

# CENTRAL EXPRESS



State Library

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRAT.  
The greatest weekly Democratic news-  
paper at Washington and the Express  
at Raleigh. The Democrat will serve you  
in national politics with the EXPRESS  
will serve you in State and local poli-  
tics.

Vol. IV. SANFORD, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1890. No. 49.

## VANCE'S LANCE.

### The Popular North Carolinian and the Sub-Treasury.

There is no safer counsellor in the Democratic party than the distinguished Senator from North Carolina, Zebulon B. Vance. He is the idol of his people at home, for they have unlimited confidence in his wisdom. If his counsels had been listened to in 1860, we should have had no great Civil War—at least not then, for he declared boldly for the Union. But when the war came on he went bravely with and for the people whom he loved. Every honor the State of North Carolina could confer has been given him almost without the asking; and so faithful has he been to every trust that he is now everywhere known as the people's friend. When, therefore, recently, the farmers of the country, feeling as they justly do, that the laws of the land discriminate against them unjustly, organized themselves for self protection and began to look around for a leader, their eyes naturally rested on Zeb Vance.

To him they turned to introduce the Sub-Treasury bill, a measure that seemed to promise the relief they so much needed. Mr. Vance introduced it "by request." This left him of course free to consider the bill carefully on its merits and he did so. In the mean time it was natural the farmers should look with favor on any proposition to put them on an equal footing with those for whose benefit they had been so long robbed and plundered by the iniquitous legislation of the Republican party—the money-king and the protected manufacturers. So there has been a mighty movement in favor of the Sub-Treasury bill, and farmers, especially in the South, have been demanding of their representatives pledges to support it. Of course these Representatives were anxious to do so. They naturally desired to please their constituency. But when they examined it objectionable features began to appear, going even to the very principle on which the bill was founded, and so one after another leading men in the House and Senate came out and declared the bill to be unwise, inexpedient and inconsistent with the Constitution, which every legislator is sworn to support.

Many of these gentlemen knew when they gave their opinions that a majority of their constituencies favored the bill; but to their lasting credit be it said, that not one single prominent Democrat of the House or Senate has hesitated, when called to give his opinions freely, even at the risk of defeating his re-election—all of them against the bill. So unanimously has this opinion been given even in the face of danger to themselves that the story has been put into print that a caucus was held on the question by the Democrats in Congress. This is absolutely false, and as silly as it is false. Democrats agree on this opinion just for the same reason that they all stood together, whether from the North or South on the iniquitous Federal Election bill that has just passed the House and fought it as one man, just as they all stood together now on the unjust tariff laws of the Republican party. The country is to be congratulated on the spectacle. Lord Brougham many years ago declared that constitutional government would fail in America, because mere Parliament barriers would never stand in the way of personal ambition, but this prophecy is never to come true so long as the Democracy, comprising, as it does now, more than half the voters of the country, shall have leaders patriotic enough to sacrifice themselves rather than violate the Constitution. This is the spirit of the old Roman who rode into the gulf that he might save his country. How strange it will be if Democrats shall allow themselves to be persuaded by self-seeking politicians to set aside

such servants as these for the sake of a measure which cannot by any possibility ever become law. Indeed, there is not a prominent man in either party to-day in public life who has declared for the bill.

Certainly the Democracy never can advocate it without sacrificing that spirit of devotion and love for the Constitution which holds them together to-day as a band of brothers from the North, South, East and West, battling against unjust taxation, against Federal election laws, and for the autonomy of the State forever. Most assuredly the Democratic farmers of America, when they look this question squarely in the face, will conclude that the class legislation of which they now so justly complain cannot be remedied by other legislation just as objectionable and even more palpably in violation of the Constitution. The true remedy is to be found in those ideas for which Democrats contend.

And the lines on which the battle for the increase of the currency and the reduction of taxation are to be fought lie straight before us. The battle is to be between the Democracy on the one side and the Republican party on the other. The Republicans favor the issue. They are seeking to strengthen themselves in position by Federal election laws and every other possible legislative device. The Democracy needs in this fight all the experience, all the ability it can master. This is no time for bringing untried material to the front.

