

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

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

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THE NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

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PAPERS.

Progressive Farmer, State Organ, Raleigh, N. C.
 Constitution, Clinton, N. C.
 Rural Home, Wilson, N. C.
 Farmers' Advocate, Salisbury, N. C.
 Mountain Home Journal, Asheville, N. C.
 Alliance Sentinel, Goldsboro, N. C.
 Country Life, Trinity College, N. C.
 Mercury, Hickory, N. C.
 Rattler, Whitakers, N. C.

Each of the above named papers are requested to keep the list standing on the first page and add others, provided they are duly elected. Any paper failing to do so will be dropped from the list promptly. Our people can now see what papers are published in their interest.

TO MOREHEAD AND RETURN.

"Come away! Come away!
 O come where the silvery waves break."
 "All aboard! With scarcely time to get aboard, a delightful and quiet village retires in the distance. A few breaths and we dart into the Capital City, Raleigh. A three hours' stop and a pleasant drive reveals the fact that Raleigh is not faltering in the march of progress now sweeping the country. Her walls do not tower so high as many another city, but she is digging deep for foundations and enterprises are springing up and already in progress destined to pile story upon story until from their lofty heights may be seen a beautiful and broad expanse of fertile country rallying to her support.

The out bound train is delayed but no impatience is manifested by the gathering crowd. New acquaintances formed, old renewed, opportunity afforded for grasping the hands of friends known by reputation, but not before seen.

Mingling freely with the people is the eloquent and zealous L. L. Polk, declaring to all he is "well inside and out and bomb-proof."

Have you ever met J. D. Allen? If you have not, meet him and you will never forget his hearty grasp of friendship. It is severe and prolonged, but his genial countenance betokens that it is genuine.

A pleasant and prominent feature of the crowd is that men have brought their wives and daughters to share in the anticipated pleasures of the city by the sea.

A more hale, hearty and robust people were never before seen going to the seashore to recuperate.

One more "All aboard" and all aboard it is. Such a crowd! Such a medley of dentists and farmers—men, women and children! Half way to Goldsboro all are comfortably seated and then minus the comfort.

There is no difficulty in distinguishing the men of the two professions, even from the war. The countenance of every farmer is depicted in the sun-burned skin on the back of his neck.

At Goldsboro the shifting of the train shifts the crowd and some change cars two or three times. Some shifting is necessary and an eye-opener is useful, as cinders are no respectors of persons or places.

Thence "onward, still onward," and we arrive at the old historic town of

Newbern, whose name the public has but recently learned to spell correctly. Many old veterans are in the crowd and veteran-like are discussing the battle scenes of this section and some are even looking out for the charred chunks of the bridge they helped to burn.

At Newbern the children think they catch a glimpse of old ocean, but are informed that the ocean is thirty-five miles away. Slowly we cross the river, and to those accustomed to hills, mountains and gorges, the scene is enchanting.

Fortunately the curtains of night fall over the remainder of the scene or our party might have protested against entering a town so far remote from any part of God's country.

At Morehead, and a stampede for hotels ensues which does not let up until every available means of accommodation is occupied.

At cat fish supper, and it is needless to say that the bill of fare continued to be the same—fish, more fish, most fish.

The order of the day, business, fishing and sailing, at night, dancing. Perhaps the ball room was never put to so good a use as when President Polk addressed a large audience of farmers and dentists on the political and financial topics of the day. Unanimous endorsement of the Ocala demands was signified by a rising vote.

Two conventions are in session. The N. C. Farmers' Alliance and the N. C. Dental Association. The members of each are distinguished by suggestive badges. The delegates to the Alliance wear the true blue, the officers pure white; while the dentists wear a red badge suggestive of the blood they draw.

The crowd is immense and well behaved, except, says Madam Rumor, one poor doctor made himself and the night hideous with what ought not to be found in a dry town.

A farmer was heard to say that in his community the moral influence of the Farmers' Alliance has been most wholesome. Ten years ago it was impossible to get a crowd together but there were from ten to twenty-five drunken men present. This summer at all of the grand Alliance rallies, he has attended, he has not known of a single intoxicated man. The remaining doctors, however, are not blamed for the error of their falling brother.

A due pride attaches to the fact that he was not a member of the Farmers' Alliance.

Impressions of the farmers, received by the writer, completely dissipated all prejudice and gave way to admiration and enthusiasm.

Reports say that on the eve of his election, Hon. Z. B. Vance puts aside his sash, yellow slippers and broad cloth, dons a moth eaten suit and coarse shoes (kept for the occasion) visits the dear people, gains the friendship and votes of his constituents.

