ALLIANCE DIRECTORY.

National Alliance—L. L. Polk, president, North Carolina; H. L. Loucks, vice president, Dakota; J. H. Turner, secretary-treasurer, Georgia; J. F. Willetts, lecturer, Kansas.

State Alliance—Marion Butler, president, Clinton, N. C.; W. S. Barnes, secretary, Raleigh.

7th Congressional District—Lecturer, A Leazer, Moorsville; President, Col. H. A. Forney, Catawba; V.-Pres., B. P. Penick, Ellenwood; Secretary and Treasurer, J. L. Ramsey, Salisbury.

Rowan County—Jesse Miller, president, Blackmer; M. L. Ritchie, secretary, Saw.

Iredell County—J. M. Parks, president, Statesville; M. B. Ramsey, secretary, Mooresville.

Cabarrus County—A. F. Hileman, president, Concord; Dr. J. S. Lafferty, secretary, Concord.

Davidson County—R. S. Green, president, Jimes; W. A. Lindsay, secretary, Thomasville.

Catawba County—S. T. Wilfong, president, Newton; J. F. Herman, secretary, Newton.

N. C. Reform Press Association.

Officers—J. L. Ramsey, president; Marion Butler, vice-president; W. S. Barnes, secretary.

PAPERS.

Progressive Farmer, State Organ,	Raleigh, N. C.
Caucasian,	Clinton, N. C.
Rural Home,	Wilson, N. C.
Carolina Watchman,	Salisbury, N. C.
Farmers' Advocate,	Tarboro, N. C.
Mountain Home-Journal,	Asheville, N. C.
Alliance Sentinel,	Goldsboro, N. C.
Country Life,	Trinity College, N. C.
Mercury,	Hickory, N. C.
Rattler,	Whittakers, 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 that papers are published in their interest.

What Ails Us?

MR. EDITOR:—When we are sick and send for a physician the first thing he tries to find out is what ails us—what caused our sickness and then prescribes the remedy. Last week last I tried to show what was the cause of our hard times and this week I will try to prescribe some remedies. But some will say if God is leading us out we have nothing to do in the matter. But my brother there is where you are mistaken. God does not help a man who will not help himself. We must do our part and God will do his. There was two things the Israelites had to do before they could be delivered. They had first to wait until their masters bade them go, and they had to prepare themselves for the journey. If the Israelites had tried to deliver themselves by force of arms they would have made a failure, but they quietly submitted until Pharao bade them go. Now we have demanded our political release (through the Alliance demands) and if they are refused, which they no doubt will be time and again, some will be ready to demand them at the point of the bayonet But that will be the greatest mistake of our life. We must wait the slow process of the law and continue knocking until our demands are heard. But whilst I believe that it would help us to have those demands carried out, and whilst I believe it will be done, yet if they were all enacted as laws to-day, we would be found in a deep rut with our wheels almost to the hub and we cannot get out until we take off some of our load and swap off some of our horses and turn off our driver and mount the saddle mule ourselves and then not try to pull square out for fear we brake a wheel, but gradually come out by any byway. What of the load can we spare? I think we could spare the heavy loads of guano we are carrying. I will not go into the statistics to show how heavy it is in the state as it can be done by a more able pen, but will just say that about seventeen or eighteen hundred pounds of every ton is dirt and it is heavy when we pay twenty-five or thirty dollars a ton for it. When every farm has plenty of places on it that cannot be cultivated, it can be utilized and a better fertilizer made, at home, at a nominal cost. But how are we to get it off? Well that is a question that is agitating the mind of many of our farmers to-day. Well, I am with that just like the whiskey. I believe in prohibiting it, by legislation, from being sold, for if it is sold at all you cannot keep some men from using it, and I think if we had that load off, we could get along better, and then swap off some of our white horses (cotton) and dismiss our driver (the merchant) for he has been running us too long, and then we can get out by the help of God and proper driving. But some will say we are in debt and cannot quit cotton. If you were to swallow poison, a sensible physician would not give you poison as an antidote, and it was cotton that poisoned us, and we must get something else as an antidote. But some say our merchants are good clever men and we cannot dispense with them; you are right my brother. All I want is to let them run their business and we run ours; not ask them to run both, as we have been doing in the past. They have furnished the brains and the money and we do all the work. They furnish us with the brick and mortar, but still we make the brick and mortar. But one says we owe the merchant and must raise cotton to pay with, as that is our only money crop. I admit it if you raise it as a surplus. We who are so fortunate as to live in the Piedmont belt of North Carolina, between the Yadkin and Catawba rivers, have the advantage of a good land and as genial a climate as the sun shines upon. It is a climate and soil that will grow almost anything that man or beast can eat, but if we were to raise one crop to the exclusion of all others we would make a failure, but if there is one thing that will not grow to perfection here that thing is cotton, and yet we made it *the* crop, hence the necessity of guano. Now we have not made our soil nor climate, but it was made by One who cannot err, and we have tried to convert it to other uses than for which it was it made, and we have made a signal failure, and the sooner we ge get back to what God intended us to grow the sooner we will get out of the clutches of the money lords. If we would raise our own meat what would it affect us if they make a corner on meat. If we we would raise a sufficient amount of flour for home consumption what would we care for those grain thieves of the North, and after we had planted enough of all the grains &c., for our own use, if we would plant that of our lands that are most suitable for cotton that we could work well and put in our spare time making manures and improving our farms instead of meeting at the country stores and complaining of hard times God would see that we were willing to go and he would cause our lords to say "go."

