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A BIG RAILROAD DEAL.

PHILADELPHIANS TRY TO BREAK THE CONTRACT.

Wall Street Sharps Work to Unite All the Important Southern Lines Under One Management.

A deal of gigantic proportions, by which all the railroads in the southern portion of the country are to eventually come under the control of a syndicate of Wall street sharps, is now under way and should the pending negotiations reach a successful consummation, which it is thought likely they will there will be created one of the greatest monopolies that ever existed; a trust that will rule Southern industries and manufactures with a rod of iron and an organization so extensive in its ramifications that it will eventually control the whole section of country in which it conducts its operations. This section is south from the Ohio River to the Gulf of Mexico and east from the Mississippi River to the seaboard.

NO INTEREST IN THE WELFARE OF THE SOUTH.

The little handful of men who even now are at work with all their shrewdness and cunning on this scheme are gamblers in railroad stocks and bonds—men who have no interest whatever in the welfare of the country in general, and men who would not scruple to ruin the commercial interests of the entire country if their own private interests could be benefited thereby. In the event of their success they will make their own rates for the shipping of the freight. They will control the output of agricultural and manufactured products by regulating the amount of freight to be carried, and, having a complete monopoly will dictate practically what shall become of the goods.

THE FIRST STEP IN THE DEAL.

The first step toward carrying out the deal was taken a few days ago when the Richmond Terminal Railroad Company bought up the Georgia Central Railroad and all its connections. This bargain has already been consummated one half of the \$4,200,000 purchase money having been paid.

AN ATTEMPT TO STEM THE TIDE.

With a view of preventing this deal or at least of undoing what has been done the Law Counselors Samuel Dickon and Joseph I. Doran, representing Nicholas Thouron and William Barr, of this city and other stockholders, applied to the Chancery Court of Tennessee at Knoxville for an injunction against the lease of the East Tennessee Railway system to the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company. The Court directed the bill to be filed, and has fixed November 10th for argument.

The applicant is made upon the ground that the Richmond and Danville is a competing line both in Tennessee and Georgia with the East Tennessee Road; that under the laws of those States the leasing of one road by a competing road is forbidden, and a penalty forfeiture of franchise is insured. It is believed that the consolidation of these systems would be very disastrous to the development of the resources of the country about Atlanta, Chattanooga and Birmingham by making those points solely dependent upon one line of communication with the outside world. By the block given to the development of the progressive interests at these points it is believed that eventually the East Tennessee system would greatly suffer.

BIDDING FOR ALL LINES.

It was stated yesterday by gentlemen prominent in railroad matters that prices had been placed upon the Norfolk and Western and Shenandoah Valley, East Tennessee and Louisville and Nashville systems, and also steamer lines from Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore to the South, and for the Plant system of steamers running from Florida to Cuba and other West India Islands. Realizing that they will become involved in the meshes of one gigantic system that will crush them out of existence as soon as it is started, some of these concerns, if not all, are seriously considering the advisability of accepting the offers made to them.

SEEKING TO CONTROL 7000 MILES OF ROAD.

By the consummation of this impending deal of vast monopoly will control about 7000 miles of track, extending through at least seven Southern States. One main line, sweeps from Alexandria Va., through Danville, Va. Charlotte N. C. and Atlanta, Ga. to the Mississippi River at Greenville, Miss. From West point to Danville, Va. runs an important stem. From Bristol, Tenn., another main line is carried south to Mobile, Ala., and West from Cleveland Tenn., to Memphis, and southeast from Cleveland through Atlanta to Burnswick on the Atlantic coast. By the recently acquired control of the Georgia Co. the Terminal secures other important lines from Birmingham and Montgomery, Ala., Atlanta Ga. Greenville and Spartanburg, S. C. to Port Royal and Savannah.

There are also negotiations under way for the purchase of several smaller roads that have their termini at important points in the South and which will be essential to the completion of the contemplated monopoly.

WHAT TO THANK GOD FOR.

(Thurman's Last Speech.)

