THE TELEGRAPH AND TELE PHONE.

Properly Parts of the Postoffica System A Wide Difference Between this Idea and that and the Government Ownership of the Railroads.

[Correspondence of the Landmark.] In framing the Federal Constitution, it was wisely provided that "Congress | dwellers in cities, but they would de should have the power to establish prive country life of some of its drawpostoffices and post roads." (Constitu- backs and be a boon to a portion of burg, Baltimore, Cincinnati, San Frantion U. S., Art. 1, Sec. 8) This has our population who claim that they cisco, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, St always been interpreted as not only bear their full share of the burdens of Paul and numerous other cities have conferring the power but imposing the government and receive less than their | petitioned for it. The vast majority of duty of establishing and maintaining share of its benefits. It comes, too, at the press, wherever they have taken an adequate and efficient postal service a time when they are disposed to assert for the country, and to that end adopt- and maintain their right to be better feasible, so needed, so much desired by ing the means which experience and | considered in a distribution of the ad | the public and demanded by the wants the progress of invention should prove | vantages of governmental favor. For of the age, has a powerful opponent, best adapted for the purpose. There this service, it might well be provided though indeed we say but one, for the is nothing in this clause of the Constitution which restricts Congress to the county or for a distance of less than after having crushed out or bought off than fifty million bushels. If sold use of the methods or the facilities fifty miles, the charge would be only all its opponents except the Postal within the next sixty days it will not which were in use at the time of the two cents. A system similar to this adoption of the Constitution.

None of these things were dreamed of case with the telegraph. by the framers of the Constitution. mails were carried on horseback, or, in | are: them and why it should do so.

Besides, the first telegraph established | partisan. hour permitted this great agency to ous telephone sub postoffices in every pass into private hands. The public place of size. interests, the popular will and the con gressive postal service.

In most countries the telephone, too, has been added.

service would not only wonderfully age would be as high as telegraphing is that the public demand should be improve the means of intercouse but it now.

government, use of the wires are inexpensive. revenue annually of \$30,000,000. Why, then, is it chimerical to state that messages sent by wire, at the cost of a few cheap chemicals and with no freight to be paid, would not pay a profit of five

It may be noted that the telephone patent expires next March. Now is the

cents per message of ten words?

telephone message to the nearest rail others. way station would ascertain whether farmer would be saved a needless trip speediest means of inter-communica own hurt. But now to the resolutions. of approaching frosts could be promptly question. It can be ascertained by 971, in council assembled, that we do distributed through the country dis now prevails in Austria and some other arranged with it by which rates are When cheaper postage and an uni- countries. The postmaster could very to be maintained. It may be well, form rate were demonstrated to be ad- easily keep his accounts either by the therefore, to examine into some of the vantageous by the example of the Eng- use of stamps or by a nickle in the lish postoffice under Sir Rowland Hill, slot, attached to the instrument. If Congress promptly applied the same in | the telephone is not now adopted by the our own postal service. In like man- government some gigantic corporation. ner followed the use of postage stamps, some vast syndicate, will be sure to the introduction of free delivery into utilize it and when hereafter governcities, the adoption of the money order | ment shall be forced to take it up for system, the issuance of postal notes the public service. Congress will be and many other improvements in the | waved off as trespassing upon private handling and distribution of the mail and vested rights, as is already the

The use of the telephone would de They were details wisely left to be prive of validity the only arguments of worked out by the progress and intelli- any weight which have been used gence of succeeding generations. When against the adoption of the telegraph largest dividend up to 1874 in any one later who, through the manipulation of our postoffice was first inaugurated by the postoffice. These arguments

