

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.
Caucasian, Clinton, N. C.
Rural Home, Wilson, N. C.
Waterman, Salisbury, N. C.
Farmers' Advocate, Tarboro, N. C.
Mountain Home Journal, Asheville, N. C.
Alliance Sentinel, Goldsboro, N. C.
Country Life, Trinity College, N. C.
Society, 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 advocate the Ocala platform will be dropped from the list promptly. Our people can now see what papers are published in their interest.

GRAND MASS-MEETING

At Reidsville, N. C., Aug. 29th, 1861.

MR. EDITOR:—Owing to the mistake in THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER stating that Col. Polk and party would be at Reidsville the 29th of September, instead of the 23rd of August, hundreds of our people missed the rarest treat that perhaps falls in the way of ordinary countrymen more than once in a life time. I mean that of hearing in one day three such speakers as Col. L. L. Polk, Bro. W. F. Willetts and Hon. Jerry Simpson.

Notwithstanding many were disappointed by not knowing the exact day the distinguished speakers would be with us, there were hundreds of the honest yeomanry throughout the surrounding country who had heard the true day the speaking would be, and left their wives and little ones in the care of a benign Providence and wended their way over muddy roads and in the face of threatening clouds to the enterprising little town of Reidsville.

The distinguished party arrived from the south on the 11 o'clock a. m. train and were escorted to the town hall by the Hon. J. R. Webster, editor of the Weekly, and Rev. W. D. Wall, ex-President of the County Alliance.

Bro. W. F. Willetts was the first to speak, after being introduced by the undersigned, chairman, in as brief a manner as possible. The audience had been impatient for an hour for the speaking to begin, as it had been announced that it would commence at 10 o'clock.

strong drink, but with admiration for Bro. Willetts.

Promptly at 2 o'clock the audience re-assembled at the town hall. Col. L. L. Polk, the beloved President of the National Alliance, was the first to speak, and you may rest assured that his speech was simply magnificent, and every true Allianceman present (and their names were legion) will stand by Col. Polk now and forever as long as he carries their standard like he has been doing. The Colonel called on every one present who were in favor of the Sub-Treasury to rise, and the vast audience rose in a body, not a single dissenter, as your correspondent could see, and he was on the rostrum behind the speaker, and had plain view of the whole room. The Alliance has many true friends in Reidsville who are not eligible to membership in the Order, but will stand by it through thick and thin when they understand its true object.

The next speaker introduced was the Hon. Jerry Simpson, of Kansas. Bro. Jerry started off by saying in a rather pitiful tone that they accused him of wearing shoes without socks. I think if some of our good old sisters had heard the brother, they would have wanted to knit him a pair. However, he went on to say that he had not only got into the other fellow's socks, but had got into his shoes, also. He then read some slanderous extracts from a Charlotte paper (I forget the name) stating that he, Bro. Simpson, was advocating social equality between the white and negro races. He said in substance that it was a malicious misrepresentation; that he said nothing of the kind, but simply said if the negroes would behave themselves, be sober and work and accumulate property in an honest way, that they would be respected by the whites. That, no one will deny unless it is some minion of Wall street who wants to keep up the race war for the benefit of his bosses. He furthermore said in substance that the Anglo-Saxon race always was, and always will be, mentally, morally and socially superior to the race. It was so decreed of God, and no earthly power can make it otherwise. He furthermore said that he was a Federal soldier and fought on the Union side, but now the boys in blue wanted to shake hands with the boys in gray, and unite in one common brotherhood to resist the oppressor and to restore to the laboring classes equal rights with the balance of mankind. Here some one said "amen," followed by loud applause. Bro. Simpson had no mercy on the little whippersnail Wall street editors. I don't know whether any of those genies were present or not, but if I had been one of them, I would have crawled into my hole (as the saying is) and pulled the hole in after me. If I could not have pulled in the hole, I would have scratched in a right smart of the dirt I had been throwing at the Alliance.

When it was announced that Senator Peffer, the honorable Jerry Simpson, and Mrs. L. were coming to the South to speak in behalf of the people's movement, a certain little tries to be Wall street journal said that the South wanted no more missionaries from Kansas; that John Brown was a missionary from Kansas. Now there is no more reason to believe that Senator Peffer, the honorable Jerry Simpson and Mrs. L. are any more related to John Brown, than there is to believe that the above mentioned editors are related to Benedict Arnold or Judas Iscariot. The honorable Jerry has been here, and if the other two come, we bid them welcome in behalf of Rockingham County Alliance.

