

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

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

Vol. 6.

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THE NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

President—L. L. Polk, North Carolina. Address, 344 D. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Vice-President—H. L. Lucks, Huron, South Dakota.
Secretary—J. H. Turner, Georgia. Address, 239 North Capitol St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Lecturer—J. H. Willetts, Kansas.

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PAPERS.

Progressive Farmer, State Organ, Raleigh, N. C.
Catharine, Clinton, N. C.
Rural Home, Salisbury, N. C.
Watchman, Salisbury, N. C.
Farmers' Advocate, Tarboro, N. C.
Mountain Home Journal, Asheville, N. C.
Alliance Sentinel, Goldsboro, N. C.
Country Life, Trinity College, N. C.
Mercury, Hickory, N. C.
Rattler, Watauga, 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.

OUR FINANCES.

MR. EDITOR:—Senator Norwood is reported as saying, "I would have Congress direct the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare legal tender notes which shall be a legal tender for all debts and dues except duties on imports. I would have the duties on imports paid in gold in order to bring the gold into this country."

Pray, Mr. Norwood, why make this exception to these treasury notes? Will this exception bring one dollar of gold into this country? The importers who import must pay the import duties when they receive their goods. Gold comes to us in our country when the balance of trade is in our favor. Out of this the importer pays import duties or from gold taken from our own mines. Every one of these dollars used to pay import duty is coined by Uncle Sam. Importing goods does not bring gold into this country. This exception has but one effect—it creates a demand for the gold coin of the dollar.

If this farmers' movement means anything it is the power of gold to rob must be thrown and its power so on a par with every other dollar. Putting this exception into the treasury note will not bring one dollar into the country. It will create a demand for gold and benefit the speculators and gamblers.

Mr. Norwood, suppose all our domestic money was full legal tender for all debts, import duties included, and the balance of trade during the year was in our favor fifty million dollars, wouldn't this balance of trade in our favor be paid in gold by the countries buying this excess? Wouldn't this excess in our favor be paid in gold, whether the import duties were paid in gold or full legal tenders were paid in gold? Suppose the balance of trade was against us fifty millions, wouldn't we have to pay this in gold bullion? Would the fact that import duties were paid in gold prevent this balance of trade being paid in gold? Senator Norwood, don't you see putting this exception in the Treasury notes will not increase the supply of gold? Senator Norwood, in speaking of the money loaned to the States under his plan, says: "We can hold it. How? By each State becoming its own banker—each State loan-

ing this money to its own people—each State loaning its money to us."

Why does money congest in Wall street? Because of the mountain of debt held there against the people. Hundreds of millions of money flow to Wall street every year to pay interest on these notes. This debt had its beginning in the people giving their notes to get their money out of Wall street into the channels of trade and put them into circulation. Excessive interest has made this debt accumulate until it now absorbs the wealth of the nation.

Mr. Norwood, we will suppose Kansas has one hundred millions, and she has twenty-five millions. Kansas would receive seventy-five millions. She owes the East two hundred and fifty million dollars for borrowed money, and pays in interest twenty-five million dollars.

How will your plan prevent this money from going out to pay this interest? Would this interest absorb Kansas share in three years? Kansas is mortgaged for ten times as much money as she has on hand. Every dollar she gets must be paid on interest or principal. If Kansas was to receive two hundred and fifty millions, Wall street would absorb every dollar of it. Suppose Georgia owes seventy-five millions to the East, wouldn't this money, under your plan, go out of the State to pay this debt the same as if you had sold cotton and brought the money into the State?

Senator Norwood, don't you know you can't hold your money and pay your debts? Isn't this just as true of the money loaned under your plan? (Live in another State; I owe you one hundred dollars; sell tobacco and receive this sum, pay you the hundred dollars, and this has gone out of the State. How can I pay you the hundred dollars and keep it in the State? It would be just the same with the money loaned under your plan. It would go out of the State to pay debts. If the people owe Wall street four hundred millions in interest every year, wouldn't this take this amount from the State every year and congest it in Wall street? How are you going to get it out unless you mortgage more property? The people of the States owe Wall street four times as much money as all the States would receive. Suppose all this money was paid into Wall street on this debt. The people would owe Wall street three times as much more. Mr. Norwood, don't you see this mountain of debt would absorb all this money?

Senator Norwood says: "When the State lends money it becomes fixed within the State—permanent like a Chinese wall. Think closely."