a few instances, by mail coaches. 1. That the telegraph would be used per cent. a year on its average capital. I would like some of the advocates When steam was introduced, the by 5,000,000 of people, and that the postoffice promptly availed itself of other 57,000,000 would have to pay for the new agency. In fact every appli- it. Aside from the fact that the teleance and every improvement to facili- graph here, as in England and elsetate the social and business intercourse | where, when used by the postoffice and | on that sum it pays dividends that | be detrimental to the best interests of of the public have been laid hands on placed at a moderate uniform rate and been made subservient to that pur | would pay a profit, we have the ad pose, save one. Why the department ditional fact that by the adoption of has been forced to stand still in the the telephone at country postoffices presence of the agency which is most the rural masses would be users of the ceived up to tast September, \$60,000 in and abuse, but with clean cut, logical all organizations of producers upon a is found 84 millions as the cost of road especially adapted for that purpose, new agency of inter communication as stock dividends and cash dividends of larguments. We have a right to de fair basis of representation, for the and equipments, 14 millions in real

of electricity, is well known to all men. | vastly increased. This argument, too, | by its high charges | RESOLUTIONS FROM PAMLICO | next national campaign, and agree | ried about 25 miles each, and 701; miles The telegraph and the telephone are loses its force, if it has any, by the ad-the post of the rapidly advancing and dition of the telephone. For all dis the committee of the last Ungress benear at hand twentieth century and it tauces under two hundred miles the fore whom that company was repremay be well to consider why the Post- telephone can be used and the present sented by its president, its able array office Department has not adopted postmusters can of course use them of counsel and numerous lobbyists, and It has not failed to adopt them be- for each State, could be established. favor of a limited adoption of the telecause it is unconstitutional to do so, to which all long distance messages graph by the postoffice. This is too plain for argument. It would be sent to be there dispatched | After this showing can there be at would be easy to fill pages with cita by telegraph. At these centres there tached any weight to the arguments of tions of legal authorities showing its | would be a staff, more or less large, of its newspapers and attorneys or any constitutionality. Indeed, it could be of operators, but the civil service rules doubt of the need by the public of a bettersaid that it is unconstitutional for would apply as they already do to the governmental telegrapht If at the end. We cannot support any one that Union, the Knights of Labor, the Na- amounted to over 4031 millions, leavthe government not to adopt them for same postoffices The annual increase present ligh rates there has been so the purpose of giving the people the in the number of postmasters and post- great and enormous profit can there be best and cheapest and speediest postal office employees by reason of the in- any doubt that here, as in England, a facilities which the most improved creased service is about 5,000. For the vastly increased business and a still scarcity of the currency in circulation. ton, D. C., January 24, 1891, and chose methods known to science can afford reasons above given it may be doubled larger profit would follow the taking The clause of the Constitution is under. if the addition of the telegraph and over of the telegraph by the postoffice. stood to be mandatory upon the Na- telephone to the postoffice will add with concurrent establishment of tional Government to establish and more than the present natural increase reasonable rates! maintain a proper postal service, since of one year. Besides, this increase in the face of that provision neither | will be at centres and will be altogether | Dr. Norvin Green, stated that in 1868 States nor private companies can do so. of civil service appointees and non the average profit to the company was

was in fact a part of our postoffice and | 3. The argument as to the expense of | that the average profit on each message its continuance as such, at a time when delivering messages would also be now is only 71 cents and he shows that strict constructionists, was recom- since in country districts the message mended by Hon. Cave Johnson, the | would simply go to the postoffice, and then Postmaster General. This wise in towns and their suburbs the univerrecommendation was not acceded to sality of private telephones which will simply because Congress, not foresee | come into general use on the expiration | governmental hands is still possible ing the value and importance of the of the telephone patent, would make it and a vast increase in the number of invention, deemed the price asked by easy to deliver messages; besides, gov messages would be an immediate con the inventor too great and in an evil ernment could and would have numer- sequence.

