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SOME POINTERS.

When Grover Cleveland first entered the president's chair he issued orders to his office holders not to take an active part in politics, but now the edict has gone forth to his army of office holders to defend the administration and it is made with the threat that said officials may lose their jobs, if they don't do it, and now you can hardly find an office holder that gets as much as \$25 per month, that is not a "sound money" man. Strong and brave men would pay no attention to King Grover's threats, but the fact that his band of "pie" eaters bow to his dictates shows what a weak set of pigmies are the fellows in the South who have been holding on to the tail end of Democracy. As a rule they are a selfish, blind set that can't see two inches from their nose, and know nothing except to bow to the will of their masters.

The fellows who are looking for free silver "inside the Democratic party" are meeting with wonderful encouragement. Kentucky recently held a convention and endorsed the two leading free silver statesmen of the country, Grover Cleveland and John G. Carlisle. The Indiana editors met and had orders from another great free silver advocate, Dan Voorhees, to say nothing about silver. The Charlotte Observer, the leading Democratic paper of the State, hands out the following cheering information:

"That the coinage question will be a conspicuous issue in the next campaign becomes less and less probable. The Populists will beat the air about it and make the welkin ring with it, but no other party is at all likely to treat it seriously."

Thus silver goes marching on in the "dear old party."

The printers must have their pay for getting out that "history of the Legislature." They can't afford to lose their money. It was printed by order of the Democratic executive committee and the patriotic (?) Democrats all over the State should come to the relief of the committee. They really thought the book would sell like hot cakes. They were simply mistaken. It was an "error of the head and not of the heart." Had they known that they could not sell nor give away the books they would not have gone to the expense of having it printed. Now we appeal to our Democratic "brethren" to come to the relief of the committee. Help them out with your cash. The writers of the book just made a little mistake which was fatal to the sale of the book. Instead of sprinkling a few falsehoods along with the truth, they sprinkled just a little truth with the falsehoods. It hasn't enough truth in it to make it sell. This mistake was not discovered until after the book was printed, otherwise it would have been different. Now, dear "brethren," go down in your pockets and fetch out the cash and help us pay for the book. The printers are needing their money. Be liberal, be patriotic, and we will reciprocate the favor as soon as we redeem the State from the Fusionists. Let us hear from you by return mail. Selah!

The dear Democratic patriots who expected to "capture" the national Democratic convention for free silver have "swunk" up wonderfully within the past few weeks. Since the events of the last month have demonstrated the utter fallacy of such a notion, these Democrat silver men are talking silver "mighty easy." After seeing that they would not amount to a row of pins in the National Democratic convention, they are now concluding that the silver question is not of very much importance anyway. They are afraid it will "split the party" and are now trying to turn loose the "darned thing," which shows how much sincerity there is in the average free silver politician.

The Democratic editors who tried to stop the growth of the Populist party by their method of abuse and ridicule ought to go off now into some dark dungeon and kick themselves for being so foolish. If they had studied their Bibles as diligently

as they had served their party bosses, they would have known that a cause that is just and right could not be put down by methods that are prompted by the devil. Right will prevail in the end.

Democratic Injustice.

On June 9th 1895 Rev. J. O. Alderman preached a sermon at Council from this text: "Thus saith the Lord, Keep ye judgment and do justice."

He reviewed the action of the Democratic magistrates of Cabarrus in abolishing Mr. Kestler's office from the report of which we clip the following:

We might instance various cases of bold faced injustice practiced upon an opponent. This we might find in either party. But I choose to instance one practiced by my own party, so far as I have a party; and practiced against a man for whom I did not vote but for whose rival I did vote. But justice is justice. It is justice not only when in my favor, but also when in favor of my opponent. And so long as our politics and government are permeated and controlled by such principle as now hold high carnival, we shall be ground in the mill of cruel wrong and injustice.

Let the Christian speaker, the Christian editor, the Christian voter, the Christian magistrate, do justice even in politics.

