

CENTRAL EXPRESS



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Vol. V.

SANFORD, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1891.

No. 20.

USHERING IN THE NEW YEAR.

New York Does it With Tremendous Uproar—Tammany and the Streets—The Senatorship—A Comparison in Ireland's Favor—The New Constitution Cure, &c.

New York, Jan. 5, 1891. Considering the fact New York is the noisiest city in all the world, that from morning till morning, from week to week, from season to season, the din of train and horse-draw and factory beats upon the ear unceasingly; beats and beats until the nerves are shattered and the head aches, and one longs for a soundless solitude; it would seem that when New Yorkers wished to celebrate impressively any event, they would cause all noises to cease and for a few moments at least, preserve a profound silence. But not so. Instead of keeping quiet they redouble the noise. It was not with dignified silence that they welcomed Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-One, the first year of a new decade. It was with ear-splitting uproar. They did not even have the decency to wait until the old year was dead, but filled his last moments with their clamorous welcome to his successor. With horn and bell and steam whistle they made his death hour hideous.

For years it has been the custom to ring the chimes of Trinity church at midnight of the 31st of December. People come long distances to hear them, and they are indeed worth hearing, or they would be, if the town would only keep still and let the joyous notes ring through quiet streets and avenues, echo and re-echo from tall houses. But the town won't keep still. Thousands upon thousands of men, women pack the streets near the church and when the chimes begin to ring, they blow innumerable tin horns and shout and whistle on their fingers. So nobody hears the chimes. That is nobody hears them. But up in the belfry is a big phonograph. It hears the chimes—aye, it swallows and digests them, absorbs them and writes down in its memory and afterwards it tells them to other phonographs and so at last they reach the people, or some of the people.

BAD WEATHER AND BAD STREETS. The weather here since the middle of December has been simply execrable. The streets have been full of mud and slush; I have not seen them so bad for years. Broadway is in some places like a country road and an ill mended one at that. The people scrape the mud from their shoes and clothing and swear at Tammany Hall. But what does it signify? They have done the same before, over and over again. Next election it will be a wonder if most of them don't vote to perpetuate Tammany's rule, the same as ever.

WHO WILL SUCCEED EVARTS?

Speculation is still rife as to whom this State will send to the United States Senate as her representative in Mr. Everts's place. The World wants Gov. Hill and the Herald continues to stultify itself by favoring Charis A. Dana. Some other people talk of Smith M. Weed. Of the three Gov. Hill is of course preferable. The other two are understood to be protectionists, and therefore, not Democrats. But there are besides Gov. Hill, plenty of men in the Empire State who would represent her Democracy creditably in the Senate. Roswell P. Flower, for instance, or Mayor Chapin, of Brooklyn, not to mention lesser lights. Many are the conjectures as to whom Gov. Hill wants to see in the place. Is not this senatorial matter a bit of a hole for the astute Governor? And will he get himself out of it with his usual cleverness? His friends think so.

EVICIONS IN A YEAR.

In the midst of the everlasting talk about Parnell and the Irish and

home rule, accompanied by calls upon Americans for money for the Irish relief fund, etc., etc., it is interesting to read in World, (though the World is rather late finding it out) that in a recent year there were not in all Erin as many eviction processes served as from a single district court of this city. Talk about poverty in Ireland!

LOOKING AFTER CATS WHILE CHILDREN FREEZE.

Outside there was snow on the ground. A fine cold rain was falling. It was bleak and raw and exceedingly disagreeable. It was the first day of Jan. 1891—New Year's day. Through the glass panel of the hall door (all New York hall doors have glass panels) I saw a benevolent looking old lady come cautiously up the slippery stone steps. She hesitated just a moment then pulled the bell-handle. A servant opened the door and looked at her inquiringly. "There's a dear little cat outside there," said the old lady, gently, "won't you let it in?" "Yes," said the servant with a surprised laugh, and closed the door. There was room in the big boarding house for the "dear little cat." But "outside" many a dear little boy and dear little girl shivered and shook on New Year's day in the streets of New York with never a word of sympathy from any living soul.

KOCH'S LYMPH.

