CENTRAL EXPRESS

ADVERTISING RATES:

	1 Time	1Mo.	3Mo.	6Mo.	12Mo
1 Inch	$1.75	$2.00	$3.00	$7.00	10.00
2 "	1.25	3.00	5.00	7.00	10.00
3 "	1.75	4.00	10.00	10.00	15.00
¼ Col.	3.50	7.00	15.00	22.50	35.00
½ "	6.00	12.50	25.00	35.00	50.00
1 "	10.00	20.00	40.00	60.00	80.00

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRAT.
The greatest weekly Democratic newspaper at Washington and the EXPRESS for $1.75. The *Democrat* will serve you in national politics while the EXPRESS will serve you in State and local politics.

Vol. IV. SANFORD, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1890. No. 41.

SENATOR CARLISE'S VIEWS

On the Proposed Government Agricural Warehouse.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—To B. F. Howard, of Tuskegee, Alabama, Senator Carlise has written a lengthy letter in response to Mr. Howard's request for the Senator's views from the Agricultural-Treasury proposition as contained in bills before Congress to provide for a system of warehouses for farm products throughout the country to be operated by the government, which is to issue its notes upon products stored therin. Senator Carlisle says that Howard's statement that he and those associated with are in favor of equal justice to all and special favors to none, embodies some Democratic doctrine and had been strictly adhered to in Congress in the past twenty-five years; the evils of which Farmers and others justly complain would have been averted and the whole country would now be prosperous and contented. But says the Senator, the farmers have been taxed so long for the benefit of other classes and have seen so much legislation for the agrandizement of corporation and syndicates that their patience is exhausted and, finding it impossible for the time being at least to abolish the system which has oppressed and despoiled the greatest industrial interest of the country, they are now demanding that very policy which they have heretofore demanded as unjust and ruinous shall be applied to them or rather a part of them, for no scheme has yet been suggested that would operate, alike upon all farmers. But no evil can be corrected or wrong righted by increasing its magnitude and extending the scope of its operations. There is but one effectual remedy for the evil, which undoubtedly exists, and that is to reverse the policy which produced to. The Senator after rehearing the features of the proposed sub-Treasury plan and noting the fact that the farmers themselves will pay more than their fair share of the cost of erecting warehouses, and that the officers connected with them will be partisans of the administration in power, says:

There are more than 2,400 counties in the United States, but not more than one-third of them, if that many, produce and sell annually more than $400,000 worth of wheat, corn, oats, cotton and tobacco, and therefore not more than one-third of them could possibly avail themselves of this plain if it were adopted. It will be seen, therefore, at the outset that it is a plan to compel the government to issue and distribute money for the benefit of people in rich and productive counties at the expense of the people living in poorer and less productive ones. Moreover it is a plan to enable the unscrupulous speculators to take advantage of the farmers pecuniary necessities, and extort exorbitant prices for food from the people who reside in cities and villages, and from people who reside in the country, but do not own particular agricultural products. It is evident that no farmer will subject himself to labor and expense of transporting his products to public warehouses, and to all charges which he must pay for storage, handling and taking care of them while there, when he has barns and garners at home, unless he is in debt and absolutely needs money, which the government is to advance, and if he is in that unfortunate condition from what source he is afterward to acquire means by returning the money and interest and paying warehouse charges? In a great majority of cases he will never be able to redeem them, but will be forced to lose the remaining 20 per cent of value of his products or sell his warehouse receipts for whatever he can get for it, which will be very little, for it must be remembered that after he gets his warehouse receipts, he has the remaining interest, only 20 per cent less the charges for interest, storage, etc., and this is all he can dispose of. He will find time rapidly approaching when he must have money to redeem his products or sell his small remaining interest in them, or all of them be sold at public auction by the government. This will be golden opportunity of the speculators, whose agents swarm all over the country, ready to take warehouse receipts from embarrassed owners for merely a nominal sum. The receipts are simply a privilege of redemption like a pawn-broker's ticket, and the farmer being himself unable to redeem will be forced ultimately to dispose of it at any price offered. I do not think that any considerable number of intelligent people in this country will share in asking the government to establish a system which will compel them in a large number of cases to sacrifice the product of their labors. Senator Carlisle argues to show that the annual expansion and contraction of the currency, provided for in the bill, would result in absolutely destroying the market upon which the farmer must depend for the sale of his crops and that cotton farmers who are supporting the subtreasury plan would be an especial sufferer, because the plan in the writer's estimate would close every cotton factory in the country. No such facilities as this scheme will afford for the control of the markets for purely speculative purposes have ever existed in this or any other country, and no more perfect system for the oppression of the poor could be devised. Exact quantities of the product on deposit in the severl public warehouses will be known to every commercial and financial center, and to other nations, to purchase and hold. Receipts could be easily made, especially when they can be procured by the payment of a small per centum of the value of the deposit." In conclusion, Senator Carlisle said: "I have thus given you, as briefly as the nature of the subject would permit some of the reasons why I think the proposed plan for the relief of the farmer would be injurious instead of beneficial not only to them and all other people of the country, but it would be uncandid not to say distinctly before closing this communication that even if it could be conclusively shown that this or any other similar scheme would be peculiarly beneficial to any particular class of our people, I would still be unalterably opposed to its adoption because, in my opinion, it would be another wide and dangerous departure from the principles upon which our political institutions are founded.

