

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

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

Vol. 7.

RALEIGH, N. C., AUGUST 16, 1892.

No. 27

THE NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

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Officers—J. L. Ramsey, President; Marion Butler, Vice-President; W. S. Barnes, Secretary.

PAPERS.

Progressive Farmer, Raleigh, N. C.	Raleigh, N. C.
Democratic, Clinton, N. C.	Clinton, N. C.
The Workingman's Helper, Pinnacle, N. C.	Pinnacle, N. C.
Watchman, Salisbury, N. C.	Salisbury, N. C.
Farmers' Advocate, Tarboro, N. C.	Tarboro, N. C.
Country Life, Hickory, N. C.	Hickory, N. C.
Battler, Trinity College, N. C.	Trinity College, N. C.
Mercury, Whitakers, N. C.	Whitakers, N. C.
Agricultural Bee, Goldsboro, N. C.	Goldsboro, N. C.
Alliance Echo, Monroeville, N. C.	Monroeville, N. C.
Special Informer, Raleigh, N. C.	Raleigh, 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.

BERTIE COUNTY RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, We believe the rights and liberties of the people are being constantly abridged by permitting the election of the President and Senators of our country to be controlled by the money of the plutocrats, and feeling confident that such will be the case until the laws permitting these are repealed, therefore be it
Resolved, by Bertie County Alliance now in session, that we demand of our Representatives in Congress to use every honest means to have the present laws repealed and to provide for the election of the President and Senators of the United States by direct vote of the people. We do further appeal to all good citizens of our common country to assist us in these demands.
 2. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the *National Economist* and *THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER* for publication.
 Adopted by Bertie County Alliance in session July 14th, 1892.
 A. J. COBB, Sec'y.

McDOWELL COUNTY RESOLUTIONS.

We the McDowell County Farmers' Alliance in convention assembled this the 14th day of July, 1892, realizing the great and irreparable loss we have sustained by the death of our beloved brother and worthy National President, Col. L. L. Polk. Therefore be it
Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Polk, the country has lost a pure citizen, a true patriot and North Carolina noble son, the church a worthy member and the cause of reform has lost a noble defender and leader. One who never cried to the advance to bring back the flag to the men, but always called the men up to the flag.
 2. That we tender our sympathies to his bereaved wife and children and large circle of friends.
 3. That these resolutions be given to *THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER* and *Western Free Lance* for publication.
 C. A. BLACKWELDER,
 J. C. BROWN,
 R. M. BURGIN,
 Committee.
 D. W. HANEY, Sec.

1891.	October	6-70
January	6-1.45	13-68
"	13-1.43	20-66
"	20-1.41	27-64
"	27-1.39	3-62
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"	10-1.35	17-58
"	17-1.33	24-56
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March	3-1.29	8-52
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"	17-1.25	22-49
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April	31-1.22	
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"	21-1.16	
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May	5-1.12	12-43
"	12-1.10	19-41
"	19-1.08	26-39
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June	2-1.04	9-35
"	9-1.02	16-33
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"	23-99	1-29
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July	7-95	15-25
"	14-93	23-24
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"	28-89	5-20
August	4-87	12-18
"	11-85	19-16
"	18-83	26-14
"	25-81	3-12
September	1-79	10-10
"	8-77	17-08
"	15-75	24-06
"	22-74	31-04
"	29-72	7-02

1892.	January	5-45
"	12-43	12-43
"	19-41	19-41
"	26-39	26-39
February	2-37	2-37
"	9-35	9-35
"	16-33	16-33
"	23-31	23-31
March	1-29	1-29
"	8-27	8-27
"	15-25	15-25
"	23-24	23-24
"	30-22	30-22
April	5-20	5-20
"	12-18	12-18
"	19-16	19-16
"	26-14	26-14
May	3-12	3-12
"	10-10	10-10
"	17-08	17-08
"	24-06	24-06
June	31-04	31-04
"	7-02	7-02

