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A NEGRO ON JEFFERSON DAVIS.

He Declares the Negro Race Must Play a Prominent Part in the Future of the South.

State Chronicle.

At the commencement of Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, on June 20th, a negro student spoke as graduating speech the following:

Jefferson Davis was a typical Teutonic hero. The history of civilization during the last millennium have been the development of that idea of the strong man, of which he was the embodiment. The Anglo-Saxon loves a soldier. Jefferson Davis was an Anglo-Saxon. Jefferson Davis was a soldier. There was not a phase in that familiarly strange life that would not have graced a mediaeval romance: from the fiery and impetuous young lieutenant, who stole as his bride the daughter of a ruler-elect of the land; to the cool and ambitious politician in the Senate hall. So boldly and surely did the cadaverous figure with the thin, nervous lips and fishing eye, write the first line of the new page of American history, that the historian of the future must ever see back of the war of secession the strong arm of one imperious man, who defied disease, trampled on precedent, would not be defeated and never surrendered. A soldier and a lover, a statesman and a ruler; passionate, ambitious, indomitable; bold reckless guardian of a people's all—judged by the whole standard of Teutonic civilization there is something noble in the figure of Jefferson Davis; and judged by every canon of human justice, there is something fundamentally incomplete about that standard. I wish to consider not the man, but the type of civilization his life represented; its foundation is the idea of the strong man—individualism coupled with the rule of might—and it is this idea that has made the logic of even modern history the cool logic of the club. It made a naturally brave and generous man. Jefferson Davis, now advancing civilization by murdering Indians, now hero of a national disgrace called by courtesy the Mexican war, and finally, as the crowning absurdity, the peculiar champion of a people fighting to be free in order that another people should not be free. Whenever this idea has for a moment escaped from the individual realm, it has found an even more secure foothold in the policy and philosophy of the State. The strong man and his mighty right arm has become the strong nation with its armies. Under whatever guise, however a Jefferson Davis may appear as a man, as race, or as nation, his life can only logically mean this: The advance of a part of the world at the expense of the whole; the overwhelming sense of the I, and the consequent forgetting of the Thou. It has thus happened that advance in civilization has always been handicapped by short-sighted national selfishness. The vital principal of division of labor has not only been stifled in industry, but also in civilization, so as to render it well nigh impossible for a new race to introduce a new idea into the world except by means of the cudgel. To say that a nation is in the way of civilization is a contradiction in terms, and a system of human culture whose principle is the rise of one race on the ruins of another is a farce and lie. Yet this is the type of civilization which Jefferson Davis represented; it presents a field for stalwart manhood and heroic character, and at the same time, for moral obtuseness and refined brutality. Thus striking contradictions of character always arise when a people seemingly become convinced that the object of the world is not civilization but Teutonic civilization. Such a type is by no means wholly evil or fruitless. The world has needed and will need its Jefferson Davises; but such a type is incomplete and never can serve its best purpose until checked by its

complimentary ideas. Whence shall these come? To the most casual observer it must have occurred that the rod of empire has in these days turned toward the South. In every southern country however, destined to play a part in the world of tomorrow in Southern North America, South America, Australia and Africa, a new nation has a more or less firm foothold. This circumstance has, however, attracted but incidental notice hitherto, for wherever the negro people have touched civilization their rise has been singularly unromantic and unscientific. Through the glamour of history, the rise of a nation has ever been typified by the strong man cursing out an effete civilization; that brutality buried ought else beside Rome when it descended golden-haired and drunk from the blue north has scarcely entered human imagination. Not as the muscular warrior came the cringing slave. The Teuton met civilization and crushed it—the negro met civilization and was crushed by it. The one was the hero the world has ever worshipped, who gained unthought of triumphs and made unthought of mistakes; the other was the personification of dogged patience bending to the inevitable and waiting. In the history of this people we seek in vain the elements of Teutonic deification of self and Roman brute force, but we do find an idea of submission, apart from cowardice, laziness or stupidity, such as the world never knew before. This is the race which by its very presence, must play a part in the world of tomorrow; and this is the race whose rise, I contend has practically illustrated an idea which is at once the check and complement of the Teutonic strong man. It is the doctrine of the submissive man—given to the world, by strange coincidence by the race of whose rights Jefferson Davis had not heard. What then is the charge made in the conception of civilization by adding to the idea of the strong man that of the submissive man? It is this: The submission of the strength of the strong to the advance of all—not in mere aimless sacrifice, but recognizing the fact that "to no one type of mind is given to discern the totality of truth," that civilization cannot afford to lose the contribution of the very least of nations for its full development; that not only the assertion of the I but also the submission of the thou is the highest type of individualism.

