

CENTRAL EXPRESS



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NOTES OF TRAVEL

GAMES AND SPORTS

More University Life—Some Interesting Curiousities.

By T. H. FRITCHARD.

I should like to speak of the many sports in which the young men take an energetic interest, but have barely space left. Lawn tennis, bowls, cricket and boxing afford them exercise. The lovely river Cam flows through the University grounds and gives them fine opportunity for rowing in which they greatly excel. Each college has its boating club, and they take more pride in this perhaps than anything else, while a few miles below the river widens, and that has been the scene of many a hotly contested race between rival clubs of Cambridge, and occasionally between the picked men of Oxford and Cambridge.

Some Curiosities.

In the grounds of Christ's College I was shown a mulberry tree planted by John Milton, more than two hundred years ago. The mathematical bridge across the Cam, made by Sir Isaac Newton, without nails or iron fastenings of any kind, was pointed out to me, and it is said after his death the bridge was taken to pieces to learn the secret of its strength, when lo! no one could put it together again, and alas! it had to be ignominiously nailed together as any common bridge would be.

Still a third thing of interest was the room which Erasmus, the great scholar, occupied when invited by Bishop Fisher to visit England in the 16th century. This court of Queen's College is named in honor of Erasmus. Still a fourth curious thing is a fish, still living, which Queen Elizabeth saw three hundred years ago. He has a ring in his nose and is taken out every fifty years and an additional mark put on the ring. He is a species of carp. I stood on the banks of the pond in which this venerable old gentleman disports himself, but did not see him. I was assured, however, that he was still alive and in vigorous health.

I forgot to say in its proper place that the ordinary expenses of a student here is a thousand dollars. He pays \$100 room rent per annum, and the fees charged seem to me to be unreasonably large. For instance, a student pays \$35 for his B. A. degree and \$75 for the A. M. degree, which is given, not upon examination, but in course, as used to be the case in the United States.

Many of the chapels have trained choirs, composed of boys with fine voices, gathered from all parts of the country, who are educated free of charge, their singing being regarded as an equivalent for this privilege.

These collegiate students can board in the city, and Cambridge has thirty-six thousand people, and take a degree at less than half the expense of the regular students, or pensioners as they are termed.

Robert Garrett is said to be insane, his delusion being that Jay Gould is after him all the time, seeking, so to speak, to devour him.

The organization of the Third Party in the South is unwise and dangerous—not only to the cause of prohibition, but to our civil and political institutions.—N. B. Broughton.

The declaration of the Chicago platform cannot be carried out. The voters simply will not stand such treatment. The people demand cheap necessities of life.—Chicago News Dem.

We are glad to understand that Gen. Schofield, who is to succeed Gen. Sheridan in command of the army, is a Democrat. This being so it is not strange that he bears the reputation of having been one of the best of the military governors the Republicans put over the South in the time that tried men's souls indeed.

Gov. Scates and the Potts Case.

(Stateville Landmark.)

We feel that we would be doing injustice to a strong and conscientious public servant, if we permitted the case of Wm. A. Potts, Jr., to pass out of the public recollection without a word of commendation of his Excellency, Gov. Scates, in connection therewith. The result of the case (so far as the courts and the Governor are concerned) is the most signal triumph for the majesty of the law that has been achieved in North Carolina in many a day, and its influence upon the public mind cannot be other than most salutary. Potts was a man of education and social standing. His ancestors have been "good people." Because these things were true he was what thoughtful people call "a gentleman." If, latterly, his people have not been wealthy, they were still able to secure for the defence of the criminal the best talent of the Eastern bar, and to put in operation all the machinery usually invoked to defeat justice. It is safe to say that after the courts had done their duty, tremendous pressure was brought to bear upon the Governor to induce him to nullify their work. All the influence of Potts' family and his counsel was used to secure Executive clemency. The heart-broken father and mother visited the Governor, and face to face besought him for the life of their son. The ordeal was a terrible one—the more so to Gov. Scates because he is the gentlest and most humane of men. His whole inclination was, doubtless, to commute the sentence, and a weak man would have yielded; but he saw his duty and lived up to the full measure of it. Potts was not hanged but it was not the fault of Gov. Scates.