stitutional provision, all alike require always adroitly couple opposition to controlled by one man, is the worst its restoration to its original function governmental ownership of the tele and most dangerous of them all. It is property, as we consider this class leg as a part of an enlightened and pro graph with its ownership of railroads no longer safe or expedient to entrust Nor can it be said that it would be opposition and the forceful reasons monopoly the telegraph business of duce and have passed a bill to that of them are to day unnoticed, and to an experiment. Every civilized coun- which can be given against the latter this country. It is a power that not effect. try with the sole exception of ours has measure. But the two measures have only can be used but has been perlong since made the telegraph a part of nothing whatever in common. Gov- verted for purposes hostile to the best its postal service and in all it has ernment ownership of telegraphs and interests of the people; the markets of worked satisfactorily. The rates in telephones is within the constitutional the country, its inances and its com Great Britain and Ireland are, like provision and does not concern the ex- mercial interests to so large an extent postage, uniform for all distances and tension of governmental authority to depend upon the honest and honorable are one cent a word. In Germany, the new subject matter, but it is the simple administration of the company that rate is about the same, and in Austria adoption of proper facilities for the the people are not in a mood to repose less. In France and Belgium, the rate postal service commensurate with the a trust of this kind any longer without is under ten cents (half a franc) for ten progress of invention. No argument competition in the hands of a stockwords between any two points. No can be used against it which would not jobbing corporation." department of the postoffice in any be equally valid against the adminiscountry pays better than the telegraph. tration of the postoffice itself by the government. Yet we may well believe phone will come up with renewed emthat if the mail were handled by the phasis before the next Congress. Like It is very certain that the telegraph same monopoly it would not be as satis Banquo's ghost, it is a question which and telephone as parts of our postal factorily done as at present and post-

is believed that a very cheap uniform Whatever the demerits or merits of dom's battle, once begun, "though one of the masses that the government is let us patronize our own business rate-probably five cents a message- the cry raised in some quarters for buffled oft," we know, "are ever won." the world. The women who comprise administered in the interest of a favored agency, and thus encourage and would pay a handsome revenue to the government ownership of railroads, it In the presence of exorbitant rates to railroads were used solely for the pur increase expenditure to save from one have we, however, seen this whirl of of public concern) in spite of the wise which we are accustomed this will seem pose of transmiting mail matter, the to two hours in the rapid carriage or society through the eyes of those who and just provisions of the Constitution. hazardous, but reflection will show case would be parallel and the govern delivery of mails when a single enact are its leaders. We have seen it from Boss rule methods and the distribution that it is not. Telegraph wire costs ment could take charge of them under ment of Congress all such messages as the outside, as it were, but now we are of millions of corruption money by poless than \$8 per mile; poles in our the power to establish post roads. But require the hastily-sought expedition to have glimpses of it from the inside. litical organizations; the depressed country are not expensive, the cost of railroads are used mostly for the conerecting them light; the chemicals for veyance of passengers and freights. which is foreign to the purposes of the Where, then, is the cost! The govern postoffice, and to the extent that they ment pays freight to railroads, steam- can be used for mail purposes governboats and star routes and sends letters | ment does take charge of them and asacross the continent at two cents and serts its exclusive right. If railroads and persistent fight it has made for so "Social Life in New York," and none the foreign invasion which is received APPOINTMENTS IN RUTHERFORD around the world for five cents. The are ever taken over by the government many years against it? last Postmaster-General's report states | it must be on some other ground than that while, owing to the cost of heavy as post roads, for in that capacity they packages and matter carried free, there are in government employ already. It is a deficiency in the postoffice, vet on is probable that public needs will rethe carriage of letters there is a net | quire a stricter and closer control and supervision of railroads than heretofore, but as to the telegraph and telephone, from their very nature they should be exclusively used by the National Government for the cheap, speedy and reliable exchange of communication between the people.

