

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 19, 1892.

No. 47

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.
C. W. Macone, 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. Macone, 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—O. C. 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, Mount, N. C.
Sergeant-at-Arms—J. S. Holt, Chalk Level, N. C.
State 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, Kinston, 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. Ramsey, 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.
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.
Mercer, 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.

LECTURER BELL IN STOKES.

NEATMAN, N. C.

MR. EDITOR:—We started on the 15th of November to Dillard to meet Bro. J. S. Bell and accompany him on his canvass in Stokes county. We met at Bethany Church, where we had the pleasure of listening to an excellent sermon by Rev. Mr. Parker. We then went on to Dillard, where the good people were expecting us that night. We went that night to prayer meeting, conducted by Brethren Ward and Rothrock.

Early Monday morning the people began to come from every direction, and by eleven o'clock there was a very large crowd present. The members of the Alliance, headed by the Alliance Band, went to meet Bro. Bell. As he passed the long line of Alliancemen they cheered him on every side. The call for music was obeyed and the procession marched to the stand.

Bro. J. G. H. Mitchell, the President of the day, read the programme, and after prayer by Bro. W. A. Ward, our County Chaplain, introduced the speaker. Bro. Bell stood for 1 1/2 hours before about 1,500 people and talked to them on the principles and demands of our Order.

Dr. A. J. Pringle, Stokes County's Lecturer, then made a short speech on the good of the Order. Dinner was announced, and of course we obeyed the call. A table about 175 feet long was laden with everything good to eat (that we farmers are allowed to have) which showed that the good sisters of the Alliance know how to manage a kitchen.

We went that night to Sandy Ridge, where the large church was full of people to hear our beloved Bell. After prayer by Bro. Wilson he spoke for 1 1/2 hours. We were all taken to good homes for the night and well cared for, which proves that these people are not only good Alliancemen "at meetin'" but at home as well.

Early Tuesday morning we started for Peter's Creek Church, about 12 miles distant, through the cold rain. When we reached that point the people had gathered from far and near to hear the speech. The church was crowded, and after prayer by Bro. Watkins, Bro. Bell spoke for two long hours, and one brother said, "go on,

brother." We then went to the home of Bro. Pringle where we all took dinner. After eating a hearty dinner we started for the next appointment—George's School house—where three times more people had met than could get in the house. Bro. Bell's speech was short, owing to the poor accommodation. We were cared for that night by some of the good Alliancemen of that lodge.

Wednesday morning we went to Westfield. The large church was full of people. After prayer by Bro. Jessups, Bro. Bell spoke for one hour and three quarters. According to previous arrangements by the brethren, we all went to the hotel for dinner. We then went to Pinnacle Station. We all went to the Culler House, Bro. Boyles proprietor, for supper. After supper we went to the large and well arranged academy; the room was crowded. After prayer by Bro. Hunt, Bro. Bell spoke an hour and three quarters. By the way, Prof. Crutchfield has a good school at Pinnacle. The good brethren cared for us through the night. Next we went to King's Cabin. Owing to the burial of a respected citizen of that vicinity, a small crowd was out. Bro. Bell made a good and lengthy speech. Bro. Stafford, of Guilford county, also made a good speech. After which, the congregation was dismissed by Bro. Phylor. The brethren had dinner at hand and after eating heartily, we went to Mt. Olive. Owing to the death of an aged and highly esteemed citizen of this vicinity, a very small crowd was out, but Bro. Bell spoke to them all the same. Most of our boys went home. The next appointment being at the lodge, the hall was crowded, and after prayer by Bro. Hall, Bro. Bell spoke for nearly two hours. The lodge at this point is not very prosperous at present. We once had a large membership and some few good Alliance men; we now have a small membership and the same few good Alliance men. We went that night to Bethel Church, where some objections had been made to the use of the church. We went to the small school house near by, where not more than half the people could not be accommodated. Bro. Bell spoke for one hour and a half, after which we were cared for by the good people of that vicinity. The writer and speaker, with others, went to Bro. C. W. Glidwells. He is a good Allianceman and an excellent Christian gentleman. Bro. Glidwell is the keeper of Stokes county poor house—the right man in the right place. Sister Glidwell is a good Christian lady, and is very kind to the unfortunate who have been placed in her care.

Saturday morning we went to Stokesburg, the large church was crowded. Bro. Bell spoke one hour and three quarters. After prayer by Bro. Johnson, we all had a good dinner with the brethren. We think Bro. Bell's work in Stokes will do much good. We boys were very sorry to part with Bro. Bell, as we had been with him day and night for one week. Come again, Bro. Bell. We hope to give you better music next time.