Yes, Mr. Norwood, think closely and tell us how your Chinese wall around the State of Kansas would prevent this twenty-five millions of interest from going out of the State? Think closely and tell us how you will prevent this money from going out and paying the six hundred millions of interest we pay into Wall street each year?

Think closely and tell us how your Chinese walls will prevent the States from paying the ten billions of money we owe to Wall street? The old saw all signs fall in dry weather, we can paraphrase by saying money always falls to stay with a people in debt.

Your plan would work if it was not that Wall street has the drop on all the States and can absorb all the money your plan would put into circulation.

Mr. Norwood, you are mistaken as to some States having so much money. It is true, it is in certain States, but it does the people no more good than if it was out of the State. The people must mortgage their property to get it into circulation. The people of other States, with first class property, can get the money just as easy as the people in the State can get it. Wall street has a Chinese wall around it, and not a dollar can cross it until twice as much rent is paid as can be made off of it. Mr. Norwood, I will make a suggestion if incorporated into your plan will make it work.

Repeat the credit system. Then Wall street cannot loan money secured by mortgages absorbing the money loaned under your plan. She could not invest in Wall street, for there is nothing to invest in. She would be compelled to take it to the States and invest it in some of the varied industries. As fast as the principal was paid it would seek the States for investment. In fact, it would not leave the States where it could be profitably invested. Repeat the credit system and the creditor class would become a part of the producing class, and Wall street as a money center would drop out of existence. Repeat the credit system and you destroy the root and branch, the power of money to oppress, and you will bury the money devil.

Remove the cause of the existing antagonism and all the trouble complained of will disappear. Mr. Norwood, there is no danger of Wall street borrowing any of the money loaned to the people of the States under your plan. They have an octopus—a devilfish—a huge sponge in full blast that can absorb all the money that can be put into circulation under your plan.

Mr. Norwood's plan is far superior to the present, and would give some relief. But why compromise with Wall street? Wall street is the deadly enemy of all our industries. Wall street was created to live like a leech off of human toilers. There is no necessity for Wall street. It must die. It is a robber, and upheld and supported by robbers. It dictates all our financial legislation. Before all the people are dumb and helpless. The study of business men is now to eliminate all unnecessary expense. This elimination must be carried into every department of

our government, and must be the controlling idea in legislation. The plan that will furnish a full volume of legal tender money and put them into circulation at the least cost to the people is the best. Money is not wealth. It is the creature of law, created by the people to expedite and cheapen exchanges. It should be furnished at cost. There is no way so cheap to put it into circulation as paying a portion of the expenses of the government. This does not call for any machinery outside of what we have in operation. This money will go into the channel of trade, leaving no interest bearing notes to rob the toilers. One of the objects in all reform legislation should be to get clear of the interest paid on money, reducing cost to the minimum.

Can any one give a reason why the people should pay rent for the use of the money tool created by themselves for their own convenience? Why do this when you can avoid it? It is not business sense to incur expenses when it can be avoided. The industrial class of the United States have been paying double the interest paid by the European States. Thus handicapped we could not compete with other nations in manufactures and in commerce on the ocean. Our ships and factories must be built with the sense of robbing interest. This system cannot do as long as the credit system remains. There is no advantage to be derived from the retention of the credit system. Destroy the credit system and the demoralizing influence of Wall street is gone. Unify this nation by removing conflicting interests. You never can have harmony and prosperity as long as one class is interested in preying off of the others. What benefit is a robber class to your calling? It exists by the consent of the industrial class. United you could remove this devil fish. If it remains who is to blame? By the sweat of thy brow thou shalt earn thy daily bread. This is not the way the robber credit system works. Don't you believe it would be better to legislate so every man having money to invest would give direct employment to labor instead of loaning it at high rates of interest, thus enabling to secure legislation that will deprecate the property? Abolish all banks of issue. Instruct your representatives in Congress to issue a sufficient volume of money and put it into circulation by paying a portion of the expenses of the government. Establish national postal savings banks. There will never be a run on this class of banks for the whole resources of the people are behind it. Abolish the credit system, compelling all to invest their money and identify their interest with the industrial class. This will eliminate the conflicting interests in our financial system.

