

# THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

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

Vol. 6.

RALEIGH, N. C., JANUARY 5, 1892.

No. 45

## THE NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

President—L. L. Polk, North Carolina. Address, Atlantic Building, F. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.  
Vice-President—H. L. Loucks, Huron, South Dakota.  
Secretary-Treasurer—J. H. Turner, Georgia. Address, 239 North Capitol St., N. W., Washington, D. C.  
Lecturer—J. H. Willetts, Kansas.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.  
U. W. Macune, Washington, D. C.  
Alonzo Wardall, Huron, South Dakota.  
J. F. Tillman, Palmetto, Tennessee.

JUDICIARY.  
A. A. Cole, Michigan.  
R. W. Beck, Alabama.  
M. D. Davie, Kentucky.

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.  
L. L. Polk, chairman.  
C. W. Macune, Washington, D. C.  
Mann Page, Brandon, Va.  
L. P. Featherstone, Forest City, Arkansas.  
W. F. Gwinn, White, Tennessee.

## NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS' STATE ALLIANCE.

President—Marion Butler, Clinton, N. C.  
Vice-President—T. B. Long, Asheville, N. C.  
Secretary-Treasurer—W. S. Barnes, Raleigh, N. C.  
Lecturer—J. S. Bell, Brasstown, N. C.  
Steward—C. E. Wright, Glass, N. C.  
Chaplain—Rev. E. Pope, Chalk Level, N. C.  
Door-keeper—W. H. Tomlinson, Fayetteville, N. C.  
Assistant Door-keeper—H. E. King, Mountain, N. C.  
Sergeant-at-Arms—J. S. Holt, Chalk Level, N. C.  
Business Agent—W. H. Worth, Raleigh, N. C.  
Trustee Business Agency Fund—W. A. Graham, Macphelah, N. C.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS' STATE ALLIANCE.

S. B. Alexander, Charlotte, N. C., chairman; J. M. Mewborne, Kingston, N. C.; J. S. Johnston, Ruffin, N. C.

## STATE ALLIANCE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Elias Carr, A. Leazer, N. M. Culbreth, M. G. Gregory, Wm. C. Connell.

## STATE ALLIANCE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

R. J. Powell, Raleigh, N. C.; N. C. English, Trinity College; J. J. Young, Polenta; H. A. Forney, Newton, N. C.

## North Carolina Reform Press Association.

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

## PAPERS.

Progressive Farmer, State Organ, Raleigh, N. C.  
Caucasian, 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.  
Agricultural Bee, Goldsboro, N. C.  
Columbus Weekly News, Whiteville, 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.

## A PLAN OF CO-OPERATION.

MR. EDITOR:—In presenting this plan of co-operation I do so with the wish that others may improve upon it, or that it may suggest something which has not been presented here by me, my only motive being to benefit the people. If each reader will carefully read this article he will find that even the craven subterfuge of "class legislation" cannot be applied to it, as it is as much to the interest of the mechanic as to embrace it as for the farmer to do so.

By this plan every monopoly can be broken down, the political parties routed, a better system of production and distribution adopted, and idleness banished.

I aim to present no Utopian theory, nor to change anything. I have nothing to do with social problems, impracticable theories, or impossibilities, but to simply point out how easily, and how effectively the Alliance can solve its own problem without asking the aid of Congress, or by seeking sympathy from any source. The power and the right is in its possession, and it requires only the lighting of a match to cause the light to blaze up and dispel darkness.

Brethren the age of co-operation is here. Let us discuss it. You can help yourselves, and you can do it long before you can secure aid from legislation.