The Teuton stands to-day as the champion of the idea of personal assertion; the negro as the peculiar embodiment of the idea of personal submission; either alone tends to an abnormal development toward despotism on the one hand which the world has just cause to fear and yet covertly admires, or toward slavery on the other which the world despises and which is not yet wholly despicable. No matter how great and striking the Teutonic type of impetuous manhood may be, it must receive the cool, purposeful "Ich Dien" of the African for its round and full development. In the rise, then of negro people and the development of this idea, you, whose nation was founded on the loftiest ideals, and who many times forgot those ideals with a strange forgetfulness, have more than a sentimental interest, more than a sentimental duty. You owe a debt to humanity for this Ethiopia of the outstretched arm, who has made her beauty, patience, and her grandeur, law.

Population by States.

New York Star.

The census results show some interesting facts in the actual and relative increase of population in the several States. New York and Pennsylvania still continue by a far lead at the head of the line, in first and second place respectively. Ohio has long held third rank, and will not, perhaps be dislodged yet, although Illinois presses her closely in the race. Ohio, with 3,198,062

inhabitants, and Illinois, with 3,077,871, were near together ten years ago, and it looks as though now—official figures not yet being given out—their relative standing would be less agreeable to Ohio's State pride. At any rate, Illinois will soon be, even if it is not now, the queen State of the West. After Illinois comes Missouri, and then Indiana. Thus the relative position of the first six States will probably remain unchanged. Massachusetts stands now as the seventh State, but when the return are all in she is very likely to step down to the eleventh position. Michigan, Texas, Iowa and Kentucky pass up above her toward the head of the class. The old Bay State takes its place in a class to which Georgia in the South and Wisconsin in the West belong as respects population.

What has become already known concerning the census statistics confirms the general knowledge of the phenomenal growth of the West and the Southwest. Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Indiana and others, on the one hand, and Georgia, Texas, Missouri, Kansas, Alabama and others further to the South, will show a splendid development in population and in consequent material prosperity. The old Southern States, like Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, have not kept the pace with their more active sisters.

Mr. Ewart on the Large Election Bill.

Mr. Ewart, of North Carolina, opposed the passage of the bill. He was aware of the penalty he should pay. Unfortunately, politics had come to such a pass that under the rule of King caucus, men would vote for measures that deep down in their hearts they did not believe in. They knew deep down in their hearts that this was as damnable and vicious a piece of legislation as ever was put on the statute books. As to the negro's political rights, speaking for his own State, he hesitantly asserted that no Republican in the State, black or white, was prevented from casting his vote. The elections there were absolutely fair. There were men in the South who hated the negroes abused and them. Sometimes they were punished and sometimes not. But the entire people of the South should not be blamed for the acts of a few lawless men. He was sick and tired of the sentimental talk of the negro problem. There was no such problem. It was a delusion to suppose, the negro was voting the Republican ticket solidly. He was doing nothing of the kind. Many of them were voting the Democratic ticket, and it was getting more and more difficult every year for the Republican party to control the negro.