Fraternally,
G. A. CARROLL, Captain
Haw River Alliance Band.

BLAND ALLIANCE ALL RIGHT.

BLAND, Sampson Co., N. C.

MR. EDITOR:—At the last meeting of Bland's Alliance, No. 872, which was held the first Saturday in January, 1892, after the opening ceremonies, the President announced that the principle work of this session would be taken up in the discussion of the Alliance demands. After a very limited discussion, a vote was taken to ascertain how the Lodge stood on the Ocala platform for 1892. Out of a membership of 40 male members, every man stood No. 8 on the Ocala platform—not one dissenting voice. I tell you, Bro. Ramsey, it would have done your heart good to have been present. I know it would. You ought to have seen what an interest the brethren did take in the Ocala play. They made me think of the time we used to have in raising Democratic reform flag poles and hallowing and beating out our old wool hats and going home at night and keeping the old lady and children awake all night doctoring us for the sore throat. But what seemed best of all was to note the expression from the countenances of the brethren—that determination which was a mark of earnestness that they would no longer trifle with parties, but would go for principle; for measures, not men.

Bro. Ramsey, our Order is composed principally of illiterate, one-horse farmers, but I can tell you one thing, they have got what a good many weak-kneed brethren haven't got, and that is they have respect for the obligation they have taken. We have pledged ourselves to protect and defend the principles of the Alliance unto death, and we hope we have got religion and refinement enough not to want to swear to a lie. You know what I am driving at. I hate to see members warring against the Alliance demands after swearing to support them. Any man that swears to do a thing and acts like some, ought to be kicked out.

We are getting along finely. We trade principally among ourselves. We have learned to love Bro. Worth. We wish the world was filled up with such men as Bro. Worth and Bro. Ramsey. Our good President is working hard to get you up a club of twenty-five subscribers. I think he will get it by our next meeting. We love THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, and may God spare you, Bro. Ramsey, to fight and contend for the people.

L. D. HIGSMITH.

WHAT ARE THE FARMERS TO DO?

MR. EDITOR:—As I sit by the fireside this Christmas day, gazing at the hickory and black-jack logs as they lie squirming and sparkling on the friendly hearth, waging war with the cold December atmosphere, my thoughts go back to the Christmas of a few years ago; and I can hardly refrain from brushing away a tear when memory glides over the changes a few short years have wrought. A few years ago, along during the Christmas holidays, when you went out upon the public highway, a smile illumined the countenance of almost every one you met, betokening a merry Christmas. But now in the place of that smile of contentment, woe is depicted, and those you meet look as though they had been attending a funeral. Now the question naturally arises, why such a change? Why are the once happy people so despondent? Is it caused by laziness, extravagance or over-production?

We answer no; a thousand times no; it was brought about by none of those causes, but was caused by a miserable plutocratic form of government. When I say plutocratic government, I mean a government controlled and run by a few millionaires solely in the interest of corporations, trusts, syndicates and such like. Are the farmers to blame for the existing state of affairs? We answer no, they are not much to blame up to now. But we do say if they allow it to continue, and don't remedy it in the next election, they are to blame, greatly to blame. And unless they arise in their might and shake off the shackles of shilylocks who now threaten to engulf every liberty they possess, this once proud land of America will be doomed to everlasting destruction. Read the annals of the world, and you will find wherever the wealth of a nation becomes concentrated into the hands of a few individuals, that nation went to pieces, as did the Roman and Persian empires, Babylon, Egypt and others. If those mighty nations fell before the merciless grasp of Shylock, why should the United States of America be an exception?

We bid you arise, ye honest yeomen of the land, if not for your own sake, for the sake of those you see growing up around you, listen not to the song of the scheming politician, nor to the hireling tool of monopoly no longer. But say by your votes before the year of 1892 is numbered with the past, that this shall be a government by the people and for the people.