There has been danger that the quarrel in Democratic ranks over the Sub-Treasury scheme would deprive their party in the House of some of those whose services are indispensable in an hour like this. But the National Democrat hopes that this danger is fast passing away. Surely the true Democrats of the country in face of the overwhelming testimony as to the impracticability and unconstitutionality of the Sub-Treasury scheme will not permit themselves to be driven away from the support of those, whom they have heretofore trusted, simply because these leaders have had the courage of their convictions. They ought rather to be honored for their fidelity to trust. The letter of Senator Vance will go a long way to convince many who have heretofore favored the Sub-Treasury scheme that it is thoroughly impracticable. Many will reluctantly come to this conclusion—none perhaps more reluctantly than the Senator himself, yet that is the conclusion he has arrived at.

To those Republicans who have entered Democratic alliances with the intent to break up the Democratic party, Senator Vance's reasoning will not be satisfactory, nor can any amount of Democratic authority be sufficient to convince men who for their own political advancement are making use of the present discount among the farmers. Neither can any argument whatever be successfully addressed to those who are now profiting pecuniarily by advocating the Sub-Treasury scheme. It is not to be expected that they will relinquish their profits. But the Democratic farmers of the country will think for themselves they will weigh the arguments presented by such men as Senator Vance, Carlisle, Coke and other trusted leaders, and when they do there need be no fear for the integrity of the Democratic party, always the truest and best friend of the people.

### A Split in the Convention.

The Greensboro Patriot of Friday says: Last Saturday the Republicans tried to hold a convention at Dobson in Surry county. On counting noses, the anti-Brower men were found to be in the majority and the convention was postponed. On Monday, the Brower men being in the majority, concluded to have the convention. L. J. Norman was made chairman, very soon S. M. Holton, who is anti-Brower, to the core raised a racket and the fun began. The chairman knocked Holton down with a chair and the meeting adjourned sine die.

## HENRY M. STANLEY MARRIED.

### Wedded to Miss Tennant in London Yesterday.

LONDON, July 12.—The marriage of Henry M. Stanley and Miss Dorothy Tennant took place to-day in Westminster Abbey. Mr. Stanley showed the effects of the illness by which he was attacked yesterday, and he was compelled to use a stick to assist him in walking to and from the altar. The abbey was crowded with friends of the bride and groom.

Early in the day crowds had collected in the vicinity of Westminster Abbey, and at the residences of the bride and groom and the contiguous streets were blocked with a surging mass of humanity. At 1 45 p. m., the members of Miss Tennant's family, Mr. Gladstone, Baroness Burdett Coutts and husband, Sir Wm. McKinnon and Sir John Kirke, the African traveller, entered the building. As the hands of the clock indicated the hours of 1:55 p. m., Mr. Stanley, looking ill and nervous, and leaning upon the arm of his best man, Count De Arcoch, the representative of King Leopold, of Belgium, entered the door. Mr. Stanley walked with so much difficulty that he required the assistance of a cane in addition to the support of the Count's arm. He was closely followed by a number of his late African comrades.

The bride was attired in a magnificent toilet, of white corded silk, train, with the traditional veil and orange blossoms, fastened with diamonds. She also wore the magnificent diamonds presented to her by Mr. Stanley, as well as the necklace, with miniature pendant presented to her by Queen Victoria.

Miss Tennant was extremely nervous and tremulous during the ceremony. Contrary to expectation, in view of Mr. Stanley's illness, the choral service was carried out in full, and the bridegroom, remaining seated through the greater part of the time, while the bride stood by his side.

The marriage ceremony was solemnized by the Bishop of Ripon, assisted by the Dean of Westminster and Canon Farrar. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Charles Coombe Tennant.

### Reed Ready to Adjourn.

New York Sun.