## THE ROCHDALE SYSTEM.

The Rochdale system is what is known as distributive co-operation, and is the system practiced in England. To briefly explain it, I will state that it has hundreds of retail stores, all organized delegates meeting annually. They buy by the ship load and the train of cars load, doing all their wholesale business. They have nearly half a million of members, and their business amounts to millions of dollars. The plan is simple. Capital is almost ignored in the profits. Each member holds only one share, on which he receives an annual interest. This interest is all that capital receives. It is the wages of capital, and it is the discharge of all obligations to capital. The profits are divided among those who buy, the person buying the largest amount of goods receiving the largest proportion of profits. Non members receive two-thirds of the profits on their purchases,

which is a wise provision, as the larger the number of purchasers the smaller the proportionate expense to each, for as each assists in giving a profit, so each shares the expense. This is the whole system in a nutshell. It is not industrial co-operation, however. In America the most successful Rochdale store is at Hamonton, New Jersey, known as the "Fruit Growers Union," composed mostly of fruit growers. This Union not only buys all the goods for its members, gives them a profit, but makes contracts for shipments of fruits to the large cities, has its own trucks and sidings, secures advantages in transportation, protects against unreliable merchants, and saves the shipper from loss of crates, etc., all of which not only costs the members nothing, but gives each a share of the profits every year, and the annual business transacted is enormous.

## CO-OPERATION IN HOMES.

These associations are known as building and loan associations. To explain it we will draw an illustration. Suppose 200 men band together, each paying \$5 per month, or \$1,000 per month for all. At each meeting this \$1,000 is loaned to the one bidding the highest premium, the buyer giving a mortgage as security. After he receives the money he pays \$5 per month for the principal, \$5 for the interest, and also pays the premium, which may be \$2 per month, or \$12 total. This he pays every month, until the value of the shares reach \$1,000, which is usually about ten years. Of course, the interest he pays goes into the treasury, and assists him as well as others, as he may pay only \$1,200 for the use of the \$1,000 for ten years, or really only 20 per cent. interest. This plan of co-operation varies in its details in many places. It will be noticed that if 200 men draw each \$1,000, a business of \$200,000 will be transacted in ten years, yet at no time will the treasurer have but a fraction over \$1,000 in his possession at any one month, as it is always being sold to the members, hence, if he should abscond, each member will lose but \$5. This demonstrates the safety of co-operation.

## PROFITS TO CAPITAL.

If I borrow \$10,000 from a bank and pay 6 per cent. interest, and engage in business, making a large profit, does the bank ask me for any of the profits. No; it considers itself amply remunerated when it receives the interest. When I pay the bank \$600 I have discharged my duty to it, for the interest is the wages due to capital, and if I make \$10,000 with the money of the bank, in addition to the sum borrowed, I can return the bank its \$10,000, pay the interest due, and keep the other \$10,000. This shows that labor, not capital, should have the profit, as capital is paid when it receives its interest, which profit I have just demonstrated, for any man can borrow money, make all the profit he is capable of, pay interest, and keep all the profit himself.

## PROFITS TO LABOR.

Now apply the same principle to labor. If I borrow \$10,000 and employ men to work for me, each at a salary of \$600 per year, how many men does my capital of \$10,000 represent? Some would say, "Why, your \$10,000 capital represents more than 16 men, at \$600 each per year." Not so; my \$10,000 capital will represent only one man. If a man earns \$600 a year he represents \$10,000 capital to his family, as his wages (interest) represents the interest (wages) of \$10,000 at 6 per cent. per annum, for I pay him \$600 per year, just as much as I pay \$500 to the bank per year. If I have risks of loss so does he. He may die, be injured, and his family lose its income as well as I would should I lose my capital. Now, who is entitled to the profits? As I may have worked, in handling the business, I am as much entitled to a salary for my work as is the laborer, though nothing more than is just, but, as to the money, it earns nothing of itself. It is not even mine, but borrowed, and hired at a certain price, just the same as the laborer is hired; hence, if by extraordinary exertion on my part, assisted by labor, I secure a very large sum, I am not entitled, in justice, to more than a fair share of that profit. I know that my position may be somewhat novel to you who have been brought up from the cradle to submit to anything, even violations of moral law, by using the word "business," but I ask you to weigh the subject fairly and let justice decide if I am not right on the position I hold in regard to the true relations of capital and labor. Bear in mind there is a wide difference between "capitalist and laborer," and "capital and labor." Capitalist and laborer can never be one and united, but capital and labor can be united, though only when the laborer has the capital in his own pocket. As long as one man controls the capital, and another the labor, their interests are not mutual, for each will be striving to secure the best bargain possible, despite all theories and attempts to prove that they are one and inseparable.