What are the farmers to do? Is the question we set out to answer. That we will proceed to do from an Alliance men's standpoint. We have already told you there was something wrong in the administration of the affairs of this once happy nation. We will now take up one of the evils that is nearest our door: The American Tobacco Company, known as the cigarette or tobacco trust—that a partially legalized swindle on a gigantic scale is perpetuated on the honest farmers of the tobacco growing sections of the country is a fact that no one will deny unless he is a minion of said American tobacco swindle. Now what we all want is a remedy to meet that evil. One remedy proposed, mostly by the partisan press, is to establish opposition factories and fight the devil with fire. Fighting the devil with fire is always a dangerous experiment, for the old fellow has a monopoly of that article, and a man would be a pretty fool to try to run the devil out of hell with fire; or to put it in plain English, how in the name of common sense are the poor farmers who can hardly get money enough to pay their taxes and buy their family a dress apiece, to build a cigarette factory to compete with a concern controlling thirty-five or forty million dollars. Say that the tobacco trade outside the trust build an opposition factory, it would be a small potato, at least, as far as its benefiting the farmers is concerned. Is the legitimate trade philanthropic enough to build opposition cigarette factories and force up the price of smokers and cutters solely for the benefit of the farmers? If so, why such a depression in the price of other goods? Why did the western plug manufacturers take advantage of the cutter trust and reduce the price of yellow wrappers fully one hundred per cent? We have opposition factories for those goods; do they try to force the price up? If they do, it is a mighty poor try. We advise the farmers to take no stock in the plan to fight the devil with fire unless we had more fire than we have got. Say that the trade started an opposition factory, with a capital of one million dollars to compete with the trusts with its thirty five millions, the trust factory would reduce the price of their goods to under-sell the opposition and force it out of the way. The opposition would have to reduce also or work for nothing.

Now the presumption is that they are not going to work for nothing. The trust cuts under; they cut under. Both have to have their profits, consequently the price of the farmers' raw material will be reduced to a mere pittance and the factories will have all the fun cutting at one another, while the poor farmers foot the bill.

We advise you to stick to the Ocala demands and not to move either to the right or to the left. The plutocrats and their allies want you to fight the devil with fire. They have a monopoly of that article and will use it to their advantage. You have a monopoly of votes, now use them to your advantage. The abolition of national banks and the Sub Treasury will go far towards delivering you out of the hands of Shylocks. If ever you get relief at all, it will be through legislation, but not altogether tariff legislation, as some would

have you to believe. We must have a diversity. The partisan press lets no opportunity pass to advise you to diversify your crops and not plant all tobacco or all cotton, but some corn and some wheat. We advise you to diversify your politics also, and not plant all tariff but some Sub Treasury and some abolition of national banks. You are told that the articles of agreement that govern the trust are drawn up by shrewd lawyers, and the laws of the land will not reach them. Admitting that the laws now on the statute books will not reach the trust. What is the reason you can't elect shrewd men to make your laws who will enact laws to meet the trust? To say such laws would be unconstitutional, is the merest bosh. Any law that is morally right and is the will of a majority of the people, is constitutional law, and it was so intended by the framers of the American Constitution. Imagine our forefathers toiling through seven years of privation and bloodshed to throw off the British yoke of oppression, and thus make a constitution so framed that no law can be concocted to rid the country from the ravages of highland pirates, known as trusts, syndicates, combines, pools and so on.

In conclusion, we would like to know why it is that an Allianceman can be a partisan Democrat or Republican, but it is "pizen" to be a partisan People's party man. If the partisan press and their henchmen can't answer that question to the satisfaction of the court, they will please forever hereafter hold their peace. The two old parties out in the West went to bed together and got the little fellow—the People's party—in between them and tried to mash the life out of the little fellow, and they telegraphed back here they had killed him. The partisan papers over the country reported the cry "they have killed him." Now the truth of the business is that they have not killed him, for he is alive and kicking and doing well, and if Congress don't give the farmers the legislation asked for, he promises to be the liveliest dead body that ever visited these parts.

Fraternally yours,
W. H. SCHOOLFIELD,
Lecturer Rockingham Co.

THE COMMITTEE DENY THE CHARGE.

EDITOR OF ECONOMIST FALCON:—We ask a small space in your paper to deny the false charges which you have seen proper to publish in paper in an editorial of the 8th instant against the Farmers' Alliance committee of Stokes. You assert that the committee of the Farmers' Alliance committed a great outrage in removing the doors and windows from the school house, and that criminal proceedings had been instituted against them. We assert and challenge any one to show to the contrary that there is not one word of truth in the two charges made by you. The committee of the Farmers' Alliance had nothing to do with removing the doors and windows from the school house, and no criminal proceedings have been instituted against that committee or any other committee.

We, the undersigned committee were appointed by the Salem Baptist Church to look after the church property, are responsible for what you please to call a great outrage, and in all we did we acted under the legal advice of a distinguished lawyer of your town, J. Haywood Sawyer. Why you should have made such reckless statements about a matter, of which you knew nothing, we are unable to comprehend. It may be that you are misled, or it may be that you thought that a good opportunity presented itself to enable you to stab the Alliance in the back by charges that they committed a great outrage upon school property, and scatter those false charges broadcast over the State to the great damage of the Farmers' Alliance.