The Hon. Thomas Brackett Reed must be about ready to adjourn himself. The work that he do for the House has been mostly done, and unless the silver men break away, it has all been done to his satisfaction and in accordance with his specifications. Mr. Reed has had a very lively session, and he must begin to long for the breezes of Portland Bay. His record as a House of Representatives entitles him to a vacation. He can look back on himself with considerable pride and self-congratulation. He has changed the House rules so that the minority have no rights. He has unseated Democrats in quantities to suit. He has admitted two Republican Territories into the Union. He has passed a tariff bill which nobody in particular seems to want, and which many of the men who were made to vote for it didn't want. He has scotched free silver coinage, although the West, the South, and at least part of the East, want free silver coinage. He has driven through the House a bayonet-bill, which Southern Republicans do not want and many Northern Republicans are afraid of.

This is a big record. What makes it more remarkable is that Mr. Reed has been able to hold together all the Republicans in the House to policies of whose wisdom many of them are known to be doubtful. He has made them do things they would not and he has kept them from doing the things they would. In some instances, as in the case of some of the Western members on the Senate amendments to the silver bill, he has actually forced Representa-

## tives into voting against their own interests and the known wishes of their constituents. There could be no stronger proof of his power. It is easy enough for a Congressman to vote for a big job like the dependent pension bill. He may not approve the policy of it, but he thinks that it will get him votes. When, however, Congressmen can be forced into voting for a measure which their constituents do not approve, the commanding quality of the master of the House is shown in its highest form. We have instanced as a proof some of the Western Republicans on the tariff bill. The vote of the Minnesota members on the tariff bill is another proof. The comparative meekness with which members have consented to the shelving of bills for public buildings in their districts is another evidence. It is wonderful that there has not been a mutiny. Mr. Reed has been the absolute sovereign of the Republicans. If the other Republican members had been mutes, merely approving in dumb show his edicts, their part in the House would have been no less insignificant than it has been.

## A PENSION HALT CALLED.

### The Leading Republican Organ Proclaims it.

New York Tribune.

If the entire population is 66,000,000 about one person in eighty-eight of the population receives a pension, and the amount so appropriated is about \$224 for every person on the rolls this year. Out of all the money raised by customers, internal taxes and miscellaneous receipts for the benefit of all the people, nearly half is paid over to one-eighty-eighth of the people, and little more than one half is expended for all other national purposes. Yet there are further bills proposed, and clamorously urged by pension agents which would take out of the Treasury about \$2,000,000 more.

The Tribune thinks it time to say that this is going too far. The measure of proper expenditure for this purpose has been reached, if indeed it has not been passed already. While any part of those who saved the nation from destruction were subject to want, or their widows, children or helpless parents, there was an honorable feeling that they should be remembered by a powerful and prosperous people, even though in the attempt to do so avenues should unavoidably be opened for extensive frauds. But the people will certainly stop somewhere, and then, if appropriations for this object seem to them excessive or frauds too numerous, there may be a flat refusal to continue the appropriations they have already made. He is not the true friend of the soldier, in the deliberate judgement of the Tribune, who now asks for further appropriations in his behalf.

## A BANKRUPT TREASURY!

### The Surplus Gone and a Deficit of \$130,000,000 in Prospect.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Treasury is bankrupt! This, without exaggeration, is the condition of affairs resulting from unadvised Republican government and Reed rules. On the 3rd of July last Senator Edmunds offered a resolution directing the Committee on Appropriations to report to the Senate the gross amounts appropriated by the several appropriation bills passed or pending. As mentioned at the time it was anticipated that the response to this resolution would make interesting reading.

Chairman Allison of the appropriations Committee promised that the information should be ready by the following Monday. It was ready, but the purport was so full of significance that after consultation with the party leaders, he persuaded Mr. Edmunds not to press for an immediate response to his resolution at least not until the Sundry Civil bill, then pending, had been gotten out of the way.

The statement prepared in accordance with the Edmunds resolution indicates a probable deficit of nearly \$130,000,000 for the coming fiscal year, including \$50,000 possible reduction of revenue by the passage of the McKinley Tariff bill. The appropriations already passed and approved by the President are as follows:

Army, \$24,206,471; Legislature and Executive, \$21,158,330; Military Academy, \$135,290; Navy, \$23,126,635; pensions, \$98,457,461; Postoffice, \$72,226,698; total, \$239,019,891.