No, my friends, let me tell you, you have many things for which to thank the Almighty. You have to thank Him that you live in a country so bounteous, so plentiful as this. You have to thank Him that you live in an age of civilization and progress; and you have especially to thank Him that you live in a country of free institutions where every man stands, in law, the equal of every other man; where you can walk with head erect, as high as the proudest man in the land and as much entitled to respect if you behave yourself well and live a virtuous and upright life. You have a good deal, therefore, to be thankful for, but you have nothing to be more thankful for than that you have the rights of an independent American citizen. [Applause. A voice "Thank God."] Whenever you allow those rights to be trampled on, whenever you surrender your independence, whenever you give up that God-bestowed right which makes you the equal of all men and entitles you to receive the full rewards of your own thinking and your own voting, whenever you give that up, you will no longer be free American citizens, but they will ride you, boot and spur for their own interests and not yours. [Applause and cries of "Yes," "Yes,"]

Quick Work.

(Huffalo-Courier.)

The jute bagging manufacturers must feel nearly as bad as those who staked and lost their all on the results of last week's election. Having obtained a practical monopoly of the supply of the material used in bagging cotton, they combined to put the price to an extortionate figure. With one voice the cotton planters of the South cried aloud for a substitute for jute, so that they might be protected against the exactions of the Bagging Trust, and American ingenuity was prompt in coming to their relief. The substitute has been found, and now the demand for jute bagging has rapidly declined. The result is that the mills at Salem, Mass., have been compelled to shut down, and other mills of the combination are running on short time. This is swift retribution, but terribly severe on the workmen who have been thrown out of employment by the overweening greed of their trust masters.

WASHINGTON.

LIFE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

How Mrs. Cleveland Took the Political Defeat—A Beautiful Picture of Home-Felicity—The Pets of the Household.

Mr. S. E. Archer writes in the current number of the Epoch an interesting sketch of the White House life which gives a glimpse of the inner circles such as is not usually accorded to correspondents. He says:

"That Mrs. Cleveland was disappointed over the result of the election, she very frankly admitted to the intimate friends who gathered about her on the evening of Nov. 6, when the day was lost and won, and electricity was flashing the returns over the wires to the White House.

"She sat in the Red Parlor with her mother, Mrs. Folsom, Mrs. Vilas and her daughter, Secretary and Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Endicott, and chatted over the disaster which was clearly predicted after the news from New York and Indiana had been received. To those who were trying to find topics of greater pleasantness to discuss she lent a ready smile and cheery word, and when some one would try to offer an explanation of the astounding news she would dismiss the subject with a quiet reply and talk to Mrs. Endicott of her daughter's approaching marriage. With a girl's enthusiasm she entered into the particulars and made many kind inquiries regarding the event. Her ready sympathy went out to Mrs. Endicott, when one of the company asked her if Miss Mary would live in England, and that lady falteringly answered in the affirmative. Miss Endicott, like Mrs. Cleveland, is an only daughter, and the latter, with the impulses of a warm-hearted woman, expressed regret that the couple were not to reside nearer to the old home of her parents. Mrs. Cleveland readily accepted for her husband and herself the invitation to be present at the marriage ceremony, and kept up the drooping spirits of all present by her animation and cheerfulness.

"The President was busy in his office and did not join his wife and guests, and when the latter had departed Mrs. Cleveland went at once to her own apartments to meet him.

"Callers occupied her time for a brief period the next forenoon, but she was enabled to get away from the White House early in the day and go to Oak View, where she was alone with her mother until the President and Colonel Lamont arrived for dinner. On Thursday morning she returned with the President and busied herself with her personal affairs until callers came, when she appeared as radiant as usual and as apparently unconscious of self. Only her friends were admitted, and she seemed to enjoy their presence. To one lady, for whom she has a strong liking and is on somewhat intimate terms, she said very seriously: "I am sorry for the President, and for his sake wish it had been otherwise, but what cannot be helped must be met.

"You will stay among us here after next March, we all hope," was said to her in reply.

"Too early to talk of that," smilingly replied Mrs. Cleveland. "We love our country home here and we love New York, and we women follow our husband's fortunes, you know."

"And you are happy, anywhere," said her friend.

"I have never had cause to be long otherwise." The old gay manner had come back, and Mrs. Cleveland was soon laughing and talking with other callers. This same friend in speaking afterwards with Mrs. Folsom, remarked upon her daughter's admirable manner and behavior, and in complimentary terms spoke of her career as "the lady of the White House."

