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AND SEND YOU IN STATE AND LOCAL POLITICS

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THE THIRD PARTY MOVE.

The Kansas Alliance Men Abandon It for the Present—They Can Not Get the Southern Farmers' Co-Operation.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 29.—The following interview with President Frank McGrath, published to-day would indicate that the Alliance has, for the present, decided to drop the Third Party movement. He says: "The agitation in the South over the Lodge bill precludes the possibility of an independent movement at this time. While in Ocala I investigated the conditions as thoroughly as my limited stay would permit and I came to the conclusion that more time was needed. It will come about in time, but the time is not this year."

A delegation of Kansas editors, which has returned from a tour through the South, having made a thorough investigation of the Farmer movement there, found that a large majority of Southern farmers believe in working for their reforms within the Democratic party.

In Louisiana, for example, the editors found few, if any, advocates of the Third Party movement. The president of the Alliance in that State, Thomas S. Adams, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, in conversation with a correspondent who accompanied the Kansas delegation, said: "The political conditions in this State preclude the possibility of an independent political movement at this time. With us it is a battle for white supremacy and any movement which will divide the white people politically will not find favor. The editors found that Mr. Adams expressed the sentiment pretty generally held by the Southerners and for this reason they also concluded that it would be impossible to do anything with the movement at the present."

The County Institute Work.

Raleigh Chronicle.

In the history of the State there has been no such enthusiasm and deep interest in the public school question as has been created since the adjournment of the Legislature of 1889. That body appropriated \$5,000 yearly to be used by the Board of Education in holding Teachers' Institutes in all the counties of the State. Very soon after the adjournment of the Legislature, Maj. S. M. Finger, State Superintendent of Schools, (a wise man and one of the most efficient officers the State ever had) took steps to put the law into operation. The law would be good and effective if the conductors of Institutes could arouse enthusiasm among the people; if they should be slow coaches, the legislation would result disastrously. Perhaps men never had more wisdom given them than Maj. Finger and the Board possessed when they selected Prof. E. A. Alderman and Prof. Chas. D. McIver to conduct these Institutes. Scholarly, patriotic and enthusiastic, they entered upon their labors with a love of the youth of the State and desire to secure a fair chance for even the humblest and poorest, that gave them ready access to the hearts and heads of the people in every county in which they have been. It has been no easy task they have performed, but their love for the cause has lightened labor and made sacrifices sweet.

The objects of these Institutes, to quote Prof. Alderman, were

"1. It was desired to carry to the people whose property the public schools are, and without whose desire and consent they cannot be made better, definite knowledge of the educational work resting upon the public schools; their condition; their necessities; the means feasible and available for their betterment and the fundamental reason for their existence and for the widening of the area of their influence.

"2. It was desired to carry to the doors of the five thousand public school teachers, who could not seek it, definite instruction as to the

meaning of teaching and the teacher's office, training in scientific methods of teaching; in school government; in organization; in the details and arrangements of school; and by suggestion and exhortation to create a more intelligent notion of the teacher's work, and to cause parents to have a wider and truer idea of the qualifications necessary to conduct the intellectual operation of childhood, and, preface, affect its character.

"3. It was desired that the instructors should make such suggestions as would tend to perfect and increase the efficiency of the system."

In the summer months they have been assisted by Prof. J. Y. Joyner, Supt. of Goldsboro schools; Prof. M. C. S. Noble, Supt. of Wilmington schools; Prof. E. P. Moses, Supt. Raleigh schools; Prof. Alex. Graham, Supt. of Charlotte schools; Prof. E. L. Hughes, Supt. of Reidsville schools; and Prof. John J. Blair, Supt. of Winston schools.

The report of these institute educators is full of interest, and the argument in favor of better school facilities, and the recommendation to the Legislature are worthy of careful consideration.

"During the school year Prof. Alderman held thirty institutes, in which there were 1,335 teachers in attendance—767 males and 568 females, which was 86 per cent of the bona fide teachers in the counties in which he held institutes. He found about one fourth more men than women teaching in the public schools, most of whom have not had advantage of ample education than afforded in the public schools which were not so efficient in their youth as they are now. He has given 70 first-grade three year certificates—51 to males and 23 to females. This means that only 6 per cent of the teachers won this distinction.