The same journal also said that the Virginia Alliance wanted to retire Senator Daniels; that the South Carolina Alliance had retired Senator Hampton, and the North Carolina Alliance tried to retire Senator Vance, but the Senator was too much for them. The journal referred to is not of this State, but we would like for it and everybody else to remember that Senator Vance promised the Alliance legislature to "back" to the Sub-Treasury bill, and was elected with that understanding, and it would be well for Mr. Vance to find time to consider that bill and let its constitutionality alone, the people will attend to that part. He must find as much time to consider the Sub-Treasury bill as he did to parade across the continent to bury a dead Congressman and help to squander a hundred thousand dollars of the people's money (the money he was sent to protect and defend) to bury a dead Congressman, while the bulk of the people would be glad if all the old Wall street crowd were dead, and as Bro. Willetts says, buried far down ward so they could scratch on to where they belonged. If Senator Vance don't want to hear the cry all along the line from every County Alliance in the State, "resign, resign," he had better "back" to the Sub-Treasury like a clever fellow or give us something better.

Please tell Col. Polk, Bro. Willetts and Bro. Simpson to come again, Rockingham County Alliance will meet them with open arms. Let us know next time a month beforehand and we will try to give them a grand reception. You may say to the brethren all over the State to march along in one solid phalanx; that Rockingham County Alliance is neither deaf, dumb or blind but has awakened from her fatal slumber and will meet them there in November, 1892, with her banner unfurled to the breeze, inscribed thereon on one side, "For Katie and the children;" on the other, "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none." Fraternalty yours,
W. H. SCHOFIELD, Co. Lecturer.

A MECHANIC COMES TO THE DEFENSE.

SASSAFRAS FORK, GRANVILLE CO.
MR. EDITOR:—Seeing how extremely solicitous the opponents of the Sub-Treasury plan are concerning the welfare of the working classes and others not interested in farming pursuits, whom it is claimed would not be benefited, and directly or indirectly trying to create an impression that it would be against their interests to support the plan, has prompted me to write. As a mechanic and an Allianceman I think I have a right to know and to judge what would be a benefit to my class, and all this maudlin anxiety concerning our welfare is pretty much of a humbug, fancies of a disordered imagination, with designing purport and cunning effect, all for the purpose of alienating the sympathies and support of the workmen against the Alliance and its demands.

In a letter published in your paper of the 1st inst. the writer states as one of his objections to the Sub-Treasury plan (bill he called it): "That it was class legislation." (Another rotten chesnut.) "A gigantic trust! and would give the farmer special privileges, which the mason, the miner and the carpenter could not share," also for the benefit of office-holders. If that were the case nearly every office seeker and mossback politician is opposed to the plan, how can such an anomaly be reconciled when there is no love lost between seekers after office and the Alliance, what would the mechanics be doing all the time the warehouses are building and after they are built who will keep them in repair, perhaps the farmers are going to do the building themselves. That gigantic trust perhaps includes everything. That the mechanic would have no share in the benefits of the plan is a very broad assertion. Of course they have no products to deposit in the Sub-Treasuries, but is that a reason why they should not benefit by the prosperity which would follow the establishment of Sub-Treasuries, which would issue money directly to the farmer on non-perishable products, and is it not conceded to by all parties that there is not enough money in circulation to meet the business demands of the country? In the fall of the year when the farmer throws his crop on the market, even a circulation that would meet ordinary business transactions is not sufficient, and to meet this emergency the consequence is, and common sense teaches us, history proves it, that if there is not enough money in circulation to buy the farmer's produce, the price paid for the products is lowered proportionately according to the amount of money in circulation. The volume of money being controlled by the present banking system, aggravates the circumstances. The dollar of the farmer, invested in the raising of cotton, wheat, corn and tobacco, decreases in value while that of the money king oftentimes doubles itself. The farmer is placed in such a condition that he cannot hold his crop and is compelled to sell at a loss. I would like to know if that loss does not bear on the mechanic, merchant, miner, doctor and others. Will the merchant sell more goods, the doctor more readily collect his fees, and the mechanic get more work and wages when the farmer sells at a loss and has less to spend?