time for Congress to adopt it for the having their own telegraph lines for up solid for our beloved National Presi- into the social swim and make their shall prevail and the cause of justice meet with the Shiloh Sub-Alliance, No. postoffice and establish a telephone at their own business, nor forbid telephone dent, Polk, and the Alliance, the par- debut, and the Alliance, the par- debut, and the alliance, the par- debut, and the alliance, the parevery country postoffice. The advan- exchanges in cities and towns. As now tisan press to the contrary notwith- things which are most interesting to causes are sufficient to enlist the sup- 1892. We expect a good time then. tages to the rural population would be persons and corporations can send their standing; and we wish to say to the read and know about in social life and port of all patriotic citizens in any Brethren, please excuse me just here as manifold. Physicians could be sum own letters by their own messengers, moned promptly for the sick. Wit so they can send telegrams and telenesses and others summoned to court phonic messages on their own business officers that they are cutting off their will give thousands a new idea of what them to the foundations laid by the remain, etc., could be notified what day or hour to by their own wires. The prohibition own nose to spite their face. In proof it means to be "in society" in the signers of the Declaration of Indepen-

hanging around the court house. A the sending of mail or messages for ports these papers mainly if it is not

of his wagon over bad roads. News tion, by the government, is beyond | Resolved By Branch Alliance, No. trade of New York, Philadelphia, Pitts- be as sacred as gospel truths. sides, have favored it. A measure so reasons which impel that gigantic corthe progressive spirit of the times. The was \$358,700. It declared stock divi year was 414 per cent. For a period of of a robber system of finances, is enseven years its dividends averaged 100 abled to "rake it in." stock now, by virtue of successive fallacious, or wherein the Sub-Treasury and after having availed itself of the | well as the business men of the cities. | \$100,000, or an average of 300 per cent. potent energies of steam has refrained | 2 It is urged that the number of em- dividends per year. It has realized accept .- Home Advocate, Mapleton, from the use of the more potent agency players of the government would be \$100,000,000 of net profits in 25 years lowd. A few telegraph centres, one or two when it was opposing a measure in

The President of the Western Union. 41 cents on each message. He claims years has increased nearly nine-foldfrom 6,400,000 in 1868 to \$4,100,000 in system prior to the last war. 1389. If this be true as to the profit, yet it shows that a large reduction in

As has been well said "of all the monopolies the telegraph system of The Western Union and its champions | this country, substantially owned and This is to avail themselves of the strong into the hands of one overpowering

The proposition for the government ownership of the telegraph and tele "will not down." It is just and right granted and such demands, like freesay, of five cents per message.

this measure as surely as the present Mrs. Burton Harrison, the author of transportation companies to control fold way. monopoly has reason for the earnest "The Anglomaniacs," is to write of

WALTER CLARK. Raleigh, N. C.

Burgaw, Pender Co., N. C., attend and be saved useless hours will extend, as is now the case, only to of this fast we ask who it is that sup- largest cities of our land.

the farmers and laborers of our land, The public demand in this direction and we would say to them beware how expected freight had come and the for adoption of these, the cheapest and they use the pen lest it be done to their

conversation in any gathering where heartily condemn the partisan press one of its "demands." The boards of Alliance principles which we hold to

2d. That we send this to THE Pro-GRESSIVE FARMER for publication and

R. L PLAYER, Sec'y. W. B. PLAYER, Pres't.

request reform papers to copy.

FOR THE FARMERS.

Careful estimates, made by those competent to judge, fix the yield of the Telegraph Company, (so-called) has command to exceed 75 cents per bushel, which would bring the farmers \$37. 000 0000. Experts (basing their pre dictions on crop reports all over the world) are very confident that wheat poration to put forth efforts so power | next year will command \$1.25 per ful that up to the present time it has bushel, making a difference between throttled the popular will and defied present prices and the predicted price of next spring of \$25,000,000 on the capital stock of that company in 1858 Kansas crop alone. Under our present financial system that \$25,000,000 will dends between 1858 and 1868 (eight go into the pocket of the speculator, years) of \$17,810.146, and added only thus making the rich richer and the \$1,937,950 for new lines, making its poor poorer, whilst under the Subcapital 1st July, 1866, \$20,133,800, nine | Treasury plan the farmers of Kansas tenths of which was water. One year | would get that extra \$25,000,000. Who from that date it coolly doubled its do you say is justly entitled to it, the capital by making it \$40.568,300. The farmers who produce it, or the specu-