But to the case of which I spoke. In a certain county of North Carolina at the last election a man was lawfully elected County Treasurer. He was required, but not according to any law, to give twice as large a bond as his predecessor, who was of the other party. Upon the face of this was written, in unmistakable letters, the spiteful purpose of defrauding him of the office given him by the people. But to their surprise he gave this enormous bond. Then they began to devise means to rob him of the office. A law enacted some eighteen years ago was used as a pretext for abolishing the office. Forthwith the magistrates abolished the office, to take effect immediately—an office that they refused to abolish so long as their party filled it. Had they abolished it to take effect at the next regular election, there would have been no room for a charge of injustice. Then it might have been the result of honest conviction, of honest principle. But even no shadow of excuse was left them, for the cause was assigned. "That special man must be downed." He was not of their political faith. He had outvoted them. He would not do just as they demanded. He had dared to vote for a colored man in a colored ward as a school commissioner over a colored graded school. He had voted this vote that was damnable. He had thereby committed an unpardonable sin. He was black, oh, so black! I fear nine out of every ten of these partisan Christians will despise and abandon heaven because, forsooth, God has adjudged some of the negro race worthy to enter its courts. They will not so disgrace themselves as to walk the golden streets, after those streets have been defiled by some negro's step.

This Treasury had been elected to an office by the people. That office had been so necessary before that these same magistrates had refused to abolish it. But immediately upon the election of this man it became necessary to abolish this office in order to abolish this man, his own brethren in his own church participating in the robbery. They can eat with him at God's table, yet can't tolerate the idea of his cashing accounts for them. And of forty justices of the peace that voted to steal from him, thirty-four, and probably more, were professing Christians, professing to do to others as they would have others do to them. Nor was this all. Many men and women applauded the action and rejoiced in the robbery.

Such is some of the justice meted out by men called justices of the peace. Such is the practical doing to others as these professing Christians would have others to do them. They possibly thought it a smart trick to frustrate the will of the people and rob a man because they could vent their spite under cover of law. But a day will come when there shall be a reckoning with the unjust and wicked. "Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord."

A great big able-bodied Populist boom is rising, while an intense gloom settles over the political horizon of the old plutocratic twins. Seven million Populist votes next year is a very conservative estimate of party strength.

OUR PEOPLE DEFENDED.

When ex-speaker Charles F. Crisp was asked, in New York the other day, about the political situation in the South, he said: "There is not much going on in Georgia—or any place in the South, in fact—of a political nature. The farmers and cotton growers are busy with their crops, and they are not saying much about politics." Commenting upon which the Philadelphia Record says: "It is a hopeful sign when the people of the South forsake politics to attend to business, for the average Southerner would rather discuss current issues than eat—or drink. Such a condition of diligence in business is bright with promise along all the lines of material progress. This mild rebuke is not undesired. Politics has for generations been the curse of the South. Now a great part of our population has come to believe that it is the duty of the government to take care of them by 'issuing money direct to the people,' and in proportion as men imbibe this idea their thrift declines. To take a proper interest in politics is the duty of every good citizen, but there is always danger of its being over-done.—Charlotte Observer.

For more than a quarter of a century the South has had absolutely no control of congress. The policy of the government has been dictated by the Northern demagogues who are servants of the money power. It is not surprising then that such a monopoly serving paper as the Philadelphia Record would say that it "is a hopeful sign to see the people of the South forsake politics." It would like to see both the South and West let politics alone and leave the government for the Northern trusts and combines to run as their own sweet will would dictate. But the Record bases its "hope" on false information. Speaker Crisp was simply "off" when he belched out the information that little is being done in the South of a political nature. There never has been as much interest manifested in politics among the rank and file of the people of the South in an off year as there has within the last four months. Politics has been and is the theme of the farmers, the merchants, the lawyers, the doctors, and in fact every class of citizens. It is the talk in the fields, in the homes, on the road and everywhere, and the interest is still increasing and will continue to increase until the Rothschild influence is crushed in this country and a true independent American system of government established.