With the farmers, not so. They have self respect wherever they go. They, their wives and their children wear good neat clothes, have good manners and talk intelligently. The farmer's cause is truly a glorious one. Even the women are filled with enthusiasm. One woman declares that she will go home before she will board at a hotel where the proprietor is prejudiced against the Alliance.

Everything connected with the Alliance has, as far as an outsider is able to judge, passed harmoniously.

HOMEWARD BOUND.
 Tangled, topsy-turvy, the jostling crowd rush for the cars. Canes, umbrellas and valise covers stand out like quills on a porcupine and fortunate you are to escape them. A long train and packed, but room enough.

Who is the voluble gentleman at our rear? The man who talks so fast that his tongue runs away with his thoughts? He is a legislator from — county. The tall man coming down the aisle, just elected to an important position in the Alliance is another legislator. This good natured, fat man and his short, affable companion, are the legislators to buy and sell votes.

Says an honest, sturly, intelligent farmer, in discussing party issues: "I was formerly a rigid Democrat; now I am a true Allianceman. I work for the Alliance and I vote for the Allianceman, whether he be Democrat or Republican. I did not support a Democratic friend in the last election, because he would not support the Alliance. I tell you I am for the Alliance first, last and always." The right ring, and who does not give three cheers and a tiger for every such man as he?

On the same car is another important-looking legislator. Other legislators more or less officially connected with the Order, are on board. It is evident that the Farmers' Alliance has "gone into" the legislature.

Will the legislature take care of the Alliance, or is the Alliance expected to take care of the legislature?

Alliance songs are sung by enthusiasts at the different stations, and Dr. Parker's book is very well advertised.

Once more we reach Raleigh, where adieus are given to old new friends and the last change of cars is made.

WAKE.
 The "business end" of the Alliance movement appears to grow and flourish. Lately L. F. McDonald, John Atkinson, W. C. Godfrey, I. K. Brown, R. C. McKee and Thomas W. Fritts, of North Chattanooga, applied for a charter for the "Farmers' Transportation and Warehouse Company." The company will run steamers for freight and passengers on the Tennessee river and operate warehouses in connection therewith.

FINANCIAL REFORM.

MR. EDITOR.—We believe in the intelligence and honesty of purpose of the average American.

We believe there is sufficient intelligence in him to grapple with and value the living issues now asking for recognition.

He will solve them in the interest of humanity. For solving them the nation will be lifted to a higher plane materially, intellectually, socially, morally and spiritually.

In solving them he will remove the inequalities that now hang like a nightmare on the bosom of the people.

He will lift the heavy burdens of the present from the back of labor.

When all seems dark and forboding he will let in the light of day.

When places are rough and unseemly he will make them smooth.

He will remove the thorns and this tics of the past civilization and replace them with flowers and trees filled with delicious fruit. He will eliminate all that is worked poisonous and deleterious.

The machinery is forged that will accomplish results.

There will soon be no more clanking of chains, for this machinery of the people will break the manacles and release the masses from industrial slavery. The era of the municipal brotherhood of man is about to dawn. Mankind is organizing as they never did before. Protection and self preservation is the cry. United we stand is the motto. We will co-operate; we will stand and vote as a unit. The age of excessive individualism is past. The age of co-operation is here. The old must give way to the new. We have outgrown the material conditions of the past. The swaddling bands of small concerns, slow coaches and the spinning wheels won't answer and respond to the age of steam, railroads, telegraphs and mammoth machinery. The material change is a revolution. In every other department there must be radical changes to correspond with these changes. Man realizes as he never did before his dependence on his fellow man. In no preceding age were there ever so much thought, devotion to principle and humanity. Never before has he realized so vividly that what is the interest of one is the interest of all. That a crushing blow to one is a crushing blow to all. The last sixty years has witnessed a material change excelling the last two years. As great has been the material advancement of the last sixty years the next fifty years will far excel it. Great as will be our material advancement during the next half century the social, moral, intellectual and spiritual advancement excel it.

It is here we will make our great stride. Universal material prosperity is the only true foundation to build upon. It is coming. It is upon us. The nation is laboring and will soon give birth to the coming giant.

The golden era is ahead of us and not behind us. We never were so near the golden age. We had to be disciplined two thousand years before we would embark for the golden shore. The noble ship is launched, sails are set, steam is up. We are making for the open channel and soon she will be in deep water. Ahead of the noble ship are obstacles, but they can be removed by united effort. All that is necessary is patient co-operation and to study the situation. The dark clouds that seem to hover over the horizon will all dissolve on our approach. Others equally dark will be found to have a silvery lining. Many of the dark tempestuous clouds in the distance as you approach will prove messengers of deliverance hastening us on the golden shore.

