

AMERICA, AND ITS PRESENT CRISIS.

HOLLY SPRINGS, N. C.

Mr. Editor:—The name America carries with it united wonders. From the earliest dawn of American history there has been something mysterious about the rise of our country. Our history is indeed one of peculiarities. The establishment and present power of the United States is a problem yet unsolved. How and why we rose to such stupendous magnitude lies deep and unfathomed in profound mystery. Unequaled we rose, astonished we stand worshipped by man, favored by God and envied by kings, the home of the free and asylum of the oppressed. To-day America stands alone as the great phenomenon of the nineteenth century, without the shadow of a parallel on the pages of ancient or modern history. So wonderful is it that the greatest minds are forced to stop in intense wonder and profound admiration as they view the unequalled rise and envied power of the United States. To-day we stand unique in the world's history. To-day the heart of America beats as it never beat before, its patriotic throbs have sent the light of Christian civilization around the homes and hearthstones of every nation. To-day on every land men of every color, clime and name enjoy the sweet shade of its outstretched civil and religious wings. Every breeze whispers the sound of the hallowed notes of sacred liberty. Every wind delights to bear tokens of God's smiles on their favored land. All the world has felt the beneficent influence of American institutions; its ships of commerce have whitened every sea, carrying the fruits of civilization into every land, blessing man in the highest degree. Yet if our progress was not impeded by the great enemies of progress and sovereign citizenship (combination and centralization of capital, that suck the life-blood of liberty and steal the comfort of domestic happiness from the masses) the zenith has not been reached. The history of the past is but an index of what the future might be, unclouded by the demon of greed in the distribution of our national wealth, which threatens right soon to curse the nation with inevitable ruin, if their immense tide of wealth continues to flow into the hands of a few. Will not our liberty be preserved? Will not our lovely land be rescued from the mouth of the shark that would crush us? Has not God a purpose in the reservation of this island for the world's good and His glory? Our history appears like it. Truly did Emerson say we live in a new and exceptional age. America is another name for opportunity. Our whole history appears like a last effort of Divine Providence in behalf of the human race. Our liberty was bought with sacred blood, warm from the hearts of dying patriots who sealed their love for freedom with their lives. Since Columbus raised the cross on the little West Indies Island has the hand of God led America and in leading America led the world. Never before in the world's history has a nation endeavored to live so near God and diffuse His light and truth as that people we delight to call Americans. Never before and from no other country did so many Christian missionaries people the heathen lands to civilize the world and christianize man. Religious liberty almost had here its origin in America, at least it has here been fostered and protected until now under its benign influence the world is rapidly being brought to a knowledge of the cross.

This will be the most telling decade for the world's rise or ruin. For a century America has been the central light of civil progress, the grandest that ever adorned the skill of man. America holds the destiny of the world. As goes America so goes the world. As the light radiates from its great heart will the world be illumined by their brilliant sun of civilization. Every great general from Julius Caesar down to R. E. Lee said there was a moment of crisis on which the battle of the day depended, which truth has not been less demonstrated on the field of battle than in the history of nations. Rome had its crisis, which proved the day of its ruin. Greece, too, had her fall, and sadly true is it that America to-day is experiencing the same crisis. Will America fall as they have fallen? Will her glory depart as theirs have departed? Shall their modern light of civilization be extinguished? Shall the world's last hope be crushed? May God forbid. Centralization has ever been the curse of nations, and now while our national resources and special advantages might make us the grandest and most powerful people that ever figured in the history of the world, has their demon of greed that crushed Egypt and Babylon, Greece and Rome, fastened his iron grasp on our lovely land, the empire of freedom, and threatens our destruction too. In his maddened greed for gain he has placed about two-thirds of our national wealth in the hands of about three and one-half per cent. of our population. Those nations mentioned fell when their wealth was in the hands of a few. This, with us, is the question of the day and age, the most vital question and trying crisis that ever confronted the American people, the memorable Revolution of 1775 not excepted. It is acknowledged even by the enemies of reform that a great crisis is upon us. Everywhere the cry of the people is heard. From the sunny climes of a tropical South to the frozen regions of the North, comfortable circumstances is a stranger in the homes of the masses. Poverty and woe has visited our homes. Many speculations have been set forth as the causes of these troubles. But in the light of historical reason and common sense logic the reason is plain. Certain classes have received the benefit of legislation for nearly half a century. Those classes (which constitute but a small per cent. of the whole people) have taken advantage of their special legislation and by the organization of trusts and combines have been preying on the pockets of the people until nearly all of their property is gone, or mortgaged homes,