It sounds cruel but it is said without feeling and with deliberation: Tuesday, the 17th day of July, 1888, was a red-letter day in North Carolina. It witnessed a re-affirmation of the principle of the equality of all men before the law. It is not often that men of Potts' birth, rearing and cultivation are brought under the shadow of the gallows. It may be said that this is because men so born, reared and educated rarely become criminals. So be it—we hope this is true. But it is a matter of public notoriety that a few years ago there was a wretched miscarriage of justice in the case of a defendant, charged with a capital crime, who was quite as well born as Potts and in the matter of family influence was quite as fortunate as he. It is no more, however, than just to the jury in the case to say that the judge before whom it was tried—a Republican judge—went to his grave under the suspicion of having sold justice for money.

But Potts did not live in vain since his death has established the fact that even "a gentleman" is not above the law in North Carolina. In that this has been done the case assumes an importance entirely out of the ordinary. It moreover teaches our people the wisdom of putting into the Executive chair men who have the courage to do right—men who hold their high office as a trust, to be administered for the public benefit.

Moral Influence of Public Opinion.

(From Danville Register.)

All people condemn the gossip and the backbiters well they may. It is little and mean to gossip about your neighbor, if by that term, is meant slander and unjust criticism. But it is not wrong to speak of a mean thing a man has done. Indeed, the people ought to talk about such things and condemn them, too, else what becomes of the great moral influence of public opinion. All men are afraid of public opinion and it is a great power for good.

People would be surprised to know how often a newspaper is asked to suppress reports of the misdoings of men. Men are afraid for the world to know and therefore they don't want the paper to tell. But the paper must tell, and the people ought to talk about the meanness of mean men.

The trouble is that there is too much of the hush-up policy in this age. People are frequently too prone to condone crime and to pardon criminals. It is all right to encourage a bad man to reform and to help him in his efforts to reform, but don't smooth over his crime and make him think he has done no wrong, when he has done so, and then encourage him to repeat the crime.

LABOR AGAIN SLAPS HARRISON.

The Indiana State Federation of Trade Scores Him and His Party.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 8.—Antipathy of the laboring men of Indiana to Ben Harrison and their determination to rebuke him at the polls found official voice yesterday in the annual meeting of the State Federation of Trade and all the efforts of Republican managers to stuff the meeting and circumvent any action unfavorable to the Republican ticket proved unavailing. The hundred authorized delegates, who had been instructed not to take any stand on a political matter, voting against them.

Resolved, That we cannot support the candidates of the Republican party for President and Vice-President because both of them are wanting in sympathy for the laboring classes.

Resolved, That in voting on fourteen different occasions against measures that were proposed in the Senate of the United States to the restrictions of Chinese cheap labor, and in his often repeated private avowals of willingness that the naturalization laws should be extended so as to give Chinamen the right to become citizens, Harrison has given the strongest possible proof of his utter disregard of the interests and welfare of American workmen.

Resolved, That organized labor in other States is cordially invited to cooperate with us in the enforcement of these sentiments and objects herein expressed.

Ingalls Writes Again.

Senator Ingalls is the champion letter writer of this decade. He always throws the fat in the fire, to be sure, when he writes, but the Democrats like it and it helps them. His latest is a letter to Mr. Wm. Walter Phelps and contains several statements that are remarkable and noteworthy. He says:

We enter the race seriously handicapped. Harrison has demonstrated an incapacity to carry his own State, besides his unfortunate Chinese record; and as Morton was not sufficiently lavish with his money to buy the Senatorship from the New York Legislature, it is improbable that he will be liberal enough to purchase the vernal Irish vote of New York City.

I am more convinced than ever that we must now make sufferage in the South the one issue exceeding all others. The Southern Confederacy must not be allowed to elect another President. The North must be aroused. In its ears must be rung the charges of the political crimes of the rebels. The South must no longer be permitted to rule the public by the suppression of majorities, by ballot-box stuffing, by forged certificates of election. The loyalty of the country must be appealed to, the old soldier stirred up, the South thrown from the saddle, and that at once. For defeat of the Republican party next November would mean its destruction and the ruin of the country.

There are those who claim that there is a decline of duty in society. We do not believe this. In certain places or persons you will find much to dishearten, but take the world as a whole we see that it is growing better. It will not do to make sweeping generalizations founded on limited observation. Homer lamented that his people were physically the equals of men before his day when really they were superior. Men there are now who fancy that the former days were better than ours, and that there is no real progress; that candor, truth, self respect and equality are declining. It is not true. The world is steadily advancing.