"During the school year, held thirty institutes, in which there were nearly 1,500 teachers, which was 85 or 90 per cent of the teachers in the counties where he held institutes, two-thirds of whom are men. Nearly 15,000 people besides teachers have attended on Friday to hear his argument for Public Schools. He has given 75 first grade three year certificates.

"Prof. Joyner held institutes in seven Eastern counties in which there were 325 teachers—150 males and 175 females—which included most of the teachers in the counties. He granted three first grade three-year certificates. He says that there is no permanent private schools in Currituck or Camden county, and that Perquimans is ahead of any county he visited in educational matters.

"Prof. Noble held institutes in eight Eastern counties in which 188 teachers—51 males and 87 females were enrolled. This was 90 per cent of the teachers in the counties. He issued only one first grade certificate.

"Prof. Moses held institutes in fourteen Western counties. The enrollment was considered large and he found the people deeply interested in the betterment of the public school system.

"Prof. Graham held institutes in eight Western counties. He examined 258 teachers and issued 58 three-year certificates, and addressed over 4,000 people upon the subject of education. He found Clay the banner education county.

"Prof. E. L. Hughes and J. J. Blair jointly held institutes in five counties in which there were 170 teachers—178 males and 100 females. They granted four first grade three-year certificates."

To-day we merely give this synopsis of the work done in these Teachers' Institutes. We shall refer to the recommendation later. It is our conviction that they have done more to stimulate interest in public education than can be estimated; and that the action of the Democratic State Convention, Farmers' Alliance, and State Grange, demanding an increase of tax for the

bettering of our public schools, were largely induced by reason of the efficient work done in these Institutes. They have stirred up the people.

If the Legislature does nothing else, it cannot and will not be excused if it fails to levy a tax sufficient to make the public schools of more value to the 140,000 children who are absolutely dependent upon them for whatever education they may receive.

Hoar's Rant on the Federal Election Bill.

Hoar told Southern Senators that they had pledged their official oaths and honor as men that they would give their devotion to the Constitutional amendments if they were only let back into their old condition in the Union, free from the consequences of rebellion. And now they were denouncing those Constitutional amendments as "a stupendous crime and blunder."

He criticised the new constitution of Mississippi, and said the people were not blind to the objects of the Mississippi constitutional convention. If they were their eyes would have been opened by the declaration of Judge Calhoun, the president of the convention, avowing the purpose for which it was gathered, and who said that if he were asked whether it was the purpose to restrict negro suffrage, he would frankly answer, "Yes, that is what we are here for."

Mr. Hoar recalled the Copiah massacre in Mississippi, the murder of Fred Matthews and the burning of his widow's house, and said that within the present Christmas season that a widow's son, the Republican postmaster, a young man of 21, had been shot down in the streets of Carrollton, the home of Senator George.

"How long," Mr. Hoar exclaimed, "how long, oh God! shall the blood of these martyrs cry for vengeance from the ground? How long shall the murder of men because they are Republicans be the only crime to which Republicans are indifferent?"

The Senator (referring to Mr. Walthall) thinks the era of these things is passing by in Mississippi. Let us hope so; and that when its dark and bloody history is written, it will be recorded that there was at least one manly voice in all her chivalry that uttered the indignation of an American freedman at the outrage on Americanism and on freedom.

In conclusion Mr. Hoar addressed himself directly to the Southern Senators and said:

"You have tried everything else, now try justice. You have exhausted every policy and failed. This terrible question will not down. Your people have listened too long to the evil counsellors who led them into rebellion, into war, into poverty, into crime. Let them listen now to the counsels of the greatest orator of antiquity: 'Justice is, itself, the great standing policy of civil society, and any eminent departure from it, under any circumstances, is under the suspicion of being no policy at all.'"

Dr. Caldwell's Wit Beats His Courage.

Stateville Landmark.

M. A. Dauphin, the manager of a well known concern the name of which we are afraid to mention lest somebody should "writ" us for it, but the first word of which is "Louisiana," and they can send us to the penitentiary for printing that much if they want to, died at his home in New Orleans Sunday morning.

Senator Stanford's proposition that the government should loan money to farmers at 1 per cent, is favored by Secretary Windom as a benevolent scheme, provided it be extended so as to include other classes of citizens among its beneficiaries. Land, the Secretary holds, should not be the only security. All kinds of property should be equally favored. In the next place the Secretary would amend Mr. Stanford's bill by providing that brains as well as property should be considered good security. Thirdly, the loans at 2 per cent, should be open to such good citizens as have neither property nor brains. A certificate of citizenship ought to suffice as a basis for a loan, if it is in the power of the government to go into the loaning business.