It would be in fact the longest step yet taken in time of peace towards the consolidation of power in the hands of the Federal government and the subjection of the private affairs of the people to the supervision and control of central and irresponsible authority. You and I are Democats, and as such we believe that the government should scrupulously abstain from all necessary interference with the personal and domestic concerns of its citizens, and confine itself strictly to the administration of purely public affairs. It is the cardinal principle of our political faith that the people are best governed when they are least governed, and they are most prosperous and contented when left to the free exercise of their own judgment in the management of their own business, subject only to such reasonable regulations as may be necessary to preserve the peace and good order of the community. These propositions are fundamental and we cannot abandon them without repudiating all the traditions of our party and all the distinctions between the constitutional government and paternal despotism."

Medical Association Officers.

The State Medical Associan elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Richard H. Lewis, of Raleigh; Vice Presidents, Drs. S. D. Booth of Oxford, J. L. Nicholson of Richland, and W. H. Lilly of Concord; Secretary Dr. J. Mack Hays of Oxford; Treasurer, Dr. C. M. Poole of Craven.

Dr. L. G. Broughton, of Reidsville, was chosen orator of the next meeting, and Dr. T. E. Anderson essayist. Committee of Publication—Drs. T. F. Wood of Wilmington; W. W. Lane, of Wilmington; J. Mack Hays, of Oxford, and T. S. Burbank, of Whashington.

Lee's Favorite Hymn.

Charlotte Chronicle.

The press of Richmond has suggested as a tribute on the part of the church to the memory of Lee, that all the churches of the south sing at their morning service today Lee's favorite hymn "How firm a foundation, ye Saints of the Lord." The hymn will be rendered as an anthem at the Baptist, the First and Second Presbyterian churches this morning.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Our Correspondent has the Blues on This Subject.

Express Correspondence.

In this locomotive age, is there such a thing as public opinion? There is a public and perchance it holds one opinion of some sort. And yet is public opinion, public opinion? I trow not; for one or two men shape the opinion, for States, yea countries, and yet the multitude flatters itself that it holds its own opinion. So it does but it is like a little child holding the reins in his father's hands. Yet forsooth every individual comprising this "great people" thinks he has opinion and it is dearer to him than his life drops.

What does he derive his opinion from? Certainly not reading, certainly he does not evolve it from himself; but just grasps the handle of what some one else has and calls it his opinion. If you wish to know the opinion of the people at large I will give you a test you can apply and satisfy yourself though you may be uncompromisingly fastidious. Ask the people—the masses—the common herd—the rabble—so to speak why they celebrate the fourth of July, (make the following exception: preacher, teachers and your own folks.) Ask them to name institutions (which they help to pay for) supported by their State. Ask them what laws govern them and who made those laws, (I shall not include this quesion: who is governor of your State and how long does he stay in office, though you would be astonished at how many intelligent voters could not unsever it.) This is easy, apply it and other simple questions and learn the opinion of the people.

And yet these same idle loafers discuss and pass so called opinions on all questions with an apparent sincerity that would make Gladstone or Edison wince with shame. Public opinion—so designated—is the most unstable, whimsical and fickle thing that exist.

The same rabble that cried "hosanna" soon yelled "away with him." A man may be king to-day and de-throned and a beggar to-morrow. He may ride in proud freedom on the topmost wave of public sentiment to day, famed and refreshed by the applause of the world and to-morrow he may be in the lowest trough of the wave withering and torn by the same rabble that exalted him. Such the instability of human opinion; such the uncertainty of human applause; such the strange freak sof the ficklest of the fickle public sentiment. Such is the tidal wave politicians and public men ride on. Public opinion indeed! Nevertheless public men have the happy faculty of creating this frothy wave on which glide their treacherous barks.

