

CONSOLIDATION—THE PLAN TO COMBINE ALL LABOR IN PRODUCTION.

Proceedings of the Meeting Called by Authority of the Grand Council at the Ocala Session.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 22, 1891.

In pursuance of a basis for a confederation between the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, National Alliance, Knights of Labor, and the Farmers' Mutual Association, agreed upon at Ocala, and approved by the Supreme Council of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, and the Colored National Farmers' Alliance, an executive committee from the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association and the Knights of Labor, constituting also an executive board to represent each individual organization above specified of five members each, a call was made for each executive board to meet in Washington City on the 22d day of January, 1891. The following representatives assembled in the parlor of the Kenmore Hotel: L. F. Livingston, of Georgia, and Ben Terrell, of Texas, for the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union; T. V. Powderly, John W. Hayes and A. W. Wright for the Knights of Labor; R. M. Humphrey, of Texas, and J. J. Rogers, of North Carolina, for the Colored National Farmers' Alliance; Ralph Beaumont and L. P. Wild, of Washington, D. C., for the Citizens' Alliance. A temporary organization was had by electing Ben Terrell chairman and L. P. Gault, of Georgia, secretary. Messrs. H. C. Brown, of Georgia, C. W. Macone, of Washington, L. P. Garnett, Hons. T. E. Winn and R. M. Everitt, of Georgia, were admitted the privilege of the floor.

On motion a confederation was agreed upon to be known as "The Confederation of Industrial Organizations," upon the basis agreed upon at Ocala, to-wit:

- 1. Each organization shall be represented by a committee of five.
2. Each committee of five shall have the number of votes corresponding with the membership in its organization.
3. The policy and measures of the confederation shall be based upon the St. Louis and Ocala platform.
4. Each shall stand pledged to assist when possible in all local efforts to better the condition of our people.
5. National delegates or correspondents shall never be denied the one by the other so long as the confederation exists.
6. The joint committee on confederation shall have the power by a majority vote to admit other organizations with similar objects upon application.
7. When plans are agreed upon by the joint committee on confederation for mutual co-operation, such organization shall be bound to support such plans fully and cheerfully.
8. Expenses accruing on account of the joint committee shall be defrayed by the respective organizations represented.
9. The joint committee on confederation shall have power to adopt such by-laws for the government of the same as they shall deem best.
A committee to propose business and demands for the confederation was appointed, consisting of L. F. Livingston, of Georgia, A. W. Wright, of Pennsylvania, R. M. Humphrey, of Texas, and L. P. Wild, of the District of Columbia. On motion the convention adjourned to meet at 10 a. m. to-morrow.

JANUARY 23, 1891.

Convention called to order, Ben Terrell in the chair, and R. F. Rogers appointed to act as secretary.

The committee on order of business, through the Chairman, L. F. Livingston, reported a series of demands for adoption, which were as follows:

- 1. We demand the abolition of national banks as banks of issue, and as a substitute for national bank notes we demand that local tender treasury notes be issued in sufficient volume to transact the business of the country without damage or special advantage to any class or calling, such notes to be legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and such notes when demanded by the people shall be loaned to them at not less than 2 per cent. per annum upon non-perishable products as indicated in the Sub-Treasury plan, and also upon real estate with proper limitation upon the quantity of land and amount of money.
2. We demand a free and unlimited coinage of silver.
3. We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land and that Congress take prompt action to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates, and that all lands held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.
4. Believing in the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, we demand that taxation—National, State, or municipal—shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another.
5. We demand that all revenues—National, State or county—shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.
6. We demand a just and equitable system of graduated tax on incomes.
7. We demand the most rigid honesty and just State and National control and supervision of the means of public communication and transportation, and if this control and supervision does not remove the abuses now existing, we demand the government ownership of such means of communication and transportation.
8. We demand that the Congress of the United States submit an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people of each State; also the President and Vice-President by a popular vote.
9. Resolved, That this confederation of industrial organizations demand that in each State a system shall be

provided and faithfully executed that will insure an honest and accurate registration of all voters, a free, fair, secret and official ballot, and an honest public count; and we demand that each State legislature shall make it a felony for any improper interference with the exercise of the registration, ballot, or count.

An election was held for permanent officers with the following result: Ben Terrell, President; and J. W. Hayes, Secretary and Treasurer. The as reported were demands unanimously adopted.

Col. L. L. Polk, of North Carolina, appeared upon the floor and was accorded the privileges of the same. A committee on by-laws was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Terrell, Wright, and Rogers, to report at to-morrow's session.

