

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.

The WATCHMAN has 50 per cent more circulation than any paper published in Salisbury.

THURSDAY, JAN. 14, 1892.

The Sub-Treasury is the hub. All the other Alliance demands are spokes.

Are you going to sit still until monopoly binds you fast, or will you arouse yourself?

The government belongs to the people. Hence they should have a say as to how the money part is managed.

A reduction of 20 per cent in the cotton acreage has been suggested. That is none too much and may not be enough.

The Western Advocate comes forward with the statement that "G. O. P." means "Gigantic Old Procrastinators." What we want to know is what "D. O. P." means.

It is said that a son-in-law of Dr. Koch has discovered the germs of la grippe. It is to be hoped that it will pan out better than his distinguished father-in-law's famous discovery.

The Southern Alliance Farmer says the farmers of Georgia oppose the appropriation to the World's Fair. They feel too poor to be taxed. We think they ought to be willing for a reasonable appropriation, but there is no need of Georgia spending \$100,000 on that circus.

We learn that Mecklenburg county has adopted the Watchman as its organ. We are proud of this endorsement. The descendants of the first signers of the Declaration of Independence are chips off the old blocks. We rise simply to express our thanks. Further announcements will be made later.

SENATOR PLUMB'S SUCCESSOR.

The governor of Kansas has disregarded the request of the Alliance in that State to convene the legislature so as to elect Plumb's successor in that way.

Ex-Congressman Perkins, the man appointed, was a member of the "Billion Dollar Congress" and was defeated last year. As a reward the governor has appointed him when the people went to the polls in 1890 and said they wanted him to stay at home. The people's wishes are not to be regarded, it seems.

We have had some cases of this kind down this way, but we don't believe the people are going to submit to much more of it. The proper thing now is for the people of Kansas to meet both Perkins and the governor this fall.

HAS HE DISCLAIMED YET?

Bro. Dowd, of the Mecklenburg Times, which raised such a racket about the Third party some weeks ago, says he has already disclaimed the existence of it. We have no recollection of any "disclaimer," but the Times says it has "been did," so we guess the Third party boom is over. Like all booms the bottom has fallen out. We hope the Times will not have the nightmare and see snakes and other vermin any more. It is certain that if a Third party was in existence it would have a stormy life for the Times and State Chronicle would both be on it with their big feet. Neither of them would know genuine Jeffersonian Democracy if they were to meet it in the road.

AN EXPLANATION NEEDED.

During 1891 a large number of banks failed. Most of them were located in Southern and Western States. It seems that they were affected by the agricultural depression. Yet for two years immense crops of grain and other cereals have been raised in the West. In the South the largest crop of cotton ever raised was produced in 1890. Following these big crops both South and West came the numerous bank and business failures. It is clear that the more our farmers raise the poorer they get and the more failures the country has. Yet there is a lot of people who stand off and say, "the farmers don't work, they are idle and thriftless." Will somebody explain why it is thus? Does it not look like bad advice to have the farmers to work harder when they get worse off and cause more failures every time they make big crops?

BAD STATE OF AFFAIRS.

A reporter on a metropolitan paper testified recently that journalists were paid to suppress news that would be damaging to monopoly in its various shapes. Where is the so-called free press of America? In some monarchial countries the powers that be imprison and behead journalists who "speak their honest sentiments." Here it is different. Money answers the purpose.

The Boston Post shows that a number of papers of that city are controlled by a syndicate that dictates what shall and what shall not be published.

This is hard to believe, but when we see how so many papers are conducted; how they suppress truth and smile at wholesale robbery, keep quiet when they should exert their influence promptly and forcibly, we are ready to believe it all.

The fact that they do this is of small consequence from a moral standpoint, for they themselves will suffer the consequences. But the danger of what will follow is appalling. It means corruption is running riot and the end will be terrible. People will not be blinded much longer and then there will be trouble.

Many of the ablest and most influential papers are so conducted that they appear to be all right. But when you read between the lines it shows up. Perhaps not many of the North Carolina papers are under this influence knowingly, but some of them unconsciously, perhaps follow the footsteps of others.

The money and influence that control these papers comes so nice, so quietly that scarcely anyone is aware of it until they are in the powerful clutches. Thus it is that the term "subsidized" can be justly applied to so many newspapers. But don't understand us to mean that all papers are under bad influence. Some of them believe what they preach because they have been taught that it is right. The right way is to read reform papers and keep posted.

