

State Library

THE STANCHEST EXPONENT OF DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES IN THE SECTION OF THE STATE. Always in the front rank of Progressive Journalism.

# CENTRAL EXPRESS

JOHN NEWBARD, Proprietor. W. A. DARDEN, Editor. PUBLISHED WEEKLY. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 PER ANNUM. ADVANCEMENT OF THE PEOPLE BY REPRESENTATION.

Vol. III. SANFORD, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1888. No. 6

## FIFTY YEARS AGO, IN THE DAYS OF INFANT INDUSTRIES.

When the Country was Without Railroads and Telegraphs.

When the Country was Without Railroads and Telegraphs. Fifty years ago when Henry Clay advocated a tariff, it was not to give protection for protection's sake and for all time, but to give it to "infant industries," and temporarily only. Now the demand is for protection to full grown giant monopolies and for all time. Then Mr. Clay advocated 20 per cent. Now Colonel Dockery boldly claims 47 per cent. and more. What he advocated was as different, not only in its amount, but in its purpose, as the circumstances of the age in which he lived are different from those of the one in which we live. In spite of all this, however, the Radicals of to-day unblushingly appeal to the authority of his great name and apply to a policy of protection for protection's sake, and for the benefit of giant monopolies, arguments that he applied only to infant industries. His main argument was, briefly, "That the protective system would build up a home demand for the products of the farm and thus maintain or advance the price of products."

But all the force there may have been in the "home market" when Mr. Clay used it is entirely dissipated to-day.

Mr. Clay spoke to a country without railroads, without telegraphs and steamships, and when the value of a bushel of wheat was exhausted by a haul of 300 miles. It was a day when Mr. Webster described American manufacturers as "a little capital mixed with manual labor." At that time the neighboring village or town consumed the farmer's products and were the clothing made from his wool and cotton.

The world has been created anew since Mr. Clay made that speech. To-day we have a railroad system of 15,000 miles extending into every corner of this country where population, or product invites it. To-day we have instantaneous communication with every section of the country, with every portion of the world. You can order a cargo of tea from China and it will be loaded on the ship before night. An order for wheat from Liverpool to San Francisco will outstrip the lagging sun and get there hours before him. You can transfer millions of dollars in the twinkling of an eye from the money market of Calcutta to that of London or New York. The whole world with the construction of railroads, with the building of steamships, with the laying of cables, has been drawn into one family. The price of the farmer's products is no longer decided in the market of the neighboring village, but in the great market of the world.

During all that time the progress of invention had been displacing human labor by machinery. To-day one man in a factory, and frequently a child, tending some great mechanical invention, produces work in Henry Clay's day would have taken the labor of ten or even twelve men.

The report of the Bureau of Labor tells us that in a manufactory of agricultural implements 5000 hands do the work that formerly required 2,145; in one of boots and shoes one hand does the work of five, and will produce enough shoes in a year to supply a thousand men; in one of carpets one hand with the improvements in machinery does the work that required from ten to twenty; in spinning, the work of from seventy-five to one hundred; in hammers used in the manufacture of steel, there has been a displacement of employees of nearly 10 to 1; of paper, a new machine for drying and cutting, run by four men and six women, will do the work of one hundred persons; of wall paper, the displacement has been 100 to 1. The mechanical industries of the United States carried on by steam

represent the labor of 21,000,000 men. On our railroads to-day 250,000 men do the work which when Mr. Clay spoke would have required 18,500,000 men and 54,000,000 horses.

In a word, to do the work now done by power and power machinery in our mechanical industries and upon our railroads would require men representing a population of 172,500,000 in addition to the present population of 55,000,000; and yet while Mr. Clay was willing to compromise on a tariff of 20 per cent. to protect human labor, to protect flesh and blood, the demand to-day is for 47 per cent. to protect machinery.

To-day American manufacturers longer mean as they did to Daniel Webster, manual labor mixed with a little capital. They mean great capital mixed with a little manual labor. Moreover, as our transportation system has been perfected, we have witnessed the gradual disappearance of local manufactures and their massing in immense industrial establishments at particular points. They are to-day sufficient and more than sufficient to supply all the demands of our home consumption, and yet the farmer has to look abroad for purchase of his surplus products.