The improvement that we see every day around us, in men, manners and material affairs, had their rise and have made their progress under Democratic rule.

Will it be wise, then—will it be prudent for us to change that rule?—Democratic Hand Book.

Mr. Pride, secretary of the fair association, yesterday received a telegram from Sergeant-at-Arms W. P. Canada, stating that Senator John H. Gease, of Iowa, and Senator B. W. Perks, of Kansas, had accepted the invitation and would be at Mt. Holly next week to deliver protective speeches.—Charlotte Chronicle.

THE FORCES OF NATURE.

COURAGE MOUNTETH WITH OCCASION.

Have This for Your Motto—"Dare to do Right."

BY GEORGE W. MILES, JR.

'Twas the custom of those who lived along the coast of the Aegean to place Eolian harps in the windows of their dwellings. These harps when swept by the gentle evening or the morning zephyrs, gave forth a low and charming melody. But when the storms came, and the wild winds swept across the waters, clashing with rude force the lyre, the music rose, swelled and shrieked above the roar of the tempest and the thunder of the surf. Such is music's nature. He is eminently and emotionally created. He has, as it were, a harp in the window of his soul which plays a tune suitable to the stirring events of life. As the gentle zephyrs of sweet success blow upon him, his soul responds in a low, grateful melody. But when wild storms howl, the music mounts above the howling winds and cheers him on to victory.

The principle is aptly illustrated in the conduct of a vessel. It requires no skill to guide the vessel as it glides gently through the glassy waters, with the little zephyrs playing among its sails, and the sunbeams kissing its deck; but when the storm clouds creep over the sky and the sails at first flutter, then flap and finally pop like pistons by the force of the wind; when the thunder deafens and the lightning blinds; when the waves come welling up in one grand procession and there is heard the cry of "breakers ahead!" then it is that the skill and courage of the pilot is called into play and the hidden forces of his nature reveal themselves.—Just so it is in political affairs. When great events are pending; when the scales of human destiny are hung out in heaven and the eyes of men grow dim at watching the doubtful balance; when old levees are broken down and nations hear the roar of inundation; when the winds of passion rage, and men are engaged in the death grapple, then it is that the soul of man, mounting upon the wings of the occasion, is borne aloft, grand, noble, courageous.

But, as is the lyre when mute, as is the ore in the dark mountain side, as is the gem that sparkles unseen in the caverns of the deep, so is courage in the soul till occasion calls forth. Man, like the pool of Bethesda, needs some disturbing power to bring out his good qualities. And without this, he can but "keep the even tenor of his way" and join the millions in oblivion's vault. Perhaps before me is a Grace Darling, ready at the signal of distress to imperil her life in the saving of others. Perhaps among these light-hearted youths is an Alexander, ready to mount and dash away upon some wild, untamed Bucephalus; or a Hannibal, ready to shake avalanche from the ice-bound brow of the Alps. Yes, occasion is the power that sweeps the lyre, that digs the ore, that dives for the gem, and that crystallizes the carbor of the soul into a diamond whose sparkling brilliancy unborn generations will admire.

But as there is nothing without its exceptions, so there are some men—men without a heart to feel or a mind to discern—upon whom occasion exerts no influence.—When adversity comes and "wind and rain beat dark December down," they but close the shutter and draw the curtains of their souls and make no effort to bear up. They have grafted off the Circean cup, and that base enchantress has transformed them into beasts. For such men there is but little hope. It is a thread as slender as that which sustained the sword of Damocles. Heaven's alchemy alone can transmute such base metal into gold.

But again, there is a certain courage acquired in life, the occasion of which is omnipresent.—This is moral courage; a courage to overcome

THE TEMPTATIONS AND GUARD AGAINST THE SNARES AND PITFALLS OF LIFE.

This said they, for our journey, we ostrich by surrounding it with sticks of only a few inches in height. Just so it is with some men. Though ready to sing a joyful hymn amid the hissing flames in defense of their faith, yet one cunningly devised temptation can lead them astray; though ready to climb mountains that obstruct their pathway, yet the little driftwood of life will turn them from their course.

