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**HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS.**  
The Oldenarian Patriot and Statesman Writes a Brilliant and Valuable Letter to the Committee of the Fayetteville Centennial Celebration.

BRAVOIRA, Miss., Oct. 30, 1889.  
Messrs. Wharton J. Green, James C. McRae, C. W. Broadfoot, Neill W. Ray, W. C. McDuffie, Committee:

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter inviting me to attend North Carolina's Centennial to be held at Fayetteville on the 21st of November next, was duly received, but this acknowledgment has been delayed under the hope that an improvement in my condition would enable me to be present as invited: As the time approaches I find that cherished hope unrealized and that I must regretfully confess my inability to join you in the commemorative celebration. It has been my wish to meet the people of the "Old North State" on the occasion which naturally cause them with just pride to trace the historic river of their years to its source in the colony of Albemarle.

All along that river stand monuments of fidelity to the inalienable rights of the people, even when an infant, successfully resisting executive usurpation and in defence of the privileges guaranteed by charter boldly defying kings, lords and commons. Always self-reliant, yet not vainly self-asserting, she provided for her own defence while giving material aid to her neighbors, as she regarded all the British colonies of America. Thus she sent troops both armed and equipped for service in Virginia and South Carolina; also despatched a ship from the port of Wilmington with food for the sufferers in Boston after the closing of that port by Great Britain.

**HIS VENERATION FOR BRAVERY.**  
In her declaration that the cause of Boston was the cause of all there was not only the assertion of a community of rights and a purpose to defend them, but of self-abnegation of the commercial advantages which would probably accrue from the closing of a rival port. Without diminution of regard for the great and good men of other colonies, I have been led to special veneration for the men of North Carolina, as the first to distinctly declare for State independence and from the first to the last to uphold the right to govern themselves. I do not propose to discuss the vexed question of the Mecklenburg resolutions of May, 1776, which, from the similarity of expression to the great Declaration of Independence of July, 1776, have created much contention, because the claim of North Carolina rests on a broader foundation than the resolves of the meeting at Mecklenburg, which deserve to be preserved as the outbursts of a brave, liberty loving people on the receipt of the news of the combat at Concord between British soldiers and citizens of Massachusetts.

The broader foundations referred to are the records of events preceding and succeeding the meeting at Mecklenburg and the proceedings of the Provincial Congress which met at Hillsboro in August, 1775. Before this Congress convened North Carolina, in disregard of opposition by the Governor, had sent delegates to represent her in the General Congress to be held at Philadelphia, and had denounced the attack upon Boston and had appointed committees of safety with such far-reaching functions as belong to revolutionary times only. The famous Stamp act of Parliament was openly resisted by men of the highest reputation; a vessel bringing the stamps was seized and the commander bound not to permit them to be landed. These things were done in open day by men who were not disgraced and shunned no question.

Before the Congress of the province had assembled the last royal Governor of North Carolina had fled to escape from the indignation of a

people who, burdened but not bent by oppression, had resolved to live or die as free men. The Congress at Hillsboro went earnestly to work not merely to declare independence, but to provide the means of maintaining it. The Congress, feeling quite equal to the occasion, proceeded to make laws for raising and organizing troops, for supplying money and to meet the contingency of a blockade of her seaports, and offered bounties to stimulate the production of articles most useful in time of war. On the 12th of April, 1776, the Continental Congress being then in session, and with much diversity of opinion as to the proper course to be pursued under this condition of affairs, the North Carolina Congress resolved "That the delegates for this colony in the Continental Congress be empowered to concur with the delegates of the other colonies in declaring independence and forming foreign alliances reserving to the colony the sole and exclusive right in forming a constitution and laws for the colony, &c. &c."

**FIRST TO DECLARE FOR FREEDOM.**  
This, I believe, was the first distinct declaration for the separation from Great Britain and State independence, and there is much besides priority to evoke admiration. North Carolina had by many acts of resistance to the British authorities provoked their vengeance, yet she dared to lead to defiance; but no danger, however dread, in the event of her isolation could make her accept co-operation save with the reservation of supremacy in regard to her own constitution and laws—the sacred principle of "community independence" and government founded on the consent of the governed.