Let each State establish a bureau of information for investors. The resources of each State will be kept before investors and as fast as the creditor class ruined principal and interest, they would invest it in the States. With fifty dollars per capita the people would soon get out of debt. Five years under this financial system would put the people out of debt; it would double our production and consumption, give leisure to improve the mind, make this a nation of readers, stop three fourths of litigation, add a large class to the wealth producers now a burden, reduce taxes, give us eight months school during each year, build fine school houses in every district, make first class roads, save us the burden of issuing county municipal and other bonds, principal and interest costing us three times as much as if the transaction was cash. The crystallizing of this into law will remove a burden of one billion and five hundred millions each year and reduce poverty and crime one-half. Give us this system and in five years the people will be out of debt, even though the Sub-Treasury is never enacted into law.

This writer favors the Sub-Treasury plan in preference to any substitute yet offered as a supplement to a correct industrial financial system. We favor it because prosperity is bottomed upon a prosperous agriculture. We favor it because it is a deadly blow at gamblers and speculators in the farmers' produce. We favor it because it would give immediate relief to those who need it and checkmate at once all the gamblers and speculators. We favor it because the farmers could fix prices on all they have to sell and Liverpool could no longer fix prices. This would add immensely to the farmers and make them increased consumers of manufactured articles. No substitute so far offered does this. The Sub-Treasury plan will compel the gamblers and speculators in farmers' produce to put their money into some of our industries. Crystallize the Sub-Treasury into law and the days of this demoralizing class is numbered. When the wicked rule the people mourn. There can be no compromise with the present financial system. It must be destroyed root and branch. We must have an industrial financial system free from all that will produce panics. The above system furnish it and from it is eliminated all the elements that produce panics. It can be put into operation and continued with less expense than any other plan presented. The objection to all plans so far presented is, they do not eliminate the elements that produce panics. Second, they retain to a large degree the interest-robbing system. Third, they perpetuate the element that creates conflicting interests. Gentlemen, when you are evolving a financial system from your interior consciousness, keep these three rules in view. The credit system must go as it creates two classes whose interests are in constant

antagonism. There must be banks of deposit where depositors are guaranteed against all loss. A system where every transaction is cash and every dollar deposited is guaranteed, there can be no panics.

Mr. Editor, we will pay sixty dollars to any one who will furnish a better industrial financial system that is free from all the elements that produce panics and removes the conflicting interests resulting from our credit system. JAMES MURDOCK.

WHY GROW COTTON?

MR. EDITOR:—North Carolina, in point of latitude, occupies the most profitable position between the semi-tropical States of the South and the colder regions of the North, for fruits, vegetables, timber, etc., open the commercial marts of this country to-day, not only in a geographical sense, but in geographical facts, embracing a soil that places her beyond any. With a climate and soil suitable to growth of almost everything known to North America. Then should we any longer grow cotton at ruinous prices, and should not the agricultural classes turn their attention to other crops and let the cotton go? In general has it not always been the oversight and neglect of the Southern household? Has not every man been benefited who touched it except the planter? If so, then why continue? With these facts staring us in the face, with the influx of all enterprises that migrate to North Carolina, not one touch cotton as a planter. No live Yankee farmer will touch it as a planter. All the migrants from the many States who have made Carteret their home experience and combinations of qualities and energies which they are working for North Carolina and themselves a most enviable financial position to command fulsome recognition. Not one of them will touch cotton. Not one who emigrates from foreign shores to make this their home of adoption will touch cotton—something wonderful to think about. Then for a change:

Several nights ago our girls made up a festival for the purpose of presenting to our church, New Bethlehem, a new dress for a New Year's gift. The old folks and the young folks gathered together at the church for amusement, recreation, etc., to raise money. After taking in the baskets, confectionaries, oysters, etc., there were placed in nomination several charming little goddesses of love and beauty for candidates for the pretty girl's cake. The boys voted, voted and voted, and of course the pretty girl got the cake.

Then for a little more time, a little mere fun and a little more money, there were placed in nomination several candidates for the ugly man's cake. The Knight, a young man, free from every care except duty, bright and saucy as Phebus, the Sun God with the little Goddess of Love and Beauty, carried off the prizes to their credit and to the credit of the church's New Year's gift. We are satisfied, they are satisfied, and also the church. CEDAR POINT.

LETTER FROM THE EAST.

MR. EDITOR:—Another writing spell has come on me and I therefore ask a short space in the columns of our paper in order that I may unload a little, being, as you know, somewhat upon the Zacheas plan, physically, am not able to carry a very large or heavy load, save and except abuse for my Alliance views, heavy taxes, etc., to keep the bloated bondholder out of the poor house. They say the hog never looks up to him who threshes down the acorns. The money power only seeks to still further enslave, oppress and snipe the hand that feeds them. They will, if allowed, in a few more years kill the goose that lays the golden egg.