THE "SOCKLESS JERRY."

The Kansas Struggle Growing More Intense Than Ever.

New York News.

During his stay at the Astor House in the city Senator Plumb, of Kansas has been very guarded in his remarks about the fierce struggle now going on between his colleague Senator Ingalls, and the Farmers' Alliance. He himself is not on the best of terms with the Alliance, which is now a formidable power in Kansas politics, and is likely to be yet stronger in years to come. He has made some attempts to placate its leaders, but its demands are of a kind that cannot be tolerated by the Republican party, to which he must maintain his allegiance. It is a hard time for Kansas politicians, who do not know whether to stand their ground or straddle the fence, or pull up stakes.

It is probable, that on personal grounds, Plumb would not grieve over the defeat of Ingalls, who has thrown him into the shade, yet the defeat of his party in a contest like that now going on, would make Kansas a hard camping ground for him hereafter.

Senator Ingalls has now taken charge of his own campaign at Topeka and is holding conference there with the State Committee, all the members of which were asked to meet him on Monday and Thursday of this week. Every legislative district in the State has been canvassed and every Republican and Alliance member in both Houses has been subjected to the most earnest appeals in the Ingalls' interest. The canvassers have traveled from place to place, have sat up late at night with the members, and have exhausted their resources in trying to secure votes. The Farmers' Alliance have also established headquarters at Topeka, and the zeal of the representatives is reported to be boundless. It is claimed by one side that several Alliance men have been brought over to Ingalls, and by the other side that three or four Republicans will vote against him.

The main trouble with the Alliance members has been their lack of an anti-Ingalls candidate around whom all the forces of the Alliance would rally. But, within the past few days, something that looks like a boom has sprung up in favor of Congressman Jerry Simpson, the "sockless statesman," who has suddenly achieved national renown. He won his place in Congress through his contempt for socks, and his boomers believe that, in the same way he can win the Senatorial seat now held by virtue of iridescence.

Kansas is a State that has often surprised the country, and if she sends Farmer Jerry to adorn the Senate, there will be new pleasures for the American people.

North Carolinians Who Died During the Year 1890.

Wilmington Messenger.

In the following mortality list of North Carolinians for 1890, we of course give but a few of the many who have died. It will be seen how much North Carolina was bereaved in the year just ended: Alfred A. McKeithen, Hon. James C. Harper, ex-member of Congress, Henry S. Nunn, editor of the *New Bern Daily Journal*, Col. U. Vaughan, Dr. William G. Thomas, Dr. B. F. Whitaker, Captain Samuel J. Skinner, ex-editor and lawyer, J. J. Bruner, the oldest editor in the State, Dr. Peter W. Stanstill, Rev. Adolphus W. Mangum, D. D., Professor in the University of North Carolina, Abram W. Venable, Professor J. J. Tomlinson, Col. William E. Anderson, Rev. Dr. James E. Mann, Maj. William J. Young, W. A. Darden, Judge W. A. Shipp, of the Circuit Court, Col. John N. Whitford, Rev. Dr. Turner M. Jones, President Greensboro Female College, Rev. F. W. Stamey, Rev. John Tillet, Frederick J. Strudwick, Walter W. Lenoir, Col. J. S. Miller,

Rev. Lucian Holmes, W. H. Overman, Capt. Thomas C. Evans, editor Capt. Richard B. Saunders, Maj. Hamilton Scales, Maj. Richmond T. Long, Rev. P. H. Joyner, Thos. W. Harris, Col. Thomas J. Sumner, Capt. W. A. Barnes, Joshua Barnes, Dr. W. L. Hilliard, William Maxwell, Nathaniel R. Jones, Rev. J. T. Harris, Superintendent Oxford Orphan-Asylum, Rev. Dr. William H. Bobbitt, Maj. B. F. Logan, Robert G. Lewis and Mrs. Graham, Relict of the late Hon. William A. Graham.

"Death is the crown of life."

Newspapers at War.

Raleigh Cor. Wm. Messenger, Ltd.