Now, Mr. Editor, this is no fancy picture, but only what is being done by a few and can be done by us all, and when we ever get out of this old rut of credit, get out of debt which we must do before we can be free, and then have this homestead law repealed and do away with the mortgage business, the morning of our deliverance will begin to dawn.

JESSY GREEN.

Huntersville, N. C., Feb. 8, 1892.

Better Than Husking.

A corngrower of Tompkins county, N. Y., announces that he is entirely done with the tedious process of husking corn, and several neighbors will probably follow his example. He had seven acres of corn, which, when cut and well cured, he hauled to the barn. Four men ran it through a threshing machine, at the rate of about two acres an hour. The shelled grain was thrown on the barn floor, shovelled over a few times during two or three weeks, and then put in bins. The machine carrier was removed, the shredded stalks dropped on the floor and were pitched into a mow. Both horses and cattle now prefer this nicely prepared fodder to the best hay. Apparently, there can be but one possible difficulty in the way of thus treating shock corn every year. There might be a wet fall, when it would not cure well, and the shredded fodder be apt to mould. But this could be obviated, for at threshing time barns are usually empty and the fodder could be spread about in several places, and perhaps some be stacked outside.

But to save handling so much, two teams should draw directly from the field, and pitch or throw by hand to the feeder. A close estimate can be made of the amount of labor required per acre to cut, put up, haul and thresh corn by the new way. One man and team will cut with a reaper and throw in gavels ten acres a day, and four men will set it up in shocks. Three men and two teams will draw the ten acres in a half day, and I will allow five men to thresh it in the same time. This makes nine days work; but for good measure I will call it ten days work for ten acres, just a day to the acre. Now compare this with the tedious process of cutting and husking by hand, handling the grain and fodder many times, and at last running the ears through a hand-sheller, and it will be seen that about seventy-five per cent of the labor is saved. It may be said by some that this cannot be done with so little labor; but the answer is: It has been done right here.—*Dr. Galen Wilson, in New York Tribune.*

The Richmond & Danville Company have compromised their case with Mrs. Little, of Hickory, whose husband, Rev. M. L. Little was killed in the Narrow Guage railroad wreck near this place one year ago. They pay Mrs. Little $6,000 damages. The case of Mrs. Bessie Smyre of Newton, whose husband, engineer John Smyre, was killed on Saluda mountain two years ago has also been compromised for $3,500. In these cases Judge McCorkle, and Son, George McCorkle, appeared for the plaintiffs and Judge Schenck for the railroad.—*Newton Enterprise.*

What is lacking is truth and confidence.

If there were absolute truth on the one hand and absolute confidence on the other, it wouldn't be necessary for the makers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy to back up a plain statement of fact by a $500 guarantee.

