

Carolina Watchman.

J. L. RAMSEY, Editor and Prop. SUBSCRIPTION RATES. One year in advance \$1.50 six months .75 TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

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

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THURSDAY, OCT. 13, 1892.

GRASSHOPPERS are doing much harm to the wheat in Kansas.

Two citizens of Iowa have engaged in a lawsuit over a meteor.

The State Fair and Centennial at Raleigh is progressing finely this week.

It doesn't matter what a man's politics are, he should always give heed to common sense.

A REGISTERED man is worth a dozen who are not registered on election day. Don't forget to register.

The Friction at Homestead continues. Some of the workmen have been indicted for treason. The officials of the Carnegie Company, and the Pinkerton men have been indicted for murder.

If the increase in the power of production was justly distributed among those who produce wealth in this country, the burdens of life would be less than one-third of what they were fifty years ago.

One of the imperative duties of the concluding session of the present Congress will be put to a full stop to unrestricted immigration. This is a matter in which the entire people, regardless of political affiliations, are deeply interested.

While two officers were engaged in throwing the furniture belonging to a poor widow into the street in New York the other day they found the poor woman kneeling by a sofa dead. She was unable to pay her rent. Such things are sad indeed.

The Mining Journal has studied out the condition of things and finds that the great Reading combine (steel) will cost the public \$32,000,000 extra a year. The coal pockets and wharf property of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre coal company of Salem, Mass., have passed into the hands of the Reading road. Do you use coal?

Concentrated wealth and wrongfully legalized privileges combined constitute the danger of our time. The real issue this year is between the paper and that danger, for there has come with other evils demonization and the curse of a contracted currency. The corporations are contending for prolonged power, and are everywhere striving, as in Colorado, to elect congressmen who will serve them under the guise of serving the people.—Denver Daily News.

The merchants are more ignorant of the principles of the economies of money, land and transportation, that are revolutionizing the thought of the world to-day, than any other class. "They have no time for such things," but there is coming a time in the near future when this knowledge will stand them in hand. A knowledge of these subjects, which could have been gained by few hours' reading, would have saved many a broken merchant. Says the Coming Crisis.

There are 4 recognized candidates for the presidency 44 States that will cast 444 electoral votes. The 4-unnate man will reign 4-years without the aid of the 4-c bill, but he is hereby 4-warned that if he 4-sees in this 4-taste of and begins to 4-age for another term, he will 4-feel all confidence, the people will 4-close on him, he will be 4-downed to defeat and will pass into oblivion 4-hoding, but it is 4-ordained, and is as certain as the combination of 4-11-44,

A Railroad of which Chauncey M. Depew is president decreed that its switchmen should work longer hours and at less pay. The switchmen sent a committee to protest against the injustice and were told that if they were union men they could get out. The men struck, as a last resort, and the militia was sent to Buffalo to shoot them into submission to the unjust demands. The Chicago Tribune says that Mr. Depew, the head of this tyrannical railroad corporation, made Benjamin Harrison President and se-

cured his renomination. Rat Reid, who has fougnt organized labor for fourteen years, was named by the same power. And yet there are laboring men ignorant enough to vote for these tools of the power that is oppressing them. Western Advocate.

PREPARE FOR WHEAT. While the weather has been somewhat unfavorable for preparing land for wheat, still a good deal will be sown, or should be. If you cannot sow stubble land, sow cotton, corn or tobacco land. Sow it somehow and somewhere. Every bushel of wheat is that much toward living, and that is what we all want to do.

THE WHOLE TROUBLE. On the subject of the panic of 1873 to 1877, the United States monetary commission says:

The true and only cause of the stagnation in industry and commerce, now everywhere felt is the fact everywhere existing of falling prices, caused by a shrinking volume in money. This is the great cause. All others are collateral, cumulative or really the effects of that primal cause. Practical men see what the mischief is, and they all see it alike, and without formulating their ideas into set words and phrases, they state it alike. Capitalists, large and small, give one and only one reason for refusing to invest in productive enterprises. Uniformly and universally the reason given is that prices are falling and may continue to fall, and that money is the best thing to get and hold while that state of things continues. Falling prices is only another expression for an increased value of money, by contracting its volume.

We suppose the momentary commission was right then. Now is there any reason why the alliance doctrine on this subject be incorrect now?