## LABOR IS CAPITAL.

If 100 men unite, and each can save \$600 per year, it equals the sum of \$60,000, or the interest of a million dollars. In co-operation this labor is a mighty factor. Capital only sets this labor in motion. Labor is the producing agent. It gives the additional value to the raw material, changing unsaleable substances into valuable articles. It is the true wealth of all nations, and it creates capital, for capital is only the accumulated results of labor.

## INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATION.

Industrial co-operation is that system of co-operation by which men of industry unite to produce articles by their labor. In nearly all cases failures have resulted. Why is this the case? Simply because if one man cannot compete with capital by his labor neither can one branch of industry compete, because capital will crush the life out of any class of tradesmen that attempt to stand alone and aloof from the other trades. To succeed, the tradesmen must have the "backing." To succeed in co-operative industry the market must be ready, and each customer must be interested with the workers. There must be an interest in the affair—yes, a selfish interest—and we must spell "business" with a capital B. No sentimentality, sympathy, or friendship is here appealed to. Nothing but pure selfishness—a selfishness that compels every man to love his neighbor as himself because it pays to do so.

As I stated in the above paragraph, no class of mechanics can succeed with out the "backing," if I may use the expression. Suppose 500 shoemakers would combine to make shoes, and co-operate for business. The capitalists would combine against them. The 500 shoemakers could not wait to build up a trade. They would starve before they found their customers, and even Alliance farmers would not pay them \$2 for a pair of shoes if the capitalists could sell the same make of shoes for \$1.50. Self interest always rules, all sentiment to the contrary. But suppose instead of 500 shoemakers, the 500 men were composed of shoemakers, hatters, tanners, tailors, printers, plumbers, cabinet-makers, etc., all working in one building, and selling their articles in a store connected therewith, the one class would support the other. There need be but a proportion of shoemakers, (say ten), and the ten shoemakers would have 490 customers to begin with, and they would also be purchasers, hence the hatters and others, would also have 490 customers. In other words, they will only have to sell over and above that which they consume themselves.

## AN ILLUSTRATION.

A co-operative store would not only sell the articles made, but could supply groceries, and everything else, thus giving a profit both in selling and in buying.

## CAPITAL REQUIRED.

As mentioned before, it is well known that thousands of people pay \$5 per month in building associations, for ten years, only to own a home, and they are not free from wages slavery (a slavery just as oppressive as chattel slavery). Now, if 500 men will contribute \$5 per month for only two years, they will have a cash capital of \$60,000 to begin with, or they may begin when only a portion of the capital has been paid. I give the above by way of illustration. Of course the capital required is a matter demanding consideration according to circumstances.

## MANAGEMENT.

The management should be in the hands of a board of directors. Each stockholder should have only one share of stock, but it is not out of place to allow those desiring to assist, to hold twenty shares, with the proviso that all extra shares may be purchased at any time, beginning with the highest number held by any one, until reduced to one share. Above all, never vote on stock. Each stockholder should have one vote.

## WHOLESALE OPERATIONS.

If retail, or local co-operative associations are formed in the different towns or communities they can combine together to sell and purchase by whole sale. In fact, the system can extend over a whole State, or several States, and no capital on earth could then face it, or stand in its path. Not only would there be a combination of capital and labor (the capital owned by the laborer) but the customers would be at each door, interested customers, bound by self-interest and self preservation. I supposed 500 men, each contributing \$120 capital in two years, or \$60,000. Now let 20 associations, of like number, combine, and the united capital is \$1,200,000. Put those men at work, and at \$600 a year wages for each, the capital invested in the shape of labor, annually, will be \$6,000,000. Let every county in North Carolina have but one association only, and the capital will be enormous. This, too, for only a beginning.

## A HUGE BUSINESS ON SMALL CAPITAL.

Bear in mind that the amount of capital invested does not indicate the amount of business done. Goods may be bought and sold every week, or every day, and the capital will be coming and going, "turned over daily,"

and a large business done with a small sum. A grocer with only \$1,000 capital may do a business of \$5,000 in a year, because he buys more goods as fast as he sells those in stock. It is the labor, the produce, that makes the real mass of wealth.