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

DEAR FRIENDS:—The death of Col. Polk makes it necessary that the affairs of his estate be settled. We can no longer look to him for any income to help in dull seasons to pay the bills of *THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER*, but on the other hand we must settle up some large accounts we owe, and settle them at once, too, or have trouble and extra expense. Not only are there accounts against *THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER* that must be met, but there are also other bills, and quite large ones, too, which we have to meet. Now if our subscribers will be as faithful to us as we have been and expect to continue to be to them, we will be able in a very short time to get all these matters settled and go right on battling for the people. We did not think we would make any urgent call upon our subscribers to pay up back dues and renew until later in the fall, but this necessity is now laid upon us, and we feel confident the good brethren will not lay this paper down and neglect and forget our present needs. We have prepared a table above which shows the date of each issue of the paper since Jan. 1, 1891, and up to June 11, 1892, the date of Col. Polk's death. Your label may not contain one of these dates, but it may contain a date falling in this period embraced in the table. If so, you owe us something, and to find the amount look on the table for the date on your label, or the date preceding the date on your label, and opposite this date will be the figures showing the exact amount you were due *THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER* when Col. Polk died. These little amounts due us, if all paid in at once, will help us straighten out all our pressing obligations that promise us trouble if not settled at once.
 Brother and friend, this statement of the case is before you, and though it may be hard for you to raise a dollar or two dollars, or even a smaller amount now, will it not be much easier for you to do it than for us to lose \$4,000.00 or \$5,000.00 on account of your failure? If you find the amount you owe is less than \$1.00, send \$1.00 before August 20th, 1892, and we will enter you up a year and an extra month. If it is more than \$1.00 and less than \$2.00 you owe, send \$2.00 and we will enter you up two years and two months extra. Send us not only your own renewal, but get up a club and send along with it. You can do much good in your community by circulating this paper. In writing us always give the amount sent, and the name of the postoffice to which your paper is going, and your own name plainly written. Let us hear from you at once, please.
 Yours,
 J. W. DENMARK,
 Business Manager.

HOW TO UTILIZE THE SURPLUS GRAPE CROP.

[A paper read before the Wake County Horticultural Society, July 19, by Gerald McCarthy, N. C. Experiment Station.]
 The grape crop this year promises to be everywhere an extraordinary one. The general failure of the peach and plum crops, caused by the severe late frosts of spring, will undoubtedly increase the demand for grapes, but should the present promise of the crop hold out there is likely to be a glut which may render it unprofitable to ship from this section. In any case there will be a large quantity of unsaleable fruit caused by the rotting of parts of clusters which are thereby spoiled for sale as table fruit. How to utilize this unsaleable fruit is a question of considerable importance to our vineyardists.
 Unsaleable table grapes may be utilized in either of the following ways:
 1. Made into sterilized unfermented "wine."
 2. Made into fermented wine.
 3. Made into brandy or vinegar.

