

# THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

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

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No. 33

## THE NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

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## North Carolina Reform Press Association.

Officers—J. L. Ramsey, President; Marion Butler, Vice-President; W. S. Barnes, Secretary.

## PAPERS.

Progressive Farmer, State Organ, Raleigh, N. C.  
Catawba, Clinton, N. C.  
Rural Home, Wilson, N. C.  
Watchman, 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.  
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 advocate the Ocala platform will be dropped from the list promptly. Our people can now see what papers are published in their interest.

## MEAN.

[From THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, June 24, 1891.]

Some few of our exchanges seem determined to ruin Col. Polk, if such a thing shall be found in their power.

To accomplish this end methods have been pursued that Cataline would have scorned to use, that Caesar Borgia never fell low enough in all his career of shame to employ. The garbage heaps of festering filth have been raked over for foul epithets to be hurled at his devoted head. Not a public act of his life, not an opinion upon public questions which he has uttered, not an aspiration for his country's good, which he has breathed, that has not been misrepresented and twisted and distorted by the most shameless lying that was ever done in print.

A few months ago it was said that Col. Polk wanted to defeat Senator Vance in order to get his place in the United States Senate. The contemptible little fellows who made this charge probably reasoned in this way:

"If we had Col. Polk's influence and chances, we would use them to defeat Vance, and get his place. Therefore Col. Polk means to defeat him and get himself elected to his place. We would do such a thing, if we could. Therefore Polk will do such a thing."

That sort of creatures always measure men by their own littleness and meanness; and they can never understand anything that is higher than they. How could they do otherwise? How can pettiness and contemptibility be expected to look about itself? "Who can bring a clean thing out of an unclean? Not one!"

But, after a while, the time for Vance's re-election came round, and then it was seen that Col. Polk took no steps to get the Senator's place, and for a time the curs who had been running and barking and snapping and snarling at his heels, were still, for the want of some new lie, with enough of spaciousness about it to enable it to be used to deceive the ignorant, and to inflame the passions of the vulgar horde, who get their living by bawling and bellowing for the political bosses of both parties whose business it is to deceive and mislead the people. Very soon these little fellows began to howl that Col. Polk was fighting to form a third party, in order that he might become a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. Some have gone so far as to

suggest that Col. Polk has his eye upon the Presidency itself.

While all this has been going on, to the disgust of all fair minded and decent men, Col. Polk has been going right ahead, like the patriotic and unselfish citizen that he is, exposing the enormous wickedness of our financial system, and of our protective legislation, without stopping in his blessed work, for so much as one moment, to scold and scare the howlers away. And as he goes on with his work, he gets nearer and nearer to the Vice Presidency, nearer and nearer to the position that he himself may want, or that his friends may want for him.

Let us grant for the moment that Col. Polk wants to go to the Senate—that he wants to be Vice President—that he wants to be President. Are not these generous and noble ambitions? Is it a crime to aspire to the honors of one's country? Is it wrong to covet positions of trust and usefulness in the administration of public affairs? If these things, these ambitions, are sinful, then some of the popular idols in North Carolina have committed sin enough to sink Sodom. For some of them got into public office before the oil with which they smoothed their hair to make their last school-boy's speech was dry; and in public office they have stayed until this very day. But we utter no word in criticism of these public servants. They had, and they have now, large and generous ambitions, and they have rendered their country and their State and their generations services of incalculable value; and we join with their countrymen in honoring them. All we claim is, that if it should be found that Col. Polk has all the ambitions that have been attributed to him and more besides, nothing blameworthy would attach to him on that account. He has held public place, and he has won many distinctions, in spite of the hate of his detractors. But he has never misused a public trust, and he has never yet stooped to conquer.

If the campaign of vituperation is to continue, let it continue. But we give the small fellows who poke out their sensual lips at him, and all the world besides, to understand that we intend to stand by him in this conflict until his success shall drive all these garbage vendors into their filthy dens, even as the daylight drives the vermin-covered bats into their holes. L. L. Polk is equal in ability, in integrity, in the strength of his moral manhood, in his devotion to the people to any place he may aspire to; and we mean to see to it that his influence is not destroyed by those who hate and hound him. If any man that has ever been born is entitled to the love of the great masses of the people, on account of the enemies he has made, that man is L. L. Polk.

It is due to Col. Polk to say that he knows no more about the writing of this article—no more about our intention or purpose to write it—than the infant that is unborn knows. And he never made a complaint, or a suggestion that induced us to write it. The editor of this paper wrote it, without suggestion or consultation with any man, or woman or child, or thing alive or dead; and he alone is responsible for it.—*Rev. B. Cade, ex-Editor.*

## MAPLEVILLE SOLID.

MAPLEVILLE, N. C., Sep. 21, '91.

