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# CENTRAL EXPRESS



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## TO LOOT THE STATE.

### LEVI P. MORTON'S SCHEME TO ROB NORTH CAROLINA.

Why Mr. Morton is so anxious that the Republicans should carry North Carolina.

(From New York Times.)

Senator Quay is in a very unamiable mood nowadays, and not a little of his bad humor is caused by the persistence of the Hon. Levi P. Morton in making him spend many thousands of dollars in endeavoring to carry North Carolina for the Republicans. According to a member of the National Republican Executive Committee this has been the burden of Mr. Morton's song ever since the beginning of the campaign. Mr. Morton said some time ago that he had given to the National Republican Committee three times the amount of what his salary as Vice-President would be which is supposed to mean that he has contributed \$90,000. In return for this he has insisted, and still insists that the full power of the National Committee shall be assured to carrying North Carolina. Senator Quay objected at first, but he could hardly help yielding to the party's candidate for the Vice-Presidency and his pecuniary aid, so an energetic Republican campaign has been carried on in North Carolina, and Senator Quay has spent money in that State which he wanted to devote to other States.

The disgust of Senator Quay now is a discovery he has just made of the reasons which actuate Mr. Morton in designing to have North Carolina go Republican. They are in short, that the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co. are holders of what is known as the special tax bonds, which now amount principal and interest to more than \$30,000,000. Those bonds were issued when North Carolina was in the hands of the carpet baggers and it was pretended that they were to be devoted to the building of certain railroads, in the promotion of which Milton S. Littlefield was the chief actor. A special tax was levied for their payment, hence their name. Littlefield took the bonds, sold them in New York for what they would bring, and did not build the rail roads with them. The fraud was so gross that after North Carolina came under the control of its decent and respectable citizens, a constitutional provision was enacted forbidding their payment unless such payment should be authorized by a majority of the State at the ballot box.

Morton, Bliss & Co. bought up those bonds after their repudiation for almost nothing, and have made several attempts to collect them through the courts. The suits have been brought in individual bonds in the United States Circuit Court for North Carolina in the name of dummies who reside in North Carolina. The suits are not brought by Morton, Bliss & Co., in order to avoid the provision of the eleventh amendment to the Federal Constitution which forbids the bringing of a suit against a State by a resident of another State. One of these suits is now pending in the United States Supreme Court, with small chances of success. But, even if the suits were to succeed, the collection of the judgment would be difficult, unless the people, the Legislature and the Governor should be in favor of paying it. Therefore, Mr. Morton is very desirous to have North Carolina go Republican, and there are Republicans at the National Republican headquarters who are unkind enough to say that this man, if not his sole purpose, in obtaining the Republican nomination for the Vice-Presidency, was to be thus enabled to employ the whole power of the party through his National Committee to collect his bonds which he bought for almost nothing after they had been repudiated. In other words, that his candidacy is

only a vast financial speculation, in which he uses the Republican party as a tool to accomplish his ends.

If the Republicans were to capture North Carolina at this election of course that would not of itself insure the payment of the bonds. But it would give a Republican Governor a Republican Supreme Court, and a Republican Legislature. Much may be done with such agencies. At least negotiations could be conducted for the payment of something on the bonds. And whatever is paid would be likely to be a profit to Mr. Morton. One thing which militates against the success of the gigantic scheme is the fact that the Democrats of North Carolina have got on to it. Senator Ransom is about to freely expose it on the stump, and his exposure will finally defeat it. The people of North Carolina do not really want to pay for bonds which were issued by rascals whom they have recently driven from the State.

### Why Senator Ingalls is Silent Now.

(Extract from one of his speeches.)

We cannot disguise the truth that we are on the verge of an impending revolution, the old issues are dead! The people are arraying themselves upon one side or the other of a portentous contest. On one side is capital, firmly entrenched in privilege, arrogant from continued triumph, conservative, tenacious to old theories, demanding new concessions, enriched by domestic levy and commerce, and struggling to adjust all values to its standard. On the other is labor, asking for employment, striving to develop domestic industries, battling with forces of nature and subduing the wilderness; labor, starving and sullen in cities, resolutely determined to overthrow a system under which the rich are growing richer and the poor are growing poorer—a system which gives to Vanderbilt the possession of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice and condemns the poor to a poverty which has no refuge from starvation but the prison or the grave.