and they can't be redeemed under the present depression in the finances of the country. How can a man pay a debt who is entirely dependent on the products of the soil to pay that debt with, when he is forced to sell his produce (let it be corn, wheat or cotton or anything else) at a price under the cost of production? Why such a thing is impossible. Cotton is the staple money crop of the South, and how can the indebtedness of the Southern States be paid, and cotton six and a half cents per pound? These same trusts that make us pay more for what we are forced to buy by necessity, compel us to take less for what we have to sell (reduce the price of cotton and then cry over-production, over production. Such talk is foolish both by and to men with any brain in their heads.)

Our present condition has not been brought upon us by laziness nor by extravagance as some fools and smart fellows say. It is an insult to the laboring people of our country for any man to say that our extreme poverty is the result of laziness and extravagance. Any man who says so ought to be ashamed for the people to know that he has such a heart and cherishes such a principle. It is false and can't be proven. Down with any man who is against me in that respect and the people with whom I am interested. The farmers of this country with as many hours a day, get up as soon every morning, work as late at night, considering their profession, with as many months in the year, endure as much cold and go in as much rain as any other class of people on this continent. If the farmers and laborers are relieved of any of the burdens of unjust legislation it must be by this same class, and politically it must be by electing men to office thoroughly identified with us in all our interests and who favor the principles that the labor organizations (the hope and the only hope of this country) seek to carry out.

Those principles are grand; they must be supported in patriotism as they are opposed in treason to the best interests of a majority of the people of this country and I believe to the liberties of the people of the latter part of the nineteenth century and posterity. Our liberties are gradually going from the masses. Will they be regained? If so by whom. The answer is obvious—the true conservative men who compose the labor organizations of the country of which the Alliance leads. These men must save our country if it is saved.

I have spoken of the exalted greatness of America. As a power it is now great, it is the fear of kings and the dread of nations. But this national power don't make happy citizens. As a nation we might have the above mentioned power and then not have "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. I believe God is with the common people who have locked their hearts and hands in a common cause the cause of a common country." He will help them throw off the yoke of bondage by which we are unjustly held. Reader I appeal to you if you all are a member of the Farmer's Alliance or of any other reform organization, forsake not our principles. Be not frightened away by our enemies. Think of our course and its relation to the preservation of American Independence. I have written much more than I intended. I have scarcely touched the past history of America, and as this is my first attempt to scribble a few scattering thoughts for the public, if they shall happily miss the waste basket, perhaps I had better stop. But I can't without again referring to men who I believe are the hope of our country. The men who compose the reform organizations of our land, they are true men. Our leaders though falsely accused and abused are standing by our principles. Partisan and partisan newspapers have raised war on Col. L. L. Polk, but he still remains the same and true to the people he represents. I believe to-day if the people of the United States were to speak unbiased by prejudice that four-fifths of the people would say that Col. Polk has done more good than any other living man. This is saying a good deal, but if any one can prove that L. L. Polk is not America's greatest living benefactor the way is open. The people Col. Polk represents have caught the tyrant's hand that held the dagger to pierce the heart of a nation's freedom. They have caught the flag of a nation's glory. What it means the success of these patriotic men in the highest sense of the word and the accomplishment of their purposes? What will be the result of their failure? In the success of the measures they endorse, his the political salvation of America and the preservation of the world's civil and religious liberties. Their failure means that America will be doomed to inevitable ruin, that the great central light of civil and religious liberty shall be extinguished. Their failure means that that class which shouted victory on the blood stained battle fields in the great struggle for liberty and independence shall join the solemn chorus with the nations that have come and gone and swell the sad strain in the echo of the powers that were and are not to make the sad, sad confession, the glory of America has departed.

C. H. UTLEY.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY MASS-MEETING.

SUPPLY, N. C.

Mr. Editor:—After the County Convention adjourned a mass meeting of the citizens of Brunswick county was held and they endorsed the St. Louis platform with but one dissenting voice. W. HOLDEN, Chm'n.

J. J. PIGOTT, Sec'y.

THEY CAN'T DO IT.

General Miles thinks an army on bicycles among the possibilities. An army on bicycles charging up a steep hill would doubtless put the enemy to rout. An enemy couldn't shoot and laugh at the same time.—New York Herald.