They say—"If we can't cure *you* (make it personal, please,) of catarrh in the head, in any form or stage, we'll pay you $500 for your trouble in making the trial."

"An advertising fake," you say.

Funny, isn't it, how some people prefer sickness to health when the remedy is positive and the guarantee *absolute*.

Wise men don't put *money* back of "fakes."

And "faking" doesn't pay.

Magical little granules—those tiny, sugar-coated Pellets of Dr. Pierce—scarcely larger than mustard seeds, yet powerful to cure—active yet mild in operation. The best Liver Pill ever invented. Cure sick headache, dizziness, constipation. One a dose.

The Ever-Present Question.

What is it? It is, "Shall we ever join the Alliance?" Of course you can if you want to, but suppose we don't want to? Then what is the use of quarrelling or quibbling anything about it? The Alliance is a noble organization. It is composed of fair-minded men: men of intelligence, whose honesty and determination cannot be successfully disputed; men who have the welfare of the farmer at heart and are determined to fight for him, though the air be so full of the scandal-monger's bullets as to literally obscure the sun prosperity. Men who are not seeking public plaudits or private preferment; men who have the welfare of the whole agricultural fraternity at heart, and who are in the order for higher motives than the mere gratification of some personal ambition. I say this is the class of men who constitute the great mass of Alliance members as well as the F. M. B. A. These have not been lacerating the candal appendages of their underwear because the Alliance and the F. M. B. A. do not unite, and it is difficult to see why persons who may have little or no connection with either organization should become so suddenly solicitous about the matrimonial union of these organizations.

Besides, this is no time to raise such a rucus about the matter. The publication of windy imaginations can only cause the prejudices of men and tend to drive them farther apart. The Alliance and F. M. B. A. are already co-operating with each other on essential bases in many parts of the country, until you can hardly tell "tother from which" and what is the use of making such a fuss about nothing.

The public is not aware that Pres. Gause and Pres. Polk are lacerating each other's spinal columns in their efforts to get into each other's arms.

Neither do we hear of any great stir the two national secretaries are making on the subject. As to Indiana, both of these innocent youths, Secretaries Prigg and Claypool, are as loving as two ring doves, and it is not generally believed that Bro. Force and myself are playing tom-cat on the back fence and scratching each other's eyes out over the subject.—*C. A. Robinson.*

What Farmers Succeed.

The farmer will succeed who makes up his mind that the whole secret of success is in himself; that is it the man and not the business that tells. He will succeed if he sticks close to his farm as the mechanic does to his shop, and not expect to work three or four months and then take his ease the rest of the year. That farmer will succeed who takes the papers and digests what he reads, and is not afraid of new methods of industry. He will succeed if it is his intention that whatever he sends to market shall be the very best, and so made and put up that when seen it will be captivating for its freshness, cleanliness and purity, and will be unhesitatingly taken on account of his well known character for honesty of weight, measure and count. Those who have farms may think themselves fortunate, for although they will not thereby find sudden roads to wealth, they will certainly prove that persistent farm labor will bring a sure reward.

It is worthy of notice, that the adventurer and speculator, with blasted hopes and shattered health and fortune, have in the end to come back to the farm for health and safety. Agriculture is the basis of national strength and wealth, and a most certain and liberal support to all who follow it intelligently.—*Bulletin.*

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If la grip has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on liver, stomach and kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with sick-headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c at Kluttz & Co.'s drug store.

France, Italy and Sweden have been selected as arbitrators in the dispute between the United States and Great Britain, growing out of the Behring sea seal fisheries.

Simon Wolfe, ex-Consul-General of the United States at Cairo, tells a story related to him by Arabi Pasha, of a Moslem priest who once asked all those of his congregation who loved God and feared their wives to stand up. "Instantly," says the narrator, "the whole gathering rose save one. When the priest observed this, he approached the solitary exception and said: 'I see that you remain seated. Is it because you do not love God?' 'No,' answered the man; 'I love God.' Then is it because you do not fear your wife?" 'On the contrary,' was the reply, 'I was unable to rise because my wife gave me such a beating this morning that I am almost helpless.' 'Now there,' concluded the Arabi, 'was a man in the very position of Egypt to-day, with her back still sore from the stripes laid upon her by the nations which are bidding her rejoice."