## HOW IS THE FARMER BENEFITED.

The farmer finds a market for his produce, buys his supplies at less cost (receiving a share of the profits of the store), finds factories making all kinds of goods at his door, and finds also that there is much that a farmer can secure. There is nothing to prevent the making of cheese, butter, packing pork, grinding wheat, baling hay, and his produce may be shipped for him to the market by the association, even cotton and tobacco being managed to his interest, as he can be just as interested in co-operation as the mechanics. His boys will learn trades, and many avenues will be opened to women.

## THE SAFETY OF CO-OPERATION.

No funds will be held in the hands of any one to a great extent. Material will be constantly coming in and goods going out. Any excess of capital can be held by each member subject to assessment when required. The members are the treasurers, for outside of the purchase of material the bulk goes into their pockets as wages. No business should be conducted, however, without business safeguards.

## FORCING MEN TO JOIN.

As, under the Rochdale system, the non member receives a share of the profits, so should it be in industrial co-operation. If a man is unable to take a share of stock he can be allowed to buy at the store, or may be given work if necessary, for every member gained is additional strength, and as the non member will justly be entitled to his share (usually two thirds that of full members) he will soon be able to become a member, and at no cost to him except to bestow his patronage. Truly this is demonstrating that a man can love his neighbor as himself, and the more he loves him the more will he, himself, be the gainer by so doing, while a new field will be opened to the widow and the orphan.

## CONTROLLING THE MARKETS.

By wholesale co-operative the owners of the cotton, tobacco, corn, and other staple crops, can control its sale. They can crush every attempt of the grain gamblers to affect prices, and precipitate "Black Fridays" upon them at pleasure. Gould, Sage, Vanderbilt, and Rockefeller combined, could not compete with the united capital and labor, especially when labor is also the principal customer of itself, and possessing greater purchasing power, and with more demands and pleasures to gratify.

## MONEY IS CREATED.

A co-operative association may use its own money printed for itself, just as railroads use tickets. This money can be receivable at its stores, and will be accepted by the workers as wages. It will possess all the power of money because the wealth of the association is behind it, and because it is redeemable at the store. Thus co-operation will solve a financial problem, by giving the association the use of its own money (may be due bills on the store) while its real capital will be used for outside business.

## GOVERNMENT AFFECTED.

Self-interest will compel the members to vote for their business interests. No coaxing or urging will be necessary to teach them how to vote, nor will political mountebanks have any field in which to work. In fact, co-operation is educational, for it will compel each and all to guard his own interests, thus affording mutual protection. It will destroy race prejudice, lessen the hours of labor, increase the wealth of each individual instead of enriching a few, solve the financial problem, increase the sales of articles produced, facilitate shipments, and even control transportation, as well as legislation.

## NOTHING NOVEL IN IT.

I have presented nothing but what is seen every day—only I have gotten rid of the "boss"—the employer. I have only imagined a number of men, of different trades, putting their little sums together, working in a shop, keeping a store, all buying from the store, and each selling his goods in the store. They simply work for themselves instead of for an employer. Only this and nothing more. No communism, no severance of family relations, no feasting at a common table, no "higher life" theories, but a simple business system, based on self-interest, by which one man is willing to help others because he himself is helped. No one is wronged, for all can join. Brothers, please catch "an idea" from this. God bless the man who will improve upon my suggestions.

## HAMMONTON, N. C.

## AN APPEAL.

MR. EDITOR:—Our No. 1431, of Gaston county, N. C., earnestly petition every Sub-Alliance in our State to contribute some small amount to our worthy brother, H. R. Elmorie, who had the misfortune to lose his barn by fire, with all his provender, on the night of November 12, 1891. His loss is estimated at four hundred dollars. Any assistance to him will be duly appreciated by him and his neighbors. Send to L. H. Stowe, Lowell, Gaston county, N. C.

J. N. HANNA,  
L. H. STOWE,  
H. S. ADAMS,  
Committee.

## THAT ADDRESS.

The Intent of it and the Result—Non-Partisan to go into Democratic, but no Other Party.