### NORTH CAROLINA NEWS

**Greensboro Patriot:** A shipment of five hundred pounds of silk was made by the Wadesboro silk factory one day last week.

**Elizabeth City News:** Fully fifteen hundred people witnessed the baptism of forty eight of the converts of the revival now going on at the Baptist Church.

There are now 1,201 Alliances in the State. That means that there are now 60,000 of this order in the State, as the average membership of these sub-alliances is fifty.

**Raleigh Visitor:** The series of meetings which has been going on for the past two weeks at Edenton Street M. E. Church closed last night. There have been about twenty four conversions.

**Asheville Citizen:** Rev. Jas. P. McTier, an ex-Judge from Virginia, and lately solicitor for prosecuting attorney of the State, was admitted to the Holston Conference on Saturday. Mr. McTier was a student at Emory and Henry College, Virginia.

**Wilson Advance:** The Rocky Mount tobacco warehouse had its opening sale Tuesday of last week. We learn that there was a good quantity of weed on the floor, which sold for good prices, the farmers generally being well pleased. Visiting buyers were present from Henderson, Richmond and Raleigh. The sale was a brilliant success.

The *Newbern Journal* says if there was any doubt of the determination with which the farmers are fighting the cotton bagging trust that doubt must have been dispelled yesterday when the steamers Carolina unloaded a carload of cotton on the Clyde wharf one bale of which was encased in thin boards sawed for the purpose and two others wrapped in floor matting which had evidently served its day in that line.

## THE OLD ROMAN.

### THURMAN'S LETTER.

He Writes a Strong, Manly, Able Letter—Discusses the Tariff, &c. in Brief.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, October 12th.—Hon. Patrick A. Collins and others, committee.

Gentlemen—In obedience to custom, I send you this formal acceptance of my nomination for the office of Vice-President of the United States made by the National convention of the Democratic party at St. Louis.

When you did me the honor to call upon me at Columbus, and officially notify me of my nomination, I expressed to you my sense of obligation to the convention, and stated that, although I had not sought the nomination, I did not feel at liberty under the circumstances, to decline it. I thought then, as I still think, that whatever I could properly do to promote the re-election of President Cleveland I ought to do. His administration has been marked by such integrity, good sense, manly courage and exalted patriotism that just appreciation of these high qualities seem to call for his re-election.

I am also strongly impressed with the belief that his re-election would powerfully tend to strengthen that feeling of fraternity among the American people that is so essential to their welfare, peace and happiness and to the perpetuity of the union and of our free institutions.

I approve the platform of the St. Louis Convention, and I cannot too strongly express my dissent from the heretical teachings of the monopolists that the welfare of the people can be promoted by a system of exorbitant taxation far in excess to the wants of the government.

The idea that people can be enriched by heavy and unnecessary taxation, that man's condition can be improved by taxing him on all he wears, on all his wife and children wear, on all his tools and implements of industry, is an obvious absurdity. To fill the vaults of the treasury with an idle surplus, for which the government has no legitimate use, and to thereby deprive the people of our currency needed for their business and daily wants and to create a powerful and dangerous stimulus to extravagance and corruption in the expenditures of the government, seems to me to be a policy at variance with every sound principle of government and of political economy.

The necessity of reducing taxation to prevent such an accumulation of surplus revenue and the consequent deception of the circulating medium, is so apparent that no party dares to deny it; but when we come to consider the modes by which reduction may be made, we find wide antagonism between our party and the monopolistic leaders of our political opponents. We seek to reduce taxes upon the necessities of life; our opponents seek to increase them.

We say, give to the masses of the people cheap and good clothing, cheap blankets, cheap tools and cheaper lumber. The Republicans, by the platform, and their leaders in the Senate by their proposed bill, say increase taxes on clothing and blankets and thereby increase their cost, maintain a high duty on the tools of the farmer and mechanic and upon the lumber which they need for the construction of the modest dwellings, shops and barns, and thereby prevent their obtaining these necessities at reasonable prices.