He made a strong plea for the Blair educational bill and attacked the Republican party for its failure to carry out its pledge to the Southern Republicans. He should prefer to see more practical sympathy and less sentimental gush. But it was said, is there no remedy? There was, and that was to mind your own affairs and treat the colored man with wise and salutary neglect. As to the talk of no Republicans coming up here from the South, why North Carolina sent as many Republicans here as the great State of Indiana. [Laughter.] Votes of Southern Republicans had organized the House. Moore of them would continue to come here and some fine they might be able to secure something more from the House than the committee on expenditures in the Postoffice Department with the federal election bill the Republicans might be in the position of the Italian, on whose tombstone was this epitaph: "I was well and wanted to feel better; I took physic and here I am." [Laughter.] He read from a number of letters from prominent North Carolina Republicans to show that his course was endorsed there. He declared in conclusion that he would not vote for a bill that would humiliate and disgrace his people.

THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.

Senator Vance Opposes it in its Present Shape.

A special from Washington says: Senator Vance has written a letter to Elias Carr, President of the Farmers' Alliance of North Carolina in opposition to the sub-treasury warehouse bill.

He states that he pronounced a warning for Messrs Polk and Macune for the Senate Committee, but he says: My own position remains the same. I cannot support the bill in its present shape, but I am not opposed to the principles and purposes of the measure.

He points out that the way to benefit the agricultural classes is by reforming the tariff. He is opposed to the feature of the bill which provides for the loaning of money to the people by the government on the deposit of grain, but thinks the government warehouses at ports might be utilized for the reception of domestic cereals, and certificates issued for the same upon which money could be borrowed.

He says that the farmers' movement at this time amounts to little short of a revolution, and that oppressed free men often became impatient, and that impatient men are often unwise. The Democratic party are, he says in favor of legislation which the Alliance is fighting for.

He calls attention to the contest in South Carolina, which can only have the result of putting that State back under African rule. "This, too," he exclaims, "among men who profess to agree upon matters of principle."

"Let us strive for a reduction of taxation on the necessities of life, for a reduction of the expenditures of the government, for an increase of currency and the price of farm products by the free coinage of silver and the restoration of its full legal tender character; for a repeal of the tax upon State banks; for the regulation of transportation rates by railroad commissioners, and last but not least, let us earnestly contend against the spirit of centralization which is constantly threatening to absorb the local self-government of the people of the United States."

Republicans Favor the Alliance Movement.

National Democrat.

Whatever may be the real aims of the organizers and promoters of the Alliance movement in the Southern States—and these are doubtless as various as the personal needs and ambitions of the men who are engaged in the work—no Democrat should fail to observe that the Alliance movement is everywhere looked on with favor by the Republicans because of the harm which it promises to do to the Democratic party. The Republicans think they see in the Alliance agitation a force which will disrupt and perhaps destroy the Democracy, and they are lending it all the sympathy and support in their power. They excuse themselves for so doing by asserting that what they choose to call "Bourbonism" will be abated. What they really mean is to set up a Mahome movement in every Southern State. Let every Southern Democrat who thinks that his condition can be improved by joining this secret and un-Democratic movement read the following extract published last week in the National Republican newspaper, in this city, and reflect on the meaning thereof:

"The bulk of the Southern Republicans adhere to their party and form no part of the Farmers' Alliance, except to wish it success in breaking up the hide bound, moss grown Bourbon party of the South. The Farmers' Alliance, therefore, is a revolution in the Democratic ranks which promises to break up Bourbonism and enable the Southern people to separate upon natural party lines, under the leadership of the Farmers' Alliance, and to terrorize. To this end the Republican party should contribute,

as far as lies in its power, without abandoning its own organization or abating one jot or tittle from the demands of its principles. Republican newspapers circulating in the South can do much to strengthen and encourage the Alliance and this they should do as a matter of conscientious duty. There is every reason, not merely to hope but to confidently predict that the days of the 'Solid South' are numbered and that it will not be long ere the ballot in those States is as free and the count as fair as in Massachusetts or Vermont. And to this most desirable consummation the Farmers' Alliance promises to contribute a great and magnificent share."

Strong Words on Pension Laws.

Charlotte Chronicle.

The annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa chapter of Harvard College, was made interesting by a brilliant address by Bishop Henry C. Potter, of New York, on "The Scholastic and the State." Bishop Potter touched on subjects of current interest, being particularly forcible when he came to deal with the subject of pensions. "Never," he said, "was there a phariseism of philanthropy in which personal aggrandizement more impudently masqueraded in the garment of a grateful patriotism than our halls of Congress have lately presented and the unmanly silence with which schemes so grotesque that they should have long ago been laughed out of any intelligent public assembly have been received is one of the most amazing facts of our political experience."