WHY IS THE FARMER POORER?

The State Chronicle agrees to give a year's subscription to that paper free to the person sending the best reason for the poverty of the farmers.

It is amusing to read the answers and shows that the fool killer has a big job before him this year. Some few have sent very good answers. Briefly they are about as follows: "He failed to raise supplies;" "the railroads are the cause;" "he is too extravagant;" "he neglects his business;" "went to town too often;" "he is a d-d fool;" "all of them are fools;" "they drink too much whisky;" "they attend to other people's business and neglect their own;" etc., etc.

Now, to the average fool these answers sound smart. But to the man who is not a fool, the man who thinks, all this sounds like the chattering of monkeys. Of course every answer will apply to some person, but in a general way they won't do.

Some farmers are extravagant, but more than nine-tenths of them are far more economical than town people. Some of them drink too much, but we know business and professional men in towns who each drink as much as a whole township of farmers. Some neglect their business and go to town too much, but it is a fact that there is more stuff made than can be sold. Corn, wheat, meat, cotton, cattle, tobacco, everything is piled all over the country. So the man who says the farmers have not worked deliberately lies.

You can find farmers who are guilty of all the things charged against them, but in proportion to numbers you will find many merchants, lawyers, politicians and mechanics who are not anywhere near the top of the ladder. Many of them do not push their business. So this everlasting song about the farmers is silly, and everybody should stop it and use common sense in solving the problem.

J. R. Allen, the originator and founder of the Farmers' Alliance, was born in Tennessee in 1832. His parents removed to Missouri in 1834, and from there to Texas in 1841. He was left an orphan when eleven years old and endured many hardships in his youth. He settled on a farm in Lampasas county, Texas, in 1847. Being a man of broad views, and wide awake, and seeing the condition the laboring classes were in by the oppression of monopoly, he conceived the idea of forming the citizens of his country into an Alliance for mutual protection. September, 1878, he called the citizens together and organized the first Farmers' Alliance in the United States, naming it the Pleasant Valley Alliance, No. 1. The declaration of principles and the constitution being materially the same as that of the order to-day. J. R. Allen now lives on the place where the first Alliance was organized, an old man bent with age, his few locks white as cotton and a sufferer with spinal affections and rheumatism. May he live to see the order which he was instrumental in putting on foot gain the victory over monopoly and oppression.

PUT THIS IN YOUR PIPE.

Plain Facts and Sharp, Pithy Sayings from Reform Papers.

Congress should take the Shylock bull by the horns and break its neck by government loans direct to the people.

Big Springs (Texas) News: The fact that money can be loaned at 20 per cent, is evidence that there is not enough in circulation.

Nashville (Tenn.) Toller: A country was never hurt with an over supply of money. The hurt always comes from contraction or discrimination.

St. Louis (Mo.) Monitor: How long will it take you Alliance brethren to make up your mind that you can afford to vote for your interest?

Malakoff (Tex.) Enterprise: There should be a law making it felony for bankers to fail to report every dollar placed on deposit in their banks.

Nashville (Tenn.) Toller: The Alliance does not blush when it claims the credit of having buried dead issues. It rather smiles with self-laudation.

Albany (Tex.) Newspaper: The man who cannot give an intelligent reason for voting for men or measures, should not be allowed the right of suffrage.

Abilene (Tex.) Sentinel: The farmers should see to it that political fences be constructed of barb-wire in 1892 in order that we may have no political straddlers.

Prescott (Ark.) Tribune: There is not one well defined principle on which either of the two old parties are united, and no man will dare to undertake to show one.

Jefferson (Tex.) Impetuous: Ten thousand asses in Texas are now using their jaw bones in trying to kill the Alliance—but they can't do what Sampson did with only one.

Cisco (Tex.) Round-Up: The sculp law appears to be to West Texas what the pension is to the residents of the wooden nutmeg states—the fattest thing in the land.

St. Louis (Mo.) Monitor: Money is a creature of law and law is a creature of the people; so metal has nothing to do with good money any more than it has to do with law.

K. of L. Journal: The poor man has two articles that the capitalist want, and they are the profits of his labor and his vote. If you give him your vote he will get the other.