On motion the President was authorized to receive applications from other industrial organizations and submit the same to the members of the organization and proclaim the result. Convention adjourned until 10 a. m. to-morrow.

JANUARY 24, 1891.

Convention called to order by the chairman, Ben Terrell. An election of an executive board was ordered, to consist of the President of this confederation and the chairman of the executive board of each organization composing this confederation, with the following result: Ben Terrell, C. W. Macone, T. V. Powderly, R. M. Humphrey, and Ralph Beaumont.

On motion, this executive board shall have plenary powers when the confederation is not in session, and to report their acts and doings to the annual session of the confederation; with power also to appoint such committees and helps in each State as they may deem best to promote the upbuilding of the confederation. Adopted.

A resolution was adopted requiring the President to invite delegates from every industrial organization in the country to meet with this body at the next regular meeting in 1892.

R. M. Humphrey was elected vice-President. The committee on by-laws made their report, which was adopted.

February 22, 1892, was fixed as the time for the next meeting, and the place left to the executive board, to be published six months previous to the annual meeting.

On motion, the officers of this confederation were requested to do all in their power to disseminate the demands of this confederation looking to the education of the masses to the necessity of enforcing the same. Adopted.

The convention then adjourned to January 22, 1892.

THE SHADOW OF THE RACE TRACK.

Pulpit Review of Current Events by Rev. Thos. Dixon, Jr., for Sunday, February 15, 1891. [Reported for THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.]

New York, Feb. 15, 1891.

Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., pastor of the Twenty-third Street Baptist church, addressed his audience this morning, at Association Hall, on the subject of "Dead Theology," it being the continuation of a series of sermons on "The Churchless Millions." It was preceded by the following review of current events:

Gambling is the most fascinating occupation with which a fallen humanity ever dissipated life, manhood and character. It is the debauchery of man's spiritual nature. It rests upon the foundation of religion itself. For this reason it utterly damns the whole man, physical, mental, moral, spiritual. It is the fertile mother of a thousand other vices and crimes. Forgery, theft, drunkenness, lust, brutality are its born companions.

Gambling has thrown its deadly shadow upon society in many ways and many disguises. It stalks through the market place wrapped in the sacred mantle of a world's commerce, beneath which is concealed its poisoned dagger. It revels in the dice and the breathel. It lures the almighty Mongolian black to the policy shop. It sneaks into the school house and offers to educate the rising generation for the privilege of damning the present. It crawls into the church fair and festival and deceives even the elect.

Of all the subtle pretences with which it has covered its leprous hide, the horse blanket has so far proved the best. The race-track stands to-day one of the darkest blots on our Christian civilization. This creature was born in hell. Its head is the head of the devil. Its legs are the legs of the horse. Within its monstrous form is the heart of a man vainly pursuing the shadows of the spiritual world—luck and chance.

As a Christian nation we have risen in might and determined to crush the Louisiana State Lottery. But we have constructed stalls in the Royal Palace of the supreme people of New York in which this monster now whelps and stables. Let no man in New York blush at the degradation of Louisiana, while the infamous Pool bill remains upon our statute books. I honestly believe, that where one man is ruined by the lottery, ten men are utterly destroyed, body and soul, for this world and the next, by the gambling of the race track. Let no man deceive himself on this question. The race tracks as now maintained are gambling hells pure and simple. The men who maintain them are the debauchers of the moral stamina of the nation. They are often the insolent defiers of the laws of our States. Five of these rascals recently received their just deserts in the sentence imposed by the judges at Paterson, N. J. They each were fined \$500 and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary for maiming the race track at Clifton in which betting was allowed.

In passing sentence the judges said: "There are three considerations which have influenced the court in making up the sentences in your cases. The first is the pernicious character of your business. There is no doubt that it has had a seriously corrupting influence on the community. Some men

have been ruined, others rendered vicious. The second consideration is that the business has been a profitable one for you and that you have realized large gains. Consequently no light penalty would deter you from continuing the business. The third consideration is that you have persisted for a long time in open defiance of law; you have been warned from this bench at nearly every term of court, but you have disregarded the warning, and you preferred to listen to other counsel and to defy the court and the law."

To show the true character of this so-called "agricultural" institution, the Sporting World, of February 7th, says editorially:

"As to the future of the Clifton course, nothing definite has been determined upon by its owners. It will, without doubt, remain closed until next fall. Without betting, the association, of course, lost money every day its track was kept open. As there was no immediate prospect of its being allowed to do business with an open betting ring, it resolved to close up for the time being. It will take a long time for the association to recover its lost prestige on account of its action in shutting down without proper consideration for parties who had supported it for many years past."