Financially, the two great parties are cheek by jowl, hand in glove with each other. Undoubtedly the Republican party is the cause of much mischief and in many instances so-called Democrats have loaned them a helping hand in fastening the present iniquitous financial system upon the great industrial classes. The bosses, ringleaders, henchmen of Wall street, demagogues, little totipot, podium 2x4 editors of the Annamias Club have gone over, bag and baggage, soul and body to the plutocratic party (Banks, Trust Companies, Combinations, Syndicates & Co.) in order that sectional strife may be continued, thereby perpetuating in office certain old fossil politicians, until to day it would take a magnifying glass of wonderful power to tell who or what they were, politically. Some of these little fellows remind me of a certain animal known as a ruminating quadruped, famous for rain and high notions (the goat). Others of a more sedate cast remind me of another long eared creature familiarly known as the "Johnnie horse."

Now if the history of this government and its great men, notably Jefferson, Calhoun, Jackson, Clay and Webster, have been correctly reported, what a wonderful summersault the Democratic party has turned since their day—it forcibly reminds me of the dialogue between the soldier and preacher during the late war. The preacher on meeting the soldier, after the usual military salutation, inquired of the soldier to what command he belonged, to which the soldier replied, 10th Texas, whereupon the soldier asked the preacher what army he belonged to; the preacher answered to the army of the Lord; the soldier replied, I'll be darned if you haven't got a long ways from headquarters. It strikes me the Democratic party has gotten well away from headquarters,

(first principles.) Alliancemen will stand by the Ocala demands in 1892, and as the elephant said to the chickens when about to dance, the parties had better take care of their toes. With L. L. Polk as our leader and a full corps of able and patriotic counselors as committeemen, a united people with no North, no South, no East, no West, the Lord as our guide and conservatism as our motto, we will hoist our flag and on to victory, for the right shall gain the day. We are a band of free men. We will sound it through the land. Wonder how Mr. R. Q. Mills suits free coinage anti Alliance Democrats for speaker. About like Mr. Sam Randall did on the tariff questions, I suppose. Oh consistency, what a jewel! Yours fraternally, M. G. GREGORY.

AN APPEAL.

Cedar Springs Alliance, No. 222, Moore county, do petition all the Sub-Alliances in North Carolina to contribute to Bro. T. H. Harrington to help build a dwelling house in place of one lost by fire, with all provisions and kitchen furniture. Estimated loss \$1,000. He is one of the charter members. Organized December 15th, 1887, and this is the first appeal. We have helped others where they had the seal. He will thank all for their contributions, however small. Send to J. W. Cole, Secretary, Carthage, N. C.

G. A. McRAE, Pres't.
J. W. COLE, Sec'y.

LETTER FROM HALIFAX CO.

BRINKLEYVILLE, N. C.
MR. EDITOR:—Some times I rejoice. I was very much rejoiced when Bro. Ramsey resumed his old place on THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER. Bro. Cade is a splendid preacher—I am acquainted with him—but why is it with that scientific head of his, he cannot see that the Sub-Treasury plan would be just as good for him as it would be for anybody else, is strange to me. Can't he or any other thinking man or woman see that this country is now suffering from the oppression of the money power? Can't he see and know that the present system of getting money to the people as a circulating medium is unjust, and even tyrannical?

Only think that these same bankers have become such a power in this free country that they can, and have, controlled Congress. Ought this state of affairs be allowed, and still claim that we live in a free country? We are not free; we are slaves to the bankers, and they are fast selling us to the foreign syndicate. Will we not be surprised when our land is in the hands of those British that Washington once drove from our soil? Would that he were here in this our day, to assist our dearly beloved Polk, Macune and others to drive the capital of those British lords from our country.

I was very much rejoiced when Bro. Cade so highly complimented our beloved Polk; I have thought more kindly of him ever since. I admire those who appreciate the great work of our President. I delight in those resolutions of respect from the Sub-Alliances. I see that he has the confidence of the people, and it makes me glad. I am much pleased with Uncle Zeke, and I see no just reason why he should not be allowed to still carry his rake, for when we get the Sub-Treasury, raking hay may be profitable. I would be glad to see Mrs. Bilkins sitting on top of the fence with a few of the demagogues under the bottom rail. Most of them should have their necks squeezed a little, in order that they may be the better prepared to wear a collar a size smaller. Fraternally,
MRS. JASPER SHEARIN.