MR. EDITOR:—According to promise I will send you that report of our Alliance (Ferrell's Bridge, No. 1,161.) We have a very small membership, but what we have are Alliancemen, tried and true. We are a unit on the Ocala demands and will vote the People's party ticket in '92 if the two old parties refuse to grant the said demands. All of our male members but six take THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER and all take the *National Economist*. We have abiding faith in President Polk and Dr. C. W. Macune, and all the lying of plutocracy and their agents (the partisan press) cannot shake our confidence in their fidelity to our noble Order. Long may they live to bear the banner of equal justice to all men to victory. And as they lead the battle for freedom of the producers of this nation from the monopolistic greed of the money sharks, they have only to cast an eye around to find that Ferrell's Bridge Alliance is with them.

Fraternally,  
G. L. AYCOCK, Sec'y.

## BRO. GREEN IN MONTGOMERY.

CARTHAGE, N. C.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you allow me to say to your readers that the Lecturer of Wake County Alliance, Bro. A. C. Green, was in Montgomery county last week on business, and on Saturday, the 8th, gave a public lecture on the principles of the Alliance. Bro. Green showed very clearly that the Alliance was improving the country morally, socially and financially. He is not a Third party man, but advises all Alliancemen to keep in the middle of the road. He answered very satisfactorily the objection to the Sub-Treasury plan. Bro. Green spoke one hour and had a very good crowd of people to listen to him, and made the most practical, common-sense speech the writer ever heard on the subject. Everybody seemed to be well pleased. Alliance and anti-Alliancemen were all agreed that his was the best speech ever made in that section for the Alliance.

Yours truly,  
W. H. H. LAWTON.

The men who shine are the men who have had the hardest rubs.

## THE GREAT (?)

Anti-Sub-Treasury Meeting—The Secretary of the National Reform Press Association Attended—Six States Represented by 72 Delegates—Extracts from the Proceedings.

The great Hall McAllister Anti-Sub-Treasury Bobtail Alliance Convention of real (?) farmers met in St. Louis, and the delegates have gone home. For weeks the partisan press had been carrying, in flaming headlines, the announcement of this non-partisan convention—this convention of real farmers. It was called an Anti-Sub-Treasury Convention, but the call issued announced its purpose as opposed to the "Sub-Treasury and land loan schemes and the Third party." Inasmuch as it was and is claimed that the convention was to be entirely non-partisan, the writer of this is yet at a loss to know by what coincidence it happened that all the delegates attending were members of the same party, and why they should oppose a third any more than a first or second party.

The whole thing seemed to be in accord with the programme arranged by the political trimmers of the Democratic party a year ago—that the demands of the Alliance should be so trimmed that the whole organization could be prostituted to the use of the Democratic party. Not a single delegate there that would not tell you that relief could be had through either one of the old parties, and we venture the assertion that there were not three delegates in the convention that would not tell you the Democratic party was the one.

Mr. Hall and his followers claim to be the Alliance, and that this meeting was for the purpose of promoting harmony in the Order. Yet it was declared from the beginning that no opportunity would be given for the representation of the Sub-Treasury people. In every meeting of the Alliance these men had been granted every opportunity to present their side of the question, but in this convention they would not return the courtesy. When they met on the morning of the 15th, the vast hall was crowded (in one corner) with about 70 delegates representing six States. Not one of these delegates had credentials from the State organization, as is usual in national meetings.

But they met and were called to order by U. S. Hall, who stated the object of the meeting as above, and that the first thing in order was the selection of a temporary chairman.

At this point Mr. Wade (real farmer from Tennessee, but whose time has been so taken up in serving his country in the legislature for eight or ten years, according to the Democratic creed, that he is a little behind in his farming) moved that Mr. U. S. Hall be elected temporary chairman. He made a neat, brief little speech (such as a real (?) farmer usually makes on such occasions) and that settled it. Two or three delegates "seconded" the motion, and Mr. Wade put the question. Mr. Hall was elected unanimously. With a bland smile, but with a sort of "keep off the grass" look in his eye, Mr. Hall stepped forward and very graciously thanked the convention for what he no doubt knew they would do.

The whole machinery was in excellent order and started off without friction or jar. Just across the aisle from Farmer (?) Wade, who nominated Hall, was Farmer (?) McAllister, who now arose and placed in nomination Farmer (?) Murray, of Texas, for temporary secretary. Farmer Murray was elected. Then Farmer Wade moved that those who were not in sympathy with the movement be requested to retire from the hall. Some other good farmer in favor of harmony seconded this motion, and ye scribe began to think he would have to "get" himself out of the place; here something got the matter with the machinery and created considerable confusion, and we did not hear the result of the motion, so we stayed.