The race tracks are simply gambling hells, and the moment betting is really prohibited that settles it—the patrons and promoters adjourn to the far-banks and clubs and dives of the city.

The extent to which the public morals have been debauched by this institution is something appalling.

1. It has debauched the State itself. The sovereign, law-making power has entered partnership with the gambler—pooled issues, so to speak, with them.

2. It has thrown its cursed shadow across the press of the country. Our great newspapers are daily filled with the doings of these gamblers. Special editions of our evening papers even are issued to report the results of the day's drawings. They are flaunted in great headlines. The young and old must read. Scores of young men are thus lured from their work and go straight to the devil. We scrupulously suppress now from the mails even an advertisement of the lottery. But columns of sensational gambling news of race tracks are published daily with results that touch the life of every block of this city. Even that New York daily, which makes a specialty of its religion and trades in piety, also makes a specialty of this species of gambling hell news and advertising. Its editor is evidently so fascinated by this mania that he sees no inconsistency in biblical quotations riding astraddle behind the jockey of the winning horse, though run on a race track owned by gamblers, run in the interest of gamblers, to the eternal damnation of the public.

3. The church itself is not free from this shadow. Such men as the distinguished editor above referred to are leading members in our best churches. They sit high in the synagogues on Sunday and help drag young men down to ruin during the week by their support of this—the most popular—form of gambling.

4. It debauches the people by thousands and hundreds of thousands. There is scarcely a young man ruined in this town but that you can detect on his smirched character somewhere the smell of a horse jockey. At the race track the worst elements of every class of society may be found. This is the stamping ground on which the prostitutes from the public brothel touch elbows with their swift sisters who lead the "400." Here the dregs and the froth of human society mingle in the wild excitement of the democracy of human passion. Call it so many fine names as you please, but the race track stinks. It smells from beer to wine, from champagne to gin and rum. It smells of tobacco and profanity. It smells of the faro, kennel and brothel, whose inmates are its daily votaries and slaves. The stench permeates the life of the city, poisoning the air of stables, shops, streets, homes. Its victims number thousands piled on thousands. It is time the Christian manhood of the century should arise and strike down this damnation.

WHY SHE LEFT MOLOKAI.

Sister Rose Gertrude's Reasons for Leaving Her Work Among the Lepers.

The ground was divided into three parts; one for "suspects"—that is persons whom the doctors are not sure of having the disease—one for the lepers under Lutz's treatment, and the third for the persons brought in for examination, and the unfortunates waiting to be shipped to Molokai. The Board of Health vested the entire control of the hospital, apart from the medical and surgical work in their agent, who also acts as a sort of policeman to catch the lepers, and bring them up for examination. He in his turn gave for the authority to the Luna—a sort of a general overseer—one of the leper patients, a man of no education, who confessed himself that before he "got the disease" he was fond of drinking and often "had the devil." This overseer retained all the keys of communication until the day I left, even of the "suspect" side which he ought not to have entered, as he was a confirmed leper.

Space would fail were I to tell all that took place during those six eventful months. In that time some of the patients, formerly pronounced lepers, were cured; the condition of all was ameliorated, and hope sprang high in the hearts of these hitherto despairing people. Then came a time when, in several instances, the doctor's wishes and mine were put aside; some of our patients were made to work by the Luna in an utterly unfit condition; one, indeed, who had had a strong fever, was so thrown back that he nearly lost his life. Lastly, we heard from the patients that the Luna and the agent had been speaking against the doctor and myself, trying to prejudice the people and do us harm. We complained

to the Board of Health, as the matter became more serious; they seemed unwilling to take any steps in the matter. A native gentleman, representative of the people in the Legislative Assembly, took up the matter and brought it before the House. A committee from the House visited the hospital three days, and took down voluminous evidence which was printed in a report. They found that the Luna was unworthy of his office, and should be immediately removed, as also the agent of the Board of Health. This was not done. The President of the Board of Health was removed from his office.

For some unaccountable reason of their own, they upheld the Luna and the agent, and there was nothing left but for the doctor and myself to resign, it being impossible to work any longer under the then existing circumstances. And so, with an aching heart, we left the people, with all the more sorrow that their lives had been so bright with hope before, as one of them said in his speech before the committee of the Legislative Assembly. "There never has been such a doctor before in these islands; there never has been a woman who has cared so for the lepers."—The Ladies' Home Journal, for February.