LETTER FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

SPARTANBURG, PA.
MR. EDITOR:—I write for a few copies of THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, date Nov. 24th, containing President Polk's address. I want them to mail to friends in Pennsylvania and New York. I have distributed every copy except the last which I desire to keep, that I have received since I subscribed for it. I succeeded in getting an Alliance organization in our village, Spartanburg, last April. We have now between 50 and 60 members, male and female, but some of these are pretty strongly attached to the old parties. They are too busy to read reform papers and too poor to take any more; but I continue to pour the shot and shell into the old lying party papers and have been in hopes of securing some subscribers for THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER during the winter.

James Murdock talks as though he is inspired. I guess he was inspired when born with brain and talent as well as honesty and justice, for the truth rolls out of him like a carload of pumpkins rolling down a forty-five degree slide. Brother L. L. Polk left me in the mire in the last end of his address at Indianapolis. He tells us to stick together, but does not tell us to vote together. The decaying corpses of a cemetery stick together, but they do nothing but con-annate the ground. I do not expect to discuss party politics inside the closed door of the Alliance, but I do expect to discuss politics on the streets and in political conventions. Fraternally,
D. W. EDDERKIN.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

Proceedings of the Third Annual Meeting at Indianapolis, Ind., November 17-21, 1891.

FIFTH DAY.

SATURDAY, NOV. 21, 1891.
Supreme Council called to order by President Polk; opened in due form. Resolution by Talbot, of South Carolina, reported favorably by committee on demands and adopted.

WHEREAS, We, the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, in Supreme Council assembled, do find in considering the great questions that relate to the development of our country in its material and industrial interest, none of greater magnitude or of more vital importance than that of the Interstate Commerce law and its just and equitable administration in the interest of all classes of our citizens; and whereas, there is now a vacancy on this Board of the members from the South; therefore be it

Resolved, That we recommend and most respectfully request and urge upon the President of the United States that he appoint to this vacancy the Hon. D. P. Duncan, who now holds the position of Chairman of the South Carolina Railroad Commission, and who has been on said Commission for the past nine years, thereby having had long experience and training for this work.

2. The recommendations that have already been filed with the President from all classes of citizens, and from all sections of the country, are of such a nature and kind as to leave no question of doubt as to his qualifications and ability to fill acceptably this high and most responsible position. We furthermore ask his appointment as a representative of the entire agricultural interest of our common country.

3. That these resolutions be sent to the President by a special committee from the body.

Report of the committee on demands was submitted by Bro. Weaver, of Iowa:

MR. PRESIDENT:—The committee on demands instructs me to make the following unanimous report:

We reaffirm without any change or alteration the demands adopted at the last annual meeting of this body at Ocala, Fla., which are as follows:

1. We demand the abolition of national banks.

2. We demand that the government shall establish sub-treasuries or depositories in the several States, which shall loan money direct to the people at a low rate of interest, not to exceed 2 per cent. per annum, on non-perishable farm products, and also upon real estate, with proper limitations upon the quantity of land and amount of money.

3. We demand that the amount of the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita.

4. That we demand that Congress shall pass such laws as will effectually prevent the dealing in futures of all agricultural and mechanical productions; providing a stringent system of procedure in trials that will secure the prompt conviction, and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.

5. We condemn the silver bill recently passed by Congress, and demand in lieu thereof the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

6. 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 now 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.

7. Believing in the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, we demand—

a. That our National Legislature shall be so framed in the future as not to build up one industry at the expense of another.

b. We further demand a removal of the existing heavy tariff tax from the necessities of life, that the poor of our land must have.

c. We further demand a just and equitable system of graduated tax on income.

d. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all National and State revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

6. We demand the most rigid, honest and just State and National government control and supervision of the means of public communication and transportation, and if this control and supervision does not remove the abuse now existing, we demand the government ownership of such means of communication and transportation.

7. We demand that the Congress of the United States submit an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people of each State.

Unanimously adopted by a rising vote, the only change being to substitute in the first demand the word "issue" for the word "loan," and the word "tax" for the word "interest."

Realizing that the action of the members of the Fifty-second Congress who were elected by the aid of Alliance contingencies will have an important influence upon the welfare of our beloved Order, we respectfully and earnestly

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]