Albeit, public opinion is generally right. Why? Certainly not because the public read and are posted—certainly not because they know the merits of the case—why right then? *Simply because there is no man perfect.* There is some truth in nearly any charge you can bring against any one. Take the most unsuspected man in your State, let him be a pillar of the church, an honor to the State, let charges (temporary ones) the blackest be brought against him then the public with its few facilities for the discrimination of truth, but with vast facilities for lying will spread it on eagle's wings till time nor death itself can efface the stain left on the good man's name, though he be innocent as the driven snow. It is my opinion that this nefarious thing called the public will have a far greater burden of sin to answer for than its victims. I have just said man was not perfect. The world has seen but one perfect model. No man lives up to the golden rule "Whatsoever ye would that man should do unto you, do ye ever so unto them," hence there is a shadowy semblence of truth in nearly any charge against anybody.

I am sadly but irresistably drawn to this conclusion that life—*as we live it*—is a grand farce in which the creatures of earth are mere toys in each others hands used at will and tossed side at will forget ful that there slumbers in them a latent spark of divinity that cannot be cast aside but at death kindles into an eternal blaze of glory or goest out in everlasting darkness.

The Democatic Newspapers.

National Democrat.

Mr "Dull-Thud" Clarkson has been lifting up his voice again on the subject of the political influence of the Democratic and Republican newspapers. He made a long speech before a politicel club in Boston the other night in which he said:

"It would be a good thing if every Republican in this country would study 'Rowell's Newspaper Directory,' or any of the standard kindred works. They would see, taking Powell for authority, that while there are 255 Republican dailies printed in this country, with a circulation of over one thousand, there are 320 Democratic dailies printed. They would see that, while the Republican dailies have according to Rowell, a circulation of one milion and a half, the Democratic dailies have a circulation of over one thousand each and a combined circulation of two million and a half. The Democrats have 1,340 weeklies with a circulation of four millions and a quarter. I think these figures are all too low in their estimates, but no doubt they are relatively correct as between parties. Beyond this, the magazines that support the Democratic party have a circulation of nearly half a million, while those that support the Republican party, even by indirection, have less than a hundred thousand."

Haven't we heard a good deal in the past about the Democratic party of ignorance? Hasn't George Frisbie Hoar been intimating lately in a magazine article that the great bulk of the intelligence and virtue of the country was concentrated in the Republican party? The reading, thinking people of the United States are Democrats; the day of Republican domination is over, and Mr. Clarkson's party can only protract its grip on public affairs for a little while by obstructing education with corruption. Mr. Clarkson is too intelligent to expect this thing to last long, for he admits that the campaign of 1892 will be a newspaper campaign.

If Mr. Clarkson desires to pursue this subject any further we hope he will revise his statistics. He speaks of 1,346 Democratic weekly newspapers. The *National Democrat* goes every week to 3,500 weekly nespapers. What their aggregate circulatian is no one can certainly tell, but it should be more than 5,000,000 a week. The daily newspapers which advocate Democratic principles have a total daily circulation of more than 3,000,000. The aggregate circulation of 17 of them is easily one-half of that number. We refer to the *Boston Herald, Boston Globe, Providence Journal, New York World, New York Herald, New York Times, New York News, New York Post, Philadelphia Record, Philadelphia Times, Baltimore Sun, Chicago Herald, Chicago Times, St. Louis Republic, St. Louis Post Dispatch, Kansas City Times* and *San Francisco Examiner*. Probably the number of newspapers and periodicals printed every week in this country which favor the Democratic party or oppose the Republican party is more than 4,000,000. That is more than one-half of the entire number of people in the United States. The total number of Republican newspapers issued is, perhaps, not much more than one half of that number.

The Cabarrus County Convention instructed its delegates to cast a solid vote for Alexander and the Meaus men don't like it. They propose to ask the District Convention to admit a proposition of Meau's men. The county will vote for Judge Armfield for Judge. The fair way at the primaries is to shut nobody out, but politicians will "capture conventions." They have done that from time immortal and will continue to do it until the end of time.

BUTTERWORTH ON TARIFF.

How the Farmer is Protected as Regards the Canadian Products.

Extracts from Congressional Record.

During 1888 we brought from Cananda agricultural products to the amount of over $17,000,000. What did we sell them? About $21,000,000, and the larger part of it corn and the products that we do not buy from them. To please the farmer of this country we have shut him out of the market where he sold his product to the amount of $21,000,000, and hept out, as a partial competitor, nearly $17,000,000 that we bought from the Canada side. We have shut out eggs, and that is paraded as an important matter. I made a little calculation as to how that would affect our people. We imported $21,000,000 eggs: and by careful estimate that amounts to just one omelet a year to each one of our people—one omelet a year. That is all [Laughter.] This committee knows very well that my fellow citizens do not, during one half of the year taste eggs at all. Our friends of the committee have not inserted in the bill any provision which would have enjoined upon the hens that they should lay regularly during cold weather as well as warm. [Laughter.]

