

Carolina Watchman.

J. L. RAMSEY, Editor and Prop.

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The WATCHMAN is organ of the Alliance in the 5th and 7th Congressional Districts.

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THURSDAY, JAN. 7, 1892.

On a capital of only \$22,000 the Kansas Alliance Exchange did a business of \$1,215,340 during 1891.

The Ocala platform is the best Jeffersonian democracy that has been produced since the days of Jefferson.

There has been less drunkenness in North Carolina this winter than was ever known. This is a good sign.

When the cities and towns outgrow the country there is something out of shape. Let all go along together.

JOHN SHERMAN was yesterday re-elected Senator from Ohio on the first ballot. Foraker was hardly "in it."

CONGRESS is in session again. Now will they give the needed relief in time to quiet the unrest among the people?

DOES anyone suppose that the big railroad companies are going to fail with Jay Gould the largest stockholder?

The Kansas State Alliance Benefit Association saved its members three times the cost of the State Alliance last year.

The Mobile Register says there should be no antagonisms and jealousies between agriculture and commerce. That is correct, but there should be no schemes for speculators to rob the people as they often do.

An exchange wants to know why farmers don't talk more farming and less politics. The reason is that they now produce more than they can get a living price for. They want better politics and better prices.

The parties who are paid to lie about the Alliance always tell that it is going down hill in the strongholds. In Kansas, where it has been reported dead for some time, 249 sub-Alliances were organized during 1891.

The Sub-Treasury is like a fire escape. If the building does not take fire it may not be needed, but it is wise to have it. Only a portion of the products need to be stored ordinarily, but when the speculators get too bad, as they now are, the Sub-Treasury would carry us through safely.

THE YEAR 1892.

The new year doesn't present a very bright beginning. But the reasons are nearly all well known. It will not do to sit down and brood over the prospect. The best and only proper way is to try to decrease the causes of hard times. Be men, don't be children.

A story is going the rounds of the press about a man who was refused credit. One of his neighbors got credit and was sold out. The one who was refused went home, made a good crop and is to-day well off. The picture may be colored a little too highly, but it is true all the same. If you go in debt at all, do it sparingly. Buy nothing you can do without, reduce your cotton acreage at least one fourth, plow deep, raise all you can for your table, and the chances are that you will come out better next fall.

HOW THEY WERE ELECTED.

Some of the congressmen elected last year and who are members of the Alliance are claiming that they were elected as Democrats or Republicans and that the Alliance has no say in the matter. This is a right strong argument. But there is danger that they are too full of old partisanship. If our memory is not at fault these Alliance representatives were elected because they were supposed to be ready to advocate reform measures earnestly and persistently without being influenced by party methods. They took the places of men who were accused of doing more for the party than for the people. We wonder if it has ever occurred to them that when they got tied up in party caucus and yield to party influence that they are in the same boots occupied by their predecessors and that they are likely to be held to strict account for their doings just as the former representatives were. Our people will not stand much more foolishness.

MONEY CIRCULATION PROBLEM.

There are all manner of schemes before Congress to swell the volume of currency. It is very evident that the national bank note system will not meet the wants of the case. There is no elasticity to it, and the diminishing bonded debt removes its capacity to keep pace with commerce, says the Mobile, Ala., Register. Horace White and ex-Comptroller H. W. Cannon discuss in the December Forum Mr. Harter's plan for a permanent bank system. Both consider a revival of State bank notes to be deplored, and so both agree that a system of bank circulating issues must be national in scope and under supervision of the general government. Mr. Harter's distinctive device of having such circulation secured by State, county, municipal and railroad bonds, carefully selected under uniform rules, is not heartily endorsed by either. State bonds, says Mr. White, should be excluded because a State cannot be sued in case of default, and no secretary of the treasury would venture to assail the credit of a State by discriminating against its securities. Mr. Cannon agrees, and would also rule out county and city bonds, from the ease with which their value might be changed by local statutory regulations. And while Mr. White accepts railroad bonds as offering, under close restriction, a fairly safe and abundant supply of security, Mr. Cannon regards them as even more unsafe than the other kinds of bonds, and he is, moreover, impressed with the lack of any limit which the plan offers to the volume of currency.

Both of these authorities finally land where most of the other debaters of the question bring up—that where the people become convinced that the use of bank notes as money is for the best interests of the country (which, in Mr. Cannon's opinion, is not now the case), the national bank act can be amended so as to permit the issue of notes up to a certain percentage of the capital, such notes to constitute a first lien on the bank's assets, and to be further secured by a common safety fund accumulated from a tax on circulation.

