warters, White, Williams of Cumberland—25.

Noes—Messrs. Abbott, Banks, Barber, Campbell, Emry, Farthing, King, Little, Lucas, Lusk, Moore, Payne, Reid, Robinson, Stubbs, Thomas, Williams of Pitt, Wimberly.—18.

SENATORIAL "SPATS."

THERE were some spicy "spats" among the sage Senators in the discussion of Railway Commission, and some very remarkable declarations as to the sentiment of the people on this subject. In answer to the argument that there exists a strong demand throughout the State for a Commission, Senator Kerr, of Sampson, said:

"There is no public demand for this Commission. True, when at home the other day I had occasion to ride out a few miles and I came across about 20 members of the Alliance and the ringleader was there. I said: "Well, boys; I see you have demanded that I shall vote for a Railroad Commission." "Yes," said the leader, "we did; but we have been reading some pieces in the papers since—and—, maybe we are wrong." "There is no demand," he continued, "among the people, and the clamor that exists has been manufactured." Senator Williams, from Pitt, when he came to reply to this portion of Senator Kerr's speech, said:

"I did not hear the speech of the Senator from Sampson on yesterday. I do so much regret it; I am so sorry I did not hear your speech. I have heard about it, and Senator !—the Senator from the great and good agricultural county of Sampson,—I was surprised to hear it stated that you said the people of your county did not want a Railroad Commission. Senator, did you know that twenty-six Sub-Alliances in your county had each one passed a resolution unanimously demanding of this Legislature a Railroad Commission ? and that the County Alliance of Sampson county discussed the resolution enthusiastically and it passed with but one dissenting voice?"

Senator Kerr, springing to his feet, said: "These are not the honest sentiments of those people, as I have explained to this Senate. They were manufactured at headquarters."

"What!" exclaimed Senator Williams; "you astonish me ! I had had a better opinion of the people of Sampson, and I regret to hear the Senator say that the people who sent him here have no manhood; that they will submit to be hurdled and driven like cattle; that they will allow any one or two fellows somewhere away off yonder to dictate to them or in any way to drive them to unanimously demand a law which they do not want. I do not, I cannot, I will not believe it. My friend from Sampson may slander his own constituents, but I will not, for I do not believe that a braver, better, nobler people ever lived than can be found in the noble old county of Sampson. And sir, the sixty thousand farmers who have sent in their petition here mean what they say, and you will find it out if you do not know it now."

During the discussion much was said of "manufactured sentiment," "popular clamor," &c., in reply to the demands of the Alliance. Do Senators suppose that the solid, sensible, manly farmers of the State are mere children to be dictated to by any man or men ? Do they think such men mean nothing when they send up their memorials praying for relief ? For the information of these gentlemen we would tell them that in point of ability and character and patriotism the body which originated these demands was the full equal of the Senate. It was done by the State Alliance and published to the world, and these demands were sent out all over the State to the Sub-Alliances to express their free opinion on them. Over one thousand of them were returned endorsed unanimously and they were taken to the Legislature and presented in the regular way through the representatives. This was the "back-door" process to which Senator Farthing referred. The idea that Elias Carr, J. R. Beaman, Dr. A. B. Noble, S. B. Alexander and 50,000 other as good and true men would approach a Legislature, made up of their servants, through a "back door." It is thought that sometimes men forget that they are the servants of the people.

—Evan Jones, President of the Texas Farmers' Alliance, officially announces that all memorials, resolutions and legislative demands from Farmers and County Farmers' Alliances, asking for legislation in the interest of the people, should be addressed to Bro. S. H. Dixon, Austin, Texas, Secretary of legislative committee.

THAT "GAME OF BLUFF."