The sensation of to-day is the newspaper quarrel between the editors of the *Durham Globe* and the *State Chronicle*. This had a queer beginning. The *Globe* man having said in his first issue that Governor Fowle was doing some mighty hard work to secure a renomination. The *Chronicle* informed him that in this State a Governor could not succeed himself. Ever since the *Globe* editor has hit at Mr. Daniels. He varied this performance a day or two ago by striking at editor Baylus Cade, the reverend gentleman who is at the helm of the *Progressive Farmer* and said some very rough things about him. The *Progressive Farmer* does not appear this week, the *State Chronicle* this morning pours hot shot into editor Fairbrother of the *Globe*. It calls his editorial on Rev. Mr. Cade "blackguard journalism," and prints plenty of what is known as "fighting talk," saying editor Cade cannot reply. The people, who dearly love a row, want to know what will be the outcome. Editor Cade remarked this morning that editor Fairbrother was a knave. The latter is from the far West and has introduced what is known as "Western journalism" in North Carolina.

CURRENT PARAGRAPHS.

Bradstreet's estimate of the cotton crop is 1,800,000. There is very little doubt that the crop will be the largest ever made.

Senator Farwell, Republican, of Illinois, went home last week to look after his re-election and said in Chicago that President Harrison is too small for the place he is in, that he can bother people, but so can a flea.

At Danville, Va., Christmas day Rach Ferguson, a young negro who was making merry with his friends offered to bet money he could drink a quart of whiskey in five minutes. The bet was taken and Ferguson drank the whiskey but died from the effects.

The Western, New England and Middle States suffered a heavy snow storm with exceeding cold weather last week. High wind accompanied the snow and there was almost a blizzard. The snow extended into Virginia, and in parts of that State was very severe.

Hon. J. L. M. Irby, United States Senator-elect from South Carolina, received an ovation upon arriving at his home, Laurens, from Columbia, the day before Christmas. Nearly the entire population, white and colored, turned out to greet him. In a neat speech, Mr. Irby said he appreciated to the full the honor embodied in his election, and he promised that neither word should be said nor act done that would bring dishonor to South Carolina.

The Indian news is interesting. Big Foot's band of hostiles has surrendered, including Sitting Bull's gang that fled after their chief's death. Scouts report that Short Bull and his braves are coming in, together with the other Indians in Bad Lands, and the probabilities a few days ago were that the trouble is ended. A later telegram, however, states that a bloody fight has occurred between Big Foot's band and a body of cavalry, in Bad Lands, in which a large number were killed and wounded on each side.

CAPITOL MATTERS.

Personal Mention—A Snowy Christmas—General Topics.

Week Cor. Stateville Landmark.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29th 1890.—Justice Henry B. Brown, recently appointed to the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench, has the reputation of being a highly accomplished man. He is said to be an able lawyer, has travelled extensively, and is a man of varied culture. He is a man of wealth and has an interesting family.

This has been the quietest Christmas Washington has known for years. A heavy snow and sleet covers the ground and the broad smooth streets afford splendid opportunities for sleighing. A sleighing carnival took place Saturday afternoon and Pennsylvania avenue was gay with brilliant colors, handsome furs and fast horses.

A public spirited gentleman of Boston, Mr. Franklin W. Smith, has inaugurated a scheme which especially commends itself. It is to erect a magnificent pantheon on one of the hills surrounding Washington which is to cost \$5,000,000. The building is to be devoted chiefly to American history and art. It is to be built by subscription and the name of each donor is to be suitably commemorated. It will take time, but Mr. Smith has the means and the enterprise to make his plan a success.

The American Historical Association meets in the lecture room of the Columbian University to-night. One of the speakers on Wednesday evening is Stephen B. Weeks, Ph. D., of the University of North Carolina. His subject will be "Raleigh's Settlement on Roanoke Island." President Gilmore, of John's Hopkins University, speaks on the same evening.

Senator Vance successfully exposed and ably criticised a high handed act on the part of the Republican party to-day in the Senate. The State of Idaho has elected three Senators at one time, one of the trio being named to fill out an unexpired term. This is manifestly opposed to the Constitution of the United States which provides that each State shall have two Senators. Senator Vance showed the Republicans their mistake but they persisted and the third man elected, George L. Shoup, was sworn in to-day. Thus the "baby-State" in the Union breaks therecord, and does what no one in the original thirteen ever did.