LETTER FROM OHIO.

Matters Paramount to All.

BURTON Co. Ohio.

Mr. Editor:—The people ought to rule in all Republican and Democratic governments. The people can if they will, perpetuate this nation, but not by giving their suffrages to either of the old dominant parties of to-day both of which have been weighed in the balances and have been found wanting. No machine candidate, for any office in the gift of the people is to be tolerated or supported by the people in or for any office of trust. I will offer just one reason why, and I believe it is eminently fair to judge of the future by the past, because we know that history repeats itself, long continuance in power means and works corruption, decay emanates from corruption and death is the ultimatum of decay. A house that is divided against itself cannot stand. The antagonism that has existed in this nation for the past three decades cannot be allayed or overcome by the two present dominant machine political parties. Now for the remedy that is within the grasp of the people, (namely) let each State of this Union call a convention of its citizens, and place in nomination and elect delegates equal to twice their representatives in Congress of both Houses with alternates, whose duty it shall be to assemble in national convention, at Omaha, Neb., or some other convenient central point on the fourth day of July 1892, then and their to place in nomination a President, and Vice-President of the United States, to be voted for by the citizens of the United States, and to be known as the citizens ticket, and there will be no contaminating stigmas like the two machine tickets that is soon to be thrust down the throats of an unwilling people, no cliques, no rings, no bosses, no churches, no boodle, no monopolies, no North, no South, no East, no West, but one fraternal band of brotherhood throughout this broad land, without naming any man as standard bearer to our second declaration of independence. I beg permission to submit, that someone who is not contaminated with any party trickery, shall be named at the convention for each place, one from the North and one from the South land, let them join their hands in fraternity across the desisting line of past differences, and say "peace be still," in this case as in the days of yore, let the citizens find the men, not as in the case of the peasant and dominant parties, the man to choose the people. It may be asked by some who will the citizens choose, in answer, I will say, in this great land and nation, their names are legion. I would further state that for the well being of our nation and its prosperity, such men as Grover Cleveland, Benj. Harrison, J. G. Blaine, Calvin Brice, Major McKinley, J. B. Foraker, James B. Campbell or John Sherman, or any of the machine candidates that have been put upon the slate, are all dangerous men for the welfare and prosperity of a downtrodden people. I believe in one Lord, one faith and one baptism, and he that believes and is baptized in the citizens cause shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned, and what is true of the person is equally true of the people. Most respectfully a citizen. GEO. W. JOYNER.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WHATCOM, WASH.

Mr. Editor:—PROGRESSIVE FARMER, Raleigh, N. C., just received and read your sample copies of April 29th; am pleased with it. I am lecturer and organizer of the N. F. A. and I, U. and an admirer of that noble American citizen, Col. L. L. Polk. I regard Carlins Francis Martin of the Revolution as one of our country's greatest heroes of that period and upon L. L. Polk the mantle of Marion has indeed fallen and he will yet prove the truth of my prediction. I worked several years in the South. I know your people, and love them for their sterling worth and constancy and have often as I met their frank smile and steady gaze longed for the swift coming of the day when the great hearted yeomanry of the South and West would shed the hateful veil of prejudice, and as men of one destiny, heirs of one legacy, victims of one conspiracy, unite as brothers under a neutral political banner, and in the name of those whose blood and toil, patriotism and privations have made this nation what it is. In the name of their country and their children's kin the money power brand of Republican and Democrat from their foreheads and swear by our starry flag, the spirit of '75, the altars of their homes, and our sweat drenched, mortgaged, sold, that slavery shall be no more. Enclosed I send you for publication a reply to Brother J. W. Laine's, "Waiting and Watching." I also enclose a copy of an address I made last summer if you think it will do any good you can publish it. It illustrates some points which many overlook, return the copy to me as it is the only one I have. Fraternally yours, W. P. C. ADAMS, Box 1226, Whatcom, Whatcom county, Washington.

PEOPLES PARTY CONVENTION.

The members of the People's Party of the Second Congressional District of North Carolina are hereby notified that the Convention for the said district is hereby called to meet in Kinston, N. C., Thursday, June 16th, 1892, at 11 a. m., to elect four delegates, and alternates to the National People's Party Convention to meet in Omaha, Neb., Saturday, July 21, 1892, and to nominate a candidate for Congress for said district, and to transact such other business as may be necessary. Each county with the district may send as many delegates as they like, as the unit of representation for each county will be fixed by the Convention.