Two-thirds of our cotton, nearly one-third of our wheat, immense quantities of other farm products must be sold to foreigners for lack of home consumers, and yet the argument is daily addressed to the farmer, "Tax yourself still longer to diversify industry and build up home purchasers for your products." Our surplus wheat crop last year would feed thirty-millions of people. Is there any device of taxation by which the farmer could build up a home demand for that? You say to the Minnesota farmer, complaining that he gets but 60 cents a bushel for his wheat, "Continue to uphold the tariff; it will start up other industries in your State to buy your wheat." But the farmer, if he is intelligent, knows there is a cry over production from our manufacturers to-day; that we already have more than we can find a market for; and as long as there is free trade among the States of this country there is no taxation to which he can submit that will necessarily bring such natural advantages as would bring them there without such taxation.

But suppose you give him a rolling mill capable of supplying all the steel rails needed for the railroads of his State, and a boot and shoe sufficient for the demands of the entire population of Minnesota, there will not be human labor enough in any one of them to consume the wheat crop of a single farm. With all the families dependent upon them they would add not one mill to the price of his wheat, and little, if any to the price of his other products.

So much for the home market idea. It is but a snare and a delusion the American farmer in the condition of the country as it exists to-day. His surplus products sent abroad determine the prices of those he sells at home. Without such foreign market they would sell still lower at home. But to the gentlemen of the Home Market Club of New England the home market idea is a most solid and profitable reality. It means for them a population of 60,000,000 shut in by a benevolent government and forced to buy of them at prices which the government is seeking to stimulate 47 per cent. higher than they would be if subjected to the same competition under which the farmer sells his staple products.

New York World: Our sunshine is brighter and more constant, our soil is more richer, our mountains are taller and our rivers longer than those of England; our women are more beautiful and bright our children more irreplaceable than those of that country. But these things were so before the tariff was thought of, just as wages were higher.

## OLD TIMES. TWO BURLY SCOTCHMEN FIGHT AT CHURCH.

Auld Acquaintances to Some of our Readers.

(From Rod Springs Scotch Chief.) During the early part of the present century, the Stage line from Fayetteville to Charleston was the great highway for travellers. It was along this route that General Scott passed on his way to Charleston during the nullification troubles in South Carolina.

Among the stage drivers on this line was a Highland Scotchman named Allen McCorqudale, who was known from Washington to New York for his great strength and fighting propensity. He was a wild mountaineer, full of generosity and kindness, but would fight on the least provocation and had whipped every man that had ever insulted him. During a religious revival in Cumberland county he professed religion, joined the Methodist church and became one of the most distinguished ministers in the Conference. He lived to a good old age and died some years ago in Bishopville, S. C., leaving to his church as a legacy a life of sincere devotion to his Master's cause. But few have left behind nobler examples of piety and sincerity.

It was at the time of his first appearance as a minister that occurred the incident we are about to relate. Dr. Evarts McNair was preaching at that time at Longstreet church in Cumberland county, and on hearing that Parson McCorqudale was to preach on Little River, requested Col. Sandy Murchison to ask McCorqudale to announce that there would be Presbyterian services at the same place on the following Sunday. The whole community turned out to hear McCorqudale. The place of preaching was a school house on one of the bluffs of Little River. The bluff was precipitous and the descent to a spring near the water's edge was full of danger. Parson McCorqudale descended to the spring and was taking a drink from a gourd when Col. Murchison also descended and made the request that the minister would announce preaching there by Dr. McNair. "I shall not do it sir," said McCorqudale.

"Well," said Murchison, "McNair did not intend to hurt your feelings in anyway, he certainly did not intend to insult you by asking a brother minister to make an announcement." "The likes o' you and McNair canna insult me." "Well," was the reply, "If I cannot insult you, I think I can whip you."

"You canna do that either," and the parson rolled up his sleeves and the fight commenced. Murchison was a powerful man, as "hot as ginger and as stiff as steel." Owing to the danger of going into the river the two men clinched and had to stand in the spring to fight. McCorqudale for once had met his match. The people hearing the noise approached the bluff and with difficulty reached the men who were pounding each other and succeeded in parting them. After the fight was over the two Scotchmen apologized and made friends. An eye witness relates of the writer that in the scuffle the two men "kicked all the water out of the spring." The people at church were much excited over the difficulty.

The preacher commenced the services and preached a powerful sermon dwelling mainly upon the duty of forgiveness.