Farmer Murray took the platform under his feet and began his speech by paying a very high and complimentary tribute to "that great and distinguished statesman Roger Q. Mills." He stated there was no politics in the first Alliance and that this convention would "knock the cup of poison from the lips of the farmer."

Mr. Murray is a young man and dealt in "glittering generalities." He said he was "as good an Allianceman as there was under the sun;" that Dr. Macune and Sledge and their like "ought to put their heads to soak in salt water as they were entirely too fresh for the people." The Sub-Treasury was contrary to the Constitution and the party, continued the speaker. "It is Dr. Macune's lightning-bug scheme, and we'll show it under so deep that hell cannot melt it in forty generations. Yes, we'll bury them and deliver the keys to the Sadocees who do not believe in resurrection. We'll meet them from California to Kalamazoo and from hell to breakfast." Here the speaker's feelings overcame him and the committee on credentials being ready to report, he was relieved. The convention could not have gone down on the street and secured a boot-black that could have used stronger and more profane language.

Farmer Wade moved the adoption of the report of the committee on credentials. Farmer McAllister moved the appointment of a committee on resolu-

tions. Farmer Wade moved that the temporary organization be made permanent. Carried.

At this point Mr. Hall left the chair and took the floor in favor of permanent organization. He said eight out of ten Sub-Alliances were opposed to a third party, and the land loan and Sub-Treasury measures; he did not want this convention to do only what the farmers had been doing for 400 years—resolute and adjourn. He wanted to form an organization to fight the Sub-Treasury and Third party fallacies. He favored "sending out lecturers to refute the heresies of the men who now had possession of the Order. He denounced the present leaders in the Alliance as "office seeking demagogues devoid of principle and seeking only to serve their own selfish purposes."

Hall and McAllister made very earnest, not to say bitter, speeches against Dr. Macune. Secretary Murray, of Texas, also made a speech full of denunciation and libelous accusations. He denounced Macune as working in the interest of the Republican party. That he wanted to start a third party in the South and divide the Democratic party with a view to defeating it. It seemed for a while that the speaker forgot that he was addressing what is claimed to be an Alliance meeting. In the midst of the confusion some one suggested that the fight be transferred from C. W. Macune to the editor of the *National Economist* and Chairman of the Executive Board. But this proposition did not meet with much favor and the fight went on.

It seemed that nothing but Macune's scalp could satisfy the unquenchable wrath of the schemers and the motion to strike out Macune's name was lost by a vote of 26 to 42. This vote (68) was the strength of the convention the first day as it was taken upon an exciting question and at a time when the delegates were all present. The previous question was now moved on the adoption of the report of the committee, and amidst great confusion a motion to adjourn till next day prevailed with the previous question pending.

On the morning of the second day the convention opened with the accession of three delegates to its members. The city press published to the world that over 100 arrived the second day, but only three (two from Texas and one from Tennessee) materialized. Mr. Davidson occupied the chair, stating that Farmer Hall was sick. Inasmuch as it had been given out by him that "this would be the largest representation of real farmers ever assembled in this country; and that twenty States would be represented," it is a wonder that the whole convention was not sick. Farmer Wade was also absent. He was compelled to return to his farm, the Tennessee legislature. But Farmer McAllister was there. So was "Honorable" Dick Dalton, Nicolls and others.

A test vote on the first day displayed a strength of 68 delegates. On the second day a test vote showed 72 delegates present. Of these ten were from Texas, three from Tennessee, two from Mississippi, one from Iowa, one from Illinois and the balance from Missouri. At no time were there 200 people in the hall, and not a single delegate was authorized by his State Alliance. In other words the convention was a flat failure and the participants the worst set of misguided men we ever saw.

Just as the convention was adjourning a delegate called attention to the fact that they were about to leave without making any provisions for paying the expenses of the meeting, such as hall rent, badges, decorations, etc. This expense could not have been less than \$50. Mr. Gates, the Sergeant-at-Arms, announced that he was authorized by Mr. Hall to say that the entire expenses were paid and no delegate would be at any expense on that account. A delegate asked Mr. Gates where this money came from. "That's none of your business," promptly replied Mr. Gates. Now we repeat the question of the delegate: "WHERE DID THIS MONEY COME FROM?" We go further: "Who is to furnish the money to send anti Sub-Treasury lecturers in the field to persecute an 'educational campaign' against these demands of the Alliance?" Who is it, gentlemen, that furnishes these funds? Ah, we do not expect a more courteous answer than the one given the delegate. "It's none of your business." But it is the business of those who are following in securing funds to prosecute work that can only result in disruption of the Alliance. In conclusion we can only add, brethren, look well to where you are going, who you are following and who "pays the freight."