In this entire discussion it is strange that so little respect is paid to State bonds as a basis for banking. What better security would the people of Alabama want for bank notes than the eleven millions of dollars of State bonds? If it is said that the notes of the State bank would not circulate as far outside of the State, the answer is that the solvency of the bonds would soon establish the value of the notes, and there is no good reason for supposing that they would not fill a useful place in the money circulation. It is hardly worth while, however, as yet to discuss the value of State bonds of issue. The national banks stand in the way, and the States will be excluded from using their rightful power to inaugurate banking systems. We have State laws permitting and regulating State banks, but those laws have been nullified by Congress. In the interest of what was once a war necessity, the State banks have been taxed out of existence. The first step for Congress to take is to permit the States to exercise their sovereign right to have State banks of issue. Of course New York will object, as local banks with local circulation encourage direct exportation and importation. An Alabama bank system would tend to build up a Wall street in Mobile, and hence New York and the East will object to anything that tends to assert our independence of the eastern metropolis. But in spite of the methods of New York city it might be well for Congress to consider whether the \$200,000,000 of State bonds of the cotton States, half of which are held by our own people, may not safely be made a basis for a bank circulation.

You want a picture of the national officers of the Alliance. Send \$1.00 and get the Progressive Farmer and the Watchman and picture.

TIME FOR A CHANGE.

Most of the people who urge against reforms are rather behind the times. Sixty years ago we rode in old stage coaches, went horseback or walked. To-day we are whirled along by steam power. Sixty years ago and less the spinning wheel filled the place of the present factory machinery. The change has been wonderful. During all this time nine-tenths of the people have stood awe-struck, as it were, watching the rapid transformation. Silently, but rapidly, the chains of industrial and capitalistic slavery have been forged. The political tendency has been to concentrate capital. The press and public speakers have either been misled or have advocated things that only tended to perpetuate and consolidate the forces of the money power. To-day we are "in the soup." Radical reform measures only will do the great work to be done.

OFFICIAL.

To the Brotherhood of the National Farmers' Alliance & Industrial Union.

We believe that the great principles upon which the demands of our order are based are correct. We believe that these principles are founded in equity and justice. We believe their recognition and adoption in our governmental policy would conserve the highest interests of the public weal. We believe that the just equipoise between the great industries of our country, which is absolutely essential to our existence as a free people, has been destroyed. We believe that the political power and wealth of the country are being appropriated and absorbed, through discriminating and vicious legislation, by the few, to the detriment and ruin of the many. We believe that as a people we are fast drifting away from the landmarks of the fathers of the republic.

Prompted by these painful convictions, we have solemnly appealed to the sense of justice and patriotism of the American people. Ignoring past party differences, men of all sections and of all shades of political opinion, have magnanimously and patriotically aligned themselves under the Alliance banner and espoused a common cause—the cause of a common country, the cause of humanity and of justice. We expected opposition, persistent, bitter and powerful opposition. We expected that every expedient that could be devised for demoralizing and dividing us would be employed. We expected that the formidable evils against which we had entered battle would intrench and fortify behind party lines and employ the machinery and engineering of party power against us. We expected that our righteous demand for an open field and an equal chance in the race of life would be ignored and spurned. We expected that our earnest plea for justice would not be weighed in the scale of reason nor met with fair and manly argument, but that we would be ridiculed, maligned and persistently misrepresented. In all this we have not been disappointed.

Now what is our duty as Alliance men? Plainly, it is to stand loyally and manfully by our principles, vote for no man nor party who opposes our principles, extend the hand of friendship and fellowship to any man or party who favors our principles. Place principles above parties. Place masses above men. Place country above section. Place love of home, of family, above the illusive and treacherous rewards of party service. Place right above wrong.

Let duty—the grandest word ever uttered in the dialect of mortal tongue—duty to God, duty to country, duty to home and family, be the standard of our action in all things. Let us be diligent and faithful in all our duties as Alliance men. Keep up and strengthen the organization. Discourage the wavering, strengthen the weak and confirm the strong. Continue to educate the people in the great principles of justice, equity and truth. The crucial test of our manhood and our loyalty to principle is upon us. Stupendous efforts will be made by our enemies to disrupt the campaign of 1892 as to disrupt and destroy our organization. Appeals to sectional pride or prejudice will be made. Let us answer that our order knows no North, no South, no East, no West. The disaffection or disloyalty of an occasional traitor in our ranks will be urged as evidence of decay. Let us answer that no human organization that ever had an existence was exempt from these. Party fealty and party spirit will be invoked to force an abandonment of our principles. Let us answer that we will stand by that party that will stand by us, and that we are not so blind as to look for relief at the hand of any political party that opposes our principles and seeks to destroy our organization. Weakness in members, and our disorganized condition as a political factor, will be paraded to prove our helplessness. Let us answer that the old Saxon spirit and courage which met this same base argument in two of the mightiest revolutions of modern times, and gave to the world this great country, has not yet died out in the hearts of the American people.