Be temperate, be wise, co-operate and you will soon be on the broad ocean with fair sailing before you.

Let me say to you be of good cheer for the day of deliverance draws nigh. Yes, our gallant ship is righting herself and we are making for the deeper channel under full head of steam with sails set.

As one who has studied this question, whose ever breath and feelings has been for the unfortunate, distressed and oppressed, let me assure you the old ship of state is making for deep water and no power on earth can stop her.

Then keep cool, be temperate, co-operate, study conditions, align your selves with them, and ere many years have passed you will have made the transition and landed our ship upon the golden shore of universal prosperity. We have no words of bitterness. We believe in the universal brotherhood of mankind. We have no words of condemnation for those unfortunately organized and who live on the selfish or animal plain. This is their misfortune. They live in a past age. They are morally incompetent. They are the stray sheep. They cannot save themselves. They must be brought into the fold. They cannot save themselves.

We must save them in spite of themselves. We feel a deep solicitude for them. We would give them better environment when their stunted moral and spiritual can turn. We recognize in them the product of our selfish competition system. They are the unfortunates left by the survival of the fittest.

They are the children of those not equipped for the war of life. Our mission is to make conditions such that they will not stray and bring them into the fold where they can enjoy the good things of this earth and prepare them to enjoy the many mansions in heaven not made by hand. That this will be done we firmly believe.

In the past we have looked with dark

forbodings upon the future. It seemed as if the old ship of state was making direct for the rocks and a great cataclysm was imperiling our civilization and threatening our liberty with death. The dark clouds have lifted and in the rifts I see the sunshine and rainbow of promise of a glorious future. The next half of a century will be a glorious era to live in.

It will bring forth the grandest moral heroes the world has ever seen. It will be worth one thousand preceding years to live it. Event after event in rapid succession will be ushered in, removing impediments to this nation's onward march. Already a sufficient number of object lessons have been presented to point definitely the course we should sail and some of the means we should employ. We are encompassed about by innumerable witnesses that show that a power greater than man is at the helm and that power is working through man to break the shackles and let his children go free. For the last two thousand years we have been in a preparatory state. We are now prepared to enter into the new dispensation where all shall know God innamined in human flesh from the least to the greatest.

The golden age prophesied in olden times and sung by poets is about to be realized. Their prophesy was no idle dream. They looked down through the window of time and perceived the grand consummation.

Do not be fooled with the tariff. It is a fraud of the darkest dye. Unlimited coinage of silver is all right, but it won't give any perceptible relief. Nothing short of a revolution in finance all along the line will answer. Don't compromise or abate one jot or tittle of your demands. Compel the parties to give you what you ask for or crush them with your ballots. There can be no compromise. As well attempt to reconcile hell and heaven, God and the devil.

JAMES MURDOCK.

LETTER FROM BLADEN.

KELLY'S, Bladen Co., N. C.

MR. EDITOR.—As it has been a long time since I have seen anything from this section in your valuable paper, I have concluded to write you a short article for publication. The crop is very good; cotton not quite an average; potatoes looking well, the hay crop very fine. I believe our township produces as much or more corn than any township in this section of the State, and if we had anything like as many acres cleared as some other sections of the State has we would no doubt gather more corn than any township in the State, from the very fact that our lands are very productive, yielding from 30 to 75 bushels to the acre, and here is thousands of acres of un-cleared land for sale, and capitalists could make a good investment by buying up a lot of it and ditching it and then by putting it on the market in small lots. We believe he could double his money. I notice farmers, as a general thing, are more energetic and hopeful than usual. They have been getting their supplies cheaper since the organization of the Farmers' Alliance than they did before, and besides that they are learning to economize in several ways. First, by not going in debt and as to giving mortgages, that business has nearly played out in this section. We have also learned by experience in using good plows, good harrows, good sweeps and good cultivators, that we can make corn with but very little plowing.

Fraternally,
 A. J. BORDEAUX.

EX-CONGRESSMAN KELLEY CONVERTED.

Hon. Harrison Kelley, one of the old time Republican leaders of Kansas, who was succeeded in Congress at the last election by the Hon. J. G. Otis, has dealt a severe blow to the Republican remnant by renouncing his former allegiance and declaring his intention to support the People's party in the future. In closing his letter to the *Topeka Capital* announcing this determination, he says:

For years past I have not been aware of abuses growing up in the Republican organization as well as in the Democratic party. I have done my utmost to help correct these abuses within the party lines.