Montezuma Record: Because a man refuses to bow to the bosses of the party he is called a traitor. Any man who intimates that the editor of this paper is a traitor, is a gilt edged liar.

Winfield (Kan.) Free Press: There is no fight between city and country toilers. The fight is between united labor and speculators, usurers, trusts and combines. Let labor unite in the contest.

Port Worth (Tex.) Industrial Educator: In the last congress there were 120 bankers, 69 lawyers, 14 merchants, 13 manufacturers, seven doctors, four mechanics and not a single real practical farmer or laborer.

Texas Farm and Ranch: The only way to reform politics is to vote for good men for office. It is a waste of time and effort to try any other method. This is not the opinion of most politicians, but it is true.

Montgomery (Ala.) Alliance Herald: Why send a bale of cotton to Europe to have it converted into cloth and returned for use? Why not make the South the cotton manufacturing as well as the cotton producing section of the world?

Corsicana (Tex.) Truth: The East is the selfish end of the United States. They have laid tribute on the South and West so long that they think those sections belong to them. The democrats and republicans work together for that section.

Vermillion (S. D.) Plain Talk: There will be no free silver bill passed at this session of congress. It would be hazardous to democratic success in 1892. The money sharks of Wall street would refuse to contribute money to the campaign fund.

Southern Mercury: Would you think a country where one-twentieth of one per cent of the population own three-fifths of all the property (including money) could be prosperous? That is the condition of this government to-day.

Topeka (Kan.) American Buyer and Seller: The American seller, on American ships, under the American flag, should be permitted to enter every port in the civilized world, where man or beast can be found to consume American products.

Belton (Tex.) Reporter: Do not blame the poor farmer for endeavoring to understand the difficulties that beset his pathway and trying to find out the safest and safest method of escape. Can a democratic farmer do this and still be a good democrat?

Montezuma Record: Coaxing farmers and laboring men to "keep out of politics" is simply a smooth way of informing them that they ought to let the "other fellows" run the government their own way, no matter how tight the screws of oppression are brought down upon them.

An explosion occurred in a coal mine near McAllister, Ill., on January 7th, in which two hundred men are reported to have been killed. The miners were mostly Norwegians, Swedes and Italians.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Gorman's Doom—Alliance Resolutions—The Chances For Free Silver—Will Chill Apologize—Other Notes.—Correspondence of the Watchman.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1892.—The Damon and Pythias arrangement between Senators Hill and Gorman, which began with the swearing in of the former, and which promises to become permanent, is furnishing food for thought to those who are studying the currents of national politics. It requires no special shrewdness to predict that this intimacy bodes no good to the political fortunes of Mr. Cleveland, although the fact has been reiterated with great persistence in certain quarters that Mr. Gorman was in favor of Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Gorman's sentiments toward Mr. Cleveland were too well known here for any such statement to obtain many believers. It is believed that the astute Maryland Senator thinks that "Gorman" would sound well at the head of the democratic ticket, and if he can bring Senator Hill around to the same way of thinking the Gorman boom will at once assume formidable proportions.

Several important Farmers' Alliance conferences have been held here during the last few days. The national conference of State presidents adopted a memorial to Congress setting forth the unsatisfactory conditions of the agricultural interests of the country and asking for remedial legislation, and asking that money be loaned directly to the people at a low rate of interest, and that silver be given all the legal coinage rights possessed by gold. A resolution was also adopted to present the Ocala demands to the national conventions of the republican, democratic and people's parties, and to carefully refrain from committing the Alliance to the support of any of them. As soon as the legislative committee, which is now in session here, decides on the programme a number of Alliance bills will be introduced in Congress.

There is a great big disappointment for somebody concerned somewhere about the much discussed silver question. Either willfully or from ignorance some prominent men are misstating the situation. Not being grieved with prophecy your correspondent will not attempt to say which of those who have made statements are wrong, but it is evident that some of them are. Representative Springer, who occupies the position usually filled by the leader of the majority of the House, says in the most positive language that no free coinage bill will be passed at this session of Congress, and that no amendment to the present silver law will be adopted. On the other hand the National Silver Executive committee, which has just issued an address to the country and to Congress in favor of free coinage, say that the passage of the free coinage bill at this session is an assured fact. Senators Mitchell, of Oregon, and Wolcott, of Colorado, both republicans and both free silver men, express the belief that the House will pass a free coinage bill and they are both certain that it will pass the Senate.