The end of human life is not pleasure but duty. He who sets out with the fixed determination to have "a good time" is sure to be disappointed. God has so arranged matters that selfishness defeats itself. The most miserable creature on earth is the one that is perpetually grasping after his own advantages, and neglecting or trampling under foot the claims that others have upon him. It is more blessed to give than to receive. The purest joy is that which flows from a benevolent deed. The easiest way after all, though its difficulties sometimes appall us, is the way of duty faithfully performed toward God and our fellow-men.—*Nashville Advocate.*

The English Parliament was opened with the reading of Queen Victoria's speech. The Queen referred to the agreement concluded with the United States defining the mode by which the disputes regarding the seal fisheries in Behring Sea.

Much grain has already reached the famine-stricken provinces of Russia, and it is the general opinion in St. Petersburg that the distressed districts will now be enabled to hold out until spring.

The masses of this country have made up their minds to reform the government constitutionally. Better let them do it while they are in the constitutional mood.—*Iowa Tribune.*

Direct taxes are heavy burdens upon the people; but they are as a mole hill to a mountain, compared with indirect taxes in the shape of interest and profits.—*Iowa Tribune.*

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Fourth Sale of Krider Lands.

Pursuant to a decree of Rowan Superior Court, I will sell at the Court House door in Salisbury on

Monday the 14th day of March, 1892,

the following valuable lands of C. C. Krider, deceased, situate at and near Mt. Vernon, Scotch-Irish township, Rowan county:

No. 1.—Containing 49 acres, more or less, including the Krider Homestead, Flouring Mills, Saw Mills, Cotton Gin house &c. Splendid water power. Bids to open at $1,650.

No. 3.—Adjoining No. 1, containing 113 acres, more or less, on which is store house, small dwelling, &c., lying between Wilkesboro Road, Luckey's Line and Fourth Creek.

TERMS:—One third cash; balance in equal installments at 6, 12, and 18 months. Interest at 8 per cent. on deferred payments. Title reserved till purchase money is all paid. Plats and descriptions may be seen at the office of my attorney, Theo. F. Kluttz.

February 9th, 1892.

S. H. WILSON, Administrator.

General :-: Directory.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Clerk Superior Court, W G Watson.
Sheriff, Jas M Monroe
Register of Deeds, H N Woodson.
Treasurer, J Sam'l McCubbins.
Surveyor, B C Arey.
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 Summerell.
Overseer of Poor, A M Brown.

TOWN.

Mayor, T C Linn
Clerk, D R Julian.
Treasurer, I 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 Coughenour, Jno Moyle; West ward, R J Holmes, H T Trautham.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—Services every Sunday at 11 a m and 6½ p m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 6½ p m. Rev Dr. W H Leith pastor.
Sunday school every Sunday afternoon atg 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 Rumple, D D, pastor.
Sunday school every Sunday afternoon at 4 p m. J Rumple, 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 9½ a.m. N S Jones, sup't.

Catholic—Services every third Sunday at 10½ a m and 7½ 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 & AM, 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 3d 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.

Office hours from 7:30 a m to 6:30 p m. Money order hours 9 a m to 5 p m.
Sunday hours 12:15 a m to 1:00 p m
J H Ramsay, P M.

For the first nine months of last year the total number of emigrants from Italy was 226,000, an increase of 54,000 over the preceding year. Of this number 125,000 were permanent emigrants.

Richmond & Danville Railroad.

Condensed schedule in effect Jan. 17, 1892.