PROGRESS.

A NEW USE FOR COTTON SEED OIL.

In a suitable metallic vessel of something more than one gallon in capacity is placed one gallon of pure cotton seed oil. There are now melted in a furnace in a suitable crucible or ladle twenty pounds of pure lead metal, care being taken that the entire quantity of the lead is in the molten state, which will insure a temperature thereof of not less than 334 degrees of heat Centigrade. In this molten state the lead is then poured gradually in the one gallon of cotton seed oil, care being taken that the mixture is well stirred during the process of pouring, in order that, as far as possible each molecule of the molten lead will be exposed to the action of the cotton seed oil. In this process of pouring the molten lead, as soon as the hot and molten metal strikes the surface of the oil it follows the law common to all molten metal when thrown in a liquid and separates into very minute globules, the bright and pure surfaces of which are brought in immediate contact with the cotton seed oil, and by the heat therefrom impart such affinity to the cotton seed oil in immediate contact therewith that a certain part of the lead will be absorbed by the cotton seed oil, which, when removed from the influence of the heated globe of lead, will immediately cool sufficient to retain therein the lead thus absorbed. When the entire twenty pounds of molten lead have been thus poured in the gallon of cotton seed oil, it is allowed to remain some little time to cool off, after which the oil is drawn off, and there will be found remaining in the bottom of the vessel in various forms about seventeen pounds of the pure lead, thus showing that in this one process of pouring about three pounds of lead have been absorbed by the one gallon of cotton seed oil. The remaining seventeen pounds of lead is now removed from the vessel, and the gallon of cotton seed oil, that has now about three pounds of lead therein, is returned to the vessel. The remaining seventeen pounds of pure lead is again heated and brought to the molten state, in which condition it is again poured in the cotton seed oil contained in the vessel, the same care being observed in stirring the mixture during the process of pouring as in the first pouring of the metal.

After this second process of pouring the molten lead in the cotton seed oil the mixture is allowed to cool sufficiently, when the oil is again drawn from the vessel, and there will now be found remaining about fifteen pounds of pure lead, thus showing that in this second process of pouring the molten metal two pounds of lead additional have been absorbed by the cotton seed oil, which will now contain about five pounds of lead combined therewith. This process of re-melting the remaining lead and again pouring and mixing it with the same cotton seed oil is continued with advantage up to the fifth time of pouring the molten metal, after which the cotton seed oil will be found to have absorbed about ten pounds of the lead, after which there seems to be no further affinity of the oil for the metal. After the cotton seed oil has been brought to this stage it is allowed to thoroughly cool, when its consistency will be about that of ordinary paint. The compound is now in condition to be applied to the surfaces that it is desired to protect against corrosive or deteriorating influences, and may be applied with a sponge or brush, as in the application of ordinary paint. In applying the compound its adhesiveness will cause it to adhere tightly to the surface coated therewith. It is preferred to apply one coat and then allow it to remain about forty-eight hours, during which time it will have become sufficiently hard to resist ordinary abrasion, and after which a second coat may be applied with advantage.

Philip Helbig and Herman Bertling, of Baltimore, Md., are the authors of this new article and process. They say: It has been found in practice that no other of the known oils, other than cotton seed oil, possesses the quality of absorbing the lead when treated as herein described, and that the cotton seed oil possesses the quality of absorbing certain proportions of other metals when poured therein in the molten state in the manner herein described. As stated, to protect metallic surfaces of any kind, and is claimed to be particularly useful for coating the bottoms of iron or steel ships to protect the surface thereof from rust and the adherence thereto of barnacles and other marine life. It is likewise of equal benefit for the protection of wooden surfaces that are to be buried in the earth or exposed to the action of water—such as fence posts, piles, etc.—Scientific American.

The receipts of the French treasury are larger than those of any other civilized nation.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

A green tree frog in the London Zoological Gardens prefers wasps to other food, despite occasional stings.

Dr. Corput, a Belgian sanitary official, reports the annual army death-rate to be 3.97 per cent. in Germany, 4.07 in Belgium, 6 in France, and 6.94 in Austria-Hungary.

The bluish-grey color of the shell of the crab and the lobster is found to be due to the superposition of the pigments, one red and the other blue. The blue pigment is easily destroyed, as by boiling and sometimes by disease, leaving the red more stable and in all its brilliancy.