I have done my best to encourage the organization of the Farmers' Alliance for the last two years, advising them to operate within the old party lines as the best method of securing redress. They thought otherwise and cut loose from the old parties. I now see that their vision was clearer than mine, their wisdom greater. I have advocated in the halls of Congress and elsewhere, everything embodied in the platform of the People's party except the Sub-Treasury and land loan schemes; these I do not endorse, but believe the government should increase by the free coinage of silver and issue of paper currency the volume of money in the country to double what it is now, gradually in the next three years.

Favoring these measures and believing their enactment into law would result in great benefit to the American people, and both the old parties having rejected them, the logical thing for me to do is to support the party that favors them, the People's party, which I do.

Yours truly,
 HARRISON KELLEY.

The corporations are so independent that they do a cash business, but the individuals are compelled to do credit business because there is not enough money to go round.—*Monitor*.

OUR PROGRESS.

Weekly Record of Manufacturing and Other Enterprises Started—Rip Van Winkle no Longer in the Old North State.

[Manufacturers' Record.]

Ayr—A canning factory has been started, it is reported.

Albemarle—The organization of a land improvement company is talked of.

Smithfield—W. J. Band has recently put planing-mill machinery in his lumber mill.

Dillsboro—The Carolina Clay Company will, it is reported, enlarge its china-clay works.

Dillsboro—Glover & Co. have, it is reported, purchased and will develop kaolin lands near Dillsboro.

Smithfield—J. H. Pou has recently improved and laid off into building lots a tract of land adjacent to Smithfield.

Mills' Spring—Wilson & Son, of Rutherfordford, have, according to report, started a canning factory at Mills' Spring.

Winston—T. H. Hase, representing a northern manufacturer desiring of removing his plant south, has been investigating Winston's advantages. The plant makes carriages, wagons, agricultural implements, etc.

Conover—The Conover Wheel and Lumber Manufacturing Company has recently been incorporated with J. Hunsucker as president, and J. L. Yount, secretary, and is now erecting sash, door, blind and wheel factory. The capital stock is \$20,000.

Monroe—J. C. Winder, of Raleigh, general manager of the Seaboard Air Line system, has recently stated that the company's machine shops at Raleigh will be removed to Monroe, but nothing definite has been settled upon regarding the subject.

Mt. Airy—C. B. Jordan, of Bennettsville, S. C., recently organized a \$50,000 stock company to purchase and improve the White Sulphur Springs property near Mt. Airy, and consolidated same with the Granite City Land and Improvement Company, mentioned last week.

Highlands—F. A. Mull, of Danbury, Conn., H. P. Wyman and T. Cairns, of Pineville, Ky., have purchased the "Eves" tract of about 40,000 acres of mineral land at Highlands. The tract contains iron, gold, kaolin, corundum and mica, and it is to be leased for development.

New London (P. O. Bileville)—Sash, door and blind factory, etc.—P. B. Fetzer is president, and C. W. Swink, of Charlotte, secretary and treasurer, of the Stanley Manufacturing Company, recently reported as incorporated to manufacture sash, doors and blinds; capital stock, \$20,000.

Henderson—A. C. Zollicoffer and others have purchased and will operate the Henderson Electric & Gaslight Company's electric light plant as reported last week. They will operate as the Henderson Light & Power Company, having organized same with Mr. Zollicoffer as president; J. D. Cooper, vice-president, and J. R. Young secretary.

OBJECTIONS TO THE SUB-TREASURY.

MOORESVILLE, Aug. 8, 1891.
 MR. EDITOR.—I did not reply to C. A. B., of Currituck, in your issue of July 14th, as I understood the letter of President Polk to prohibit the discussion of the Sub-Treasury Bill in American papers. But, as you say in your issue of July 28th that your columns are open for such discussion, I will state in as few words as I can, why I am not in favor of it, to answer his charge of being a hypocrite, and I shall not use any malicious epithets, either. They are not argument, and will convince no one. My objections to the Sub-Treasury Bill are:

1st. It is in direct conflict with one of the of the first and most essential principles on which the Alliance was founded; that is, opposition to trusts and syndicates and speculation in the necessities of life and the products of labor. For this bill proposes the most gigantic trust which has ever been conceived; in fact the cotton trust so formed would be the largest possible to conceive in the world.

2d. It is "class legislation" and in direct conflict with another Alliance: "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none," for it would give the farmer "special privileges" which the mason, the carpenter, the miner or the mechanic could not share.

This objection, as well as the principle with which it conflicts, has its exceptions, for our government has, from its beginning, given "special privileges," of land and other assistance to such as would "till the soil," and I have yet to hear the first word of disapproval of its doing so.