At one time it distributed \$10,000,000 of our present financial system to point of stock to its shareholders. Its capital out wherein the above illustration is waterings, is nearly \$100,000,000 and plan, as illustrated in the above, would make it one of the best paying invest | the country. Come, gentlemen, you ment of \$1,000, in 1858, in the Western | questions are being discussed, and we Union Telegraph stock, will have re | want them fairly met, not with ridicule mand that much; nothing less will we purpose of a general and thorough con- estate, stocks, bonds and other invest-

COUNTY.

We, the undersigned committee apcointed at our last regular meeting of rent Alliance, No 1.374, to draft reso

Resolved, That we heartily endorse our worthy President, L. L. Polk, and it in said national conference of pro- millions. Other receipts, including will stand by him as long as he can sup- ductive organizations for political pur- rentals, were 1132 millions, making a port the Ocala platform. We endorse poses." Committees from the National | total available revenue of 455\frac{1}{2} millions. the Ocala platform from beginning to Farmers' Alliance and Industrial The payments on fixed charges

will not come to our demands. the low prices of products is by the Cooperative Union met in Washing We believe in the free and unlimited a national executive committee, and coinage of silver and the Sub-Treasury | fixed the time for the coming conference or land loan or something better.

do not think that alone will bring re-

4th. That we consider the present national banking system both ruinous and injurious to the farmer and labor- and laborers' organizations. The na ing classes, and we do demand the re | tional executive committee met at In the government was in the hands of destroyed by the use of telephones, the number of messages in the last 20 peal of the present banking system, also dianapolis, Ind., on the 16th day of we demand a return to the old banking | November, and fixed the basis of rep

5th. That we are opposed to sending to choose the place of meeting. any delegate to the national convention | This shows the call to be regular, and who is not in favor of the free coinage to be supported by millions of people of silver, or who will cast his vote for scattered throughout every section of any candidate for the presidency who this broad land. A movement of such is opposed to the free coinage of silver. | great extent and popularity involves We recommend that the Senators and great forces and must wield great President be elected by the popular power; its causes, objects, purposes vote of the people. We demand that and methods, therefore, are important United States bonds be taxed as other islation and we request our representa tives and Senators in Congress to intro-

adopted at a regular meeting of Trent Alliance, No. 1,374, Dec 19th, 1891. be sent to The Progressive Farmer | zen of this government, are: The rapid

and other papers that are in sympathy

with the Alliance please copy.

P. J. DANIELS, JAMES SPRUILL, J. E. CAROON, Committee. S. B. LANE, Chm'n. T. J. SAWYER, Pres't. ----

SOCIETY IN BIG CITIES.

Famons Social Leaders to Tell Exactly

What it is Like. could be delivered almost instantly by During 1892, The Ladies' Home Jour-Has not the public cause to desire the title "Social Life at Six Cents." as she who is one of its social leaders. Mrs Admiral Dahlgren will portray "Washington Society," and Mrs. Annie de Koven, daughter of Senator Farwell, MR EDITOR:- At a repular meeting | will write of "Social Life in Chicago."

COMPARISON OF SUB-TREASURY AND NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM.

Our friends, the bankers, would do will to note the following points of comparison between the Sub-Treasury plan and the national banking system. tricts and many a valuable crop saved. the subject is discussed. The Farmers' for the bitter manner in which they They both involve the collaterals with These may seem homely purposes to Alliance has adopted the measure as are fighting our national officers and the government to secure the redemp tion of the note issued by the government as money. Both involve paper promises to pay, printed by the gevernment, and intended to circulate as money. Both involve the payment of interest to the government at the rate of 1 per cent, per annum for the use of dependence for the American people in the money. In both systems the gov ernment guarantees the redemption of the bills. In the national banking system, however, the government receives its own promissory bonds as collateral, but does not increase its assets thereby to the value of any thing. It simply decreases its liabilities to the amount of 10 per cent., the difference between the amount of new promises to pay and the amount of the old ones de posited. In the Sub Treasury plan. however, the new issue is added to the liability of the government, and at the same time a like amount and 25 per cent. more is added to the available assets in the shape of wheat and cot ton, exchangeable for gold in the principle market of the world, - Southern Alliance Farmer.