For the information of the public, we will state that the controversy between the Baptist Church and the school committee in regard to school house which stands on the church yard near the church and which the church claimed and still claims as the property of the church, has been compromised. We, the committee of the church, are Alliancemen and Baptists, and have heretofore voted the Democratic ticket, but we do not propose to submit quietly to the malicious stabs of any partisan paper. Furthermore, if we have to again appear in print we shall give some facts with reference to the cause of the school house trouble that cannot be denied.

CLIFTON SAWYER,
W. G. COPPERSMITH,
M. W. DAVIS,
J. T. COPPERSMITH,
Witnesses—J. T. Coppersmith, J. L. Wilcox.

WOODLAND ALLIANCE MEETING.

WOODLAND ALLIANCE, No. 530.
MR. EDITOR:—Last Saturday being the first meeting held this year by our Alliance, was observed as National Alliance day in which the demands of the Alliance were discussed. We had secured the services of Bro. J. E. Person, our county lecturer, to lecture for us. His talk showed his heart was in the work. It was both instructive and entertaining, and we feel that every member that missed it missed a treat. We only wish we had more such earnest workers as he is.

Our county meeting will meet at Woodland January 14. We are expecting a grand time.

Yours, &c.,
KATIE D. MOORE, Sec'y.

CONCENTRATION OF CAPITAL AND ITS EFFICIENCY.

MR. EDITOR:—Capital concentrates to escape sharp competition, and labor co-operates to secure their share of the combined product of labor and capital. The movement of each is the logical result of the application of steam to machinery. In the days of small concerns the concentration of capital and men were not necessary. An idea and a little capital would start a man in business.

The application of steam to machinery changed this and the small concerns unable to compete with the large were absorbed by them. The application of steam to machinery called for the concentration of capital and labor. This concentration is based upon economical principles, vice the larger the capital employed, the cheaper production. The concentration of capital and men is inevitable, as it cheapens and increases production.

This fact will forever prohibit us from going back to the era of small concerns. The fact that concentration of capital and men cheapens (this fact is well known to capitalists) there will be a rapid concentration of capital from small concerns to larger ones until each industry is controlled by syndicates or trusts. Great railroad combinations will absorb the smaller until all are under one hand. One company could do the transporting cheaper than 1,750. One president and one set of directors will cost less than 1,750. The earnings will run up into the hundreds of millions. City buyers, with their millions of capital, will import direct and buy of manufacturers and sell to the consumers, making immense savings to the people. These will absorb the small stores, as the large machine shops absorbed the small concerns at the cross-roads.

All opposition to concentration is powerless. One large concern represents scores of smaller. One machine with one head can run cheaper than a score with as many heads.

The Standard Oil Company has reduced the cost of oil to the consumer 66 per cent., put one hundred millions of dollars in the company's pocket and saved the consumers twice this amount. This is the direct result of the concentration of capital and men; one oil company can do the work cheaper than a score of companies with as many systems of transportations. One half of the men in the large concerns will do the work of the score of companies.

The concentration of capital and men means economy and economy savings. The efficiency of the concentration of capital is acknowledged by all who have given the subject thought. The greater the concentration of capital, the less complex the business. In small concerns grading is impossible and the labor must move from one part to another, losing time. In large concerns each is a part of a machine, performing an allotted part. There is no shifting about and each becomes an expert and accomplishes double the work in the same time. The large concerns can buy their material cheaper and distribute cheaper. In large works men are assigned the work they are best adapted to.

The logical sequence of the concentration of capital and men is economy and cheapening, giving a larger amount of the necessities and luxuries of life to be distributed among the people. With the establishment of an industrial financial system, giving us a volume of money sufficient to do the business of the country on a cash basis, and the elimination of the elements that produce panics, there will be a rapid production of wealth.

With an abundance of money, there would be a company organized with two or three million dollars to handle dry goods, boots, groceries and hardware. This company would establish large bazaars in the cities and one store in each town of good size; they would buy direct of manufacturers and import on a scale greater than hundreds of the present importers and wholesale men. They would have their agents at each town, and this would dispense with 200,000 drummers, eliminating a cost to the consumer of four hundred millions of dollars each year. These drummers would be added to the producing class and would add to the wealth of the country sixty million dollars each year. In all the large stores in the cities goods would be classified and a clerk assigned to each department; there would be no running from one part of the room to another, and one-third of the force now employed in the small stores would do the work now done by all. One store in a town where there is a dozen, would do the work, with one-third of the present force. This would add two-thirds of the present force to the productive class and add three hundred millions of dollars to be distributed among the wealth-producers. This concentration of capital and men would add to and save the consumers six hundred and sixty million dollars each year. This illustration could be carried into every industry, showing that concentration of capital and men cheapens by eliminating the unnecessary middleman. That which has been accomplished by the Standard Oil Company, will be accomplished in every industry. Business men are studying how to reduce cost and eliminate unnecessary expenses. Experience has taught them that concentration of capital and men will produce the direct result. The advanced student of political economy sees that the concentration of capital and men will add thousands of millions of dollars to the wealth of the country annually, and that this concentration is inevitable.