4. Made into grape syrup or jelly.

5. Made into dried fruit.
 There is everywhere a good local demand for unfermented grape juice for sacramental and pharmaceutical uses. If a thoroughly good and wholesome article were put on the market in quantities large enough to create a taste for it for table use, there would be an almost unlimited demand.
 To make sound, unfermented grape juice that will keep well, requires careful manipulation and the most fastidious attention to cleanliness during the process. The juice as soon as expressed should be strained through two folds of unbleached muslin and then run at once into a double jacketed, covered kettle and heated to 180 deg. F, at which temperature it must be held for twenty to thirty minutes. It should then be removed from fire and allowed to stand closely covered for twenty-four hours.
 At the end of this time return to the kettle and reheat to 180 deg. F, for half hour, then strain through a thick, clean, white woollen cloth into the bottles in which it is to be marketed. If more convenient, the juice may be run from the strainer into large glass carboys or air-tigs, holding not more than five gallons. These must be previously disinfected by boiling water and should be as hot as the juice is when ready to be filled. The vessels, whether large or small, must be filled until the juice begins to run out at the opening, and then corked tightly and the cork or bung covered with wax or rosin to make it air-tight. If a wooden vessel is used to store the juice it should be thoroughly varnished on the outside to make it air-proof. If the juice is run at once into small bottles no further manipulation is required. If it is temporarily stored in large vessels, when wanted for market or consumption it must be once more heated to 180 deg. F, and strained through woollen cloth into the bottles. When the storage vessel is opened the entire contents must be removed at once. If allowed to remain twenty four hours in a partly filled vessel the juice will begin to ferment. This fermentation may be stopped at any time by heating the juice to 180 deg. F, but the character of the liquid as "unfermented wine" is lost and cannot be recovered. It is of the utmost importance that the juice be heated to 180 deg. F, and neither less nor more. If heated above 180 deg. F, the albumen of the juice will coagulate and greatly deteriorate the nutritive properties and the taste of the juice will be quite spoiled.
 If heated to less than 180 deg. F, the germs of the ferment microbe will not be killed, and the juice will soon begin to ferment. To ensure the proper temperature in the kettle a glass dairy thermometer, costing about 90 cents, should be inserted through a hole in the cover and allowed to float on the juice. Such a thermometer can be bought of any dealer in dairy supplies or of Eimer & Amend, 305 Third Avenue, New York. In this matter guesswork will not do. Never, under any circumstances, add Sulphur, sulphate of lime, soda or any other preservative to the juice. Sugar is unnecessary and should not be added unless the grapes are unripe.
 The manufacture of a wholesome fermented wine is hardly possible where one works upon a small quantity of culled or surplus fruit.
 Good wine can be made only from good, selected fruit and by one who has had considerable experience. There is no market for poor wine. Most of the so called wine made for home use is really a cordial, loaded down with sugar and frequently fortified with raw corn or potato spirit. Such liquid is neither palatable nor wholesome. Our Southern grapes are naturally over rich in sugar, and even without the addition of sugar; hence when fermented dead ripe, the wine is apt to lack the wholesome acid of clarets, and contains a heavy percentage of alcohol. The endeavor should be to decrease the percentage of alcohol by harvesting the grapes before dead ripe and allowing the must to ferment on the pomace not more than twenty-four hours. For white wine the must shouldn't ferment on the pomace at all.
 The juice should be drawn off the pomace into clean barrels or tubs, and left to ferment for 10 to 12 days in a dark cellar where the temperature does not raise above 60 deg. F. After this fermentation the wine must be carefully drawn off the lees into well-scalded barrels and tightly bunged. The bung should have a hole, through which passes a glass rod whose outside end is bent down and dips into a cup of water. This water must be frequently changed and the cup always kept full. This permits the carbonic acid to escape from the cask, but prevents the access of air. After bubbles have ceased to appear in the cup of water fermentation has ceased, and we have a dry wine. It may now be "fined" with isinglass or white of an egg and drawn off in bottles for sale. Never add sugar to such wine, nor sulphur, nor soda, nor any preservative substance whatever. Such additions render the wine unwholesome. Usually Southern wines are not fit to drink until at least two years old, and they improve with age.
 It is calculated that 44 gallons of strained grape juice; will make one gallon of proof brandy, and for brandy there is always a market. The expenses of installing a 12 gallon copper still is about \$100, of which sum the government gets \$40 as tax on still and worm. The regulations of the Internal Revenue office are so vexatious that it will not be worth the trouble to set up a small still. Those who wish to work up their surplus fruit into brandy had

better sell to some distiller or get him to work it on shares. There are 12 registered distilleries in Wake county of which three are located in Raleigh. These are run by the following persons: L. D. Stephenson, R. C. Branch, Barnabas Jones.
 It will hardly pay to make grape vinegar as most of the vinegar used now is made from apples or distilled from wood and sold at prices with which the honest grape grower can not compete. For home use a wholesome article can be made by allowing the grape juice to ferment on the pomace for ten days, then draw it off into clean barrels and let stand unbunged until strong enough.
 Grape juice may be evaporated into syrup or jelly. The grape growers of California are beginning to work up a portion of their crop this way. But a first class article can not be made without the use of a vacuum pan such as is used for condensing milk because as already stated if the juice is heated above 180 deg. F, its taste and nutritive properties are injured. Still a fairly good and wholesome article for home use may be made by evaporating the juice in a double boiler or in a thick porcelain lined kettle.