-AN ADDRESS.

To all citizens of the United States. GREETING: - The undersigned have been appointed a committee to issue an address setting forth the objects and purposes of the great conference of producers which has been called to convene in St. Louis, on the 22nd day of the United States in 1890, making the February, 1892.

The call for said conference originated with the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union at Ocala., Fla., meeting to be held about Februars, debt. 1892, to be composed of delegates from | On the other side of the balance sheet ference upon the demands of each, and ments, and one half million in cash, to the end that all may agree upon a bills receivable and current accounts. joint set of demands just prior to the Over 529 million passengers were carsuch demands If the people, by dele | 100 miles each. gates coming from them direct, agree that a third party move is necessary, | millions, freight 7401 millions, other it need not be feared. That the next sources 72 millions, a total of over one session of this Supreme Council elect | billion. The operating expenses were delegates from this Order to represent | 7441 millions and the net earnings 3411 tional Citizens' Alliance, and the Col ing the excess of available revenue 2d. That we believe that the cause of ored National Farmers' Alliance and about one million a week for the year. at February 22d, 1892, and instructed 3d. That we favor the low tariff but | their executive committee to decide on the place of meeting and the basis of representation. The call for the great labor conference has since been ratified and accepted by practically all farmers'

subjects of consideration.

The causes are many and depend on

resentation, and appointed a committee

combinations of circumstances that have been transpiring for years; many attempt even a list of the causes would These resolutions we unanimously be almost an endless task, but promi nent among the causes for this great be sent to THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER movement, causes which should fill 6th. That a copy of these resolutions | with alarm and concern every loyal citiaccumulation of the wealth of the na tion in the hands of a few, and the general impoverishment and discontent of the masses; a financial system that furnishes a volume of money which at one season of the year is so redundant that money is worth in the metropolis only 1 per cent. on call, while at an money ranges as high as 18s per cent. on call, thereby entailing great hardship and distress upon all classes as a result of unstability of prices. The gen The social life in our large cities is eral and widespread belief on the part turer and consumer together. Brethren, has no connection with this matter. If | that we should strain every nerve and | the most brilliant of their sex. Never | fact that such | belief exists is a matter condition of all productive pursuits, the use of electricity and at the rate, | nal will give its readers these glimpses | the menace to free government inin a series of interesting articles under volved in the shameful abuses of aggregated wealth, using combinations of legislative and judicial proceedings, can speak of it with so much authority and allowed to exact tribute on account of the unavailability of American wealth in business, the plainly visible wide separation between the govern- small space in your most valuable pament and the people who seem to feel that they are pushed aside for the poliof Branch Alliance, held on Dec. 19th, Then Boston, Philadelphia and San tician and lose a proper interest in gov- Lecturer J. S. Davit will address the 1891, the annexed resolutions were Francisco will follow. These articles ernment affairs, that monster, the people at the following times and places: unanimously adopted. I will say to you | will tell exactly what social life in a | mortgage, which is rapidly devouring | before giving the resolutions that our great city means, how dinners are the liberties and the independence of Alliance is not a large one in number arranged and given; how the women the grandest and best people the sun but strong in the faith of Alliance dress and act; the etiquette of the best ever shown upon, and whose conscienceprinciples. We stand square on the parlors; what the daily life of a society less exactions must soon bring on a McDowell county. This will not prevent railroads from Ocala demand and we intend to stand woman means; how girls are introduced climax of violence unless wise councils partisan press that we think that when warfare. The Journal series will be a laudable effort to wrest American in I am hardly able to set up. With best they are fighting the Alliance and its splendid one, without question, and stitutions from such abuses and restore wishes for the Alliance and its organ, I