The farmer suffers many disadvantages which no other class labors under. He is compelled to market his crop a limited part of the year, while it takes the balance of his time to make it. The purchasing power of the dollar increases most when buying the raw products of the farm, and also considering the amount of time and labor it takes to make a bushel of wheat, a pound of cotton or a pound of tobacco, does the farmer receive compensation in proportion to time and labor expended? Class legislation! Why nearly every class in this country has special laws for its own peculiar benefit and protection. We mechanics have several on the statute books of this State, the railroads have them, Corporations and manufacturers have accumulated millions and billions of dollars through class legislation and not much objection raised until the farmers want laws to help them out of their difficulties. The whole truth of the matter is, the farmer has been long considered a legitimate prey by all classes of non-producers, and hitherto by his obtuseness has never kicked against the pricks, and his awakening up in the Alliance has raised "Hail Columbia" on all sides because the fat pickings may be cut off. The farmers' income being cut off through such adverse circumstances, I would like to know if he can, as a consumer, buy more clothes, hats and shoes, more improvements, can he build more and improve his place more; will the railroads transact more business, will the mines show a greater output? Nearly all the Western farmers use coal. Will the business and building of towns and villages increase when the farmers are swindled out of the best part of what they make by the most iniquitous money system that ever has been instituted in the history of the world? As anomalous as it appears in a free democratic republic, and when the farmer, who most feels the effects of this hellish system, after appealing in vain to the political parties when in power for relief and through the dire necessity they were placed in were forced to bring out a plan which they claim will help them, and who ought to know better. How are these demands met? Why both political parties oppose them and nearly every one connected with banking and speculative interests, in

fact every calling which preys on the farmer. Politicians and jackanapes who seek cheap notoriety and all species of humbug oppose the Sub-Treasury plan. Of course there are some who honestly oppose it and the principal reason is that they will look to only one side of the question. Why, sir, if the Sub-Treasury plan did have no other merit than that of the make-up of its enemies and the animus which pervades all their writings and speeches, I would support and advocate it, and all the opposition it receives from a parasitical and suborned press and vampires who suck the life blood of the poor farmer only strengthens me in the belief that there is bound to be some good in the plan of relief.

The farmer has asked for bread; the crumbs are denied him. Even Dives did not refuse a crumb. He has pleaded his cause and petitioned and has been met only by derision. But we have passed the asking point and never no more will we ask, plead, beg or petition. We demand and will get that which we lacketh.

How can we mechanics and working-men oppose, consistently, the Alliance and its demands when we labor under disadvantages caused by the same system which affects the farmer, and if a "Moses" appears to lead us out of the slough of despondency in which the working classes and farmers are floundering, let him be a Polk or a Powderly or anyone else provided we are lifted up to a higher grade of civilization and prosperity. Is it not wise for us to profit by the occasion?
Yours fraternally,
ROBERT J. COEN,
A Mechanic.

VICTORY! VICTORY!!

MR. EDITOR:—Financially I may go to the bottom; better men have paid the penalty of their folly. Shall I repine, bemoan my fate? Had I not counted the cost in advance, this I might do. The result was not unexpected. Financially one can afford to suffer that the burden which oppresses his brother may be lifted. In this we do but follow him who, though rich, become poor that others might share in his riches. Sacrifice is the opposite of avarice—one the fruit of Heaven, the other of the pit—the bottomless one, judged by their fruits. Alas! how many are wending their way to that abode!

One who has long watched a delicate plant as it struggled to take root in a soil overgrown with noxious weeds, can but rejoice when vitality begins to manifest itself. The yellow cast gives place to the green leaf. The tender head is born in a night, one by one, as the rootlets grow; so do the limbs expand; and anon the tree in its majesty is the result. Only a short time since, the Alliance, a puny babe, was materialized; its advent was not heralded by pomp or parade emblematical, 'twas a babe born in a manger; prophets of old had predicted its coming; nature was not unexpectant, wise men from the East, the West, the North, sought out this wonderful product of Southern soil; they wondered at its beauty, its simplicity, little realizing that it possessed a hidden matter—the grain of a fruit, that on materializing would give health to the nation. From its insignificance of a few short years ago, incredible what proportions it has assumed; and yet its vitality how great! No grand deed ever dies; it lives on, the ages last. What deed more noble than lifting the hand of oppression, giving liberty to the captive, employment to the idle, clothing the naked, feed to the hungry? These are the fruits of the Alliance. The good that she has wrought, the promise of her great enlargement, has invited the malignant shafts of her foes. Their object has been to destroy her. In this purpose they have failed. Where has this opposition manifested itself chiefly? In the two existing political parties. Who has nurtured, sheltered this young plant in its struggle for growth to perpetuate its life? The people, the common people; and they, the people, the common people, are to be the beneficiaries, to subsist on its fruits.