THE PRICE OF COTTON. There is nothing of more interest to many of our farmers than the price of cotton. That they raise cotton to the exclusion of bread and meat in some sections all admit. This is a mistake and should be corrected. But there is no just cause for the violent fluctuations in price. The WATCHMAN contends that "supply and demand" does not control prices, and we are going to take the highest authority on cotton and prove it.

Latham, Alexander & Co., of New York, cotton merchants and bankers, issue, every year, a very interesting book on cotton. Their book for this year gives the prices of cotton, number of bales, etc., for the past fifty years. The lowest price in New York during that time was \$5.63 per hundred in 1844. That was the average for the year. In 1893-04 the highest average was \$101.50 (one dollar and a cent and a half per pound). In 1842, 1,378,875 bales were raised. Average price for the year was \$7.25. In 1843 only 2,030,409 bales were raised. Yet the price was only \$7.73 38 cents higher. In 1846 there was a crop of 1,778,051 bales, 251,758 less than in 1843, and yet the price was \$11.21. In 1850 the crop amounted to 2,454,442 bales and the price was \$12.14.

From one dollar and a cent and a half per pound in 1844 the price run down to 17 cents in 1873, and the crop was larger that year by 400,000 bales than the year before and only 1.15 cent pound less. In 1873 silver was demonetized and the price dropped at once to 18, though the crop was small as compared to the year before. England retaliated on account of the demonitization of silver. The next year it dropped to 13 cents, the next to \$11.73, though the crops for none of these years was as large as in 1858 when the price was \$12.08 nor in 1840 when the price was \$16.95. In 1882 6,940,756 bales were raised. The price was \$10. In 1883, 5,713,200 bales were raised—one million, two hundred and thirty-six thousand, three hundred and fifty-six bales less than the year before and yet the price was only 10.04, one cent higher than the year before. In 1885 the crop was 6,575,991 bales. Price \$9.44. In 1890 the crop was 8,052,597 bales, or 2,070,000 bales more than in 1885 and the price was \$9.03, only 41 cents lower with over two million bales more cotton.

So it is plain that supply and demand do not rule prices. There is some power that rules the price of this great product, and always against the producer.

Register. If you wish to vote following letter must be complied with. RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 23, 92. Sir:—I call your attention to the accompanying letter of Attorney General Davidson; The registrars must open their books and give proper notice of so doing on the 20th day of September, and close them at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, 28th of October. According to a recent decision of the Supreme court it is the registrar to read to each elector before he registers, the enquiries at head of each column of the

registration book, and he may record the voter's answer in the words in which he believes it or he may make the voter correct his answer, or give his answer, or give his statement more specially. The act is declared mandatory in the opinion referred to (Harris vs Scarborough 119 N. C. Reports) and therefore the registration is unlawful if the elector fails to state "his age, occupation, place of birth and place of residence of elector, as well as the town or county from whence the elector has removed, in the event of removal, and full christian and sur name by which the voter is known."

In answer to the three questions, viz: Place of residence, place of birth, and place from which voter has removed, in case of removal, the court holds that it is not sufficient to enter simply the name of the State, but the name of the county must be entered. Where the registrar failed two years ago to enter the "age occupation, place of birth and place of residence of an elector as well as the township or county whence the elector has removed, and the full name by which the voter is known." The elector still has the privilege of filling any blank or correcting any mistake.

I deem it unnecessary to call your attention to the importance of seeing that every Democrat is properly registered, and all registered to have the necessary corrections in such registrations made. You will please notify each registrar in your county promptly, not only of the day of opening and hour of closing the registration books, but take early occasion to see each one personally and give him full instructions as to his duty. No more important duty devolves upon you in this campaign. This is a confidential communication and only intended to be special instructions for your guidance.

Yours truly, F. M. SIMMONS, Chairman.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Mr. Blaine's arrival at his Washington residence, this week, just after making a speech in New York, and otherwise exhibiting his interest in the campaign is a political event of the first magnitude, for say what they will, he wields a greater influence in the increased political activity both in New York and in Washington which he has directly brought about. The democrats are now fully satisfied that Mr. Blaine honestly and sincerely desires the election of Harrison and Reid, and that so far as the state of his health will permit he is working to bring about that result.