The pending appropriations which have passed one or both houses are: Fortifications, \$7,595,000; District of Columbia, \$5,666,000; rivers and harbors, \$23,692,000; deficiency bills, \$31,500,000; diplomatic and consular, \$1,710,815; agricultural, \$1,799,100; sundry civil, \$31,241,680; Indian (as passed House), \$6,022,638; total bills passed, \$348,911,124. To these have to be added miscellaneous appropriations, \$5,000,000; further deficiencies, \$6,000,000; Dependent Pension bill, \$45,000,000; a handsome total of \$165,800,235!

This does not take into consideration the Federal Election bill, which if passed, will cost about \$10,000,000. The Subsidy bills, which will cost at least \$5,000,000, and whatever reduction may arise from the tariff bill, if that should become a law. The reduction by this bill, according to Mr. McKinley, the author of it, will be \$65,000,000.

Putting it at only \$50,000,000, as amended by the Senate, makes a further drain on the revenue equivalent to \$65,000,000. This makes the total withdrawn from the Treasury by the pending or passed bills \$279,211,850. Adding sinking fund under existing law, \$101,000,000 gives a grand total of \$380,211,850. Estimated revenue for the year 1891, \$150,414,337. Net deficiency as far as heard from, \$130,797,522!

## An Interesting View of the Political Situation.

New York Herald.

The Republican party once stood for freedom, and on those lines it aroused the conscience of the country, fought a historical battle and won a splendid victory. Since the days of slavery, however it has lived on the reputation of its ancestry, like the last degenerate scion of a once noble family.

Of late it has been working the theory of protection for all it is worth. But the people are discovering that the more protection they get the worse off they are.

The McKinley bill so far outdares all other dardings of the same sort that it may be fitly described as the protective theory in a fit of delirium tremens. Like a "honeysuckle villain," it promises wealth and brings bankruptcy.

It does not represent the greatest good of the greatest number, but the greatest good of the Republican party. In the last analysis it is taxation to the very verge of robbery in the interest of a favored class. As a popular measure, therefore, it is either a blunder or a crime or possibly both.

Mr. Blaine declares openly that the bill indicates bad generalship and hints that if it is forced through Congress the Republicans may as well buy a magnificent tombstone and make ready for a first-class funeral. He boldly asserts that the country won't stand it—another way of saying that in 1892 the people will ring out the battered and tattered party of plunder and ring in the healthier policy of the Democrats.

He even uses stronger language concerning the Federal election bill.

It is a measure whose ultimate effect will be to fill the South with "pell mell havoc and confusion." Its passage would be the most ominous incident in the history of our times. The South is just beginning to pull itself together. Northern capital and Southern enterprise are working shoulder to shoulder to develop the whole section below the Ohio river. The bill will hit both the capital and the enterprise a stinging, possibly a fatal, blow. Money is naturally shy of risky investments. Large dividends fail to allure when uncertainty prevails as to the principal.

The Federal election bill proposes practically, to wrest political control from the hands of responsible landowners, merchants and manufacturers and give it to an irresponsible class who have nothing to lose and everything to gain. It banishes the whites to the background and brings the colored people to the front as the arbiters of fate.

It is hoped thereby to add another lease of life to the Republican party. That is to say, the leaders of the party stand ready to sacrifice the industrial prospects to of the whole South in order to assure themselves a continued hold on the emoluments and perquisites of office.

Mr. Blaine has taken a strong stand in opposition to both of these measures. He has no sympathy with the reckless audacity of his party, and is too conservative to dabble with revolutionary methods in order to gain a temporary advantage. He is therefore roundly denounced, and it is even intimated that he will be forced to resign. A resignation under such circumstances would be the most creditable, act of his public life. He is willing either to follow or lead his party to larger national prosperity, but when he sees it rushing headlong into irretrievable folly he refuses to share its fate. He has dared to exhibit some common sense on matters which involve the welfare of sixty-five millions of people, and his fellow Republicans regard that as an unpardonable sin. When a Second Adventist told Emerson that the world was coming to an end the quiet transcendentalist replied, "I think we shall get on quite as well without it." If the Republicans inaugurate any more measures like the McKinley and the Federal election bills the same rumor will be afloat concerning their party and the general verdict will be: We can get on quite as well without it.