As we have already intimated we can readily understand why the Philadelphia Record would advise the Southern people to let politics alone and hence become the slaves of Northern and English plutocracy, but we fail to understand how a paper like the Observer can make the statement that "politics has for generations been the curse of the South," and then advise the Southern people to have less to do with politics. This simply means that it is best for them to let the Northern shysters attend to the running of this government. Such a sentiment as this cannot be endorsed by the brave yeomanry of the South and West for they never will rest until this government is rescued from the hand of plutocracy and restored to the people to whom it belongs.

The monopoly serving sheets of the North can with some degree of consistency ineult and misrepresent the people whom they are seeking to ruin, but it comes with exceedingly poor grace for a Southern paper to join hands with the hired tools of the English and American oligarchy by misrepresenting its own people and its own neighbors with the statement that "a great part of our population" has become so thriftless as to think the government ought to take care of them. For the last five years we have mingled constantly with that element of our people who have realized that there can be no popular government unless its constituents study the problems of government and vote intelligently—the element that are taking the most interest in politics, namely the producing classes, and we have not yet found a single man who thought that the government ought to "take care of him" in the sense that the Observer uses that term. The people are not asking for special favors but are demanding simple justice and if we read the signs of the times correctly they will be satisfied with nothing less. Through the corrupt influence of the money power this republic has been so perverted that it has taken care of the men who were most able to take care of themselves. Instead of using its constitutional right to issue money, it has made pets of national bankers and delegated this power to them. It has taken care of the gamblers in the products of toil by making it possible for them to contract or expand the currency at will. It has taken

care of the railroads and combines by granting nearly every favor they ask. It has taken care of the creditor classes by adding to value of their cash. In fact, it has extended a helping hand to nearly every big trust and combine at the expense and ruin of the producing classes. The farmers are not asking to be taken care of by any special favors from the government, but they do not only ask but demand that legalized robbery be stopped and when this is done productive interests will take care of themselves.

The Observer may be honest in its views, but it does seem that there is no excuse for misrepresentation now on account of a lack of proper understanding of the purpose of the people in taking greater interest in politics. The Observer ought to stand by the people whose labor has made the wealth of this nation.

How the Mighty Have Fallen.

Cleveland was elected President in 1884. We all remember the newspaper campaign made in his and the Democratic party's interests. Few of us remember, and still fewer know of, editor John Swinton's speech at a press banquet in that remarkable year. As a refreshing refresher we reproduce what Mr. Swinton said to his brother editors on that occasion:

"There is no such thing in America as an independent press, unless it is in the country towns. You are all slaves! You know it and I know it. There is not one of you that dares express an honest opinion. If you express it you will know beforehand that it will never appear in print; I am paid \$150 (per week) for keeping honest opinions out of the paper I am connected with. Others of you are paid similar salaries for doing similar things. If I should allow honest opinions to be printed in one issue of my paper, like Ohello, before twenty-four hours, my occupation would be gone. The man who would be so foolish as to write honest opinions would be put on the street hunting for another job. The business of a New York journalist is to distort the truth, to lie outright, to pervert, to vilify, to fawn at the feet of mammon, and to sell his country at his race for his daily bread, or what is about the same thing, his salary. You know this and I know it; and what foolery to be boasting of an independent press. We are the tools and vassals of rich men behind the scenes. We are jumping jacks; they pull the string and we dance. Our time, our talents, our lives, our possibilities, are all the property of other men. We are intellectual prostitutes."

"Cuckoo" Defined.