Corporate power, centralized capital, and all their allied forces, will be held up in formidable array to intimidate us. Relying on the justice of our cause, the invincible power of right and the favor of God, let us meet them with the only weapons left us—manhood and ballots. "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none," is all we ask. A just and honorable people would ask for nothing more. A just and honorable people would be content with nothing less. Be not deceived by plausible devices involving a compromise of principles, or a betrayal of the high purposes of our order. Beware of gift-bearing Greeks.

Fraternally, I. L. POLK, President N. F. A. and I. U. Reform press please copy.

Why don't the smart Alex sail into the different secret societies and say that their officers are a set of rascals and are swindling the members? Because these societies are composed of men who would not submit to such slander. Yet the members of the Alliance take it all and then ask for more. They are too good natured.

The Louisiana Lottery is an evidence of how large some rascally concerns can become and how members of churches and supposed honest people will aid and abet such things.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

PUT THIS IN YOUR PIPE.

Plain Facts and Sharp, Pithy Sayings from Reform Papers.

The democratic party must be for or against the people's money, and there must be no straddle. The people are tired of foolishness.—Nashville Toller.

Not a vote was cast against the demands at the Indianapolis meeting and yet a lying press tells you the Alliance is splitting on the Sub-Treasury plan.—Rural Home.

Are you poor and needy? Let everything else go, but hold to your character, to your manhood. Be not a slave, a suppliant to any man or corporation.—Rural Home.

If the Alliance did not seek to protect the homes of America from spoilsmen there would not be so many unscrupulous measures put into operation for the purpose of destroying it.—The Truth.

Whenever you find a man or paper hurrahing for Cleveland or Harrison, if you will examine closely you will find that they are wearing a "gold bug" collar around their neck.—Ocala Banner.

So long as the Alliance will meekly suggest it is well enough, but when it demands it becomes ridiculous. The farmer has a right to organize, but must not have a motive in organization.—Nashville Toller.

You say you want to see reform. Why not work with those who also want correction of abuse to accomplish it? Will you work with Wall street because all reformers do not accept your opinion on some minor issue?—The Truth.

A stereotyped expression of old party papers is, "The Alliance is losing ground." The Western Advocate of Hankato, Jewell county, thinks it is true and cites 144 foreclosures cases at the last term of court in that county. Right smart loss of ground in that batch of Shylock grists.

With over \$1,000,000 due the government from the Pacific roads, and which should have been paid long ago, or the roads taken by the government, President Harrison recommends in his message another \$1,000,000 loan in the shape of a guarantee of the Nicaragua canal bonds.—Alliance Tribune.

The Sub-Treasury plan was unanimously endorsed by the National Alliance at Indianapolis, and yet the great city papers who furnish us with so much accurate misinformation about the Alliance, have unanimously declared that we are hopelessly divided on that question.—Peninsula Farmer.

Let every farmer and mechanic understand that the further contraction of the currency means a further reduction of the price of the fruits of their toil. When money is plenty labor and products are high; when money is scarce all prices are low. Contraction of the currency lowers everything except taxes.—Ocala Banner.

Hall and McAllister, the emissaries of monopoly, turned up at Indianapolis and "blow" the Supreme Council which disclaimed their pretensions. They flew off to Memphis, Tennessee, and made a call for an anti-Alliance convention to be held there in December. This will be their third, and we predict dying, effort to disrupt the Alliance. The way of the transgressor is hard.—Ocala Banner.

To any one who has been long engaged in the field of reform, the cry of the old party press that the Farmers' Alliance has "gone to smash" has a very familiar sound. It has been heard before, and doubtless will be again while men are bound and blinded by ignorance and selfishness. Never you fear, old hoodlums, you will soon wake up to the fact that our order is neither weak nor cowardly.—Pacific Union.

The Two Parties.

Almost every day we read of somebody saying he is a "Jeffersonian Democrat" or a "Lincolnan Republican." If you are the slave of either of these statermen in principle and practice you are all right as a citizen and as a partisan. But how many of the leading men of either party follow the teachings and practice of the illustrious men of days gone by? Do you suppose that either Jefferson or Lincoln would recognize the party platforms of to-day? Read what a few statesmen have said:

Andrew Jackson said in his farewell address while criticizing the national bank: "It openly claimed the power of regulating the currency throughout the United States. In other words, it asserted (and undoubtedly possessed) the power to make money plenty or scarce at its pleasure."