"Indeed, as far apart in time as are Rome and America, we must needs own that the resemblances of history are at once tragic and significant. It was a huge military organization, remember, which once put the Roman Empire up at auction and proposed to knock it down to the highest bidder: To-day it is in the air that it is the party which bids highest to a precisely similar constituency that is to be rewarded with the symbols of national primacy and authority."

"And out of this it has come to pass that not alone some scarred and honored veteran, brave and maimed survivor of an heroic charge, but every sulking camp follower a deserter, every fraudulent and tainted claimant who has the effrontery to demand his bribe, can have it, if only his vote shall thus be a commodity within the control of partizan dictation, and he himself a lackey to do his political master's bidding."

"I have nothing to say to those who have devised this infamy and baptized with the name of civil gratitude, but for the manhood which it is destined to corrupt and degrade no honorable man can feel, I think, any other than the most profound sympathy and sorrow. This surely is a system of government that deliberately conspires to degrade men, and no delicacy ought to consent to excuse or condone it."

It is not excused or condoned. Recent pension legislation is for selfish party purposes, and it cannot be long before it will recoil upon those who are responsible for it. In the North as well as the South, public sentiment is beginning to revolt against the demagogism that attempts to disguise itself as patriotism.

One Rod Does More Harm than Good.

Charlotte News.

An item in the Sanford Express caused Dr. Kingsbury, of the Messenger, to write at length on the subject of lightning rods. The idea is advanced that one rod on a house is positively more harm than none at all. It is said that the length of a rod above the house or building will attract lightning just twice its length—if the rod extends four feet above the roof, the rod will then protect the roof within the circumference that extends just eight feet from the rod. Again, it is claimed that the records do not show that a single hardware store was ever damaged by lightning, nor even a railroad train at all injured by lightning; this is due to the abundance of iron.

There are people who doubt the protection of rods, and consequently would have them, if presented as a

Whatever the objection or deficiencies may be the people buy them. But out people, in this State, will hardly be troubled with lightning rod agents until the tax, \$100 for every county, is removed the agents are taking South Carolina.

The Force Bill.

Wilmington Messenger.

The election bill as adopted by the Radical caucus is as full of mischief and devilry as an egg is of meat, or a mosquito of music in the still hours. The rascality of the measure will not be realized until it is put into practice. The bill is thus condensed in the N. Y. Times. It provides for a Chief Supervisor of elections, to be appointed by the United States Circuit Judge in each State; for three Supervisors in each voting precinct, to be appointed by the Chief Supervisor; for Deputy Marshal *ad libitum*, to be appointed in the same way, and for a Board of Canvassers, three in number, but two only of the same party, to be also appointed by the Circuit Court. On the petition of a prescribed number of voters the Federal authorities are to take supervision through this machinery of the Congressional elections. The Supervisors are to have the power to inspect registration and the casting and counting of ballots, and the returns are to be canvassed by the Federal boards. Returns are to be made to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and the names returned by the Federal boards are to be placed on the roll when there is a difference between the Federal and State canvassers.

This measure will increase the patronage of the Federal Government immensely. The Times says that it will require 15,000 appointees at from \$5 to \$10 a day for New York State alone. At this rate it will require some 200,000 appointees, and the cost will be immense—not less than \$10,000,000 probably. And all this devilry and expense and worry and abuse of power, are resorted to in order that vicious, venal incapable Radicalism may be perpetuated indefinitely and Radicals and ignoramus may suck the teat and live off the people.

Death of Rev. Dr. Jones.

Rev. T. M. Jones, D. D., died at Greensboro Female College to-day at 1 o'clock p. m., in the 71st year of his age. He had been complaining of debility for some time but has been confined to his bed only since last Friday. Since that time he has been critically ill. Dr. Jones has been President of G. F. College since 1854. He has long occupied the position of one of the foremost educators of the South and one of the most prominent ministers of the State. His death will prove a great loss to the community, the church and the cause of education.