The experiments made in the city hospitals with Dr. Koch's lymph have been watched with much interest. It is rather too early yet to decide conclusively as to the merits of the Koch treatment; but the experiments here have at least had the good effect of stimulating medical research in the direction of discovering new methods of treating supposed incurable diseases. The lymph is being experimented with cases of cancer as well as pulmonary trouble. The doctors express much satisfaction at the rapid improvement under the use of the lymph of a child afflicted with a tubercular gland.

OLD DANA'S SON.

As might have been expected, Mr. Paul Dana, who was recently appointed (doubtless for his dear relative's sake) park commissioner by our Tammany mayor, is developing great friendliness towards that most selfish of all monopolists, Mr. Jay Gould. So much so that he has expressed himself as being quite willing to allow said monopolist to grab a large slice of New York's beautiful Battery Park for the use of his elevated railroad. A small portion of that park is already occupied by Gould unsightly structure; but Gould is not content with a small portion. He wants a large portion: some day he will want the whole park. He wants to put a railroad "loop" there, he says, so as to avoid delay at the "L" terminus. Of course he wants to do this simply to accommodate the public and not for the purpose of putting a little more money into his own pocket. If there were any money in it for himself, he would, of course, not hesitate to buy for his loop some of the private property adjacent to the park, high-priced as it is, instead of encroaching upon the people's pleasure-ground. But I hardly think that Mr. Dana's influence in the board of park commissioners will be great enough to induce the board to favor Jay Gould's proposition, for the people of this town are mighty "down on" the wizard and his "L" railroads. D. T. D.

That is a Horse of Another Color.

New York Herald.

Senator Dolph, of Oregon, ought to know better than to go into deep water before he can learn to swim. He is a good fellow and we like him for some things, but he ran

foul of Eastis and Morgan the other day and there isn't court plaster enough in Washington to cover his wounds.

He made a fine speech of the kind, but a poor kind. Waving the bloody shirt on the floor of the Senate, he read clippings from the newspapers to prove that the Southern negro is simply the white man's door mat. Then he shook his tawny mane and gave a roar of disapproval that thundered down Pennsylvania avenue like a park of artillery. The force bill, he said, would prove an evangel of peace. It would hurl the Southern tyrants out of their saddles, or words to that effect, and with angelic finger-tips lift the down-trodden colored man to his feet. Grandpa Hear fairly beamed with good nature, and Senator Edmunds almost broke into an icy smile, but checked himself in time preserve his self-respect.

Then Mr. Eastis asked what the honorable gentleman from Oregon would do if that State was as thickly populated with Chinamen as the South is with illiterate voters. Would Senator Dolph call for the enforcement of a bayonet bill? He asked for information.

Mr. Dolph, wasn't giving information on that subject. These irrelevant remarks were distasteful, not to say painful. He had not been talking about Chinamen, but about negroes who were dying to vote the Republican ticket.

Mr. Morgan also took an inning as pitcher and threw a ball. If Mr. Dolph hadn't dodged, he would be in the coroner's office to-day. Mr. Morgan quoted from the constitution of Oregon certain passages which restrict the suffrage to white citizens and then made some highly improper remarks about hypocrisy.

Mr. Dolph caved in at that juncture and retired to the cloak room.

And yet there are some incredulous people in the world who believe there is no such thing as a boomerang. Ask Senator Dolph; he knows.

Summary of the Year.

Manufacturers' Record.