Our American grapes do not dry into raisins like some varieties of the European grape. Raisins are now so cheap that there is no market for dried grapes. Still an entirely wholesome article can be made for home use by drying ripe grapes on screens or in evaporating such as the Champion of which there are several sizes suitable for family use sold for small sums. For information about these apply to the State Business Agent of the Alliance.
 A few remarks on fall treatment of the vineyard may not be out of place.
 Do not imagine that after the grape harvest is over for the season the vineyard requires no further care. If the vineyard is given over to weeds and noxious fungi the vines will not fully mature their new wood nor develop the buds for next year's fruitage. If fungi cause a premature fall of the leaves the health of the vine and the ensuing crop is sure to suffer. As soon as the crop is out of the way it will pay so go through the vineyard and remove and burn all withered and rotten fruit which clings to the vines and then spray with the Bordeaux molasses mixture for which the formula is given in Bulletin 84 of the North Carolina Experiment Station. This Bulletin can be had gratis by applying to the Director of the Station at Raleigh.
 When frost causes the leaves to fall carefully rake them up and burn them. Burn also the prunings and thus destroy the winter spores of the disease-producing fungi with which they are infested. By this means the danger of infecting the growth next year will be greatly lessened. A stitch in time (now) will save nine (in the spring).
 The prudent vineyardist should endeavor to bring his land up to the point of maximum production. There are three chemical substances required to produce a luxuriant growth of the vine. These are potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen. The first two can be supplied only in commercial fertilizer and stable manure. Nitrogen can be taken from the inexhaustible store in the atmosphere by means of the cooperation of leguminous plants, such as the cow-pea, winter vetch and crimson clover.
 Our red upland soils are especially deficient in phosphoric acid, and if ever cropped in tobacco are certain to lack potash. The most economical way to bring up such land is to use potash and phosphates to ensure a luxuriant growth of peas, vetches or clover, and turn this growth under. It is now—July 20—too late in the season to sow cow-peas, but vetches and clover may be sown at any time during August. The ground should be plowed and about 100 pounds of muriate of potash or 400 pounds of kanite and 200 to 400 pounds of phosphate or bone meal harrowed in. Then broadcast fifteen pounds of crimson clover or thirty pounds of winter vetch per acre. Cover the clover lightly with a bush; cover the vetch with a slant tooth harrow. Where the land is rather light and dry the clover will do well; where the land is heavy and inclined to be moist the winter vetch will be better. In this latitude either crop will grow well all winter and furnish a heavy growth to turn under in April next. Let every vineyardist try this plan—the investment will pay him well.

BEAUFORT COUNTY RESOLUTIONS.

At a regular meeting of the Beaufort County Alliance, held July 14th, 1892, at Edwards' Mills, the following resolutions of respect were passed:
 WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from us our beloved and trusted leader, Col. L. L. Polk, President of the N. F. A. and I. U. Therefore be it
Resolved, by the Beaufort County Alliance, that in the death of Bro. Polk, the Alliance has sustained a loss not easily repaired, and the country one of its purest citizens and ablest advocates of reform.
 2. That we hereby tender our sympathy to the bereaved family and earnestly hope that their loss is his eternal gain.
 3. That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Beaufort County Alliance, and a copy be sent to *THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER* for publication. All reform papers please copy.
 BURTON STILLEY,
 WM. M. BUTT,
 J. R. CALLOWAY,
 Committee.

POLITICAL PLATFORMS.

A Series of Interesting Documents.

Milestones in the Development of Political Parties Since the Organization of the Government.
 DEMOCRATIC, NEW YORK, JULY 4TH, 1868.