Then let us of to-day guard against this. Let us go forward, remembering that he who knows the right and hath courage to do it, acts from a grander, a nobler, a more God-like principle than he who makes a city. Take this for your motto—"Dare to do right," and though it is more familiar, yet it is a nobler device than that which lured young Ahab into an untimely grave amid Alpine snows. Shake off the heavy honey-dew of your soul and "dart, like the sun-flower, a broad golden flash of light." Then can the spirit itself, when it leaves the body, mount upon the wings of a Blessed Occasion, and find, with rainbows or a head and fin, beneath, alight amid the splendor of Heaven.

Where age hath no power o'er the fadeless frame, Where the eye is fire and the heart is flame.

Stand at Home.

(From Henderson Gold Leaf.)

The way to help a town is to help each other. If you want to buy anything keep your money at home by purchasing of a home merchant. Don't send to Richmond or Philadelphia when you want a suit of clothes, but patronize home tailors and home dealers. Don't encourage your wife to send to Richmond, or Philadelphia to buy a new silk dress or a two story bonnet, but patronize the home milliner and keep the money in circulation at home. The way to make a community strong is for all to stand by each other and help to brace each other up. Keep all the money we have in circulation, and get as much more as you can. Money spent away from home seldom comes back. It goes to enrich some other community. Speak well for your city to visiting strangers. Aid every man who comes here to find a place to invest his money. And lastly support your home paper that does so much to build up a home market for you.

It is more than eighteen years now since the wisest Republican leaders—Morrill, Dawes, Sherman, Garfield, Allison—began to warn their party that the tariff was too high, that the repeal of the internal taxes the tariff was made to offset left no excuse for a large part of the duties, that it was oppressive to American industry rather than protective. How has that warning been heeded? Not at all. The majority of those in the party who have any intelligent views on the subject undoubtedly believe, and have believed for a dozen years, that there should be a reduction. There has been none. A cut of 10 per cent. was made in 1872. It was restored in 1874. A reduction was attempted in 1883. It resulted in an advance on the average, and the only change really made was in certain articles where the duty was, and remains, prohibitory. These are facts. They are not inferences or assumptions. They are plain facts of the record. They are followed by a Republican Convention's demand for prohibitory rates and for the repeal of the liquor tax rather than a surrender of tariff tax was, and remains, prohibitory. They are followed by the absolute inaction of the Republican Representatives in the House for seven months. They seem to us to show that, whatever the Senate may propose, the Republican party is helpless to reform the tariff, that is bound hand and foot by the protected industries which are in practice monopolies, that its will is helplessly gone as that of a victim of alcoholism.—New York Times, Ind. Rep.

We have just learned that Col. W. A. Albright, who was nominated for Republican elector in the Fourth Congressional District, has resigned and will not make the canvass.—Durham Daily Plant.

THIRD PARTY QUESTION.

A LETTER TO OLD FRIENDS.

To the Prohibitionists of North Carolina.

The organization and attitude of the Third or Prohibition party in this State calls for serious consideration from those of us who have been identified with all the movements looking to the abolition of the liquor traffic that have taken place during the past several years. I have given no subject more thought than that of intemperance and prohibition, and for the past several months I have been intensely concerned about the position which those desiring prohibition should take with regard to the Third party that I saw was coming South in this organization and work. Frequently I have talked with the late lamented John B. Finch, chairman of the National Prohibition Executive Committee, and with John N. Stearns, Esq., secretary of the National Temperance Society, and many other leading men about what to me was the peculiar situation of the Prohibition of the South. With few exceptions the temperance men of the South have fought its battles and built up the sentiment for Prohibition which we to-day entertain the same views that I do, and that is the organization of the Third party in the South is unwise and dangerous—not only to the cause of Prohibition, but to our civil and political institutions.

Local option is not all that we want. The law as it now stands is crude and imperfect and therefore its operation difficult. But local option, with all its faults, have proven a blessing to those communities where it has been faithfully tested, and with our population it is our only hope. And the large sections of North Carolina under prohibition to-day are so because of local option and special legislative enactment for schools, churches, &c.

If the question was prohibition or license the position of the temperance people would be clear, but there can be no doubt in the mind of any one as to the result of the present organization of the Third party in North Carolina. A large majority of the voters all come from the Democratic party, and just so far as the vote of the Third party increases, the strength of the Democratic party decreases. So that the question for each prohibitionist to decide now is this:

Which political party do I prefer to have in power in North Carolina, the Democratic or Republican? With either as a political party we will have the saloons. We know that and therefore it is choice of which party, with the saloons, that the prohibitionists prefer. There can be no hope of electing Mr. Walker or any of the Third party candidate. So that we will have the saloons after the election as we have them now.