The campaign has passed the bragging stage, and it now appears to be generally conceded that New York will again decide the election of a President, and it is also conceded, privately if not publicly, by those best informed, that the fight in New York is far from being decided in either party's favor; that it is yet to be won and lost, and that victory depends largely upon the generalship displayed by the respective party managers during the next three weeks. Not a few people believe that it is to be after all a question of dollars and the "floating" vote of the State.

The American delegates to the International Monetary Conference which is to meet at Brussels Nov. 10, '91, for the purpose of consulting with the President, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of the Treasury concerning their powers and duties. They expect to sail from New York on the 12th.

Of course there will always be more or less talk during a Presidential campaign about what is being done in the big government departments at Washington to aid the party in power, and in many campaigns there has, to your correspondents own personal knowledge, been ample foundation for all the talk. But this year the government employees, aside from a few of the more prominent ones, men who make good stump speeches and who are for one or another reason ambitious of making themselves conspicuous in the fight, are not "in it" at all.

The campaign collector, once a much dreaded individual to government clerks, is now openly laughed at by those who do not care to contribute, and few of them do, let me tell you. It is certain that less money has been raised for political purposes this year in Washington, than was ever raised before in a presidential year. The civil service commission claims the credit for this reform, and as it gets so little credit for anything else it may just as well let it go at that, although it would be easy to show that other reasons have also been instrumental in bringing about the change.

This government has formally recognized the government of Crespo, the new provisional president of Venezuela.

He's a Chump.

Who's a chump? The man who works hard to make his farm worth \$2,000 and votes to reduce its value to \$1,000. The man who works hard to double the products of his farm and votes to reduce their price one-half. The man who works hard to earn clothes for his children, and votes them to another man's children. The man who works and prays 364 days in a year, and on the 365th day votes away half his earnings and says he's worse than that an infidel; he won't provide for his own family. The man who prays that this "earth may be as the kingdom of Heaven" and votes to make it a political hell.—National Reformer.

PUT THIS IN YOUR PIPE.

Plain Facts and Sharp, Pithy Sayings from Reform Papers.

Down, down goes the price of wheat; study the cause farmers, and remedy as well.

Will you vote this year for the interests of your own children or the millionaire's?—Exchange.

Don't be deluded by the howl "stop thief," while the real thief, (he who howls) makes away with the spoils.

It is now a crime in France for an employer to compel an employe to withdraw from a labor organization.

In Indianapolis 549 persons own more than half the wealth of the entire city, while 38,000 taxpayers own the rest.

Being a Democrat or Republican because your father was a Democrat or Republican is not politics; it's a disease.—Advocate.

The rich trample the laws under foot. The laws are only to be obeyed by the wage-earner to compel him to give up the greater part of his earnings to support the rich in idleness.—The People, Erie, Pa.

The Union Pacific railroad has been given enough land by the government to make home for all the people in Kansas.—Western Advocate.

The railroads of Kansas base their freight and passenger tariffs on a basis of \$27,000 per mile, and pay taxes on a basis of \$5,000 per mile.—Western Advocate.

Query: What is the difference between the wages of American and foreign labor? Answer: Eleven dollars for the passage and six days to get here.—Standard.

So long as labor is talked of and treated as a commodity, as something in the market for sale like any other articles of commerce, so long will the wage earner be regarded as a chattel. And you cannot get round it.

A Kansas paper says there were 53 farmers in Marion county, that State, that were relieved of their mortgages last week. The sheriff seems to be paying them off faster than 50 cent wheat.

When our government levies a tax upon incomes instead of the tax on products, then and not until then, will the farmer reap the proper reward of his labor.—Wytchville News.

Congress killed the silver bill and in thirty minutes afterwards passed fifty-seven private pension bills. We are a great people, and our patience rivals Job.—Oklahoma Messenger.

Keep a sharp lookout for the regulation campaign lie. It has been baited up for two years, and is liable to be sprung on you now without a moment's warning.—Farmers Journal, Oceanboro, Ky.

Republicans protect labor on paper, but they protect monopolies with bullets and bayonets. The latter kind protects—from the operation of the law and of justice. The former is a sham and a fraud.—Jeffersonian.

According to the last census, in twenty of the larger cities in the country, 17,727 women, who are working for a living, were questioned by government agents. They represent 342 vocations and their average wages were found to be \$5.51 per week.