The successful inventors of the country have been trying for years to get legal protection from Congress, and at last there seems to be a fair prospect for success. Under the present laws the man who willfully and knowingly infringes the successful patent of another cannot be punished for the theft, for such it is. The only redress of the inventor is to bring a suit for damages, and in nearly all of such cases, when the judgment is given, it is found that the rogue has no visible property to satisfy it. The House committee on patents will probably soon report an amendment to the patent laws, making it a criminal offense to knowingly infringe a patent. Then the rogues can be jailed.

The children business is not progressing as rapidly towards a satisfactory end as the administration desires. A gentleman who is in a position to know whereof he speaks says of the situation: "Chill can under all the men she wants, she can hang half of her population if she desires, yet she will be far from satisfying the demands of the United States. She may hold trials from now until dooms day and keep her essential organs busy day and night, but until she tells the government that she recognizes for what has occurred, she has made no recognition." Chill is evidently trying to satisfy this government without making an apology, but she will find that it will not work!

The democratic majority in the House is suffering because of the lack of a recognized leader on the floor of the House. The need is fully recognized, but there is a wide diversity of opinion as to the remedy. It may be that Speaker Crisp, who is rapidly recovering, will be able to solve the problem.

There is no truth in the scandalous rumors concerning Mr. Gorman's health. He is daily attending to his duties, and it would be impossible for a man who was not in good condition, mentally and physically, to handle.

The London Spectator tells of a clergyman who was addressing his children: "Now, children," he said, "I propose to give you on the present occasion an epitome of the life of St. Paul. Perhaps some of you are too young to understand what the word 'epitome' means. 'Epitome,' children, is, in its signification, synonymous with 'synopsis.' Having made this simple and clear explanation to the children, the speaker went on with his story.

Sub-Treasury Plan.

In discussing the constitutionality of the sub-treasury plan an opposition paper makes use of the following extraordinary legal statement:

"First we regard it as unconstitutional, because the constitution nowhere authorizes such a thing. Now just here it is proper to state that some have insisted that we should point out that part of the constitution that the scheme comes in conflict with. We beg to remind such, that a thing doesn't require to be forbidden by the Federal constitution in order to be unconstitutional: it is only required that it cannot be found in the constitution.

If this be true nine-tenths of the laws on the statute books are void. Are rivers and harbors mentioned in the constitution? Are subsidies to railroads and steamships found? Does it say anything about the Nicaragua Canal, pensions to civilians, national expositions, national banks, the purchase of silver, irrigation, geological survey, or expeditions to the north pole? Where in this sacred instrument is found mention of the force bill, demonetization of silver, warehousing whisky, loaning money to the railroads and fairs? The fact is nearly all legislation is at the present time based upon what is not found in the constitution, but its implied powers. Herein lies the trouble.

Tribute of Respect.

LENOIR, N. C., Jan. 2, 1892.

Mr. Editor:—At a regular meeting of the Lenoir Farmers' Sub-Alliance the following resolutions were passed: Since God in his allwise providence has removed our brother, Dr. R. L. Beall, from our midst,

Resolved, That the Lenoir Sub-Alliance has lost in Bro. Beall an efficient member, whose counsel, help and association will be missed by all.

Resolved, That while we mourn his departure, we take the lesson of his life and death to our hearts, and try to emulate the virtues that adorned his life, and endeared him to all who knew him.

Resolved, That we tender to his family our deepest sympathy in this their great bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed in the records of this Alliance, that a copy be sent to the family, and also to the Salisbury Watchman for publication.

P. C. STINSON, Com. G. M. GORFORTH, Secy. A. V. MILLER, Secy. Hickory Mercury please copy.

Gussie: "Don't you think 'The Man Without a Country,' is just as sad as it can be?"

Tessie: "Yes, it's very sad indeed. But I think the country without a man would be a good deal sadder, don't you?"—Boston Post.



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CHURCHES.

Methodist—Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 6 1/2 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 6 1/2 p. m. Rev. Dr. W. J. Leitch pastor.

Sunday school every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. J. W. Manney, sup't. Presbyterian—Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 6:30 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. 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.

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KERR CRAIGE, LEE S. OVERMAN, Assignees

December 10th, 1891.