DURING the discussion of the Railroad Commission in the Senate, numerous thrusts were made at the Alliance, which always elicited applause or approval from the political "clackers" in the lobbies. It was repeatedly charged that the sentiment among the Alliance men had been "manufactured" and "worked up," &c. Senator Kerr, who was the acknowledged champion of the railroads, was particularly happy along this line. We could not answer the Senator on the floor of the Senate, but we propose to put him and those who acted with him on the witness-stand and empannel their constituents as jurors and ask some questions. Senator Kerr and all of them asserted that a Commission could not affect the four old roads. The *Caucasian*, a paper published in his own town of Clinton, says: This argument "*is a big game of bluff.*" Mr. Kerr said his people did not want a Commission—the *Caucasian* says "to the Legislature *that Sampson and adjoining counties are overwhelmingly in favor of the bill.*" So says Representative Stevens, who voted for it. So says one thousand Alliance men of Sampson. Which is right? Why are they "overwhelmingly for the bill?"

Let us look at some facts. Take the W. & W. R. R., one of the best and cheapest in the State. Will the Senator tell his constituents that they are not discriminated against in the following figures taken from their schedule of rates? For a car load of guano (20 tons) shipped from Wilmington to Warsaw, 55 miles, they charge $40.00; Wilmington to Clinton, the Senator's home, $45.00.

Wilmington to Goldsboro,	85	miles,	$42 00
" " Wilson,	109	"	47 00
" " Fayetteville	183	"	40 00

Will he please explain to the people of Sampson why it is that they are charged $5 *more on the same car for a distance of* 67 *miles than on the farmers of Cumberland for a distance of* 183 *miles?*

Will he tell why they should pay $3 more for 67 miles than the farmers of Wayne on 85 miles? Will he tell them why they should pay $5 for a car from Warsaw to Clinton, 12 miles, and Tarboro only pays $1 on the car, 18 miles? Will he tell them why they pay $5 for 12 miles, while Scotland Neck pays only $1 for 19 miles? Will he tell them why Wilson pays $47 for 109 miles and Fayetteville pays only $40 for 183 miles?

And finally, will he show these good people of Sampson that there is "no discrimination" in these charges?

LET EVERY COUNTY ACT.

TO secure uniformity in the operation of our system, our quarterly meetings of County Alliances are held on the same day. This, in some respects, while it is unavoidable, is unfortunate, as it prevents the brethren of different counties from interchanging visits at these meetings. We believe that great good could and would be accomplished by such interchange. We need to have a closer and more fraternal intercourse among the different Alliances. How can it be effected? Go to work at once and invite some good brother from a neighboring county to visit your quarterly meeting in April and deliver an address. At your quarterly meeting select and invite some one to be with you at your July meeting. Be sure to go to some other county than your own, for if you have a good talker he will be invited away, and you should encourage him to go. Adopt this plan and it will infuse new life into your meetings and do much good. Let us strengthen the weak, encourage the despondent, confirm the wavering and inspire a hopeful, buoyant spirit into our order, so that when the autumn days come we shall make one grand move forward all along the lines.

[Cor. THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

MAKE IT A CRIME TO OWN A SHEEP.

The Dog Law.

THE dog law bill, for the encouragement of sheep husbandry, provides that when any one has sheep killed or injured by a dog, he may swear out a State warrant against the party supposed to be the owners of the dog, and upon proof that the person named is the owner of the dog that killed or injured the sheep, the Justice of the Peace shall have him to pay the owner of the sheep $2 in cash for each one killed, if injured, $1 in cash for each sheep; that any dog found attempting to kill or injure any sheep shall be killed. This bill passed its third reading.

It is the only dog law that has ever passed the Legislature of North Carolina.

The bill is expected to pass the Senate.

The above clipping taken from a State paper is a sad commentary on the farmers' Legislature. This act, if it means anything, means to elevate the dog and give him more privileges than heretofore. To say that a dog may kill a sheep for *two dollars* and injure a sheep for *one dollar*, what does it mean? A grade Southdown wether sells from four to six dollars, and a grade Cotswold sells at five to eight dollars for mutton. A pure blood Merino, or Southdown, or Cotswold *lamb* sells from ten to fifty dollars, according to breeding. The city of Baltimore, to encourage sheep husbandry, sells the Southdown lambs from the Druid Park flock at the low price of twenty-five dollars each. Does this bill mean that if any farmer has any improved breed of sheep, worth from ten to fifty dollars each, that a dog is authorized to go and kill them for two dollars each? If this is so, farewell to all attempts to improve the breed of sheep. Farewell to all stock raising, and let *all cotton and all tobacco* be the cry—buy everything else. Would it not be better to pass a bill making it a crime to have a sheep? I can't judge of the bill from the clipping; give us some light.