The element flourine is of great interest to chemists, as it is the most powerful solvent known. Hitherto it has been found in nature only in a state of combination, and has been isolated with the greatest difficulty, but two French investigators have lately obtained evidence of its existence in a free state in flourspar.

THE ELECTRICAL MAP.—An instructive scientific toy sold in Paris consists of a map with metallic plugs inserted to mark the chief towns. Questions at the sides of the map ask what are the chief towns of the different Departments, and also have a metallic plug for each. A small electric bell and a dry pile are provided. The child puts one end of the conducting wire over any question plug and moves the other end over the town plugs until the bell rings, when the town is correctly indicated.

A BLOOMING REGION.—The Maritime Alps, a small department in southern France blessed with an exceptionally mild climate, makes a specialty of growing flowers, particularly in the winter season, the product has become really astonishing, reaching an annual total of 3,308,000 kilograms (nearly 7,300,000 pounds), having a value of about 15,000,000 francs. This includes 1,870,000 kilograms of orange blossoms, the chief crop; 1,000,000 kilograms of roses; 157,000 kilograms of violets; 147,000 kilograms of jonquils, and 20,000 kilograms of mignonette.

BUILDING STONES AND FROST.—An English chemical journal reports a series of experiments by Mr. Banschinger to determine the resistance to frost of natural and artificial building stones. From 3 to 6 pieces of each kind were selected, and their tensile strength, wet and dry, their capacity for absorbing water, alteration in volume, tensile strength and behavior toward water after freezing and throwing 25 times, and their specific gravity were determined. Of samples of 21 different kinds of natural stones, only 6—one of dolomite, one of diorite, and 4 sandstones—were found to resist repeated freezing though 4 others resisted fairly but not absolutely. Of 41 samples of artificial stone similarly tested, only 3 were thoroughly unaffected while 8 were fairly resistant.

THE STEFANITE ALUMINIUM PROCESS.—A minute percentage of aluminium has the effect, as is well known, of lowering the melting point of iron or steel, making it extremely fluid, and facilitating the production of castings free from blow-holes. The new Stefanite process, with which experiments have been made in Germany, is designed to lessen the cost of the alloy and make its general use practicable. This process consists simply in the addition of emery and alum before the iron ore or pig is melted, the reaction of the alum on the emery giving rise to vapors of metallic aluminium, which instantly alloy themselves with the iron, imparting the improved qualities which have hitherto been gained by the addition of manufactured aluminium or ferro-aluminium.

LIKENESS OF MARRIED COUPLES.—Resemblances between husband and wife have often been noted, and have been ascribed to the influence exerted by each on the other during many years of life together. This explanation, however, does not satisfy M. Hermann Fol, a careful French observer, who is convinced that in a large number of cases there is a more or less striking similarity from the beginning, and who concludes that in such cases marriage is due to qualities possessed by the couple in common, not to those in which they differ. The resemblance in the many newly-married people visiting Nice first drew his attention to the subject. The curious phenomenon so impressed him that he obtained the photographs of 251 couples for comparison, and he found a resemblance between husband and wife in 132 (about 66 per cent.) of the 198 young couples represented, and in 38 (about 74 per cent.) of the 53 old couples.

TELEGRAPHIC CABLES.—When it is considered that some 10,000 messages daily are sent over the 10 cables connecting Europe and North America, something will be realized of the present importance of submarine telegraphy. The cables of the world, according to Mr. Geo. W. Niven, now number 1045, of which 798 belonging to governments and 247 to private companies. The total length is 120,070 nautical miles, of which 107,546 miles are owned by private telegraph companies, nearly all British, and 12,524 by governments. The Eastern Telegraphic Company has 70 cables of a total length of 12,958 nautical miles. The British Government has 102 home cables of a total length of 1489 miles, and 216 colonial cables of a total length of 3811 miles. Of the other government cables, Norway has 236, averaging less than a mile each. The longest cable extends from Brest, France, to St. Pierre Miquelon, a small island off the south coast of Newfoundland, and measures 2695 nautical, or 3092 statute, miles. The oldest cable in use is the one first laid—that from Dover to Calais—and dates from 1851.

A TRICYCLE DRIVEN BY PETROLEUM.—Among the latest attempts to produce a satisfactory motor for light road vehicles is that of Mr. Edward Butler, of Greenwich, England. His apparatus is a petroleum motor tricycle, which is expected to run 40 miles, at a rate of 3 to 10 miles an hour, on a consumption of one gallon of petroleum or benzolene.