One of the regular "contributors" to Morgan's Buzz-Saw is "Tobe Spilkens, of Boney Forks," who is addicted to the phonetic system of orthography. In the July number of Buzz-Saw, Tobe gets "close in" after the cuckoo as follows:

"A friend up in Arzony wants to know what kind of a bird a cuckoo is, and if he is good to eat. A cuckoo is a nu speshes uv bird and is supposed to be a kross between a koward and a raskel. He iz too tuft to et unless you cood bile in hel about a thousand years. He iz migratory in hiz karakter—migrates to Washington. Tha air the only bird that seems to forget thiz razin'. Tha don't honer neether thair father nor thair muther, and thairfore thair daze will not be long in the land which the plutocrats air steelin' from us. I forgot to stait that the cuckoo only had 2 laigs. He ort to hav moar fur he is alwaze pullin' somebody elses laig. Thare ain't enny shema'e cuckoos. God inteded fur the brede to run out az sune as the prezint suppli waz eggsausted. Cuckoos ware 1st introduced into thiz kuntry bi Grover Cleveland, and the peep ort to appoint a day uv prayer for them to go out ov dait when Grover goze out. 'Kin a cuckoo fi?' asks my friend from Arzony. You bet. Sum ov them air hi flirs when thiz git awa from home—usually with sum uther man's wife or dorter. The hiest flite recorded iz the one Billy Brekenridge took with Miss Pollard, but thare iz sum private flites, not on rekord, that kan bete that. A cuckoo iz a short lived burd. The stran on the nurvis sistem iz so grate, it sune brakes him down. The cuckoo kunz purty high, but he iz sed to be a valuable burd to them who nede him and know how to handel him. Thiz iz about ail I know about the cuckoo."

Job Printing a specialty at THE WATCHMAN office.

FANATICS.

A List of Money Cranks. The cause of our depression is a money famine and nothing else.—John A. Logan.

Whoever controls the volume of money in any country is absolute master of all industry and commerce.—James A. Garfield.

Liberty cannot long endure in any country where the tendency of legislation is to concentrate wealth in the hands of a few.—Daniel Webster.

That prices will fall or rise as the volume of money be increased or diminished is a law that is as unalterable as any law of nature.—Prof. Walker.

If the whole volume of money in circulation was doubled, prices would double. If it was increased one-fourth prices would rise one-fourth.—John Stuart Mill.

If Congress has the right under the Constitution to issue paper money, it was given them to be used by themselves, not to be delegated to individuals or corporations.—Andrew Jackson.

A decreasing volume of money and falling prices have been and are now more fruitful of human misery than war, pestilence and famine. They have wrought more injustice than all the bad laws ever enacted.—U.S. Money Commission.

I believe that banking institutions are more dangerous to our liberties than standing armies. Already they have raised up a money aristocracy that has set the government at defiance. The issuing power should be taken from the banks and restored to the government and to the people to whom it properly belongs. Let the banks exist, but let them bank on coin or treasury notes.—Thomas Jefferson.

The government ought not to delegate this power (of issuing money) if it could. It is too great a power to be trusted to any banking business whatever. The people are not safe when such a company has such a power. The temptation is too great, the opportunity too easy, to put up and put down prices, to bring the whole community on its knees to these Neptunes, who preside over the flux and reflux of paper money. Stocks are their playthings with which they gamble with as little secrecy and less morality than common gamblers.—Thomas H. Benton.

LINCOLN.

Sayings of a Great Man. Although we have struck the chains, the fetters, from 4,000,000 blacks of the South, there is a monetary system growing up in America which will, sooner or later, fasten the chains on all the American people.—A. Lincoln.

Again: I affirm it as my conviction, that class laws, placing capital above labor, are more dangerous to the republic at this hour than was chattel slavery in its haughtiest supremacy.—A. Lincoln.

Again: Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration.—A. Lincoln.

Again: If a government enacted a debt with a certain amount of money in circulation and then contracted the money volume before the debt was paid, it is the most heinous crime a government could commit against the people.—Abraham Lincoln.