The man who starts to discuss the tariff now gets the horse laugh. Also, the man who condemns the coal and other robbers and opposes every remedy that will give the people relief. Such "advocates" of justice are tools for rich robbers.—The Coming Crisis.

Who furnishes the president with his market reports? Are you receiving one-third more for your cereals this year than last? President Harrison says you are. Did President Harrison catch his market reports at Loon Lake? They certainly look fishy.—Dakota Ruralist.

Condition and Movement of Crops.

Deficient rainfall, and the localities severe drought are reported since our last, over the entire area of the United States, except a very narrow belt around the gulf of Mexico from Galveston east and across the peninsula of Florida, also across northern New York, Vermont and New Hampshire. In connection with this the temperature has been above normal at every point reported. Such excellent weather for the maturing and harvesting of the corn crops was perhaps never before known. Yet careful estimates for some of the best and most famous corn producing section place the yield at not over 25 per cent of an average crop. Other localities report high as 40 to 65 per cent average. Actual harvesting returns will soon be in, by which the exact truth can alone be determined. Efforts are as usual being made among "bull" and "bear" operators to figure out and publish high estimates of the percent crop, and glowing accounts of the quantities of old corn held over. These statements published daily from interested sources, will be taken by cautious readers, on'y for what they are worth. The potato crop is reported poor in all New England and in New York, and Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. The Rocky Mountain States and Territories have failed because of the early

drought and lack of facilities for irrigation. Early sown winter wheat look fine in many places, but over most of the region devoted to that cereal, the drought has retarded germination of seed and has unquestionably reduced acreage seriously, the ground being too hard for fall plowing. Pastures are universally reported dry and bare, and stock water scarce. This is true in many instances on the very farms where in June steambot navigation might have been carried on successfully. The buckwheat crop of New York, New England and Ohio is reported good. This gives promise of good supply for the whole country. Grapes are reported abundant in Ohio, and fair in a few other localities. Apply crops will as a whole, be deficient in supply. Many from New York and Michigan, which reach Chicago market are poor in quality, yet are readily salable at good price because of scarcity. The following estimates from men regarded as authority in Europe may be of interest: Beerbohm in his last report on the wheat crop of the three years as follows: Europe, so he says, has 1,232,400,000 bushels this year against 1,117,480,000 bushels in 1891 and 1,304,720,000 bushels in 1890. Outside of Europe the crop this year is estimated at 907,200,000 bushels, 1,068,640,000 bushels in 1891, and 820,440,000 bushels in 1890. This makes the aggregate of the world this year, 2,139,600,000 bushels against 2,185,160,000 bushels in 1891, and 2,135,160,000 in 1890. Dornbusch, in an exhaustive review of the wheat situation after carefully considering the prospective supply and demand, concludes as follows: "It would seem as if the exporting countries will be able to spare about 341,000,000 bushels to meet the European shortage of 304,000,000 bushels and the 24,000,000 bushels required by the West Indies, Brazil, the equatorial republics, China, etc., plainly show that all though there may be bread enough, there is nothing to spare in the current year. During the months of August and September Chicago received 32,250 cars of wheat, the largest receipts on record. Most of the supply, however, is very low in quality. The receipts for the corresponding two months in 1891 were 25,305 cars showing an increased this year of 5,945 cars. During September, Chicago received 385,450 head of cattle—the largest on record, against 358,223 head in September, 1891. The shipments were 193,513 and 14,580 head respectively. During September, Chicago received 290,938 head of sheep against 187,545 head during September, 1891. The shipments were 87,351 and 47,053 head respectively.—Western Rural

Aluminum is being tried for various articles used in the German army with a view of lessening the loads of the soldiers. In one regiment, for instance, ten men in every company have received an aluminum equipment. Aluminum is also being tested by a regiment of Finnish Dragoons as a material for horseshoes, a number of horses being shod on the one with iron. After six weeks' use on stone roads, the aluminum shoes were all in good condition, and had worn rather better than the iron ones.—Trenton N. J.

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Administrator's Notice. Having qualified as administrator upon the estate of Genolia Miller, dec'd, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them for payment on or before the 20th day of July, 1893, or this notice will be filed in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. J. W. POWLSON, Administrator.

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