"But four years from now we will come into power," some of the Third party men tell us. Upon what ground this is believed I cannot possibly see. Whenever those opposed to prohibition find an organization of any magnitude against them they will come together in one effort, as they did in 1881, and the result is easily stated. Our only hope, I repeat, is through local option in reaching those localities that we can control.

I commenced voting in State and national politics in 1870. My reason for voting the Democratic ticket at that time admitted of no question or doubt. The same conditions exist to-day; and aside from the national issues that divide the two great parties here in North Carolina, the question of race supremacy must be considered. By this, I do not mean social equality. This I do not greatly fear. But race supremacy is a fact of history under Republican rule in the South, and therefore is not only possible but sure, if the Republican party succeeds. I have no bitterness of feeling in the matter. My record for the past twenty years in this city is the best proof I can offer of my desire to elevate and promote the moral and material good of the colored people, but I am not ready to commit to their hands the government of North Carolina—municipal, county and State. They are not equal to it, prepared for it. I am opposed to their oppression in any way, and favor their education

and treatment as other citizens, but I do not believe them capable of controlling and properly managing our government.

It may be said that there are good men in the Republican party, and this I grant is true, both with regard to white and colored. But the best element of that party, so far as my observation has gone, have never been able to control it. There were as many good men in the Republican party in 1868-9 as there are to-day, but they were unable to prevent the excesses to which that party went at that time.

Mr. Dockery himself says he came to Raleigh during the session of the legislature when the act authorizing the Special Tax Bonds was passed, and tried to prevent the same, but was unable to do so. As it was then so it is now, the majority of the voters of any party give character to the leaders and control their acts. It is true in this city and elsewhere, so far as I can see, that the best element of the colored people are not able to lead their race. Hence I am afraid for governmental affairs to fall into their hands. Not from any ill will to them, but from conscientious convictions.

For these reasons I do not favor the organization of the Third party, and would warn Democratic North Carolina for participating in the same. We have made rapid strides in this State in educating our people for prohibition, and if we will stand by our party, we can advance still further. But if we go into the Third party, and in so doing weaken the Democratic party and cause its defeat, we shall do the cause of prohibition lasting harm and bring upon ourselves and posterity great shame, with the possibilities of burdening us with hardships grievous indeed.

I have been induced to say this because of my great concern for the cause of prohibition as well as my interest in the success of the Democratic party. Without regard to party, I have stood side by side with those of my friends engaged in the Third party movements in former contests to suppress the evils of intemperance, and with all my heart and soul I am called to go into a movement, the result of which can only be harm to our cause, and possibly place the State of North Carolina in the hands of men that I am unwilling should control it, and also place this nation back in the power of the party that oppressed us for twenty years, and under whose reign so many trusts and combinations were formed to grind the poor and helpless; making the few richer and the many poorer—a party that had so little regard for the overburdened tax-payers of this country as to declare for free whiskey, instead of providing for hungry mouths, half clothed bodies and shelterless families. When I am asked to turn my back on the Democratic party, that has stood as the great bulwark to the white people of the South, from the humiliation and degradation to which bitter hatred at the North would have subjected us. When I am asked to do this my answer for myself and all whom I can influence is, No.

I call upon my brethren of the Temperance cause in North Carolina who are considering this matter of who have thought of joining with Third party to stop—look ahead—see the danger of such a course. And then let us determine to stand by the Democratic party and contend for prohibition as we have been doing.

N. B. BROUGHTON.

Mr. Walker's \$1,000 Salary.

(From Lenoir Exchange.)

That Chairman Benbow and Secretary Steele and gubernatorial candidate Walker of the Prohibition party are all ex-Republicans of the deepest dye, without any stress on the ex- either; that it is now positively asserted that Mr. Walker is to receive \$1,000 from the Republicans of the State, at which we are not surprised, because some one must pay the poor preacher's expenses; that notwithstanding Dockery's course in the great prohibition contest of 1881, when he wrote lengthy articles and made red-hot speeches against prohibition, he is hobnobbing with Walker and Walker with him. What a lovely pair this!

As a matter of fact, no administration of Federal affairs has been any more conservative, safe and successful for the past thirty years than that which President Cleveland has conducted.—New York World, Dem.