Shall this concentrated capital be the conservator of the people's interest or their masters? This is before the American people and awaits an answer.

If the industrial class are wise and co-operate, these vast combines will be made the servants of the people. A corporation is a body of men trusted with a large amount of the things that are necessary to the people's welfare, and they are morally responsible for all abuse of trust, and should be made legally responsible for all abuse. While performing their part in industrial evolution, they must not lose sight of the fact that they are morally responsible for all their acts so far as they lead to oppression. If this oppression is persisted in, then it is the duty of the people to step in and take control and run the combine in the interest of all concerned. The concentration of capital is inevitable, as it cheapens and increases production. This combination of capital and men must be run by a corporation or by the State or nation. If run by co-operations, they must be subject to control. They must not be allowed to oppress. Labor must receive her share of the products of capital and labor.

It is the duty of the State and nation to protect all and see that justice is done to all. Oppression breeds socialism and anarchy. Let corporations do justice and there will be no anarchists. It will not do to cry vested rights. There is no such thing as vested rights to other people's earnings. Nothing will bring peace but equal and exact justice to all.

Give us plenty of Peter Coopers to manage capital, and corporations will not be menaced with Nihilists.

JAMES MURDOCK.

LETTER FROM CUMBERLAND.

MR. EDITOR:—But a few hours ago I received the last number of our invaluable paper, THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, since which I have enjoyed myself in good reading matter, but the article of James Murdock should be read and re-read by every American citizen who has a heart and mind to rightly estimate and appreciate freedom. It would afford me more pleasure than I can express by words, to shake the hand that held the pen which wrote said article, for surely the heart and head which dictated such an article belong to God and to no political party. He must love his neighbor as he loves himself, for he has turned on the light for his neighbors' guidance. Such articles should be kept before the people.

The signs of the times are cheering in this part of our country. Everything which money and corrupt politicians can do to enslave and ruin the American people will be done. It is rule and ruin by both of the old political parties. Men hoisted into office by a corrupt and fraudulent ballot-box can do nothing for the interest of the bread winners; they only care for the men who placed them where they are by perjury. The man of money—what does he care for the man who labors and toils to keep body and soul together? What does he care for the poor laborer's wife, half clad, and the dear little ones, often in rags and poorly fed? Nothing. In whose hands is the crop of cotton made in the year just gone? In the hands of men who only use their money to oppress and enslave the laboring men of this great, God favored, but devil-cursed country—money-cursed country—political-cursed country. Show me one old political office holder, of either one of the old corrupt political parties, or a rich man, who cares for the poor man's interest, and I will show you standing by his side an angel just from heaven. Nothing is done for the laboring men of this great country, politically or financially, except to grind them and oppress them in their poverty. Thus it has been since 1865, and so it will continue to be until the people in their might destroy such a hellish power. God hasten the day!

W. DREWRY SMITH.

AN APPEAL.

The following resolution was passed by Union Springs Alliance, No. 976:

Resolved, That brother A. J. Proctor is a member in good standing in our Alliance. He has lost his only mule, his house is mortgaged and advertised for sale. Brethren will you help the brother in this money famine? Send all remittances to Robert Martin, Camp Call, Cleveland county, N. C.

S. E. DICKSON, Sec'y.

JUSTICE IS SOLID.

At a meeting of Justice Alliance, No. 1068, held December 30th, 1891 the following was offered by J. O. B. Alford:

WHEREAS, As the partisan press has misrepresented and maliciously assailed our beloved President, L. L. Polk, be it

Resolved, That we reaffirm our confidence in and our esteem for him, and that we denounce in unqualified terms their action and look upon it as an attack upon the Alliance and its principles.

2 That we stand by and endorse the Ocala demands.

3 That while we are not partisan in our views we will not vote for any man or party who does not stand on the Alliance demands.

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

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted.

D. C. FLOW, Pres't.
W. H. STALLINGS, Sec'y.

Is your blood poor? Take Beecham's Pills.