MR. EDITOR:—I see in flaming headlines in the Wilmington Star that that paper is pleased to call a joint address of Democrats and Alliancemen. That paper quotes the action of the State Alliance Lecturer last week in declaring that Alliancemen are not partisan, that it must steer clear of parties, even if old parties or new parties adopt the Alliance platform in toto. In other words it must steer clear of the Republican or People's party, but it is not non-partisan to issue a joint address and affiliate with the Democratic party. If there is any other object in this address than to tie up the Alliance sentiment of North Carolina so it can't assert itself in 1892, the writer of this article, a life long Democrat, can't see it. If that address is to be regarded as an Alliance and Democratic address jointly, then the Alliance should have named its five members of that committee and not Mr. Ed. Chambers Smith or anybody else. Who delegated any such authority to any body of Alliancemen to do such work as that? If the Star and other partisan papers put the right construction on the words of Alexander, Carr and others of that committee, the writer of this communication a county lecturer, as before said a life long Democrat, a Confederate soldier who took part in the first and last fight of the war, an Allianceman who thought we were organized to promote principles and measures and not parties and never feels badly over it. He feels that pure, non-partisan Alliancemen has received a dangerous stab at the hands of its members. He feels after having ridden hundreds and hundreds of miles with his own conveyance and by rail and never having received a dollar for it, if the rejoicings of the Star and other papers that have fought us at every step we have taken is right, then his work and his effort is all in vain. We do not object to the Alliancemen that crops out in that paper, but we object to "partyzing" this movement which inevitably leads to sectionalizing it. If Alexander, Carr and others have a right to do this sort of work with a set of Democratic politicians then Ben Clover and Jerry Simpson have a right to do the same work with a set of Kansas Republicans, and when that is done, the Topeka Capital, the Wilmington Star and News and Observer will be happy, for they will have accomplished exactly what they have been working for, i. e., to partysize and sectionalize this movement, and the old saying will come in, "If so soon it is to be done for, the wonder is what it was begun for." But to be sure these brethren cannot have intended it in the light it appeared, in the light of the partisan press regard it. If so, Alliancemen in North Carolina will condemn it; if so, my own Sub-Alliance, every one of whom always voted the Democratic ticket, is ready to condemn it, overwhelmingly. The address states or implies that the Democratic party must be kept in tact in order to defeat a future force bill. If the party had been the only thing in the way that iniquitous measure would be a law of the land to day. The Republicans had the President, had the Senate and had the House. Senator Gorman gets the credit of doing more to defeat it than any other man. He said the independent Alliance sentiment of the country defeated it. A resolution from Democratic and Republican Alliancemen went up from Ocala in opposition to it, and Plumb, Teller and other Republican Senators in deference to the feelings of a Republican Alliance constituency voted with the Democrats and defeated it, and when you drive these Republican Alliancemen back into partisan Republicanism as this address is calculated to do, then Republican and Democratic money power will resume its unimpeded onward march.

## FRATERNALLY.

J. M. CUTCHINS,  
Lecturer Edgecombe County

## WINFALL SUB-ALLIANCE, No. 1, 108, Winfall, N. C.

MR. EDITOR:—Friday, the 11th ult., was a field day for the Perquimans County Alliance. Men who were present to hear the speeches of Hon. J. S. Bell, of Clay county, State Lecturer, J. T. Brinson, Esq., of Pamlico, district Lecturer, and S. Otho Wilson, of Raleigh, and they were well repaid for their trouble, for a couple of more interesting speeches have not been heard here in a long time. The speaking was at Hertford, I should have said.

Mr. Brinson spoke in the forenoon, delivering a very good speech, which was carefully listened to. Hon. Tom Skinner said it was the best he had heard along that line. In the person of Bro. Brinson the First district has a lecturer in the field who we are sure will give entire satisfaction.

About 1 o'clock Mr. Bell arrived and addressed the audience. As he arose he looked tired and weary, and no one expected much of a speech. But as he faced the crowd calm, poised, unabashed, it was apparent that he was master of the situation. The audience was electrified. He poured forth eloquence, wit and pathos. A young man about 30, large dull blue eyes, but as he warmed up they grew with the brightness of imagination and with a native eloquence born of the eternal hills from which he hails. He seems to have caught an inspiration from the everlasting peaks. Oh! it was interesting pure Alliance doctrine flashing over the audience like meteoric showers. Long may Bell and Brinson live, shedding the light of their countenances all over this State, promulgating truth and knowledge, kindling the fires of enthusiasm in the sacred thresholds of a thousand and one homes, disseminating the principles of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union from Manteo to Murphy, Bell and Brinson—one from the cloud capped peaks of Clay, the other from the golden shores of Pamlico.