The object of the coming meeting in. under the blessing of God, to confer and agree upon the wisest, fairest and most just means of relief in the interest of the whole people, and to announce a declaration of principles upon which all are agreed to stand and demand laws to carry out. For this purpose every organization of producers in this broad land is invited to send delegates and participate in the deliberations, For the love of our country, for the sake of your family, in view of your duty to prosperity, and pursuant of your responsibility to God, come! and let this be the second Declaration of Inwhich instead of throwing off the yoke of a tyrant king they liberate posterity from threatened industrial tyrany and slavery,

The purpose of the meeting will be developed when the delegates of the people assemble. It is idle to suppose that they will adopt a set of demands without making adequate provision to enforce them. It is not for this committee to say what the purposes will be, but it is the duty of this committee to urge the intelligence, wisdom and virtue of the land to participate in the deliberations and abide the results of that meeting.

> C. W. MACUNE. HERMAN BAUMGARTEN. THOMAS W. GILRETH, JOHN P. STEELE, Committee.

A MILLION A WEEK.

The Net Clearings of the Railroads During the Year 1890.

The advance sheet of Poor's Manual of Railroads for 1891 show that about 5.500 miles of new road were built in total mileage but little less than 167,000. The liabilities of the companies are 104 millions, of which over 41 millions are capital, over five millions funded debt, in December, 1890, as follows: "This one third million unfunded debt, and a ments in the country. Every invest have got to face the music. These body gives its sanction and call for a little over one-quarter million current

upon the proper methods for enforcing | lion tons of freight were carried about

The passenger earnings were 2734

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were passed by Mt. Carmel Alliance, Rockingham ounty, N. C., Dec. 26, 1891:

Whereas, The partisan papers and the party leaders of the South continue to slander the leaders of the Alliance, and to abuse its workings, and seem to want to make us vote for Cleveland for President in 1892.

Resolved, That we will stick to Col. L L. Polk as long as he sticks to the Order, and that we pronounce such attacks as cowardly, and each attack upon the Alliance or its officers makes us stronger in the faith.

2. That we will not vote for Cleveland if he is nominated, nor for any other man who will not pledge to support the Alliance and especially the Sub Treasury.

3. That all members that will love either of the old parties more than he does the Alliance ought to quit the Alliance and be true to his colors. 4. That we reaffirm our allegiance to

the Alliance and promise to stand by its demands against all opposition. 5. That a copy of these resolutions and Webster's Weekly with request to publish.

W. H. Davis, Secretery Carmel Alliance.

ENCOURAGE BUSINESS AGENT. MT. OLIVE, N. C.

Mr. Editor:-For the benefit and encouragement of the brethren, I wish other season it is so inadequate that to say that I have saved at least 25 per cent. on some articles in buying through our State agency. Brethren, this is one of our plans to save middle men's profits, and bring the manufac-It is an anomaly which cannot last it are naturally the most beautiful and class (whether this be true or not, the strengthen the Alliance cause and thus help to a complish one very important part of the work which we as Alliancemen have undertaken. Bro. W. H. Worth is endeavoring to do his whole duty, and I am gratified to know, that he is succeeding splendidly. In fact, he is just the man for the place-one of the very best business agents.

Brethren, every dollar we trade through this channel helps us in a two-

COUNTY.

MR. EDITOR:—If you will allow me a per I will announce to the readers of THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER that District Henrietta Mills, Jan. 13, 1892.

Logan's Store, Jan. 19, 1892. Holly Springs, Jan. 20, 1892. Bro. Davis will pass from here into

The Rutherford County Alliance will

MARION J. GREEN, Sec'y Rutherford Co. Alliance.