Rejoice, ye multitude! Lift up your thanks; victory is in the air; the days of your commutation are well nigh over. Peace and plenty shall reign where struggle and want has existed. Millennium is coming! Who shall say the Alliance is not a factor to hasten it? In this glorious word a unit we will be.

A union of hearts we will preserve;
The union of brotherhood we will serve.

M. J. BATTLE.

PIC-NIC AT DEEP RIVER

WESTMINSTER, N. C.

MR. EDITOR:—On the 23rd of August Deep River Sub-Alliance, No. 1,541, had an Alliance rally and picnic, which was attended by a nice crowd of good people, notwithstanding it rained nearly all day. Quite a number of the good people outside of the Alliance helped us to make the picnic a success, for which we are duly thankful. After the dinner was served and eaten, Mr. Z. T. Broughton mounted the platform and ably discussed the issues of the day in a speech of one and a half hours. A more quiet and attentive company has never been at Old Deep River. We had several applications for membership before the crowd dispersed. Wishing you much success, I am,
Yours fraternally,
H. C. BRIGGS, Sec'y.

OUR PROGRESS.

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

[Manufacturers' Record.]

Tarboro—J. F. Shackelford is reported as to enlarge his knitting mill.

Wilmington—W. P. Oldham & Co. are changing their corn mill to a rice mill.

*Goldsboro—It is reported that a factory for the manufacture of patent bed-springs will be established.

Salisbury—Negotiations are now in progress for the sale of the Barringer gold mine, mentioned in our last issue.

Charlotte—Margolins & Co. will, it is stated, establish a factory for the manufacture of cotton bagging and ties.

Raleigh—The Raleigh Plate Ice Co. states that it will most likely rebuild its ice factory, reported last week as burned.

Prosperity—Bryan Tyson and others will develop a gold mine near Prosperity and are now erecting necessary machinery.

New Berne—The New Berne Ice Co. will, as reported last week, put in machinery to double the capacity of its ice factory.

Statesville—It is reported that O. L. Williams, of Farmington, has made contract for the erection of a tobacco factory in Statesville.

Statesville—E. J. & A. G. Stafford, of Kernersville, have, it is stated, contracted for the erection of a tobacco factory in Statesville.

Raleigh—Phillip Taylor is, as reported recently, erecting a plug tobacco factory. It will be 40x80 feet in size and four stories high.

Ramseur—A W. E. Caples has enlarged his chair factory, as stated last week; additional machinery has also been put in to manufacture harness, etc.

Burlington—George Terrill, of Durham, and W. E. Hay will publish a newspaper, as mentioned last week. It will be known as the Burlington Huckleberry.

Dallas—The Dallas Cotton Mill Co., mentioned last week, has purchased machinery for its mill for 2,080 spindle warp mill; electric light plant may be put in.

Wilmington—W. H. Bixby, United States engineer office, Wilmington, will receive sealed proposals until October 20th for \$75,000 of dredging in Ocracoke inlet.

King's Mountain—J. S. Phillips, of Charlotte, is reported as developing sulphur mines on the McAden property, near King's Mountain, and as to develop a gold mine on the same property.

Gastonia—W. L. Gallant and J. K. Dixon are reported as having purchased 19 acres of land from Albert Smith and Thomas Wilson and as to lay out building lots and otherwise improve same.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

MR. EDITOR:—There is an irrepressible conflict between the debtor class and the industrial class as much so as ever there was between freedom and slavery.

The creditor class are interested in increasing the profits of their incomes, and to do so they must have a small volume of money and control it. The industrial class are interested in commanding the greatest amount of money with a given amount of labor, and to do so they must have a large volume of money and control it.

The triumph of the creditor class means industrial slavery. The triumph of the people will end in their emancipation from industrial slavery. The creditor class would not exist if it were not that the industrial class is nearly equally divided between the rich and the poor. The industrial class is responsible for existing conditions and not the politicians. Would you be free? Then fall into ranks. In union there is strength. In division, weakness and industrial slavery. Every industry is vitally interested in this so-called farmers' movement. The success and prosperity of the farmers will bring prosperity to all. If I was a manufacturer I would champion the farmers' cause, for his prosperity would give me a better market. Were I a doctor I would take up the cudgel and champion this farmers' movement so labor would have steady employment and then I would collect my doctor bills. If I was a merchant I would strip to the buff and enter the ring and do battle for the farmer. His prosperity would insure mine—his poverty means mine. Ninety-five per cent. of those who enter the mercantile business fail, and ninety per cent. of the failures are the result of the credit system. Were I a teacher I would instill into the insides of the rising generation that a prosperous agriculture is at the bottom of all prosperity. Any system of finance that will make the farmers prosperous will equally benefit

my other class of wealth-producers. The people must assert their constitutional prerogative, abolish all banks of issue and issue a sufficient amount of money to do the business of the country on a cash basis, and every debt contracting dollar must be made a debt paying dollar and save the people the one thousand million dollars now paid to the creditor class.
JAMES MURDOCK.