PIEDMONT.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

In our report last week of the vote on the Commission bill in the House we inadvertently got the name of Mr. Baucom, of Wake, in the wrong place. Mr. Baucom voted for the bill.

We had hoped that the charter of the State Alliance would have been a law in time for this issue. It passed its final reading last Friday and we hope to be able to get a copy in time for next week's paper.

Senator Kerr boasted that the railroads are transporting the ministers of the Gospel at half rates, thereby doing Sunday-school work and aiding in the dissemination of the Gospel. But he did not tell us just when the roads resolved to engage in the great Christian work of the evangelization of the world. Neither did he tell us why the railroads take ministers of the Gospel at half price, while they ride judges and legislators all over the country free.

Senator Barber emphasized the assertion that from no convention had he heard a demand for the Commission. True, Senator, and the Alliance men all over the State well knew if they had introduced the matter in a political convention, demagogues would be political leaders, and railroad men would have raised the howl: "The Alliance is going into politics." Does the Senator think that the people are not to be heard unless they speak through *political* conventions? Suppose the people should learn that this is to be the rule? Possibly some of them may accept the suggestion of the Senator.

Senator Williams, of Cumberland, explained his vote on the Railroad Commission bill as follows: "Being a modest man and not accustomed to speech-making, I thought I would keep my seat, as I never like to attempt to make a speech in the presence of so many ladies. But being called upon now to vote, having said nothing so far, and as explanations are so very fashionable to-day, I must say that among many of my very best friends, those who worked and voted for my election are railroad men, and I would not vote for this bill if I thought it meant injury or hurt to the railroad interests in the State; I do not believe this bill will in any way injure them. But I am not here simply to represent the railroad; I am here to represent the people, all the people of Cumberland and Harnett counties, and I believe I but voice the sentiment of four-fifths at least of my constituents when I cast my vote in favor of this bill. I therefore vote aye."

BUSINESS AGENCY FUND.

Roll of Honor.

The following is a list of the ten Alliances that have up to this time paid in largest amounts:

No. 1, Scotland Neck, Halifax Co.,	No.	854,	$225.00
" 2, Pikeville, Wayne	"	" 539,	126.00
" 3, Goshen, Duplin	"	" 400,	163.00
" 4, Otter Cr'k, Edgecombe	"	" 752,	145.75
" 5, Friendship, Lenoir	"	" 545,	140.00
" 6, Warrenton, Warren	"	" 499,	137.50
" 7, Dortches, Nash	"	" 211,	135.00
" 8, Rocky River, Cabarrus	"	" 164,	134.50
" 9, Godwin, Cumberland	"	" 131,	132.00
" 10, Zion, Richmond	"	" 35,	120.00
Laurel Hill, Richmond	"	" 28,	120.00

There are several Alliances that when they collect their pledges will be ahead of any on the list, and at least a dozen more that will surpass all except Nos. 1 and 2.

Now, my brother, what has your Alliance, or rather what have you done to aid in this matter? Do you not expect to reap the benefits? Are you not willing to bear a little of the burden? A prompt and liberal answer is requested.

W. A. GRAHAM, Trustee.
Machpelah, N. C., Feb. 21, 1889.

ALLIANCE NOTES.

[Members of the Alliance, when writing to us, will greatly favor us if they will always give the No. of their Alliance. We have given the sixth and seventh pages of our paper to the exclusive use of the Alliance. Use them, brethren. For all official orders, rulings, notices, &c., the brethren will examine these pages.]

In middle Georgia the Alliance will start an oil mill and a guano manufacturing concern.

—Ridgeway Alliance, of Granville county, has agreed not to plant more than eight thousand hills of tobacco to the full hand.

—Sister Davidson, wife of Bro. B. L. Davidson, of Alliance No. 43, Nansemond county, Va., died January 25th, 1889.