The Democratic party, in national convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism, and discriminating justice of the people, standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the government and the guarantee of the liberties of the citizen and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled, for all time to come, by the war or the voluntary action of the Southern States in constitutional conventions assembled, and never to be revived or re-agitated, do, with the return of peace, demand
 1. Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, under the Constitution, and of civil government to the American people.
 2. Amnesty for all past political offenses and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens.
 3. Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable—all moneys drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the government, economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment; and where the obligations of the government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and in justice, to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.
 4. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including government bonds and other government securities.
 5. One currency for the government and the people, the laborer and the officeholder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder.
 6. Economy in the administration of the government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy, simplification of the system and discontinuance of inquisitorial modes of assessing and collecting internal revenue; that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened, and the credit of the government and the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into national forces in time of peace and a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufacturers, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon, and best promote and encourage, the great industrial interests of the country.
 7. Reform of abuses in the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from office, the abrogation of useful offices, the restoration of rightful authority to, and the independence of, the executive and judicial departments of the government; the subordination of the military to the civil power, to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword way cease.
 8. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens, at home and abroad; the assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign powers, and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty, and individual rights; and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crimes committed beyond their jurisdiction. In demanding these measures and reforms, we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career. After the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both Houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintenance of the government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution, it has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge which alone was rallied that noble volunteer army which carried our flag to victory. Instead of restoring the Union it has, so far as in its power, dissolved it, and subjected ten States, in time of profound peace, to military despotism and negro supremacy. It has nullified the right of trial by jury; it has abolished the *habeas corpus*, that most sacred writ of liberty; it has overthrown the freedom of speech and press; it has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trials and secret star chamber inquiries for the constitutional tribunals; it has disregarded, in time of peace, the right of the people to be free from searches and seizures; it has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters, without any specific charge or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law. It has converted the American Capitol into a bastille; it has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy in Europe would now dare to resort. It has established the right of appeal to the supreme judicial tribunals, and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution, while

the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies, merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and fraudulent charges preferred against the President. His corruption and extravagance have exceeded any thing known in history, and by its frauds and monopolies, it has nearly doubled the burden of the debt created by the war. It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment, even of his own cabinet. Under its repeated assaults, the pillars of the government are rocking on its base; and should it succeed in November next, and inaugurate its President, we will meet, as a subjected and conquered people, amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution.

And we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British crown the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated, and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State, respectively; and that any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with its exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and, if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single, centralized, and consolidated government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established instead of a Federal Union of co equal States. And that we regard the construction acts (so called) of Congress as usurpations and unconstitutional, revolutionary and void.

That our soldiers and sailors, who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.
 That the public lands should be distributed as widely as possible among the people, and should be disposed of either under the pre-emption of homestead lands or sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants, at the minimum price established by the government. When grants of public lands may be allowed, necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sale of such lands, and not the lands themselves, should be so applied.
 That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, in exercising the power of his office in resisting the aggressions of Congress upon the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people; and, on behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard.
 Upon this platform the Democratic party appeals to every patriot, including all the conservative element and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people, and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such, co-operating with us, as friends and brethren.
Resolved, That this convention sympathizes cordially with the workmen of the United States in their efforts to protect the rights and interests of the laboring classes of the country.
 2. That the thanks of the convention are tendered to Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, for the justice, dignity, and impartiality with which he presided over the court of impeachment on the trial of Andrew Johnson.
 [TO BE CONTINUED.]

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions adopted by Kennebec Star Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, No. 3:
 WHEREAS, It has pleased our great Supreme Ruler to call from among us our beloved, honest and able leader, L. L. Polk; therefore be it
Resolved, That we as Alliance members express on this occasion our regret for the great loss to his family, the sympathy we have for them in their great trial and the loss our brotherhood must sustain, being deprived of so able, honest and active a chief, and that it is recommended by this Alliance that the brotherhood of America erect a monument expressive of the love they have for him and his and the honest, self-sacrificing deeds in our cause.
 A. E. FISHER, Sec'y.

ADVERTISERS, READ THIS.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 18, 1892.
 Mr. J. W. Denmark, Business Manager Progressive Farmer:
 DEAR SIR:—We recently ran for a short time an advertisement in *THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER*, and we ran at the same time the same advertisement in four other leading papers in the State, and we write to say that we received ten replies from the one in your paper to every one received from all the other papers combined.
 Yours truly,
 EDWARDS & BROUGHTON.
 The Progressive Farmer from now until Nov. 15th for 25 Cents Make up your Clubs.