I am aware of the general outflow of rhetoric in the matter of oppressed labor. Do you know that one third of the men in the mines, that one-fourth of the men in the shops to-day are not American citizens, and that a large per centage of them do not own allegiance to our flag? [Loud applause.] The time has come when we must concern ourselves about American homes and American firesides. [Loud applause.] Why, in some of the mines of Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York and in many of the shops they do not even go on the roster by their names.

Mr. Heard—They have tags on.

Mr. Butterworth—No, they go by numbers on account of the peculiarity of their names. [Laughter and applause.] I mention this to my Republican friends because the time is coming when the American boys and American girls will begin to ask whether the queston of duties in certain lines are in the interest of the so-called pauper labor of Europe or the interest of the boys and girls born in our own country. Each ship coming from abroad is loaded to the guards with men who would not know your flag if they were to meet it in the highway. Your vessels, many of them, are manned by them, and I feel a little concerned that something should be done so that our own people shall have a chance in the productive fields.

I know that no nation on earth has made such rapd growth in producing agencies which reduce the cost of production. My own countrymen have given to the world, in the last fifty years over 300,000 new industries. Here your men find employment. Here you find reduduction in cost. Here you find multiplication of industries. Here you find advantages that ought to result from a wise and judicious tariff.

Citizens and the Census.

New York Star.

The census takers begin their work this morning. It is very important that all should understand just what are their rights, duties and interests respecting the enumeration.

The first and chief object of the census is to ascertain the population of the country and of the different States, counties, cities, vallages and townships. Under a popular representative government it is all important that the count of residents in all localities be full and fair.

Any place of which the population is understated will during ten years be deprived of its just share in the making of State and Federal laws. In this respect it is just as important that women and children and aliens should be recorded as voting citizens. It follows that it is the duty of every one upon whom a census enumerator calls to make sure that his own name and those of the members of his household are enrolled. Care should also be taken to report the names of relations and neighbors temporarily absent from their homes. If the local enumerator misses any one in his rounds, that official should be found and supplied with the omitted information. Defective enumeration is partial disfranchisement. It is therefore the interest of every citizen to see that the count of his neighborhood is complete.

If the record of population be be correct, the rest of the census is of minor consequence. There are, however, some questions in the list that are the basis of valuable statistics which contribute to the honor of the country, and are useful to science and indrusties. These should be answered briefly and without hesitation.

There are, however, in the list certain novel spy questions regarding physical ailments, debts and mortgages which many independent minded persons will resent as unwarrantable intrusion into private affairs. The publication of these interrogatories, and the storm of popular indignation that followed the *Star's* exposure of their true character, forced the Census Superintendent to instruct his subordinates not to attempt to punish any persons declining to answer them. He did not, however, withdraw the unjustifiable inquiries, but retained them, backed by the declaration that those refusing to answer might be punished through proceedings by the Department of Justice at Washington. This idle threat, made to cover a reluctant retreat from an untenable position, may be safely disregarded. Any one who does not wish to reply to any of them should avoid discussion, and simply say, "I decline to to answer." This applies to the questions numbered 22 and 23, and from 26 to 30, inclusive. It is well to recollect these numbers, in order to distinguish the spy questions from others about which there may be in some minds hesitation to answer, but to which it would be unwise and unsafe to refuse to reply.

It is plain that to aid the gathering of a proper census is a patriotic duty which no good citizen should neglect, because it is conducive to the protection or his own rights and interests as well as to the credit of the country and of its states and localities. Residents not yet naturalized have a similar interest, since upon a true census will depend the power of the votes they will cast as citizens of the United States.

DR. BATTLE

Will not Resign the Presidency of the University.

State Chronicle.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., May 23.—On my return from assistiug in the organization of branches of the western North Carolina Alumni Association at Winston and High Point. I find your speculations as to my resigning the Presidency of the University and being a candidate for the Chair of history soon, we hope to be established. I write hastily to say that I have no such intention at present, and may never have. Let us unite in raising the endowment for the Chair After that is done there will be time enough to look for the best man to fill it.

Yours truly,
KEMP P. BATTLE.

The Blue and the Gray.

New York Star.