LETTER FROM WAKE FOREST.

MR. EDITOR:—It has been a long time since I wrote my last article to THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER. I will tell you some Wake Forest news. There are 206 students at College. The professors think there will be more students here this year than there ever has been in any year before. The boys received an invitation from Prof. Johnson to meet him at the depot last Saturday at 11:30 o'clock. He carried us to his vineyard where we found the vines hanging full of beautiful clusters of grapes. We relished them very much. Yesterday the young ladies of the Hill gave the College boys a reception. When the bell began to ring at 4 o'clock the boys came from every quarter to the reception. They gathered around the table that was decorated with beautiful flowers. We enjoyed the ice-cream, chocolate, cherbet, cakes, apples, figs, and other things too numerous to mention. The people of Wake Forest are clever. They are the cleverest that I have ever met, taking them as a whole. The trains bring new boys every day. May Wake Forest never lack for friends.
J. E. D.

ALLIANCE PIC-NIC IN GATES.

GATESVILLE, N. C., Sept. 3, '91.
The Gates County Alliance picnic came off yesterday, and was a grand success. The day could not have been better if made to order. The crowd in attendance was estimated at from three to five thousand, and the dinner was sumptuous and profuse and equal in quantity to the demands of the occasion. The Alliance Band, of Chowan county, elegantly attired in bright uniforms, furnished good music. Hons. Harry Skinner, of Pitt, the silver-tongued orator of the State, Marion Butler, of Sampson, and W. A. B. Branch, of Beaufort, were the orators of the day, and dispensed wholesome Alliance doctrine. Col. Skinner's speech was a mastery production, and he held the vast assembly spellbound for two hours and a half. Although professionally ineligible to membership, the gallant Colonel is in full sympathy with the noble principles of the order. His argument as to the constitutionality and practicability of the Sub-Treasury scheme was absolutely irresistible and unanswerable. By all means let his clarion and eloquent voice be heard from Maine to California in behalf of this great measure, and its ultimate triumph is assured. The Alliance is to be congratulated upon his able championship of their cause. Each of the distinguished speakers was gracefully introduced by Judge W. T. Cross, one of Gates' most talented sons, in eloquent and most appropriate remarks. The Alliance is on a boom in this county and there are very few weak knees in our ranks.
C. J. WOODSON.

FROM LONE STAR ALLIANCE.

REHOBOTH, N. C.

MR. EDITOR:—Lone Star Alliance, No. 390, has been in successful operation about four years; we number 90 or 100, and are still increasing. Lone Star waves the Alliance banner in this county and are in for the war, let the fight last as long as it may.

We had a grand rally and picnic on August 13th. Our orators were all residents of this county, and for once you may say that a prophet has honor in his own country. Dr. H. W. Lewis, our County Lecturer, did honor to himself, honor to the Alliance and honor to the county. All felt themselves highly favored in having an opportunity of hearing him. He is a thorough Allianceman, posted in every detail, and promises to be of great benefit to the Order in this county.

After a bountiful dinner, the Rev. Wm. Grant, the Moses of the Grange in this county, and I might say in the whole eastern section of North Carolina, by invitation came forward and said we did not give him a fair showing, catching him up so suddenly; but he supposed we thought he was like cold soup—always ready—and before he took his seat we found that we were not amiss in our surmises. Dr. Lewis referred to the ladies of New York wearing pants, and Mr. Grant, touching on that part of the Doctor's speech, said he did not have on his Sunday pants; had left them at home and he hoped that none of the ladies would get them; if they did he would give them a tussel before they should keep them; said the ladies might wear pants if they wished to, but he intended to wear them too. The Alliance was a son of the Grange and it was natural for the son to be more active than his daddy, therefore the Alliance should more vigorously push the work the Grange had started. He was a Granger from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet, and he was with the Alliance in everything.

Messrs. B. S. Gray, G. P. Burgwyn and Frank Harris made short speeches, and to the point.

After partaking of ice cream, lemonade, fruit, etc., the crowd went to their respective homes well pleased.
R. S. BARHAM, Cor. Sec'y.