"Mrs. Folsom listened and then made the reply that from her earliest years her daughter had been of

a loving, joyous nature and not even sickness could dampen her ardor. "She is always the same happy nature, was the fond mother's comment as she looked at her beautiful daughter.

"In speaking of the defeat of the President, this same authority said: "You will never hear of anything imprudent emanating from Mrs. Cleveland. She is wonderfully prudent and cautious in all her words and conduct. The President has the greatest of blessings in his young wife, and he is in his heart too happy to be long cast down by political fortune. Though older, considerably, than she, he does not permit her to realize it, and her affection for him is extreme. Do you remember George Eliot's saying that the happiest wife is she who finds combined in her husband the tenderness of a father with the devotion of a husband? Mrs. Cleveland looks up to her husband with the trust and confidence she felt as a child in him, and she is very proud of her heart's choice. He is indeed that, as you would have seen for yourself had you witnessed their meeting after one of her absences of several weeks not a great while ago. Mrs. Cleveland saw the coachman's livery from the car window at the depot, and as she stepped to the door as the train stopped she looked towards the carriage anxiously. It was empty and her face revealed the disappointment she felt. The President was directly beside her and saw her eager glance and the look that succeeded it. He smilingly touched her and as she caught sight of him she impetuously threw herself into his arms. The rosy blushing face was kissed and the President handed her to her seat and soon the prancing horses had dashed away with the happy pair.

OTHER EDITORS.

It is thought that there will be a sharp contest for the seat in the Senate now held by Matt W. Ransom, who is a candidate for re-election. Hon. A. M. Waddell, recent candidate for elector-at-large on the Democratic ticket, is an aspirant for the position, and a strong one; but there is another factor which, for the first time, enters into contest. The farmers' Alliance, has 60,000 members in the State, all white men and full of faith, which is to support Alliance men and principles, and who, it is said, will press its president, Capt. S. B. Alexander, of Mecklenburg, for Ransom's place in the national Senate. In case Alexander is not chosen, many Alliance men will, it is reported, favor Waddell.—Reidsville Democrat.

The Landmark still sees in the result of the election more of the sectional issue than anything else. The great mass of the Northern people do not feel the South has any right to a part in the administration of the affairs of this government. The Republican Presidents all dealt with it upon that idea. Mr. Cleveland has treated it exactly as if it were the equal of any other section. He invited three Southern men in his cabinet; he appointed a Southern man to the Supreme Court bench; he sent themas ministers to foreign countries and appointed them to places of honor and trust in Washington. The Northern mind revolted against this treatment of "Confederate Brigadiers," and felt toward the President that he was compounding a felony. Then came his veto of that father of all iniquities the dependent pension bill, which practically provided for quartering upon the public treasury every one who saw service in the Union army during the war and is yet alive, and the relation of those who are dead. The act angered the Northern soldiers beyond expression and not only the survivors themselves and all the families of those who are dead, but the families of both the living, and the dead to the remotest branches, and these make a great many, for nearly every family in the North was interested directly or indirectly in this monstrous scheme for raiding the treasury. Not stopping here, the President issued an order returning to the States of the Confederacy the battle flags captured from the "rebels" during the war and stored in the War Department at Washington; and then the "loyal" North felt that he had sold out bag and baggage to the brigadiers. The angry clamor against him girdled the continent and its echo was not allowed to die out before election day.—Statesville Landmark.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The official returns from West Virginia are sufficiently ascertained to warrant the announcement of the election of Judge A. B. Fleming, the Democratic candidate for Governor, by a small but sure majority; the rest of the State ticket being elected by larger majorities. The legislature will stand on joint ballot forty-six Democrats, forty-four Republicans and one Labor-Union independent. The Democratic Presidential ticket is elected by about 1,000 majority. The Republicans concentrated all their efforts and resources in the personal contest of Gen. Goff for Governor and to secure a majority in the legislature, in which event he would have been elected to the United States Senate. Therefore the close contest in West Virginia has been upon the Governor and legislative tickets. So make formal announcement Mr. T. S. Rily, chairman Democratic State committee.

HARRISON AND THE SOUTH.

The White People of This Section Intend to Control the Government.

Montgomery Harvester.

If Mr. Harrison is governed by patriotic impulses, and not by partisan and sectional ideas, he will set his face resolutely against the men who threaten the reconstruction of the South.