ABBOTT L. SWINSON, Chairman of the Executive Committee for the Second Congressional District, Goldsboro, N. C.

MACON COUNTY MEETING.

ELLIJAY, N. C.

Mr. Editor:—The regular April session of Macon County Alliance was held with Holly Springs Sub-Alliance, and the occasion was indeed an enjoyable one, for at noon it was found that the good ladies of the community had prepared a bountiful repast. The Chaplain returned thanks and all partook. But after all appetites were satisfied, the great amount of good things still remaining suggested the idea that the ladies were thinking of the St. Louis delegation, and it was pardonable even if they did think of that body of noble patriots. Sub-Alliances were generally represented, and business of importance was transacted, but that of the greatest moment was the adoption of the St. Louis platform. Much ardent zeal was manifested, and few took the trouble to conceal it. I'll tell you, Bro. Editor, the crisis is upon us as surely as Peter was upon the housetop of Simon the tanner, and I trust that nobody will be deceived. Lecturers have been sent out all over the country, the reform question discussed, and the people shown how they have been treated by the old political parties, and now they are ready for marching orders. I speak what I know when I say that many are anxiously looking forward to the action of the Omaha Convention. The signs of the times point to a new order of things, and it is the conviction of many who have carefully studied the status of affairs, that anything short of independent action will fail to hold the labor organizations intact. I speak freely, at the peril of being called a political heretic. I meet men every day who are becoming inoculated with the reform movement, and now is

a propitious time to press our claims. Who dare suggest that an interval of four more years will not relax energies? The laboring classes demand a verdict. They want to see their demands in safe hands. If our principles are just, why fear to submit them to the people? Why stand gapping around the old political parties, if they have lost their moral stamina? Let the shibboleth be Weaver—Polk from now till the 4th of July, and the bread-winners will know what to name some of their children. Believe me, brother, I have an abiding faith in our cause, and an unshaken confidence in our leaders—since the Judases have hanged themselves. Fraternally, J. K. BRYSON.

RESOLUTIONS.

PINEY GROVE ALLIANCE, No. 51, Wake County.

At a regular meeting held April 23rd, 1892, the following resolutions were adopted:

- Resolved, That we are unable to see how it is possible for us to be benefited by either of the old parties since they have been so intensely engaged for the last twenty-five years legislating for the money lords of our land.
2. That in our opinion there has been but very little if any legislation done in our favor for several years.
3. That we will stand firmly and squarely upon the demands of the order and support them in every respect.
4. That we will not support any man or men for office from President down to constable who is not truly in sympathy with our order.
5. That we are in favor of all officers being elected by a direct vote of the people.
6. That believing our leading men to be honest and faithful and actuated by patriotic motives we give them our cordial support so long as they prove themselves worthy of confidence.
7. That the misrepresentations made by the partisan press about our worthy leader L. L. Polk binds us closer to him. W. R. HOOD, Pres. C. Z. TODD, Sec.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

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LECTURER SEAWELL.

Mr. Editor:—Thinking that you would put in a few sentences from that part of the State, I a few send. Dr. V. N. Seawell, the District Alliance Lecturer, came to our town a few days ago and talked to some of our people on the principles of the Farmers' Alliance. He made a good speech—advised us on several different things that pertain to our interest. If people would do as Dr. Seawell advises them to do, we would soon be in better good than now. He did not abuse anyone, nor did he say one word that a sensible man could object to, in my opinion, but he advised us not to just read one side and object to the other, saying that a man could read News and Observer, State Chronicle, Constitution, and these little squirt-gun papers about over the country, and no other, that he would never know both sides. After the speaker was through, one of the Candler School boys arose and asked the Doctor if he called the News and Observer and State Chronicle squirt guns. The Doctor told him what he said, but the young man had more to say about the squirt guns. Dr. Seawell said to some one that the young man ought to be salted, for there was danger of his spoiling. So some parties, supposed to be school boys, made an image of the young man and put it out on the streets, after salting it thoroughly. So it may be that the young man will yet be saved. We hope that the day will soon be when our people will stop and think and take men for leaders, and the truth for their motto, and then, and not till then, will our people prosper as they should. Respectfully, READER OF P. F.

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LETTER OF INQUIRY FROM KANSAS.