Can any sensible man doubt as to where he should stand in this controversy? Can any well informed man be deceived by the false pretense that a system so unreasonable and unjust is for the benefit of the laboring man?

Much is said about competition of American labor with the pauper labor of Europe but does not every man who looks around him see and

know that the immense majority of laborers in America are not engaged in what are called the protected industries? And as to those who are employed in such industries, is it not undeniable that the duties proposed by the Democratic measure, called the Mills bill, far exceed the difference between American and European wages, and that, therefore, if it were admitted that our workmen can be protected by tariffs against cheaper labor, they would be protected more than protected by that bill? Does not every well informed man know that the increase in the price of home manufactures produced by the high tariff does not go into the pockets of the laboring man, but only tends to swell the profits of others?

It seems to me that if the policy of the Democratic party is plainly presented, all must understand that we seek to make the cost of living less, and at the same time increase the share of the laboring man in the benefits of national prosperity and growth.

I am very respectfully your obedient servant,

ALLEN G. THURMAN.

### RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

Prayer without watching is hypocrisy, and watching without prayer is presumption.—Jay.

I have seldom seen much ostentation and much learning met together. The sun, rising and declining, makes long shadows, and at midday, when he is his highest, none at all.—Hall.

Preachers are the best informers, the poorest politicians. The transition from the reformer to the politician is natural and easy fall of peril to the reformer and the reformation.—St. Louis Advocate.

Many persons who willingly pay 50 cents or more for a seat to some strolling theatrical troupe to witness a poor or indecent play will not place a nickel in a church collection, thereby contributing towards the payment of the sexton and for making them comfortable during the services with light and warmth.

Many a man has the reputation of honesty because he pays his physician, his lawyer, his butcher, his merchant and his landlord because they may force him legally to do so, that will not pay his preacher or his contribution or subscriptions to the church enterprises because they will not force him to do so. "Consistency thou art a jewel."

Sam Jones says in relation to the Sunday question. It has come to such a pass that we won't have any Sunday in this country in eight or ten years; and yet it is one of the attractions advertised to draw the crowds. Ministers themselves acknowledge Sunday to be the poorest day for spiritual profit, but it is a great day for pecuniary rewards.—Michigan Advocate.

"And upon the first day of the week, when the disciples came together to break bread," (note the purpose, to break bread), "Paul preached unto them." Here we find the observance of the day mentioned as the common and established thing. The Disciples, the Christians at Troas, met together, even as we now meet, on the first day of the week. They "broke bread" celebrated the Holy Communion, as the Church always has done on that day, and Paul preached to them. It was already settled, and the custom from that day has been observed. In St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians we find this explicit command: "Upon the first day of the week let every one lay by him in store as God has prospered him," &c. A weekly thank-offering was to be made, and this as a commemoration of the inestimable benefit to men from the sacrifice and resurrection of Our Blessed Lord. Enough has been quoted to show the observance of the first day as the standing rule are yet the New Testament was written, but there is one more mentioned

which must not be passed by. St. John, in the Book of Revelation says, I was in the spirit on the Lord's day." There is no question as to what day is meant, for the expression, the Lord's day, was the chief one used in the early Church in regard to the first day in the week. . . . In the Prayer Book we always find the old familiar Saxon name Sunday used; a heathen term, indeed, originally a Greek term, but the same as Gentile men, adopted, baptized, given a "new name," a higher and better name, with a new meaning, for it tells us not only of the morning sun, bringing with it light and life and gladness to the world, but it tells us of the greater Sun, even of the "Sun of righteousness," risen with healing on His wings for the comfort, the hope and the salvation, not of the Jew only, but of all the world. So it is that we observe with joy and gladness, with song and feast, the first day of the week.

"The first and best of days." N. Y. Churchman, Episcopalian.

### NEWSPAPER OPINION.

The South is certainly doing all she can to solve the race problem. She is educating the colored people and bending them a helping hand in many ways. If she succeeds, it will not be by assistance she has received from the Republican party.—Savannah News.