After having done her whole duty in the war for independence and become a free sovereign and independent State, she entered into the federation with these rights and powers recognized as unabridged. When experience proved the Articles of Confederation to be inadequate to the needs of good government she agreed to a general convention for their amendment. The convention did not limit its labors to amendment of the articles, but proceeded to form a new plan of government and adhering to the cardinal principles that government must be derived from the consent of the governed, submitted the new plan to the people of the several States to be adopted or rejected as each by and for itself should decide.

It is to be remembered that the Articles of Confederation for the "United States of America" declared that "the Union shall be perpetual," and that no alteration should be made in the said articles unless it should be confirmed by the legislature of every State." True to her creed of State sovereignty North Carolina recognized the power of such States as chose to do so, to withdraw from the Union, and by the same taken her own unqualified right to decide whether or not she would subscribe to the proposed compact for a more perfect Union, and in which it is to be observed the declaration for perpetuity was omitted. In the hard school of experience she had learned the danger to popular liberty from a government which could claim to be the final judge of its own powers. She had fought a long and devastating war for State independence, and was not willing to put in jeopardy the priceless jewel she had gained. After a careful examination it was concluded that the proposed constitution did not sufficiently guard against usurpation of powers not expressly granted, and declined to act upon the general assurance that the sufficiency would soon be supplied by the needed amendments. In the meantime State after State had seceded to the new union until the necessary number had been obtained for the establishment of the "constitution between the States ratifying the same." With characteristic self reliance North Carolina confronted the prospect of isolation, and calmly resolved, if so it must be, to stand alone rather than subject to hazard her most prized

possession—community independence. Confiding in the scrutiny offered by the first ten amendments to the constitution, especially the ninth and tenth of the series, North Carolina voluntarily seceded to the new Union. The tenth amendment recognized the functions of the Federal government to the exercise of the powers delegated to it by the States, all of which were expressly stipulated. Beyond that limit nothing could be done rightfully. If covertly done under color of law or by reckless usurpation of an extraneous majority which, feeling power should disregard right, had the State no peaceful remedy? Could she as a State in confederation, the bed rock of which is the consent of its members, be bound by a compact which others broke to her injury? Had her reserved rights no other than a paper barrier to protect them against invasion?

Surely the heroic patriots and wise statesmen of North Carolina by their sacrifice, utterances and deeds have shown what their answer would have been to these questions if they had been asked on the day when in convention of the United States. Her exceptional delay in ratification marks her vigilant care for the right she had so earnestly maintained. Of her it may be said, as it was of Sir Walter Scott in his youth, that he was "always the first in a row and the last out of it."

In the peaceful repose which followed the revolution all her interests were progressive. Farms, school houses and towns rose over a subdued wilderness, and with a mother's joy she saw her sons distinguished in the public service by intelligence, energy and perseverance and by the integrity without which all other gifts are but as tinsel. North Carolina grew apace in all which constitutes power until 1812 she was required as a State in the Union to resist aggressions on the high seas in the violation of American merchant vessels and the impressment of American seamen by the armed cruisers of Great Britain. These seamen generally belonged to the New England States. None probably were North Carolinians. But her old spirit was vital still—the cause of one was the cause of all as she announced when Boston was under embargo.

At every roll call for the common defense she answered, "Here!" When blessed peace returned she stacked her arms, for which she had no prospective use. Her love for her neighbors had been tried and not found wanting in the time of their need?

**VALUE OF SELF SACRIFICE.**  
The envy, selfish jealousy and criminal hate of a Cain did not come near her heart. If not to suspect such vice in others be indiscreet credulity, it is a knightly virtue and part of an honest nature. In many years of military and civil service it has been my good fortune to know the sons of North Carolina under circumstances of trial, and I could make a list of those deserving honorable mention which would too far extend this letter already. I fear, tediously long.

Devotion to principle, self-reliance and inflexible adherence to resolution when adopted, accompanied by conservative caution, were the characteristics displayed by North Carolina in both her colonial and State history. All these qualities were exemplified in her action on the day of the anniversary of which you commemorate.