CUBA, KANSAS.

Mr. Editor:—I wish to inquire of you if there is any truth in the assertions of our enemies that you dare not print in THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER all the resolutions passed at St. Louis, on the 22nd of last February in regard to the old soldiers. There is a class here that are forever dining in our ears, that the southern Democrats are not in this reform, and that you that are considered the leaders of the southern people dare not let the true condition be known. O that the time would soon come when we will know no North, no South, but that men could be brothers. God knows that I have always been as strong a Republican as there is any necessity for a man to be, but I have never seen the time but I could take one of my southern brothers by the hand and bid him God speed. There

PEOPLE'S PARTY STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ADDRESS.

To the Citizens of the State of North Carolina.

The following order of organization for the People's party for permanent and effective political action is hereby given to the public: There shall be an Executive Committee of three or more members in each county in the State, known as the Executive Committee of the People's party. This committee shall have power to appoint a sub-committee of five or more in each township. The Chairman of each county committee shall constitute the Executive Committee of the Congressional district. The committee thus appointed in townships, counties and districts are provided: At the first authorized conventions held the people may elect new committees which shall constitute a permanent organization of the People's party.

The Chairman of each Congressional District Committee shall call a convention of his district on or before Thursday, June 16th, 1892, for the purpose of electing four delegates and alternates to represent the People's party in the Omaha Convention to meet Saturday, July 2d, 1892, and to nominate a candidate for Congress where desirable.

The Chairman of each County Committee shall call a mass-meeting of his county to be held on Saturday, June 11th, 1892, to elect delegates to the Congressional Convention. In case there is no committee appointed for any county, the friends of reform may call said mass meeting. Each county mass-meeting is expected to determine for itself whether it will put a county ticket in the field.

The Congressional District Conventions for the several districts shall be held at the following places:

- 1st District, Elizabeth City.
2d " Rocky Mount.
3d " Fayetteville.
4th " Raleigh.
5th " Durham.
6th " Rockingham.
7th " Salisbury.
8th " Lenoir.
9th " Asheville.

The following persons are appointed as Chairmen of the several Congressional District Committees:

- 1st District, M. G. Gregory.
2d " A. B. Noble.
3d " Rev. E. J. Edwards.
4th " S. O. Wilson.
5th " J. B. Smith.
6th " M. K. McKinnon.
8th " P. H. Rich.
9th " J. C. Brown.

The following were elected DELEGATES FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

- DELEGATES. ALTERNATES.
Harry Skinner, P. H. Massey.
A. C. Shuford, J. M. Bateman.
T. B. Long, H. Sears.
D. H. Gill, C. N. Jervis.
S. O. Wilson, Daniel Worth.
Dr. A. J. Dalby, H. H. Nichols.
Geo. E. Hunt, Dr. J. E. Person.
V. N. Seawell, A. L. Swinson.
W. R. LINDSAY, Chm'n.
State Ex. Com. People's Party.
Madison, Rockingham Co., N. C.

OUR BARK.

DEDICATED TO L. L. POLK.
Air:—'A Life on the Ocean Wave.'
The Democrats they may sneer,
The Republicans they may rave,
But we our bark will steer,
Triumphant over the wave.
Our vessel is trim and new,
We have hoisted every sail,
And we've nothing to do,
But to catch each favoring gale.
CHORUS:
The Democrats they may sneer,
The Republicans they may rave,
But we our bark will steer,
Triumphant over the wave.
The wave, the wave,
Triumphant over the wave.
The wave, the wave,
Triumphant over the wave.
The monopolists soon will learn
That their cruel reign is o'er;
Their craft is going adrift,
To a hard and rock-bound coast.
They are drifting slow and sure,
But our bark will never be lost
If we to the end endure.
Chc.—The Democrats, etc.
New Rochelle, N. Y. CAPT. GEO. W. LOYD.

FROM YANCEY COUNTY.

The last session of the Yancey County Farmers' Alliance convened at Double Island April 14th, 1892. While the meeting was not composed of a vast number, it was one of intense interest throughout, and every one seemed solid for reform. Among other transactions, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Believing in the Alliance principles of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, Resolved, By the Yancey County Alliance, that we endorse the St. Louis platform.

2. That we will support no men for office who is not in full sympathy with the same platform, and will use their votes and influence to enact it into law. TOM ROLAND, R. S. ROLAND, Committee.