W. S. MORGAN,  
Sec'y N. P. P. A.

## A MINISTER ENDORSES THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER ON KISSING.

BURLINGTON, N. C.

MR. EDITOR:—I want to thank you for your editorial, in issue of the 15th inst., on preachers kissing the girls. I am a Methodist preacher myself, and I am ashamed that any preacher has no better sense. That is one of the things that, if it has to be done at all, ought to be done in private. When I gave my heart to God that is one of the pleasures I gave up. I don't believe that any man can do that without exposing himself to great temptations. At least this is my opinion and I am not alone in it. "Better Not."

## OUR PROGRESS.

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

[Manufacturers' Record.]

Blue Wing—W. Raker & Co., will develop iron mines.

Statesville—H. Clark & Sons will erect a tobacco factory.

Mt. Olive—Lolar & Mitchell have, it is reported, erected a saw mill.

Maiden—Martin Carpenter and others are reported as erecting a factory.

Waynesville—A \$10,000 wood-working factory is reported as to be established.

Salisbury—Mr. Schultz, of Augusta, Ga., will establish beer bottling works in Salisbury.

New Berne—J. M. White will, it is reported, erect the barrel and box factory lately mentioned.

Waynesville—J. E. Atkins has, it is stated, erected a grist mill and cotton gin near Waynesville.

Shelby—The city has granted a franchise to erect gas works to the Carolina Heat & Light Co., of Danville, Va.

Leaksville—The Guerrant Cable Tobacco Stemmer Co. has been introduced the Guerrant tobacco stemmer.

Roxboro—A. S. De Vlamming, of Durham, will, it is stated, lease and operate a tobacco factory in Roxboro.

Statesville—O. L. Williams, of Farmington, lately mentioned, will probably erect a tobacco factory in Statesville.

Beaufort—H. R. Hunt, of New London, Conn.; T. L. Swinton and others will erect an oyster factory, as reported in our last issue.

Elkin—The Elkin Manufacturing Co. will, as stated last week, put in additional machinery to increase capacity of its cotton mill.

Greenville—A tobacco manufacturing company, of Wilson, is corresponding relative to the erection of a tobacco factory at Greenville.

New Berne—The city will contract for the construction of waterworks probably within 30 days. For particulars address the mayor.

Mocksville—Rice Bros., of Woodleaf, will erect a planing mill at Mocksville, as recently reported; later on they expect to put in door and sash machinery.

Statesville—E. J. & A. G. Stafford, reported last week, state that they have purchased the factory formerly used by Irwin & Paston, and will start their tobacco factory in same.

Millwood—The Monarch Gold Mining Co., previously reported as organized at Knoxville, Tenn., is developing a gold mine in Rutherford county, near Millwood; stamp mill has been erected.

Raleigh—The Briggs Building Manufacturing Co. has been incorporated with Anderson Betts as President, and J. D. Briggs, Secretary, to manufacture sash, doors, blinds, etc. The capital stock is \$12,000.

Fayetteville—The stock company, previously mentioned as having been organized by John Underwood and others to erect a steam laundry, has been incorporated as the Fayetteville Steam Laundry Co.

Charlotte—S. Wittkowsky has lately submitted to the Chamber of Commerce a proposition to build a bridge across the Catawba river at two or more points, connecting Mecklenburg county with York, Lincoln and Gaston counties.

## ANOTHER PLAN FOR RELIEF.

MR. EDITOR:—The time for the gathering of the cotton crop is at hand, and the prices are so small that the faces of the farmers have a sad, disturbed look. When one meets another the first question, after the usual friendly salutation is, how are your crops, and the common reply is, very good, but the starvation prices of cotton makes me sad, and if the good merchant that advanced to me can't carry me over, I shall have to let him take my home, and the reply is, I am in your condition, and life is but little pleasure to me. I sometimes wish I had never been born. I have worked so hard this year and so hopefully, for my crops responded so cheerfully for every stroke of labor that I gave it, and is there no remedy for us? and the reply is, none, unless the National Government, through the earnest solicitation of the Alliance, will come to our rescue. The reply is, that will not be done. The majority of our representatives are directly opposed to our remedial plans. But, Mr. Editor, I, for one, believe the needful remedy can be gotten at our next National General Assembly within thirty days after its convention. The Alliance is a national organization and therefore has its adherents in every State in this grand Union, and suppose President Polk was to call a national convention of the Alliance and that convention was to select twenty of its members from each State, send them to Washington City and there let them organize themselves into a congress or convention, as one may please to term it, elect a president, select their committees, formulate their plans, draft their resolutions, get themselves in working condition, and then say, North what is needful for your reform; it is thus, let the answer be, you can have it. The West the same, the East the same, and when it comes to our southland just afford us the opportunity of holding our cotton for two crops—this crop and one more. Draw such a bill as the