If there be any not probably to be found with you, but probably elsewhere, who shall ask, "How then could North Carolina consistently enact her ordinance of secession in 1861?" he is referred to the declaration of independence of 1776 to the articles of confederation of 1777 for a perpetual union of the States and the secession of the States from the Union so established; to the treaty of 1783, recognizing the independence of the States severally and distinctively; to the Constitution of the United States with the first ten amendments; to the time honored resolutions of 1789 and 1790 that from these one and all he may learn that the State, having won her independence by heavy sacrifices, had never surrendered it or had ever attempted to delegate the inalienable rights of the people.

How valiantly her sons bore themselves in the war between the States the lists of killed and wounded testify. She gave them a sacrificial offering on the altar of the liberties their fathers had won and had left as an inheritance to their posterity. Many sleep far from the land of their nativity. Peace to their ashes. Honor to their memory and the mother who bore them.

Faithfully,  
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

**THE RACE QUESTION.**  
**A Striking View by a Representative Colored Southerner.**  
*Correspondence of the New York World.*

While the situation at the South may not be altogether such as we would wish, there is nothing in it that could possibly justify the retaliatory measures advised by a gathering of colored preachers at Washington, D. C., on October 20th. There are always two sides to a question, and until the colored race learns by hardy and sad experience where their true interests lie there will ever be unnecessary local troubles and disturbances in every Southern State between the two races, and no power under the sun can by force prevent it.

The situation down here needs no solution, for it is not a problem. There is nothing wrapped up in mystery.

It is unreasonable for the people of the North to expect that of the people of the South which they themselves do not accord the negro. I say it is unreasonable for any people to expect the wealth, intelligence and refinement of a community to yield passive obedience and become submissive to the domination of its ignorant and more illiterate class, and so long as there is a persistency in this direction, encouraged by unprincipled politicians for sinister motives, so long will there be serious conflicts between the two elements. I repeat again as my honest convictions that the negro must abandon politics for a time and strip himself of all delusive and visionary ideas of political honor and preferment in these States and turn his attention to these industrial pursuits that mark the prosperity and progressiveness of every other race around him.

There is no prejudice here against the negro pursuing his own substantial happiness in any legitimate calling. There is no avenue of industry shut against him in the South. There is no desire on the part of the people to keep him down, but they have rather, in every instance, shown a sympathy and feeling that ought to be commended. Those fanatical leaders, pretended preachers and politicians up North who are trying to incite a conflict between the races by advising retaliatory measures against outrages in the South are of all men the greatest enemies of the colored race. \* \* \* Whatever may be the disadvantages under which the negroes labor in these Southern States, they are brought about by natural causes, and can never, no, never, be remedied by force. These disadvantages, so often spoken of, are in fact more imaginary than real. I would venture to say that there are fifty disadvantages in favor of the race becoming prosperous and happy where there is one to their detriment. Outside of politics what disadvantages does the colored man labor under in these States? I defy any man to show me a single unreasonable disadvantage he is subjected to throughout the broad extent of this Southern land that any other people would not be subjected to who keep themselves poor and dependent upon a more progressive and thrifty race. Show me an honest, upright, industrious colored man in any Southern community and I will show you a man who has no complaints to make as to his treatment in that community. No colored man can say truthfully that he is prevented and debarred from entering into any legitimate business that a white man engages in, on account of his race or color. On the contrary, thousands are assisted and encouraged in every honest calling they have ever put their hands to. The field is before them, and in common they have the same chances and opportunities, through frugality, patient industry and economy, to become prosperous and happy that their white neighbors have.

In all the southern States there has been every effort made for the

colored man's improvement and advancement to a higher plane of citizenship. Public schools are open in every school district in every county for his and his children's benefit, the expense of which is borne by another race without a murmur. The whites freely give to all religious and charitable undertakings; public charity is never denied to any one deserving it. No colored person is absolutely excluded from any place of amusement if he or they desire to attend and occupy the places assigned them. On every street railway in every southern city the colored man is freely admitted without any objection. \* \* \* \* \*

Let the colored man turn from all of his imaginary social happiness of mingling with another race of people, who show in every conceivable way that they do not wish his company, and get to work in earnest in acquiring the more permanent and substantial things of life and the great problem is at once solved. The colored people want new teachers down here—teachers and leaders who will point out and instruct them in the way of peace, prosperity and happiness; teachers who will disabuse their minds of this political vanity, farce and humbug that are fast leading them blindfolded into an indolent shiftlessness the result of which is now being manifested by every criminal court's record. And now, in the name of humanity, I ask those who are standing at a convenient distance, to desist from their diabolical attempt to incite a defenceless people to undertake their own destruction.