Then again, on the money power: We must congratulate ourselves that this cruel war is coming to a close, but I see in the distant future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the good of our country. As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption 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 the hands of a few, and the republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment, more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of war. God grant that my suspicions may prove groundless.—A. Lincoln.

Again, in his 1861 message, he says: Monarchy is hinted at as a refuge from the power of the people. In my position I could scarcely be justified, were I to omit raising a warning voice against the approach of returning despotism. There is one point to which I ask brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above labor in the structure of government. Let them beware of surrendering a political power they already have, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against them, and fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, till all liberty shall be lost.—A. Lincoln.

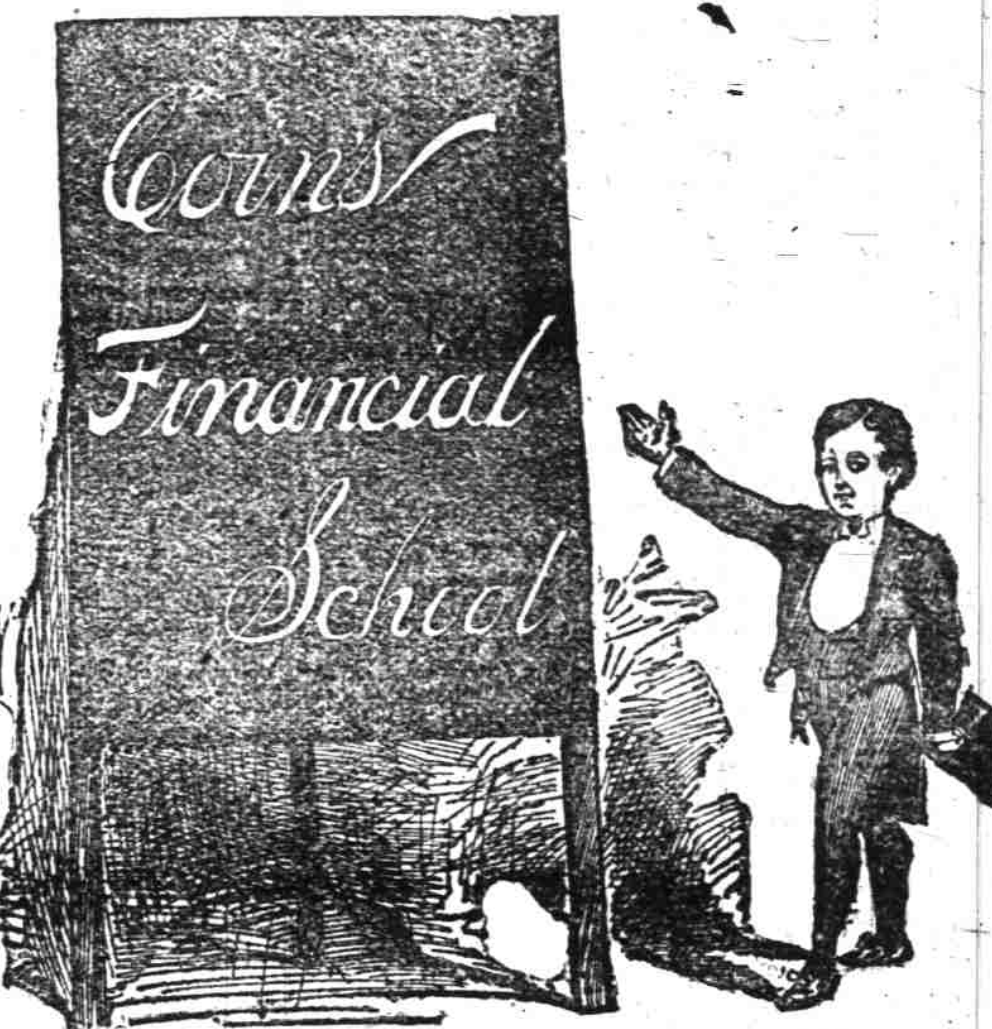
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