different sections require, take it in a body to the President of the Senate and demand a vote upon it by that body. They are our servants and will likely obey, and then take it to the House of Representatives and demand the same; say to them we want it as an experiment and if it does not answer our requirements we will come in two or four years and ask a repeal. Extreme or severe cases needs strong remedies, and if it can't be accomplished without it, demand the passage of a stay law for two years with the proviso that the interest of the individual indebtedness shall be paid. The creditor might say, "why that would ruin me." I think not. Let his debtor provide his cotton with him as his collateral security and the security could be extended from one to another in such a manner that the wheels of business would not be clogged in the least; and if the government would inflate the currency to a liberal and legitimate limit, the wheels of prosperity would begin to roll and before the expiration of the first twelve months cotton would command satisfactory prices and other products the same, and we would then have a prosperous and happy nation. We all know that the price of cotton is not regulated by supply and demand, for there is one billion five hundred and twenty-five million of people in this world, and only four billions of pounds of cotton made per year, which is not quite 2½ pounds per capita, saying nothing of what is manufactured into rope, canvas, cotton bagging and many other modes of manufacture. So you see, Mr. Editor, that it cannot be supply and demand.

## FARMER.

## SPEAKING IN LINCOLN COUNTY.

MR. EDITOR:—East Lincoln county had arranged for an Alliance mass-meeting on Sept. 19th. Several speakers had been invited to make speeches. A general invitation had been given for everybody to come and bring their baskets. The morning was bright and beautiful. A large crowd had gathered around old Fairfield waiting for the speaking to commence at 10 o'clock. It was soon learned that one of the speakers was too unwell to be out and some others had to be elsewhere. Only a few moments had elapsed, however, when the presence of Maj. W. A. Graham, Representative J. W. A. Paine and County Lecturer LeRoy Long, drove away the hovering cloud and caused every heart to rebound. At 10:30 the crowd had assembled in the church and was brought to order by vocal music, after which prayer was offered by Rev. P. D. Moore. J. F. Davis then announced that J. W. A. Paine would address the audience. Mr. Paine came forward in his mild and deliberate way and spoke about one hour on the subject of the Alliance and the great importance of members attending their meetings and the great benefits the ladies are and can be to the Order. The County Lecturer, LeRoy Long, was announced as the next speaker. He responded in just such a speech as only self-made young men can make. If we are allowed to judge, Mr. Long is undoubtedly the right man in the right place. At the close of his speech, J. F. Davis, announced that one hour would be given for dinner. This, as usual on such occasions, was one of the leading features of the day. A large table was spread and filled with delicious things. After the sharp appetite of every one had been gratified there was then twelve basketfuls taken up. The crowd reassembled at 1:30 p. m. Maj. W. A. Graham being billed for the next speech, took the stand and held his audience spellbound for one hour. He confined himself to the Alliance demands. He dwelt at length on the Sub-Treasury plan, making it so plain that it seems to us that every one present must now fully understand what it is to be. After singing the long meter doxology, the crowd was dismissed with benediction by Rev. P. D. Moore.

The several Alliances present then held a joint session. Nine applications were received for membership. After the transaction of other important business the meeting was closed by the chairman J. W. A. Paine.

Everybody went away feeling that a grand victory had been achieved. Much success to you, your paper, Uncle Bilkins, Aunt Betsy and the Farmers' Alliance.

Fraternally,  
S. C. LITTLE.

## ANOTHER ALLIANCE BAND HEARD FROM.

NEATMAN, Stokes Co., N. C.

MR. EDITOR:—I see in THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER that "there is only one Alliance Band in the State." I wish to inform your readers that there is one other, the Haw Pond Farmers' Alliance Cornet Band, of Neatman, N. C. We have not been organized quite one year yet, but we make very good music, considering the fact that we are farmers and farm laborers. We are all true Alliancemen, eleven in number, and we stand square on the Ocala platform, and are as solid for Polk and Clover and THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER. We made music at our last county meeting and expect to do so at the next meeting.

Arrangements have been made by which a good lecturer will lecture at each Sub Alliance in Stokes county sometime this fall, and our band will accompany him and make music. Fraternally,  
G. A. CARROLL, Captain.