SOUTHBOUND.	No. 9. DAILY.	No. 11 DAILY.
Lv. Richmond	8 00 P M	8 00 P M
" Burkeville	3 00 "	3 00 "
" Keysville	3 44 "	3 44 "
Ar. Danville	5 00 "	5 00 "
" Greensboro	6 00 "	6 00 "
Lv. Goldsboro	10 15 "	10 15 "
Ar. Raleigh	11 15 "	11 15 "
Lv. Raleigh	1 55 P M	1 55 P M
" Durham	2 40 "	2 40 "
Ar. Greensboro	7 15 "	7 15 "
Lv. Winston-Salem	8 10 "	8 10 "
Lv. Greensboro	8 45 "	8 45 "
Ar. Salisbury	10 26 "	10 26 "
Ar. Statesville	12 18 A M	12 18 A M
" Asheville	7 52 A M	7 52 A M
" Hot Springs	8 55 A M	8 55 A M
Lv. Salisbury	10 35 "	10 35 "
Ar. Charlotte	11 25 A M	11 25 A M
" Spartanburg	2 00 P M	2 00 P M
" Greenville	3 00 "	3 00 "
" Atlanta	6 10 A M	6 10 A M
Lv. Charlotte	12 20 P M	12 20 P M
Ar. Columbia	2 20 A M	2 20 A M
Ar. Augusta	6 45 "	6 45 "
	9 30 A M	9 30 A M

NORTHBOUND.	No. 10 DAILY.	No. 12 DAILY.
Lv. Augusta	5 00 P M	5 00 P M
" Columbia	10 45 "	10 45 "
Ar. Charlotte	3 05 A M	3 05 A M
Lv. Atlanta	8 30 P M	8 30 P M
Ar. Charlotte	5 45 A M	5 45 A M
Lv. Charlotte	7 00 "	7 00 "
Ar. Salisbury	8 07 "	8 07 "
Lv. Hot Springs	5 00 P M	5 00 P M
" Asheville	7 40 A M	7 40 A M
" Statesville	8 00 "	8 00 "
Ar. Salisbury	9 00 "	9 00 "
Lv. Salisbury	9 37 "	9 37 "
Ar. Greensboro	10 20 "	10 20 "
Ar. Winston-Salem	11 40 "	11 40 "
Lv. Greensboro	10 30 "	10 30 "
Ar. Durham	12 20 P M	12 20 P M
" Raleigh	3 35 "	3 35 "
Lv. Raleigh	3 50 "	3 50 "
Ar. Goldsboro	5 35 "	5 35 "
Lv. Greensboro	10 50 "	10 50 "
Ar. Danville	12 10 P M	12 10 P M
" Keysville	2 25 "	2 25 "
" Burkeville	3 25 "	3 25 "
" Richmond	5 20 "	5 20 "

† Daily except Sunday. * Daily.

Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled Limited operated between Washington and Atlanta daily, leaves Washington 11 00 p. m., Greensboro 7.10 a. m., Salisbury 8.48 a. m., Charlotte 9.45 a. m., arrives Atlanta 5.05 p. m. Returning, leave Atlanta 1.20 p. m., Charlotte 8.20 p. m., Salisbury 10.29 p. m., Greensboro 11.44 p. m., arrives Danville 1.20 A. m., Lynchburg 3.35 A. m., Washington 8.35 a. m. Through Pullman Sleepers New York to New Orleans, also between Washington and Memphis, via Atlanta and Birmingham.

No. 9, leaving Goldsboro 5.15 p. m., Raleigh 6.40 p. m., daily, makes connection at Durham with No. 40 leaving at 7.50 p. m., daily except Sunday, for Oxford and Keysville.

Nos. 9 and 12 connect at Richmond from and to West Point and Baltimore daily except Sunday.

SLEEPING-CAR SERVICE.

On Trains 9 and 10. Pullman Buffet Sleepers between Atlanta and New York; between Danville and Augusta, and Greensboro via Asheville and Knoxville, Tenn.

On 11 and 12 between Richmond and Danville, Raleigh and Greensboro, and Pullman Buffet Sleepers between New York, Washington and Knoxville via Danville, Salisbury, and Asheville, and Pullman Sleepers between Washington and Augusta.

E. BERKLEY, Superintendent, Asheville, N. C.
W. A. TURK, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Charlotte, N. C.
W. H. GREEN, Gen. Manager, Atlanta, Ga.
J. L. TAYLOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., Atlanta, Ga.
S. H. HAAS, Traf. Mgr., Atlanta, Ga.