The probable result will be the election of Mr. Ewitt Hand also a very largely increased vote for Cleveland and Thurman and Hill. When Tammany and the County Democracy get at loggerheads, each trying to elect its own candidate, the result is to bring out the full Democratic vote of New York city.—Roanoke (Va.) Telegram.

The Democrats in New York will support their own ticket; the Prohibitionists will make substantial gains from the Republican ranks, while Harrison and Warner Miller must be content with what remains after tariff reform. Republicans and Republicans who believe in Prohibition have taken themselves off.—Manchester Union.

As the Administration at Washington has wisely refrained from meddling either in the municipal or politics of New York, there is nothing to fear from the tomahawks of the contending factions. Whilst they may remain divided as to the parceling out of local spoils, they will continue a unit in the support of the Democratic national ticket.—Philadelphia Record.

It would seem to us that the narrow majority by which Mr. Cleveland carried New York four years ago, taken in connection with the vote of the Republican candidate for mayor, as compared with the vote of the Democratic candidates, indicates that in proportion as the Republican vote for mayorality dwindles, the Republican vote for the Presidency will rise; while the Democratic nominees for the Presidency and mayorality will be affected in an exactly opposite manner.—Charleston World.

The issue now is very much one between schedules as illustrative of the aims of parties. As such the advantage is more clearly than ever on the side of the Democrats. The terms of the Republican proposition of reform must make plain to everybody what we have constantly maintained, that in this contest the Democratic party is fighting for the people and the Republican party for the class interests it has so persistently fostered.—Boston Post.

It is nonsense to say that trusts cannot exist long enough to injure the public when they control many of the staple articles of general use. Reasonable tariff permits a check to trust over charge; for when pri-

ces of domestic goods go higher than customers can stand, they buy from abroad, and domestic prices soon fall. With rational tariff, the trusts are limited in their power to extort, but with exorbitant monopoly tariff, "framed to check exports," there is no such curb on the avarice of the Carnegies.—New York Star.

But the most important question is, what effect will the three-cornered fight for mayor have upon the Presidential election? Some sanguine Democrats contend that it will be the means of bringing out more Democratic voters, and will thus benefit Cleveland, but evidently that is not the opinion of the shrewdest Democratic leaders, else they would not have labored so earnestly to produce harmony between the factions and a union upon one candidate.—Richmond Whig.

The most pressing need of the National Democratic Campaign Committee is money. There seems to be little doubt among the most careful political observers that President Cleveland will be re-elected, but the Republicans are moving heaven and earth to accomplish his defeat. When asked how he expected the matter to be kept going, Congressman Scott replied: "On the issues." This sounds well, but it is not practical politics. It takes money to run a Presidential campaign, and the Democratic Committee needs money. The appeal of the Committee to the people has met with a liberal response, but the necessities of the situation are great, and the party treasury is nearly empty. The party must look to the people for relief in the emergency. The South is particularly interested in the result of the election. The South, in an especial manner, should emphasize its support of the Democratic cause. Every dollar will help. Every Democratic voter should give at least one dollar and give it now.—Charleston News and Courier.

**The Plain Truth.**

The Charlotte Democrat: We have been indulging in words of warning to the Democrats for several weeks past, because we knew that the Republicans are straining every nerve to carry this county, this State, and the Legislature. We are glad to see that the Raleigh News-Observer is waking up to the dangers of the situation, and in an article published in another column, under the heading of "Be not Deceived," makes some figures which should be seriously considered by Democrats. The talk of 50,000 majority for the Democrats in this State is all humbuggery, and we say so now so that no Democrat shall be deceived by improper boasting. The negroes are solidly organized against us, and it is time for Democrats to realize the true situation and go to work. The white man who calls himself a Democrat, and who does not vote with us this time, deserves to be forced to live under negro officers all his life.

### THE SOLITARY LAKE.

PAUL H. HAYNE.