A GEM.

Cut this out and paste it in your scrap book; or better commit its simple words to memory and take its sweet lesson to heart. We know not its author, but it is true poetry. We clipped it from an exchange floating about over the country like a beautiful leaf, blown hither and thither by the wind:

It is not much the world can give
With all its subtle art,
And gold alone is not the thing
To satisfy the heart.
But oh, if those who cluster round
The altar and the hearth,
Have gentle words and loving ways,
How beautiful is earth!

ANOTHER GEM.

'Tis easy to be gentle, when
Death's silence shames our clamour,
And easy to discern the best,
Through Memory's mystic glamour,
But wise it were for thee and me,
Ere life is past forgiving,
To take a tender lesson home—
Be patient with the living.

The board of trustees of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Raleigh have decided to establish a cannery for the purpose of supplying the college with its own canned goods.

Col. A. B. Andrews has been elected one of the five Vice-Presidents of the World's Fair Commissioners.

DEATH OF JUDGE SHIPP.

Sketch of a Notable Career.

Charlotte Chronicle, 29th inst.

Hon. William Marcus Shipp, Judge of the Superior Court of the Eleventh Judicial District of North Carolina, died yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, at his residence on North Tryon street.

Judge Shipp was taken violently ill on last Wednesday a week ago, with intersusception of the bowels. His condition was at once pronounced very critical, and for several days his life was despaired of. All of his children were summoned to his bedside, and have remained here.

He improved slightly after a few days and hopes of his recovery were entertained. There was no material change in his condition and he continued to grow weaker, until the end came yesterday afternoon.

Judge Shipp was the son of Bartlett Shipp, of Lincoln county, himself, a distinguished lawyer of his county. Judge Shipp was born November the 19th 1819, and was in the 71st year of his age. He graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1840, with the honors of his class. After completing his education, he read law under Judge Caldwell, of Salisbury and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He began the practice of law at Rutherfordton, practicing there, at Hendersonville and the mountain district until the outbreak of the war in 1861. During this time he served a term in the Legislature.

At the beginning of the war he was elected captain of a company at Hendersonville. He entered the service and served in that capacity in Virginia until a year later, when he was elected Judge. He served on the bench until 1868, when he was nominated by the Democratic party for Attorney General on the ticket with Hon. A. S. Merrimon, candidate for Governor. Judge Shipp was the only candidate on the ticket who was elected. He served his term as Attorney General acceptably, and came to Charlotte in 1872 to engage in the practice of his profession. He had a lucrative practice here, until 1881, when he was appointed Judge of this district by Gov. Jarvis, to succeed Hon. David Schenck, resigned.

In 1882, Judge Shipp was re-elected Judge of this district for a term of 8 years. His term would have expired this year.

Judge Shipp was married twice. Early in life he was married to Miss Catherine Cameron, a daughter of Judge John A. Cameron, of Fayetteville. His second wife, who survives him, was Miss Margaret Iredell, a daughter of James Iredell, who was a Governor of North Carolina and a United States Senator. He was married to her while Attorney General.

Judge Shipp was the father of five children, all of whom are still living. One of his sons, Bartlett Shipp, is a lawyer in Greensboro, and the other one is a Lieutenant in the United States Army. One of his daughters married Dr. McBees, of Lincoln, and another is a teacher in St. Mary's College, Raleigh.

Judge Shipp was one of the most eminent men in the profession in North Carolina, and was at one time favorably spoken of for the Supreme Court bench. He was a man of strong intellect, scholarly attainments, and on questions of law as well as general matters, but few men in the State were better informed. He was easily one of the most eminent men on the Superior Court bench.

Judge Shipp was good-natured and lively, always full of wit and humor and ever interesting as a companion or in conversation. His reputation as a man and as a judge was spotless, and he was popular with all classes of the people. Yesterday evening, as the news of his death began to spread over the city, all who heard the sad news, expressed deep regret at the loss which the State has sustained.