FORAKER AT THE SOUTH. He is Still Fighting the Demon of Rebellion.

ment to pay me in this calling me before you. But I had nearly concluded my speech when you so heartily welcomed our great leader and patriot, Mr. James G. Blaine. I was about to tell you that the slave South, in following Calhoun, forced free trade upon us, because the South with her slaves had no interest in American manufacturers. It was the South that rebelled against our glorious flag and had to be whipped into submission. Now the South seeks to force free trade upon us and so keep down the price of both white and colored labor. It is just as much of a war against national prosperity as the Rebellion was a war against the integrity of the nation, and it must be fought as earnestly now with the ballot as we once fought with the bullet.

"The demon of rebellion has not been entirely destroyed. The men of the North saved the Union and they do not want its prosperity imperiled. The Republican party wants the laboring man to have good wages and a comfortable living for himself and his children. We want him to be able to buy homes and enjoy the comforts of his own hearthstone. I have no fear but that the workmen of the North will be true to themselves and overthrow free trade, as they overthrew the Rebellion in 1861-65.

## GRANDFATHER'S HAT.

To William Henry Harrison, of Indiana. (By the Bard of Shake Rag.) My grandfather's hat is too big for my head. It has hung forty years on the wall. Now, wear it I must, for I'd rather be dead. Than to fail in the conflict this fall. It was worn on the day that old Proctor ran away. And was always his treasurer and pride; But it dropped off—was never worn again—when the old man died.

CHORUS: Thirty years it covered Tip! Tip! Tip! Tip! His hoary locks hovering Tip! Tip! Tip! Tip! It dropped off—was never worn again—When the old man died. I've oft tried it on, but it covers my ear And cuts off my vision entire; But Jimmy could lead me Jimmy brings up the rear, And Fairchild and Foraker fire; But Depew says, "Stand, you should tighten the band, And look well to whose leading you strike."

But it drops off and can't be worn again. Since the old man died. (Chorus) I've tightened the band and it bulges the crown. In fact, 'tis too large every way; But then it's no matters, we'll all "punk it down" With the tariff and free whiskey, says Quay; And Stanford says you, now, can't stuff in 'em; Which the boys on the slope can't abide; But it dropped off—to be worn not again—When the old man died. (Chorus) Now, Evarts, the party of logical mind. Says why does it come down low; Stuff in for a few trusts—you can get any kind.

From Blaine for asking, I know; And Ingalls comes puffing and says that for stuffing. A battle flag leads all he's tried; Yet it drops off, and can't be worn again—Since the old man died. (Chorus) But what in the name if the hat doesn't fit. Had as well lack the hat as the head, But for free whiskey I'd call off and quit. And the tariff and trusts as I said; But I'm in for it now, and I'm beaten anyhow. The hat's not the hat that it's cried; For it will drop off, and won't be worn again—Since the old man died. (Chorus) His vote on the Chinese immigration bill. The Confederate battle flags and Cleveland's order of reconstruction.

## THE COLOR LINE. DRAWN BY THE NEGROES.

Let the Whites Imitate Their Example and Stand by Their Own Color.

People who talk of new issues in the present campaign and who seek to make the impression that this is purely a national fight on the single national issue of tariff, will not deceive men who look the situation squarely in the face. We are confronted with the same old issue in the South and, as usual, the negro is drawing the color line. Another evidence of this fact is found in the following circular, which was picked up a day or two ago in the suburban village of Jacksonville, a negro settlement. It is headed "Thurman on the Negro," and reads thus:

Mr. Thurman, since his nomination for Vice-President on the Democratic ticket, made a speech at Port Huron, in which he spoke contemptuously of our colored fellow-citizens as "prolific animals." This is in full accord with the old Democratic and proslavery doctrine that the negro is a soulless beast, unworthy of freedom, and having no rights which the white man should respect.

What colored man, with any self-respect, can support the ticket of one of whose candidates speak scornfully of him as a mere "animal?" The colored voter who now fails to vindicate himself and his race, as well as to exhibit his just resentment, by voting against Thurman and the party which nominated him, accepts the degrading imputation cast upon him and lends his conduct to establish the truth of the aspersion.

Here then is the question that confronts us all the time—so long as the negroes are banded together, how can the white voters afford to split? National issues must be subordinate for white men cannot afford to divide on the question of tariff, when in so doing they open the way for negro rulers to creep in.