O. P. Morton: "There is gathered around the capital of this nation a gang of pirates who thundered successfully at the doors until they have driven this government into the most preposterous acts of bad faith and legalized robbery that ever oppressed a free nation since the dawn of history."

Thomas Jefferson: "I sincerely believe with you that banks are more dangerous than standing armies. Put down the banks, and if this country cannot be carried through the longest war against her most powerful enemy without loading us with perpetual debt, I know nothing of my countrymen."

Salmon P. Chase: "My agency in procuring the passage of the national banking act was the greatest financial mistake of my life. It has built up a monopoly that effects every interest in the country. It should be repealed. But before this can be accomplished, the people will be arrayed on one side and the banks on the other in a contest such as we have never seen in this country."

Abraham Lincoln: "Monarchy is

sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the powers of the people. It would be scarcely justified were I to omit exercising a warning voice against retreating to despotism. It is the effort to place capital above labor in the structure of the government. I bid the laboring people beware of surrendering a power which they now possess, and when surrendered their liberty will be lost." John C. Calhoun: "Place the money power in the hands of a combination of a few individuals and they by expanding or contracting the currency may raise or sink prices at pleasure, and by purchasing when at the greatest depression and selling when at the greatest elevation, may command the whole property and industry of the whole community. The banking system concentrates and places this power in the hands of those who control it. Never was an engine invented better calculated to place the destinies of the many in the hands of the few."

Abraham Lincoln said in 1865: "Yes, we can all congratulate ourselves that this cruel war is drawing to a close. It has cost a vast amount of treasure and blood. The best blood of the flower of American youth has been freely offered upon our country's altar that the nation might live. It has indeed been a trying hour for the republic, but I see in the near future a crisis arising which unnerve me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of war, corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic is destroyed. I feel at this time more anxious for the safety of my country than ever before even in the midst of war. God grant that my fears may prove groundless." [If these men were living to-day they would be in the Alliance movement and they wouldn't advise the people to wait till judgment day before they do something.—Editor.]



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General :: Directory.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT. Clerk Superior Court, W G Watson. Sheriff, Jas M Monroe. Register of Deeds, H N Woodson. Treasurer, J Saml McCubbins. Surveyor, B C Arcey. Coroner, D A Atwell. Commissioners, W L Kluttz, chairman, Dr L W Coleman, Cornelius Kestler, J A Stewart and I F Patterson. Sup't Public Schools, R G Kizer. Sup't of Health, Dr J J Summrell. Overseer of Poor, A M Brown.

TOWN.

Mayor, T C Linn. Clerk, D R Julian. Treasurer, J H Foust. Police, G H Shaver chief, J F Pace, C W Pool, R M Barringer. Commissioners—North ward, C F Atwell, D M Miller; South ward, D R Julian, N B McCanless; East ward, T A Conghour, Jno Moyle; West ward, R J Holmes, H T Trantham.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—Services every Sunday at 11 a m and 6 30 p m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 6 30 p m. Rev Dr. W H Leith pastor. Sunday school every Sunday afternoon at 6 o'clock. J W Mauney, sup't. Presbyterian—Services every Sunday at 11 a m and 8 30 p m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 8 30 p m. Rev J Rumpke, D D, pastor. Sunday school every Sunday afternoon at 4 p m. J Rumpke, sup't. Lutheran—Services every Sunday at 11 a m and 7 p m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7 p m. Rev Chas B King, pastor. Sunday school every Sunday afternoon at 3 p m. R G Kizer, sup't. Episcopal—Services every Sunday at 11 a m and 6 30 p m and Wednesday at 6 30 p m. Rev F J Murdoch, rector. Sunday school every Sunday afternoon at 3 p m. sup't. Baptist—Services every Sunday morning and night. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Rev N S Jones, pastor. Sunday school every Sunday at 9 1/2 a m. N S Jones, sup't. Catholic—Services every third Sunday at 10 1/2 a m and 7 1/2 p m. Rev Father Joseph, pastor. Sunday school every Sunday at 10 a m. Y M C A—Devotional services at Hall every Sunday at 4 30 p m. Business meeting first Thursday night in every month. I H Foust, pres't.

LODGES.

Fulton Lodge No 99 A F & A M, meets every first and third Friday night in each month. E B Neave, W M. Salisbury Lodge, No 24, K of P, meets every Tuesday night. A H Boyden, C C Salisbury Lodge, No 775, K of H, meets every 1st and 3rd Monday night in each month. C T Bernhardt, Dictator. Salisbury Council, No 272, Royal Arcanum, meets every 2d and 4th Monday night in each month. R G Kizer, Regent.

POST OFFICE.

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KERR CRAIGE, LEE S. OVERMAN, Assignees. December 10th, 1891.