3d. Its principle is the same as the speculating or gambling in futures, which nearly all honest men condemn; and that, too, at an enormously high rate to the producer who takes advantage of it. For instance, suppose a planter to have \$100 worth of cotton to dispose of; he puts it in the warehouse and gets \$80 for it; at the same time he could get his \$100 for it from the dealer, and take the \$20 difference and go to the exchange and buy an option for twice or three times as much cotton to be delivered in May or June following as what he has sold; so that if cotton went up in price he would make twice or three times as much as he would by warehousing his cotton, and

would have no interest, taxes, insurance or warehousing to pay; and, if cotton went down, he would lose no more than he would by warehousing his cotton.

In this connection, I notice a clipping in your last issue, from the *Foothill County Wheel*, saying if the Sub-Treasury had been in operation last fall, the price of cotton would not have fallen two or three cents. I can see no foundation for such an inference. If holding back the cotton would raise the price, there was enough held over to have at least "sustained the market," certainly many times as much as was ever held over before, and I doubt if there would have been much more, if the warehouse had been accessible; for it is not every man who would take \$80 per cent. interest on it, when he could get \$100 ready money from the dealer. The fall in the price of cotton was owing to the very large crop raised, the panic in the money market caused by the embarrassment of the second largest financial house in the world, and the loss of the South American market, by the unsettled state of Brazil, the bankruptcy of the Argentine Confederacy, and the insurrection in Chili, and no amount of warehousing would have raised the price when there was not a demand for the goods, nor idle money in speculators' hands to buy up the stock. I think a more correct statement of the results than that given by the *Wheel* would be, that a few planters who sold their cotton at the gin, would have lost 20 per cent. on it, and those who lost 30 per cent. would only have lost 20, and the government would have lost 10 per cent. on all warehoused, besides the cost of warehousing, interest and insurance.

4th. It is class legislation in that counties which do not raise \$50,000 worth of any one staple would get no benefit from it. And last, (for this time) but not least, it would produce an army of fat office-holders, whom some one has got to pay liberally, for producing nothing. And is it not possible, not to say probable, that some of the strenuous advocates of the bill who cry "Sub Treasury or no Alliance," are looking forward toward some of these same fat offices?

But C. A. B. is woefully wide of the mark when he compares any one who has changed their mind on the benefits of the Sub-Treasury Bill since the Ocala Convention, to the Israelites in Egypt. If he had lost from \$50 to \$500 by holding his cotton over, as many have, he would not be so anxious for a warehouse as he might have been before. If he cannot see the point, I will send him an old pair of specs with one eye gone.

Yes, C. A. B. is correct when he says I don't seem to know that "with a sufficient volume of currency, &c., every pound of cotton would be used. I didn't know it, and I would thank him to inform me, and many more anxious readers, what would be a "sufficient amount of currency, placed within the reach of rich and poor and alike," (wouldn't I grab a handful) in the United States, to raise the price of cotton in Liverpool two pence per pound? For of course he knows that over three-fourths of the cotton raised in the United States is exported, and the price here is governed by the price in Liverpool. Or does he think the whole crop would be used in the United States? If so, what amount, &c., as before, would induce all the people in the United States to use over four times as much cotton as they do now? Also, will the Sub-Treasury Bill place currency which he has not earned within reach of the poor man? If so, I might be induced to change my opinion of it.

But I have written so much, I will reply to his criticism of the land loan, &c., next week. B. J. N.

A FEW QUESTIONS.

RAND'S MILLS, N. C.
 MR. EDITOR.—I wish to ask a few questions through your paper, which I hope some of the enemies of our Order will be kind enough to answer frankly.

First, Why are the old party leaders so much opposed to the demands of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union?

Second, What clause of the Constitution does the Sub-Treasury come in conflict with?

Third, What clause of the Constitution provides for lending money to banks?

Fourth, What clause of the Constitution provides for the forming of trusts, combines and all other abominable corporations and lending them money to oppress the people?

Fifth, What clause of the Constitution provides for the government to lend money to any person, corporation or combine? Yet it does it.

Will some of the enemies of the Sub-Treasury please answer these questions? Then you can see more clear what is and what is not in accord with the Constitution.

Sixth, They say it is impractical. How do they know? It has not been tried, and do they know how it would work; only it would antagonize the money kings and rob their money of its power to oppress. So far it is impractical to them, and that brings down their wrath against it and all its friends.

Brother Alliancemen, you may be sure when these old party leaders begin to howl over something the Alliance has done, or is trying to do, that we have struck in the right place, and should not stop to listen to them, but stick still closer to our demands.

R. J. P.