The review of the year shows great activity and prosperity throughout the South. Summing up the various points of growth and development, the total assessed value of property for 1890 is about \$4,500,000,000, a gain of \$270,000,000 over 1889 and of \$1,600,000,000 over 1880. The number of National banks in the South is 590, with an aggregate capital of \$90,763,705, an increase during the year of 104 banks and \$10,985,000 in capital. Ten years ago the South had 250 national banks with a total capital of \$45,498,955. According to the report of the United States Comptroller, the net earnings of all Southern national banks for the twelve months ended Nov. 30, 1890, were \$10,523,798 or an average of 11 1/2 per cent. on the total capital. Only two Southern national banks failed during the year, and both of these failures were due to dishonesty in management, according to government reports. During the year 2,499 miles of railroad were built in the South, against 2,295 miles in 1889. The gross earnings of all Southern railroads for the first eleven months of 1890 were \$100,864,217, against \$90,290,470 for the same time in 1889, an increase of \$10,904,047. The total value of foreign exports from all Southern ports for the first eleven months of 1890 was \$208,293,000, an increase of \$24,141,010 over the corresponding months of 1889, while the increase in the balance of the country was only \$4,884,477, the increase at Southern ports being five times as the combined gain at all other United States ports. The production of pig iron for the year foot up about 1,900,000 tons, or a gain of 395,000 tons over 1889, of 830,000 tons over 1887. The total production of cotton during the last six years has been 42,000,000 bales, worth, including the value of the seed sold, about \$2,300,000,000, or an average of nearly \$400,000,000 a year. The consumption of cotton by Southern mills was 549,378 bales last year, against 266,000 bales in 1885, a gain of over 100 per cent. During the year 3,917 new manufacturing enterprises, covering every variety of industry from tack works to steel works, were organized in the South, making a total during the last five years of over 17,000 new enterprises.

EXTRACTS FROM GOV. FOWLE'S

Message to the Legislature.

He began with reference to the STATE DEBT.

and in that connection mentioned that now all the legislation over State bonds had been settled in our favor; particularly the old Temple suit, the Christian case brought by Baltzer and Tucker; and that the bonds held by the United States Treasury in trust had been paid, and a suit to ascertain whether the State was liable for interest on her past due bonds had been decided in our favor.

The Funding act ceased to be operative on July 1, 1890, and the entire recognized debt of the State is now \$5,930,131, of which \$3,219,100 is evidenced by 4 per cent. bonds, and \$1,720,000 by 6 per cent. bonds. The interest on the latter is provided for by the lease money of the N. C. R. R., so the debt is practically but \$3,219,100.

He recommends that the State receive \$180,000 a year from the N. C. R. R., after the payment of interest on the \$2,720,000 in 6 per cent. bonds, the residue be invested in these bonds.

The Treasurer's receipts for 1888, were \$724,500.45, and expenditures were \$810,029.02. The receipts for 1890 were \$976,761.31 and disbursements were \$1,180,301.76.

The estimated value of property in the State \$227,000,000, being a gain of ten million within the last two years. The Governor is of opinion that there will be no necessity of an increase of taxation, if we can obtain a fair valuation of lands on a cash basis. There should be a uniform rule according to the true value in money. But unfortunately this rule does not prevail. At some places and in some sections property is valued on that basis, while at other places it is assessed at only a fractional part of its real value. The difference in valuation works no injustice in county and municipal taxation, but in State taxation it bears heavily on those sections where a true cash valuation is assessed. There should be equality in this matter, and a uniform rule should be followed. As it is, the result works injustice.

As a new assessment is to be made this year, provision should be made for a board to equalize taxation. This might be done by an assessment by the county commissioners, which should be revised by a Board consisting of the State Treasurer and Auditor and one State assessor appointed for each Congressional District. Give them the power to revise the assessment and seek to have the lands all assessed at their true value.

EDUCATION.

On the subject of education, the Governor expressed very pronounced views. He cited the provision of the Constitution requiring the commissioners to keep the public schools open at least four months in each year, and referred to the obstacle in their way of doing that because of the limitation.

He indicated that the legislature might find a way out of the difficulty, as the commissioners now levied the tax for county purposes first and left the school tax for the last and the Supreme Court held that they cannot exceed the limit for school purposes.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction showed that while the general tax in the United States was \$2.11 a head for each school child in North Carolina it was only 40 cents. But in one township the sum of \$22,000 had been raised and it contained only 4,548 children, being \$4.49 for each child.

He recommends that the legislature should compel the schools to be kept open the whole term of four months, and that a law be passed allowing any township to increase its own taxation and main-

tain its schools even for a longer period; and that the school district or township that taxed itself should be credited in the State tax for educational purposes with the amount it raised for that purpose.