JOHN T. SHUFFEN,  
Orlando, Fla., Nov. 6.

Corporal Tanner, Col. W. W. Dudley, both ex-commissioners of pensions, have formed a partnership in Washington in the pension and claims business.

When President Fulda of the California Athletic Club wired John L. Sullivan for his terms to fight Jackson, he received a reply which read: "White men \$10,000 apiece, colored men double price."

The Queen of Italy tried to write a novel. It was enthusiastically praised by the Court ladies when one day she read them a few chapters. She was bright enough to wish an impartial test, so she sent it under an assumed name to a leading publisher, who, politely declined to accept it.

Green B. Baum, Jr., son of the Commissioner of Pensions, has been appointed assistant chief clerk of the Pension Bureau, vice Rreeds, resigned. The Commissioner has created a new division, to be known as the appointment division. Of which his son will have charge.

Representative Carter, of Montana, says it is not improbable that the Democrats may cause a deadlock in the election of a Senator by the Legislature of Montana, and the election will be thus delayed until after the expiration of the term the Legislature can sit, when the Senators could be appointed by the Governor, who is a Democrat.

The Sun tells that Mr. J. W. Hutchings, of Durham, was sitting at a table making out accounts, his baby on his lap. Baby pulled the lamp over and it fell on the floor and broke. The oil spread over the floor and ignited and Mr. Hutchings threw a quilt over the flames and stamped on it. Thinking the fire out, he raised the quilt when the flames shot to the ceiling and before it was all over the quilt and rug were destroyed and holes burned in the carpet. It is not stated what became of the baby.

Charlotte News, 17th: Early yesterday morning the dead body of Robert Lee, the son of W. C. Lee, was found lying in a public road three miles from Shelby. The young man lived at Polkville, Cleveland county, and was seen in Shelby Saturday night, in an intoxicated condition. He started for his home, but stopped at a barroom two miles distant. After tarrying there awhile he resumed his journey but fell by the wayside. A pond of water in the road surrounded his face when his body was found.

**THE NATION'S CAPITAL.**  
**Our Correspondent Still on the Track of the Radical Rulers.**  
*Express Correspondence.*

WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 25, 1889.  
Secretaries Noble and Tracy have locked horns again for a fight, and many think the result will be the retirement of one or the other of them from the Cabinet, perhaps both. To the student of politics a contest between two such men cannot fail to be very interesting, representing as they do the extremes of the Republican party. Mr. Noble was selected personally by President Harrison for his present position, and has always belonged to the conservative or silk stocking wing of the Republican party; while Mr. Tracy came into the Cabinet as the personal representative of the craftiest politician in the country—Ex-Senator T. C. Platt, of New York—and belongs to the working wing of the Republican party. President Harrison's personal inclinations are all undoubtedly with Mr. Noble but owing to his susceptibility to the influence of the powerful members of his party it is doubtful which Secretary he will in the end sustain. The trouble between the two gentlemen comes from the Pension office, which continues to be a veritable thorn in the side of the administration. Secretary Noble has asked for the resignation of five of the prominent officials whose pensions were re-rated during Tanner's regime. One of them happens to be a special friend of Secretary Tracy's, and that gentleman advises him to refuse to resign and promises his help to aid him in keeping his position. The result is that not only Mr. Tracy's friend but the other four officials whose resignations were asked, have refused to resign, and they, together with all the other re-rated officials have formed a combination and proposes to fight for their places, and as all of them have friends—some of them big ones—Mr. Noble will find that he has undertaken a large contract. Mr. Noble in asking for the resignation of these officials was undoubtedly endeavoring to do the administration a service by trying to save off a Congressional investigation into the Pension office and its methods, but it is likely to result in bringing about that very investigation.