From garish life and life apart,  
Shrined in the woodland's secret heart,  
With delicate mists of morning light,  
Fantastic o'er its shadowy world,  
The lake, a vaporous vision, gleamed  
So vaguely bright, my fancy dreamed  
'tis but an airy lake of dreams,  
Dreamlike in curls of palest gold,  
The wavering mist wreaths manifold  
Part in long rifts, through which I view  
Gay islets thronged in tides as blue.  
As if a piece of heaven with waves  
Whence hints of sunrise touch the dawn  
Had brought to earth its shimmering glow,  
And smiled, a second heaven, below,  
Dreamlike, in fitful, murmurous sighs,  
I hear the distant west wind rise,  
And down the hollows wandering, sink  
In gurgling ripples on the lake's brink,  
Moant waily widening o'erboard,  
Till flushed by morning's prismatic red,  
He who comes up to his own ideal,  
Greatness must always have had a very  
lay standard of it in his mind.—Hastit.

## HOW FAMOUS STATESMEN MARRY.

Chief Justice Marshall's marriage was a happy one, and his married life comprised fifty years of the tenderest affection. His wife died but a short time before him, and Marshall directed that his body should be laid with hers, and that the plain stone over their grave should have only this inscription:

"John Marshall, son of Mary and Thomas Marshall, was born on the 24th of September, 1755, intermarried with Mary Willis Ambler on the 3rd of January, 1783, and departed this life on the day of —, 18." — John C. Calhoun's domestic life was a lovely one. He married his cousin, and the property he got from her made his political career from financial cares. Henry Clay married Lucretia Hart, a relative of Thos. Benton, who had a good dowry, and who understood how to keep house.

Daniel Webster's two marriages were both marriages of love. His first wife was Grace Fletcher, the daughter of a New Hampshire clergyman, and Webster married her when he was 25 years of age, and while he was yet a poor lawyer. His popping of the question was most delicately done. Miss Grace held it for her on his long arms. The skein had become entangled and through his untwisting, the heads of the two lovers came very close together. As the knot became untied, Mr. Webster said, "We have succeeded, Miss Grace, in untying this knot; can we not tie another which will remain tied as long as we live?" Miss Grace blushed, and a kiss, it is said, sealed the bargain. The two lived happily for eighteen years, when Mrs. Webster died in New York, on her way to Washington, where her husband was then a member of Congress. She was ill three weeks, during which time Webster watched at her bedside. Two years after she died he married again. His second wife was Caroline Le Roy, a New York lady, tall, brown-haired and beautiful. She presided over his establishment in Washington, and accompanied him to Europe, where she died with the Queen. She always addressed her husband as Mr. Webster, and his favorite term for her was "Lady Caroline."

Stephen A. Douglas, the little giant of Illinois, was twice married, and it is said that he courted Mary Todd at the same time that her hand was sought by Abraham Lincoln. Miss Todd, on being asked which of the two she intended to marry, replied the one she thought had the best chance of being President of the United States. When Lincoln was elected, this remark became oropphet. Douglas afterwards married Miss Martha Martin, the daughter of Col. Robert Martin, a rich planter and slaveowner from one of the Carolinas. She brought a fortune, including a number of slaves, into the family, and died in 1850, about seven years after her marriage. A few years later Senator Douglas married again, and this time he chose a beautiful girl who was employed in the departments at Washington. Her name was Adele Cutts, and she survived him, marrying again after his decease.

George Barncroft was married twice. His second wife, who died several years ago, was very popular in Washington, and was a noted society figure. Henry A. Wise, the noted Virginia statesman of Tyler's day, was married three times. His first love was the daughter of one of his professors at college, a Miss Jennings, whom he married in Tennessee, and with whom he went on a wedding tour to pay a visit to "Aldred Jackson at the Hermitage. His second wife was the daughter of John Sergeant, the Whig candidate for the Presidency in 1832. Wise proposed to Miss Sergeant, it is said on the dome of Capitol at Washington, and one of the results of the marriage was John Sergeant, Wise's Virginia statesman of the present day. John S. was born at Rio Janeiro, where his father was officiating as Minister at the time. At the moment of his birth his father determined to have him born under the American flag, and run up a dozen on different parts of the consular mansion.