—Deputy Organizer B. E. Webster, of Chatham county, reports Alliances organized as follows: At Leonard's School House, Jan. 14th, an Alliance with eleven members, and at Pleasant Hill, on Jan. 21st, an Alliance with twelve members. He reports that the organiztion of Chatham is about completed.

—Many of the Alliances of Georgia have resolved to buy only what they are compelled to have; to buy in bulk and for cash only.

The Farmers' Alliance have a line of steamers upon the lower Mississippi. This looks like the Farmers' Alliance was a pretty solid affair.

—The Alabama Legislature has passed a special act incorporating the Alabama Farmers' Alliance State Exchange, capital $250,000.

—The Alliance in Texas is on an upward and steady move, its business enterprises are pushing forward rapidly and with each push comes material benefits to membership.

—In the State of Texas there are twenty-eight applications for the office of Railroad Commissioner already on file in the Governor's office and 172 organized counties to hear from.

—At the January meeting of Orange County Alliance, it was decided to petition the Legislature for the enactment of a law providing for the introduction of elementary instruction in agriculture in our public schools.

—The business of the Mississippi Exchange continues to grow. One day last week the business amounted to $1,100. Do your business through the Exchange if you desire manufacturers to make your agent the lowest possible rates.

—The Winona (Miss.) *Farmer* says: "The business of the Alliance Business Exchange has increased to such an extent that a stenographer and type-writer has been employed. There can be no longer a doubt that our people are anxious to get out of the old methods of doing business."

—Since our last issue, other Alliances have declared against the use of high-priced guanos as follows: Union Alliance, No. 1,282, Hertford county; Euphrania Alliance, No. 903, Moore county; Piney Grove Alliance, No. 308, Durham county; Long Branch Alliance, No. 242, Cumberland county; Buckhorn Alliance, No. 224, Harnett county; Ridgeway Alliance No. 132, Granville county.

—A brother of Thomas' Creek Alliance, No. 1,390, Wake county, informs us that instead of resolving to use no fertilizer this year, unless it could be bought at same price as paid last year, they did resolve to use *none at any price.* If a thousand Alliances would make the same resolve, and stick to it, money would be abundant in North Carolina next fall, and the cry of "hard times" would be hushed.

—The Georgia Alliances are making a very firm fight against the advanced price in guano. They have heartily resolved that they will not buy any commercial fertilizers until the addition of four or five dollars a ton over last year's prices is taken off. This concerted action will certainly cut down the sales, and turn the attention of farmers to home-made manure and compost heaps, by which the State will gain.—*Ex.*

—Spalding county, (Ga.) Alliance is one of the leading Alliances in that State. It has already established a warehouse and made four thousand dollars for the Alliance men. Another year it will double this. It has resolved to establish an oil mill and guano factory this year, and is getting ready for it. It has sent a live man to the Legislature to fight the monopolies and trusts that are seeking to get a foothold in that State.

—Bro. M. M. Ratchford, of Chapel Alliance, Gaston county, writes to say that his Alliance is working with a vim. The membership has grown steadily since the organization in October last, and their County Agent has made trade arrangements which has saved them large sums of money. The editor fully appreciates the pleasant allusions to himself, but cannot positively engage to be present at the April meeting in Dallas.

—The Antioch Alliance, says the *Elberton* (Ga.) *Gazette*, has done a noble thing in helping each other. A few members who were able to borrow some money, have done so, and loaned it to members who needed it, thus enabling them to buy for cash, and at the lowest prices. Such acts as this will do more to build up, solidify and perpetuate the existence of the organization than all the resolutions that could be passed, or meetings that could be held.

—The members of the Alliances in Greene county have resolved to plant cane and make their own syrup this year. One man, we are informed, made 200 gallons last year, which he retailed readily at 60c. to 75c. per gallon. We see by our Alliance exchanges that it is a profitable crop in Georgia. One man made 550 gallons on one acre and a quarter, and left 4,000 stalks for seed; this at 40 cents per gallon would make $220. Another reports a product of 750 pounds of nice, brown sugar and 700 gallons of syrup on one acre, besides saving his seed.

—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Alliance on the 27th of February, 1889, it was ordered that the number in the charters of county Alliances be stricken out,