Thoughtful attention is challenged by the soldier memorial services at Vicksburg on Friday. Confederate and Union comardes marched side by side, and vied with each other in honoring the memory of the Blue and the Gray. Graves of the Union and Confederate dead were adorned with flags and flowers, and addresses were made by veterans of the North and of the South.

The event comes with pertinent force at the prsent moment. It should put to shame those who have sought to revive wartime animosities in connection with the ceremonies attendant upon the Lee statue dedication in Richmond. While Colonels who never smelled powder are valiantly engaged in waging on paper a new war against rebellion, those who once fought with each other engaged in the arts of peace and cultivate a mutual charity and sympaty.

There is cause for National gratification in occurrences like theose at Vicksburg. All the Bob Acres' fulminations of all the May-Day Colonels in the world will avail nothing against the patriotism thus displayed. The country can look to the sentiment of National life and the patriotic impulses that animated those who joined hands on this occasion as its best hope for the future.

The *Charleston Courier* says, in his lurid speech at Washington, on Decoration Day, Congressman Morse remarked, among other things, that "Tyranny shrieked when Southern Confederacy went down." This was perfectly natural conduct on Tyranny's part, perhaps, in the first flush of a particularly hard-won victory—but why should her sons and friends keep on shrieking at this late day? Congressman Morse should consider this question before he emits another howl.

NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

Dr. Mott in Favor of the Passage of a Federal Election Law.

Washington Post.

Dr. J. J. Mott, of Statesville, N. C., for many years the Chairman of the Republican State committee, and the acknowledged leader of his party in Tarheeldom, was about leaving the Ebbitt, where he had sojourned since Sunday, when a *Post* reporter greeted him yesterday. Doctor Mott expressed himself in favor of a Federal election law so shaped as to be divorced from or independent of the powers that be in State politics, the commissioner or supervisor of Congressional districts to be appointed by the President and to be responsible to the Federal Government only. He should have the power of selecting his assistant, and to keep a register of the voters of each county—not for a day or a week or about election times, but at all times, and thus be enabled to check fraud. Doctor Mott said he thought the three republicans now in Congress—Brower, of the fifth, Ewart, of the ninth, and Cheatham, of the second districts would be returned. If the republicans had the right sort of a leader, and substantial encouragement, they might also be able to send a member to Congress from the old first district, now represented by Congressman Tom Skinner.

Mr. Skinner subsequently said to a reporter that he hoped to be renominated and re-elected. There will be quite a fight at the coming election, however, and there are several candidates for Mr. Skinner's seat, among the number General William G. Roberts, ex-auditor of North Carolina; ex-Congressman Latham, and William D. Pruden.

The republicans have some hope of sending a representative from the Fourth district to Congress, now represented by Mr. Bunn.

Jefferson's Ideas.

From Schouler's History of the United States.

Jefferson's original charcter has most powerfully contributed in forming that of his country. Liberal education, liberal politics, religion; a free press America for Americans; faith in the simple words of peace, in science and material progress, in popular rule, in honesty, in Government economics; no kings, no caste, room for the oppressed of all climes hostility to monopolies, the divorce of Government from banks and pet corporations; foreign friendship and intercourse without foreign alliances; the gradual propagation of Republican ideas on this Western Hemisphere while gently forcing Europe out; meager force establishments, meager preparations for war in time of peace, the preferece of militia and State volunteers for defense in emergencies rather than national troops and prætorian guards; faith in the indefinite expansion of this Union upon this continent—all this, though others inculcated some of these maxims, too, is Jeffersonism and Jeffersonism is modern America. * * * Ideas impress most though the individual who stands for them; and in Jefferson was personified, for the first time, the American idea in its full expression against perjudice, timid conservatism, historical experience, and the cherished traditions of Europe, the French Revolution, and the armed potentates of the world."

A Notable Marriage.

A letter from Scotland Neck, N. C., to the Richmond *Dispatch* says: "A remarkable marriage occurred near Lewiston a few days ago. Some two years ago a quartermaster in the United States army at Fort Riley, Kan., advertised for a female correspondent with a view to matrimony. A young lady in Bertie county named Eliza Drew jokingly answered the advertisement. She could not read nor write, but some friend wrote for her. Her letter was answered, photographs were exchanged, and it is said that 150 letters were exchanged. The young lady was poor, had worked in the field, cooked and washed all her life, is not goodlooking, weighs 220 pounds, and wears a No. 8 shoe. She wrote the young army officer all these facts, but to the surprise of everybody he came a short time ago with plenty of money, staid a few days at the girl's house, gave her money to dress herself up, and married her. He took her off on a bridal tour to Washington City. He says he will show her something of the world, bring her back to see her parents, and then take her to Kansas."