Mr. Wilson spoke in the secret meeting, explaining the workings of the business department. My fellow countrymen, let us continue to bear in mind the motto, "United we stand; divided we fall."

FRATERNALLY,  
A. W. JORDAN.

## RESOLUTIONS.

At a regular meeting of Woodard's Alliance, No. 1174, held December 5th the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Different partisan papers of the country have attempted to misrepresent and slander the name of President L. L. Polk and other national leaders, and as we are led to believe that it is intended to break down our Order and an insult to every member of the National Farmer's Alliance and Industrial Union of America.

Resolved, That we condemn in the strongest language the course as unpatriotic and dishonorable and intended to defeat the honest purpose of our Order.

2. That we believe President Polk and co-laborers to be patriotic gentle men, and the superiors of any who have indulged in any such abuse.

3. That we heartily renew our allegiance to our demands as set forth in the Ocala platform and heartily endorse the action of the State Alliance in regard to said demands; we also endorse the action of the National Convention in re electing L. L. Polk to the highest office in our Order.

4. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER for publication.

J. J. CUTLER,  
W. H. BRADY,  
C. C. N. CUTLER,  
Committee.

## BE TRUE TO THE CAUSE.

BRO. ALLIANCEMEN:—"Sleep on your arms to night." "Put none but true men on guard." Our enemies have determined to destroy the reform movement at all hazards. No stone is to be left unturned. The spy is within our ranks. We are to be destroyed by discussions cleverly engineered. Vicious and brutal attacks are being made all along the line upon all our faithful and trustworthy leaders. Accused villains are perjuring their very souls by swearing to hellish lies to break down the character of men true to the reform cause. The same being heralded from the Atlantic to the Pacific by the associated partisan press, and taken up by old moss back partisans having their names enrolled as Alliancemen, but are such just about as much as Judas was a Christian, or Benedict Arnold a patriot; a fair specimen may be found right here in Forsyth county, Bogus dispatches, damnable lies, incendiary speeches, insinuations, innuendoes, and everything low and vile is taken up by them and for all it is worth.

Brethren, eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Whenever any member shows a disposition to provoke discussions to discourage attendance, or oppose the fundamental principles of our Order, fire him out at once. Retain no man whom you know to be a dirty trickster for the old party machine. Let it be understood that treachery will be dealt with an iron hand.

Pay no attention to the lies and rumors of old party papers. Believe nothing against any leader on such authority. Beware of all old hacks who are trying to keep their order in line for the old parties.

For God and humanity's sake, don't let the lickspittle of Wall street and the money power play a bluff game on us again.

E. A. COWARD, Sec'y.

## ALLIANCE PIC-NIC IN CLEVELAND.

BEAMS MILLS, N. C.

MR. EDITOR:—An Alliance Union, composed of three Sub-Alliances, viz: Pleasant Grove, Rock Cut and Ross Grove, met with the Pleasant Grove Alliance, Cleveland county, on the 15th inst. Major W. A. Graham was present, by invitation, and delivered a grand and highly interesting speech, brimful of good things from beginning to end.

Dinner was then announced. The table was one hundred and forty feet long, and was loaded from end to end with good things to eat. Elder T. Dixon asked a blessing; then all did eat and were filled. The number was estimated at from four to five hundred men, women and children and there was enough left to have fed them all again.

In the afternoon Dr. L. N. Durham held the audience spell bound for about one hour. Then Elder T. Dixon made some good remarks. The best of order prevailed throughout the day; not a single drunken man was to be seen. So much for prohibition in old Cleveland, mainly brought about by the Farmers' Alliance. We think all returned to their homes much benefited by hearing the good speeches of the day.

We close by saying success to THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

R. W. GARDNER.