It begins to look like there will be an extra session of Congress. Experienced observers here say it will be impossible to reconcile differences, pass the necessary appropriation bills and adjourn Congress by March 4th. Both parties dread the effect of an extra session. There is danger in one, especially to the Democrats.

An enterprising Mr. Duvall, of Baltimore, secured enough money to celebrate his Christmas with in a rather unique way. He wrote simultaneously to nearly all the Senators, telling them he had a new baby which had been christened with their names. Between forty and fifty appreciated the compliment, and sent the enterprising Mr. Duvall \$5.00. Accidentally they began to compare notes and the game of Mr. Duvall became apparent. Vice-President Morton was one of the officials who bit at the bait. This is the easiest way by which a Christmas "raise" can be effected on record, and may commend itself to some of your readers.

Congress accomplished nothing during the holidays, on account of the absence of Senators and Representatives. The force bill still hangs fire. Senator Wolcott, Republican, spoke against it Tuesday and Senator Teller, Republican, has announced that he is opposed to it unless it is amended. The friends of the measure in the Senate are canvassing the chances of a rule, which Senator Aldrich has reported, to cut off debate, but the Democratic Senators can discuss this proposed

change of rules as long as they can the election bill, and the prospects for the latter are not at this time favorable.

Villifying Mr. Cleveland.

Charlotte Chronicle.

To any one who is at all a general reader of newspapers it must be apparent that a systematic scheme of abuse and villification of Grover Cleveland has been inaugurated; and apparently in the interest of David Bennett Hill.

The persistent warfare of the *New York Sun* on Mr. Cleveland can be accounted for in no other way than that he is in the way of the *Sun's* candidate; and judging by the amount of the *Sun's* abuse, Mr. Cleveland must be very much in the way.

These villifiers of Mr. Cleveland claim that he cannot carry the State of New York; then, if that be so, why constantly write abuse of the man who is a private citizen? The Democrat who carries New York will be the only one that will be considered in the National Convention as available for Presidential nomination.

At present it seems as if the Hill men were determined to eliminate him from the contest by their indecent and untruthful criticisms of Mr. Cleveland. As far as has fallen under the writer's eyes there are no Cleveland Democrats or papers warring on Hill. They all seem to fully recognize his ability, and his services to the party.

The latest criticism of Mr. Cleveland is alleged to have come from Senator Brice, chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee. It appeared in the *Press*, a rabid Republican paper, and, of course, the *Sun* copied it with ghoulish glee, and comments in its wonted severity, thereon.

The despatch from Washington to the *N. Y. Press* giving the alleged interview with Chairman Brice is as follows:

"Washington, Dec. 27.—Chairman Calvin S. Brice, of the Democratic National Committee, when here the other day, confided to a distinguished Democratic Senator a bit of political information which is of peculiar interest. Seeking to explain why Gen. Harrison, and not Cleveland, was elected in 1888, Col. Brice is reported to have said:

'Gov. Hill did not knife President Cleveland. Cleveland knifed himself. In effect, he committed political hari kari. Gov. Hill came to me and offered to do anything in his power to carry New York for President Cleveland. He impressed me as being perfectly honest and sincere in the matter. I am of that opinion still. Why should he not have wanted Cleveland to win?

Aside from any party reasons, and Hill is a Democrat, he would want Cleveland to succeed for purely personal and selfish reasons. If elected President, he would be out of Hill's way. Defeated, he would be a generous rival to the Governor. Hill made all manner of overtures. I went to see Mr. Cleveland, and urged him to meet Hill half way, quarter way, or any way at all so he met him.

But he would not. He was imbued with the idea that he was greater than his party. He believed that he had been the cause of the Democratic victory in 1884. He believed that he and he alone could repeat it. He was the great leader, and it was the duty of all Democrats, big or little, blindly to follow his lead. He refused to be placed under the slightest obligations to Hill, and ignored him entirely. The consequences are only too well known.'

LATER—BRICE DENIES.

Since the above was in type, the writer has seen a special in the *Richmond Times* of yesterday from New York, in which Senator Brice denies ever having said such things of Cleveland and adds "the whole story is absolutely false."

This only adds evidence to what was written above that there are not wanting evidences of conspiracy to try to make Mr. Cleveland unpopular with the masses—but the conspiracy will fail.