## cept perhaps stringing out fine words to please the people. The only time I heard him make a dead failure in defending Judge Shepherd. They say he made some good speeches on the tariff. There are several lawyers in every county can do that. Col. Green is a man of much more influence, weight and ability and will make a good member should he get the nomination.

Now where does that "insane prejudice" come in? It seems to me it is on the other boat entirely. I am afraid the papers and political bosses are so prejudice themselves, that they cannot look on a poor farmer without seeing prejudice written all over him. Are the farmers dogs to be kicked and cuffed at will by every one, and yet expected to fawn upon and lick the hands of their oppressors whenever presented to them.

I am glad to see that Senator Vance endorses the sub-Treasury plan, that is its principles and purposes, although he cannot vote for the bill in its present shape. Dr. McCune in his very able, fair and conservative address before the Senate and House committees said no farmer or Alliance expected the bill to pass in its present shape nor was the order which he represented particularly wedded to the bill, but they needed and expected relief along that line, they did not want any thing if it was unconstitutional, unjust or class legislation. No man can thoroughly understand the plan who has not read Dr. McCune's very able and interesting discussion of the plan, its purposes, aims, &c. Vance says to us "hold your forces in hand ready to aid those who favor you, and strike those only who are hostile to your purposes and principles. Be careful not to injure your friends, don't make a political party of the alliance." Good advice!

We have been sending lawyers to Congress for a long time. We have planted and sown a big crop of lawyers, and what have we reaped? We have reaped chiefly debts, mortgages, scarce high-priced money, low-priced products and labor. All fixed salaries, including our members of Congress have been virtually increased by class legislation nearly three-fold, while the price of products of all labor have been decreased in nearly the same ratio.

Mills, Carise, Oats and the most of them have been voting for more or less legislation of this kind, benefiting banks, bondholders, whiskey and railroads, army and navy, public buildings, canals, rivers, &c., &c., to the end, thereby scattering the hard-earned money of the half-starved tax-payers everywhere, for every purpose except for the benefit of the agricultural interest. After looking into this matter as sensible business men we ask our members for relief. What is the answer? Altogether they cry out unconstitutionality. They have voted for or submitted to all the unconstitutional measures that are oppressing and will high ruining us, but have nothing to offer us, but submission to our fate. In other words it is right to do wrong to oppress us, but not right to do wrong to relieve us. We want a change in this business. We do not intend to desert the "sub-Treasury" plan till something better is offered. We must and will have relief if every member of Congress is ousted.

## Is That His Position To-day?

Wilmington Messenger.

Little Benny, when in the Senate, made a speech in 1886, when he showed more sense than he has been able to display as President. He evidently had no use then for Federal election laws, and we hope he has no use for them now. He said: "I have looked hopefully in the old times for the forcible intervention of the general Government in their defense. I have thought that it might be possible, under that stringent legislation which Congress adopted by the forcible intervention of the Federal authority, to protect them in their rights of which they were so cruelly deprived. But I have ceased to have faith in the possibility of that intervention in their behalf, constituted as this government is, with its complex organization of Federal and State governments, independent within certain limitations."

He ought to whisper in Fat Tom's ear, and tell him that he is carrying the rotten old ship right down to "the demeriton bow-wow."

## "W's" Views on the Situation.

Express Correspondence.

There are three hundred lawyers in Congress, and fourteen farmers. Out of about 44 good paying offices in the gift of the State the lawyers have at least 40 of them. It is true 30 of them are by reason of their profession. They have 8 of the 9 members of Congress I believe, at any rate the farmers have only one. There are about 300,000 voters in N. C. There are not more than 1000 practicing lawyer voters, yet according to the EXPRESS there is no place for a lawyer now in politics. Please show me a prominent lawyer who is not in office or in politics or breaking his neck to get in. There is one farmer in the "shoe string" district brought out by his friends, and there is at least one lawyer for every county in the district, all brought out to defeat that farmer. But not satisfied with what they have got, they want to take the only farmer we have from us and put a young lawyer without experience in his place, and you are very much mistaken when you assert that every farmer admits his (Aycock's) superior ability to the other candidates. McClammy is his superior in some respects, his peer in every thing ex-