The average term is now but sixty days, being three days less than in 1888. The entire educational receipts for 1890 were \$718,225. The children of school age number 588,688; the number enrolled is 332,533, and the average attendance is 203,100.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The Governor expressed himself very warmly in favor of promoting education at the University, and patting that institution on a more advanced footing. He recommended that it should enlist the warm interest not only of its graduates, but of all the friends of the common schools in the State. North Carolina, he said, was the first State to proclaim in favor of higher education by putting in her Constitution a provision for the maintenance of one or more universities, and our forefathers did well in doing so. But now, how are we carrying out their injunction? How are we doing our part to advance higher education in our day and generation?

It is reported to me that the University property is a valuable property, but it needs essential improvements in buildings, in repairs, in conveniences and in adjuncts of advancing science. It has no new building—save Memorial Hall, and that was not erected by the State. It has a zealous, learned and faithful faculty, and it is managed by a board of trustees who are among the wisest, most trusted and loved of our citizens. If they have not done their duty, condemn them; but is there not another body on whom rests some responsibility for the care and promotion of the institution.

The provision of the Constitution imposes a duty on the legislature and it is binding.

He recommended that a committee be appointed by the legislature to visit the University and ascertain not the least sum that would answer to maintain that institution, but what was needed to make it efficient, as it ought to be, and maintain it as institution of the first order of excellence.

He spoke of the proposed establishment of a Chair of History, for which some of our own patriotic citizens, together with a distinguished graduate of another State, had contributed \$35,000.

TRAINING SCHOOLS.

He urged the establishment of a training school for teachers, at which both sexes could be prepared for their respective duties. Now their teachers often have to learn by experience in the school room, and at the expense of their pupils; let them be fully and properly prepared before entering on their vocation.

And in view of the possibility of there being a cessation of railroad work, he recommended that provision be made for the employment of the convicts in making jute bagging which would not bring their labor in competition with other labor, and would be of advantage to the farmers in lowering the cost of that article, while affording profitable employment to the convicts.

And to this end he recommended that four per cent. bonds be issued of such amount as would enable the Board to engage in that work, and to buy necessary land for farmers; providing from the proceeds of the work a sinking fund for their payment. The Governor warmly recommended the establishment of a reformatory department in connection with the penitentiary, for young criminals.

The Auditor's report on pensions next claimed attention. The interpretation of the word "indigent" in the law had given rise to much criticism, and had suggested to the

legislature to make a construction for themselves, which would be followed by the Board of Pensions.

There were 4,051 pensioners, of whom 2,522 widows; and the amount disbursed was \$87,496. Enlarging the widow class depresses what the poor, indigent wounded soldiers would receive. Only one county in the State has failed to collect the tax for the old veterans.

The Department of State has issued 1,453 grants covering 134,000 acres of vacant public lands.

He mentioned the appointment of Col. Andrews and Col. Keogh as Commissioners to the World's Fair, and they had discharged their duties with faithfulness to the State and honor to themselves; and having enlarged upon the resources of North Carolina he recommended making an ample appropriation of not less than \$25,000 for that purpose.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE GIRLS?

Some Arguments in Favor of the Proposed Industrial School.

Cor. Statesville Landmark.

I was much interested in the communication recently published in the Landmark in regard to the proposed industrial school for the white girls of North Carolina. The writer frankly confessed ignorance as to what the girls need. It is just this ignorance which perpetuates the existing state of affairs.

Any plan to benefit the girls, the women, the homes of our State, must be extensive enough to reach all these. For years the "well-to-do" have been looked after in a certain manner—not sufficiently or nicely—but they have received attention. There are, however, hundreds of girls in every county who have not been taught anything which could serve them in an hour of need. No one is more willing to grant than I that home is the best training school for girls and boys, too, when the home is such that proper instruction can be given. And I am sure that country homes offer superior advantages in this respect. But any one who imagines that all the homes of our State, or any State, are thus fortunate is greatly in error. There are thousands of homes in which girls and boys are reared to manhood and womanhood in the most primitive style. Their simple bill of fare does not afford opportunity for learning to do such cooking as will command good wages. They learn nothing of the arts of modern house-keeping. Are such homes the best training school for boys? No! Indeed they are hired to some of the larger farmers or put out to learn trades, and are provided with the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Raleigh. The girls cannot do as their grandmothers did. Scarcely any one spins or weaves now. The times are changed and we are changed with them. Yet society keeps trying to push the woman's foot into a baby's shoe. These girls, those for whom neither Church nor State nor home provides, need to be cared for and put in the way of doing something for themselves.