The motor is placed on the rear wheel, which is covered by an oil reservoir of a capacity of 3 1/2 gallons, and has a cylinder on each side, and a fly wheel close to its spokes. The first stroke of the pistons draws in the air and oil vapor, the second stroke compresses the charge, which is exploded at the third stroke, and exhausted on the fourth. The crank shaft operated by the pistons is geared to give motion to the rear or driving wheel in the ratio of 6 to 1. The compressed charges are alternately ignited by a spark from an electric battery under the seat between the two forward wheels. Stopping and starting are accomplished by raising and lowering the driving wheel by a foot lever on castors, steering is effected by a pair of rocking handles actuating the front wheels, and the speed is regulated by a throttle-valve lever. The complete machine weighs 280 pounds.

ALLIANCE LECTURERS

were appointed by the State Executive Committee, at its recent session, as follows:

- First district, Prof. F. S. Blair Minola, N. C.
Second district, Capt. E. A. Thorne, Airlie, N. C.
Third district, Dr. V. N. Seawell, Villanow, N. C.
Fourth district, Rev. P. H. Massey, Durham, N. C.
Fifth district, Dr. J. H. Smith, Guilford College, N. C.
The appointments in the 7th, 8th and 9th districts will be announced in a few days. These Lectures will be regular authorized agents for THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER and other Alliance literature. Parties who wish to secure a lecturer will do well to correspond with their district lecturer. E. C. BEDDINGFIELD, Sec'y N. C. F. S. A.

PROF. F. S. BLAIR'S APPOINTMENTS.

In obedience to the new lecture system as understood and promulgated, officially, from Washington, D. C., on the 10th inst., the following programme was agreed upon at the Organizing District Convention, in Plymouth, on the 17th inst., and endorsed in Raleigh on the 20th inst., by the State and National Presidents that I as District Lecturer for the first district, shall attend county meetings of County Alliances, which shall be public in the forenoon and private in the afternoon, as follows:

- Minola, Hertford Co., Friday, April 3d.
Gatesville, Gates Co., Saturday, April 4th.
Hertford, Perquimans Co., Monday, April 6th.
Edenton, Chowan Co., Tuesday, April 7th.
Elizabeth City, Pasquotank Co., Thursday, April 9th.
Camden C. H., Camden Co., Friday, April 10th.
Currituck C. H., Currituck Co., Monday, April 13th.
Manteo, Dare Co., Wednesday, April 15th.
Swan Quarter, Hyde Co., Friday, April 17th.
Bayboro, Pamlico Co., Monday, April 20th.
Beaufort, Carteret Co., Wednesday, April 22d.
Greenville, Pitt Co., Friday, April 24th.
Washington, Beaufort Co., Saturday, April 25th.
Williamston, Martin Co., Tuesday, April 28th.
Plymouth, Washington Co., Wednesday, April 29th.
Columbia, Tyrrell Co., Friday, May 1st.
Morning session at 10 a. m. Everybody invited. F. S. BLAIR, Lecturer First District, Menola, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 9, 1889. It is hereby ordered by the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Farmers' State Alliance, in session in Raleigh this day, that the State Alliance Business Agent shall, on and after February 1st, 1890, fill orders only from County and Sub-Alliance Business Agents when cash for the full amount of the bill shall accompany the order. Except orders from such County Alliance Business Agents as shall have filed their justified legal bond with the Executive Committee of their County Alliance, and the State Business Agent been duly certified of the same under seal of the County Alliance. S. B. ALEXANDER, Chm'n Ex. Committee.

The small amount of cash in the hands of the State Business Agent, and the increasing business of his office, render it necessary that the above orders should be made. County Agents should always send in cash for full amount of bills not later than twenty days after receiving them. Promptness in these matters is very necessary and will greatly oblige. Fraternally, W. H. WORTH, S. B. A. N. C. F. S. A.

NOTICE FROM STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The State Alliance does not pay the expenses of anyone visiting or speaking to Alliances except the State President or Lecturers, and any Alliances inviting speakers to address them should expect at least to pay their expenses. S. B. Alexander, J. M. Mewborne, J. S. Johnston—Committee.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE SONGS.

By E. O. Excell and Dr. D. Reid Parker. A collection of industrial songs for use in Alliance meetings, the home circle, &c. I have made arrangements with the publishers to handle this book in North Carolina. Wholesale and retail prices quoted on application. W. H. WORTH, S. B. A., Raleigh, N. C.