There is little outward change in the Speakership campaign. Mr. Reed left hurriedly for New York last Thursday evening and the rest of the candidates have been puzzling their brains ever since to find out what he went for. They are all afraid of Reed though they will assure you that they have got him beaten. Mr. Blaine who has not been personally friendly towards Mr. Reed for some years, promised that gentleman's friends last summer that he would do nothing to prevent his being elected Speaker. He has kept that promise up to this time, though great pressure has been brought to bear on him in behalf of one of the other candidates. The caucus will be held next Saturday and unless Mr. Blaine shall break his promise my next letter will chronicle the nomination of Reed for Speaker.

Gen. Cook, the Secretary of War, and Capt. Pratt, superintendent of the Carlisle Indiana school, expect to visit Mt. Vernon barracks, Ala., during the latter part of December for the purpose of deciding whether Geronimo and the other Apache Indians now confined there shall be removed.

Verily the Democratic cup of joy is full almost to overflowing. Mahone and Foraker have been put on the shelf, and now comes news to the Republican Senators that Ingalls will probably be defeated for re-election to the Senate. "Too good to be true," is the general Democratic comment on the last item.

The local Republicans are very much worked up over the rumor that Bruce, the negro ex-Senator, is to be appointed Recorder of Deeds

for this city. If protesting to the President will prevent, the appointment will not be made.

Honors are now easy between Senator Quay and Mr. Wannmaker, as the President has followed the Quay slate in making the rest of the Philadelphia Federal appointments. It begins to look as though President Harrison proposed to pigeon-hole the report of the Civil Service Commission handed him nearly a week ago. It recommends the prosecution of several office holders for violating the law against soliciting campaign contributions from the office holders. The Commission is anxiously awaiting the President's decision in this matter.

A strong effort will be made this winter to have Congress adopt the English idea of a postal savings bank, to be conducted by the Post-office department.

**THE MONTGOMERY BONANZA.**  
**The Gold Cotten. Out of the Mine by Pounds Daily.**  
*Troy (Montgomery county) Vidette.*

We have been prevented from publishing to the world the fact of the recent discovery in this county of the "Tobe Saunders" mine, located ten miles west of Troy, in Uwharrie township, because we promised Mr. Saunders soon after its discovery, not to publish it, for reasons which he would at the proper time explain, until he gave us permission to do so. We have kept our word until now, that the "cat is out of the bag" we feel at liberty to give the facts as far as we know them.

The half is not known, nor cannot be known, until Mr. Saunders becomes willing to give to the public the fact as to how much of the precious metal he has actually taken from his new mine. There is no doubt but that considerably over one hundred thousand dollars worth has been taken out; that it is gotten out by the quantity of pounds daily, and that so far there is no signs of its diminishing in its rich out-pit.

We learned yesterday about six pounds had been taken out this week by six or eight hands, who are left in charge of the mine during Mr. Saunders' absence.

**POLITICAL POINTS.**  
Mayor Chapin, of Brooklyn, is an avowed candidate for the presidency and Gov. Hill is securing delegates to the nominating convention.

Mr. Calvin S. Brice, chairman of the national Democratic committee, has announced his candidacy for the United States Senate from Ohio.

There is said to be a growing opposition in Kansas to Senator Ingalls, whose term expires in 1891, and it is doubtful if he will succeed himself.

The Democrats have gained 645,000 votes since the last election, and certain Republican journals are attempting to account for it on the ground that it is an "off year."

Chas. H. Turner, the ice-cant driver, who was defeated for the State Senate at the recent election in New York, is the candidate of Tammany Hall for Congress in the sixth New York district.

Anthony Joseph, New Mexico's delegate to Congress, says that immediately upon the assembling of Congress in December he will introduce an enabling act for the admission of New Mexico as a State.

It is said that with the anti-Allison Republicans elected to the Iowa Legislature that gentleman can't figure out a possible majority of more than one. The Iowa Democrats fell like kicking themselves for not having carried the Legislature, which they could so easily have done. However, they say that two of the members who are claimed as Republicans are really independents, and they have high hopes of defeating Senator Allison.

Work will soon be commenced on the government building at Charlotte.