Oxford is an orphan's home and school. The two things are entirely dissimilar. The industrial school might be placed at Oxford, but certainly the two should not be blended unless indeed upon the University plan. The industrial school for which we are asking should be similar to the institution of the same name in Mississippi and that of Georgia, the corner stone of which was laid on last Thanksgiving day. Other States have like institutions and the interest in this phase of education is becoming general. Before anything of an industrial nature can be introduced into the public schools the teachers must be trained, and what better opportunity could be offered than an industrial school combined with a normal school? Young men have an opportunity for normal drill at the University, colored men and women have normal schools supported by the State, but the white girls have nothing. Are not the women tax-payers? Why should the State make such discrimination?

I should prefer that girls be taught the New Testament to begin with in the middle and to the end. I should also be glad for young men to have the same training and especially to have the Su-

viour's "As ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them" so thoroughly inculcated that by the time they get to be voters and members of the Legislature they may be willing to treat the girls of the State with something like justice.

Lastly, if the choice really lies between the "cotton patch" and a worthless man as a husband, I should say to the girls, by all means take the cotton patch. Every one who chooses the cotton patch is not only benefiting herself and winning the self-respect of her sex, but is a real missionary to worthless men. Men do not like solitude, and if they received less encouragement to be worthless at the hands of the women they would quit being worthless; but that encouragement must come before marriage.

But North Carolina's sons are not all worthless. I fail to see why the only chance for a nice, well educated girl, outside the cotton patch is a worthless man. There are hosts of fine young fellows in Guilford. I hope she is not alone among the sisterhood of counties.

Better days are dawning. More avenues of support are opening up for girls. We want our industrial school to fit the girls for the places and to elevate the manhood of our State.

MARY MENDENHALL HOBBS. Guilford College, Jan. 2nd 1891.

Dr. Stickler on Koch's Remedy.

Washington Messenger.

Dr. J. W. Stickler, of Orange, N. J., a celebrated physician of that State, has just got back from Berlin, and has been interviewed at great length by the New York Herald. He brings with him some of the Koch lymph, and speaks hopefully of its success. We gather from the long account that its curative effects in laryngeal troubles are pronounced. He says the disease almost invariably responds to the action of the fluid. He says, and it is important and instructive enough to deserve copying: "In instances of considerable tuberculosis in the larynx the lymph causes an alarming infiltration of the soft parts of the organ—in fact, it has been so great some times as to require tracheotomy. This excitation of laryngeal tissues always subsides in due time, and there comes a period when no such swelling follows the use. Laryngeal ulcers has thus far been invariably cured by injections of the lymph. If any tubercle of the larynx, however slight, even if situated on the free border of the vocal chords, is subjected to the lymph treatment, the fluid will cause almost always come changes in the conditions involving the locality and the ulcer will disappear. The throat will be left in a healthy condition as well."

Dr. Stickler says that many cases of incipient tuberculosis (consumption) have manifestly improved. Many have lost the pains and gained in flesh and strength under its use. Some cases of advanced phthisis were made much worse by it, but others equally as advanced were much improved, night sweats disappearing and a gain of flesh resulting. He says that to him it seems that "in cases which are responsive in this way, by repeated doses carefully administered, lives may be prolonged, even though radical cures are not obtained. Besides, it must be remembered that these improvements have been observed in patients under treatment in Berlin, where the climate is peculiarly trying to consumptives. Were the inoculations to be given with carefully selected climatic surroundings the benefits could not fail to be much greater. A cure under these conditions—and I see no reason to the contrary—should be complete and make him no more subject to a recurrence of the disease than he was formerly."

Dr. Stickler has an American and European reputation because of his experiments to discover some cure for scarlet fever.

It may be mentioned here as an interesting fact that as far back as 1857, an eminent medical professor of Charleston, S. C., still living and highly esteemed, made discoveries of the bacilli, acted their constant recurrence and made drawings of them. It was 1882, before Dr. Koch made his own independent and important discovery.