The Register has never tried to excite race prejudice. It has always dealt fairly and candidly with the colored people and a leading colored man in this city has volunteered the statement that the Register has done much to bring about a better state of feeling between the races in Danville. We have no unkind feeling for the colored man and we are willing, perfectly willing, to concede to him all the rights he has under the law of the land. More than that we want to see the colored people of Danville in a prosperous condition and we shall always aid them in their endeavor to become prosperous and useful citizens. But when it comes to politics, we shall fight to the bitter end any attempt to put the negro in power, or any attempt on the part of the negroes to put the white Republicans in power, for that means negro rule. In plain words, the whites must rule and when negro politicians call on the negroes to stand together and vote for Republicans, we use this as an argument to show the white men of Danville how necessary it is for them to stand solidly together on the other side of the color line and vote for the white man's ticket. It is the same old issue and the white men who propose to cast a complimentary vote for the Republican candidate for Congress will do so with the full knowledge of the fact that they are joining hands with the author of the circular above printed, in his endeavor to consolidate the negro vote and cast it against the white man's candidate. You can't vote for the candidate of a party without voting for the party he represents, and when you vote for the Republican party, you vote for the negro party. That's plain English, but it is true.

## He Leaves Washington In Disgust.

(From the Progressive Farmer.) It will be remembered that the State Alliance sent delegates to the City of Washington some weeks ago to confer with representatives in Congress as to methods of protection against the Baggging Trust and other legalized robberies. Bro. W. A. Darden represented North Carolina and that old Alliance Roman, Bro. Evan Jones, President of the Texas State Alliance, was there. He having remained a few days later, wrote Bro. Darden the following characteristic letter: WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11, '88. W. A. DARDEN, SPEIGHTS BRIDGE, N. C. Dear Sir and Brother: In compliance with my promise I write you a line. We have made a most

signal failure effort to secure in any legislation looking to relief in the bagging trust robbery. Quite a number of Senators and Representatives have promised us a bill in the near future, defining trusts and a law to punish the same. The truth is, partisan politics stand in the way of legislation for the people. The Representatives are seeking to make party capital and to make political records for themselves. They sit and watch each other and when one bows his neck, the other shakes his head. This is the game that is being played here in Congress, while rings, combines and trusts are consuming the earnings of the people and the country going to ruin. We start home tomorrow, impressed more than ever with the absolute and imperative necessity of organization, education and co-operation among the industrial classes of this country. The people must be educated to rise above mere party politics, if we ever break the chains which greedy monopolistic power is fastening upon us. Let us organize, educate and above all co-operate.

Fraternally yours, EVAN JONES.

## N. C. AGRICULTURAL BULLETIN.

Bulletin No. 58 of the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station, Dr. H. B. Battle, Director, has been received. Among the contents we notice a continuation of a former article describing the field experiments now in the operation in nineteen counties of the State. Details are given showing the size of spots experimented on, the kind and amount of fertilizing ingredients used and the exact cost and analysis of the various appreciations. The result of these experiments will be looked for with much interest. A meteorological summary for the month as well as a table showing the state of the weather of various places from co-operation observers are given by Mr. H. McL. Baldwin Meteorologist. The importance of good drinking waters, the value and need of analyzing the waters in use, the interpretation of chemical analysis as well as a table showing the result of examination of various drinking waters in the State made by the Experiment Station in the last weeks are given by Mr. R. G. Grissom, Assistant Chemist.

All those interested in the Experiment Station will be pleased to learn that in addition to the new work with Cattle and dairy interests, other investigations will be shortly commenced which we are sure will be acceptable to our people. These additional investigations will be possible by reason of the Station's receiving the benefit of the Hatch Funds from the U. S., and will embrace Botanical and Entomological investigation under the charge of experienced specialists. The Botanical work will include the examination of seeds on sale in the State, for in should be the duty of the Station to protect the farmers against adulterated seeds as well as adulterated fertilizers, for it will be easily seen that one can be practised as well as the other if care is not taken to prevent it.

It is stated also that samples of grasses and so called weed will be identified when they are sent to the Station, and their habits and value reported. Another feature which will prove valuable will be the publication in the Stations Bulletin a description (with cut) of each of the grasses or clovers, which can be grown in the State, with practical experience with them of our people or of people of other states. A similar work is announced in connection with injurious insects and their ravages, with remedies for their prevention, also identification of these insects when sent to the Station and publication in the bulletins of their habits and growth. The publications of the Station will be sent to those who desire them.