LETTER OF INQUIRY FROM KANSAS.

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are a few hot heads here that are keeping alive the old war spirit that so long kept the North and South ready to meet your people half way and help to throw off the yoke of money power, when ever they are ready. I believe the time is close at hand when it will be necessary for a great mass of our toilers to act decisively in this matter. I often wonder what are the coming generations to do if present conditions continue. I am fraternally yours, F. T. BARKER, Sec. Republic Co., F. A. & L.

(THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER publishes all the resolutions referred to when they first come out. Since that time we have published the resolutions several times. We do not keep them standing in our columns as they are not a part of the platform and have no connection with it—EDITOR.)

AN APPEAL.

We the undersigned are the committee appointed by Lovelady Alliance No. 1,797, to investigate the loss of J. B. Bumgarner. He has lost a horse worth \$100, and as Lovelady Alliance has responded to many similar appeals and as this is the first time we have asked for help, we hope our brethren will contribute some small amount to this worthy brother. Send all contributions to J. B. Bumgarner, Grants Falls, N. C.

E. E. CLINE, G. W. HAYES, A. D. JONES, Committee.

MEETING OF CAMDEN COUNTY ALLIANCE.

Mr. Editor:—The Alliance met pursuant to Alliance Law, and called to order by E. L. Mercer, the President, and opened with prayer by the Chaplain, W. S. Bartlett, T. B. Boushall and P. Jones were appointed a committee on credentials, who reported the following brethren as duly elected qualified delegates from the different Alliances: Lone Star, No. 1,218, J. L. F. Sawyer, W. G. Ferebee and J. M. White. Old Trap, No. 1,215, J. C. Perkins, C. L. Sawyer, S. W. Williams, W. L. Riggs and W. G. Cox. Planters, No. 1,217, M. D. Dozier and N. S. Burgess. Shiloh, No. 1,216, N. S. Burgess, M. Cartright and J. G. Stevens.

On motion, it was ordered that the Treasurer forward to the District Lecturer its proportional part of his expenses to the St. Louis Convention. On motion, this Alliance adopted the St. Louis platform.

W. S. Bartlett was elected delegate and W. G. Cox alternate to meet with President Butler in Raleigh on the 15th of May, 1892.

W. G. Ferebee was elected County Business Agent.

Resolutions were adopted assuring the West and Northwest the sincerity of the faith of this Alliance.

Lone Star Sub Alliance was the place selected for the next meeting of the Alliance.

On motion, this Alliance extends to the members of Shiloh Sub Alliance and the ladies and citizens generally, our thanks for their hospitality.

Bro. T. B. Boushall and others made some very appropriate remarks for the good of the Order.

On motion, these proceedings be published in THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

The meeting was a very enjoyable one, and it adjourned in peace and harmony. E. L. MERCER, Pres't. L. F. WRIGHT, Sec'y pro tem.

YOUNG MR. ABERNETHY IN PITTSBURGH.

FARMVILLE, N. C. Mr. Editor:—Alliance men and others of this vicinity have cause for congratulation in one particular, at least. It would be strange indeed should the excellent lectures now being delivered throughout this and adjoining counties fail to infuse new life into the working man's order, or serve to impress outsiders with something of the importance necessity attaches to problems of labor and capital.

That this and other means of educating our people on the range of subjects usually embraced in these lectures can present other than a hopeful aspect to the outlook, will hardly be argued. Publicity of the rascality in high places, combined with information as to present needs and means of reform, make progress a possibility. At any cost let us have the requisites. The farmers are among the last people in the world with cause to fear justice. It is gratifying to note any special interest or activity on the part of the young in the various lines of reform. With fresh minds, vigorous, and with early trained, enlightened, much is added to possibility. The permanence of this should be realized at once. What more promising policy than that of instilling as early as may be these principles upon which we rely for our salvation, whether material or otherwise?

As an example for the young men who read this, the writer may mention a young man in this vicinity at present whose information and enthusiasm, combined with good talent, enables him to claim the attention of his audience according to his pleasure. He compares favorably with any of the Alliance lecturers we have heard. Charles L. Abernethy is referred to. Though not yet twenty, he is an ardent worker, a fluent speaker, and withal a young man of good promise. You will hear more of him if this writer has not mistaken indications.

The Progressive Farmer from now until Nov. 15th for Forty Cents. Make up your Clubs.