OTHER EDITORS.

The people of Georgia and the people of the South must stand together in favor of white supremacy and good government. In this rests our only hope for the development and civilization of the Southern States.

What the Republican Policy toward the South will be, of course, very uncertain.

It is possible that it may be directed toward dividing the white vote rather than toward keeping the negro vote solid. The latter policy, pursued for twenty-five years, has deprived the party of all power in the South. The solid negro vote has been a source of weakness instead of strength, because it forced all white men into opposition.

What cause is left open to the Democratic party of the South? We must wait and see.

If it is shown that the policy at which we hinted is to be pursued, the necessity for strict organization with the Democrats of the South becomes of paramount importance. If for no other reason than that of self-protection, it is in the highest degree important that they should stand together to a man.

The country has progressed too far from the era of civil war to tolerate the opening of old wounds.

In spite of all the efforts of demagogues the several sections have been drawn closer together by business interests, and it is not at all likely that these interests will permit the South to suffer.

It matters not who is the President of the United States, a large majority of the people down this way, white and black have got to work just the same for their daily bread.

HARRISON'S SOUTHERN POLICY.

Augusta, Ga., Now 10th.—The Chronicle of this city says:

To insure some expression from the President-elect on subjects which are now nearest the Southern people, the Chronicle addressed a communication to Indianapolis last week, to which the following reply has been received:

"Editors Augusta Chronicle: Your letter of November 10th has been received. I do not feel that I can comply with your invitation to write something upon what is commonly called the "Southern question, for publication in your paper.

I have declined all overtures of the correspondents here to submit to any interviews or to outline any politics. What I have said during the campaign is accessible to you. When an appropriate time comes, I shall not hesitate to express such views as I hold, and shall hold, all my views subject to further modification. Very truly yours,

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

CLEVER CHURCHILL.

A Sensible Speech From a Dashing, Brilliant, Growing, British Statesman—West Was Indiscreet.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Lord Randolph Churchill in a speech at Haddington to-day, said that, he attached the greatest importance to this country maintaining an impetuous and friendly attitude towards America. He thought that Cleveland's attitude towards it after the reaction of the fisheries treaty unfortunate but the utmost allowance ought to be made for the America position at the time. In regard to the dismissal of Lord Sackville, though the President's action was sharp, the speaker deprecated the menacing sneers and sulks indulged in here. "A war" said Lord Randolph, between England and America, would be more atrocious and dangerous than any waged since God created the earth.

He trusted that the minister's policy toward the new government at Washington, would be conceived with the view of England's best allies on all questions, producing a durable friendship between the English speaking races, and guaranteeing to humanity the true blessings of liberty and peace. Lord Randolph approved the government's course in repressing crime in Ireland and also strongly advocated the restriction of liquor tariff.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—In a speech at Paddington to-day, Lord Randolph Churchill expressed the hope that the post of Minister to Washington would soon be filled. He said there was no doubt that Lord Sackville had been primarily indiscreet, and made an inexcusable blunder. No fault could be found with the U. S. Government's action towards the minister. The American people were essentially just and proud of their relations with other nations.

The speaker deprecated the insulting and menacing articles which had appeared in the English press regarding Lord Sackville's dismissal, and said that every Englishman ought to inform the Americans that they cherish no ill feeling toward them.

Lord Randolph's remarks were received with cheers.

Supreme Court Decisions.

(From News and Observer.)

Currie vs. Clark.

When a plaintiff brings an action to recover possession of land, claiming title under a sale on execution, and the defendant sets up a defense that the judgment on which the execution issued was dormant, it is proper for the court to set aside the execution and having the land and the judgment with its lien brought before it on the equitable defense of the defendant, to make an order for the sale of the land to satisfy the lien if the same be not otherwise paid by a stated day. But in such cases, since the action was begun to recover possession, costs will be awarded against the plaintiff.

Currie vs. Clark, guardian.

A bond executed in 1858 is governed by the statute of presumptions in the revised code, which is not a statute of limitations. When in a suit on such a bond the jury finds as a fact that the bond has not been paid, it does not matter whether the suit was brought within ten years or after ten years.

It is stated that the maid of the mist is being courted by the rain-beau.—Life.